



City Hall Council Chamber
1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, California
(760) 398-3502 ♦ www.coachella.org

AGENDA

CITY COUNCIL CLOSED SESSION AND REGULAR MEETING

OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA

THE COUNCIL SITTING AS THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT,
COACHELLA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, COACHELLA FINANCING AUTHORITY,
COACHELLA EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACCESS CABLE CHANNEL CORPORATION,
COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY, AND SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE COACHELLA REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

June 23, 2021

5:00 PM Closed Session

6:00 PM Regular Meeting

Pursuant to Executive Order N-29-20, this meeting may be
conducted by teleconference/electronically

Meeting options will be either in-person or via Zoom:

In-Person Meeting Location: Coachella City Hall Council Chamber 1515 Sixth Street Coachella, CA	If you would like to attend the meeting via Zoom, here is the link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88457271898?pwd=REdzU1NoQmpVSFhWTDVaZ0VCekYxdz09 Passcode: 606140 Or One tap mobile : 16699006833,,88457271898#,,, *606140# Or Telephone: US: +1 669 900 6833 Webinar ID: 884 5727 1898 Passcode: 606140
--	---

- Public comments may be received **either in person, via email, or telephonically, or via Zoom** with a limit of **250 words, or three minutes**:
 - Written comments may be submitted to the City Council electronically via email to cityclerk@coachella.org. Transmittal **prior to the start** of the meeting is required.
 - Or**, you may leave a message at **(760) 262-6240 before 5:30 p.m.** on the day of the meeting.
- The **live stream** of the meeting may be **viewed online** by accessing the city's website at www.coachella.org, and clicking on the **"Watch Council Meetings"** tab located on the home page, and then clicking on the "live" button.

Spanish: El idioma español está disponible en Zoom seleccionado la opción en la parte de abajo de la pantalla

CALL TO ORDER: - 5:00 P.M.

ROLL CALL:

APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

“At this time the Council/ Board/Corporation/Authority may announce any items being pulled from the Agenda or continued to another date or request the moving of an item on the agenda”

PUBLIC COMMENTS (CLOSED SESSION ITEMS):

ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION:

1. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957.6:

City Labor Negotiator: City Manager Gabriel Martin; Human Resources Manager Sandy Krause; Public Works Director Maritza Martinez; and Finance Director Nathan Statham

Employee Organization: Teamsters Local 1932 Representing Mid-Management Employees

2. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957.6:

City Labor Negotiator: City Manager Gabriel Martin; Human Resources Manager Sandy Krause; Public Works Director Maritza Martinez; and Finance Director Nathan Statham

Employee Organization: Teamsters Local 1932 Representing Miscellaneous/Sanitary Employees

3. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(1)

Western Growers Association, et al. v. City of Coachella, et al.

Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. CVPS2101162

4. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Significant Exposure to Litigation, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(2)/(e)(1)

One (1) potential case

5. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Initiation of Litigation, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(4)

One (1) potential case

RECONVENE REGULAR MEETING: - 6:00 P.M.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

CLOSED SESSION ANNOUNCEMENTS:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

6. Special Meeting Minutes of a Coachella City Council Study Session held on May 26, 2021.

- [7.](#) Regular Meeting Minutes of May 26, 2021, of the City Council, Coachella Fire Protection District, Coachella Sanitary District, Coachella Financing Authority, Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Corporation, Coachella Water Authority, and Successor Agency to the Coachella Redevelopment Agency.

PROCLAMATIONS/PRESENTATIONS:

8. Presentation from the Coachella Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District regarding Neighborhood Mosquito Control Treatments taking place in Summer 2021 in Coachella
9. Presentation on Coronavirus (COVID-19) Response Efforts
10. Annual Flag Calendar

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS:

CONSENT CALENDAR:

(It is recommended that Consent Items be acted upon simultaneously unless separate discussion and/or action is requested by a Council Member or member of the audience.)

- [11.](#) Voucher Listing — EFT's/Utility Billing Refunds/FY 2020-21 Expenditures as of June 23, 2021, \$3,140,670.63.
- [12.](#) Ordinance No. 1181 approving Change of Zone No. 20-08 to add the R-C (Retail Cannabis Overlay) Zone to the existing M-S (Manufacturing Service) Zone on a 13,000 square foot developed parcel located at the northwest corner of 3rd Street and Grapefruit Boulevard. Pueblo Cannabis, Applicant (*Second Reading*).
- [13.](#) Ordinance No. 1182, Updates to the Hotel Operations Incentive Program (*Second Reading*)
- [14.](#) Resolution No. 2021-35, Update Authorized Signers on the City's California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) Account due to Changes in City Staff
- [15.](#) Resolution No. SD-2021-03, to Update Authorized Signers on the Sanitary District's California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) Accounts due to Changes in City Staff
- [16.](#) Resolution No. 2021-37, Authorization and Appropriation of deposit funds for Eminent Domain Proceedings for the SR-86/Avenue 50 New Interchange Project (ST-81).
- [17.](#) Establish the Appropriations Limits for Fiscal Year 2021-22
- a) Adopt Resolution No. 2021-38, establishing the appropriations limit for the City of Coachella for fiscal year 2021-22;
- b) Adopt Resolution No. SD-2021-04, establishing the appropriations limit for the Coachella Sanitary District for fiscal year 2021-22;
- c) Adopt Resolution No. FD-2021-03, establishing the appropriations limit for the Coachella Fire Protection District for fiscal year 2021-22
- [18.](#) Approve Resolution No. 2021-39 Amending the existing Street Sweeping Parking Fine.

19. Adopt Resolution No. 2021-41 Authorizing the City Manager to Execute Grant Documents and Submit a Joint Application with Pacific Southwest Community Development Corporation, the Project's Managing General Partner, for Funding Under the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program to the California Department of Housing and Community Development in a Not-to-Exceed Amount of \$4,500,000 Million for the Affordable Housing Apartment Project on Tripoli Avenue in the City of Coachella
20. Annual Investment Policy Update:
- Resolution No. 2021-44 a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Coachella
 - Resolution No. WA-2021-07, a Resolution of the Coachella Water Authority
 - Resolution No. SD-2021-05, a Resolution of the Coachella Sanitary District
 - Resolution No. FD-2021-04, a Resolution of the Coachella Fire Protection District
 - Resolution No. CBL-2021-02, a Resolution of the Coachella Education and Government Access Cable Channel Corporation
21. Authorize a Community Based Grant to the California Farmworker Foundation in the Amount of \$1,000 to Assist Farmworkers Facing Food Insecurity
22. Approve 2021 – 2023 Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Coachella and Desert Recreation District.
23. Approve execution of Amendment No. 3 to the lease agreement between the City of Coachella and Armtec Defense Technologies.
24. Authorize execution of Amendment No. 1 between the City of Coachella and Vintage Landscape for Rancho Las Flores Park Project No. 030619A.
25. Authorize execution of Amendment No. 3 between the City of Coachella and Vintage Landscape for City Parks and Office Facilities Project No. 030619C.
26. Authorize execution of Amendment No. 1 to West Coast Arborist Maintenance Agreement extending their term for one year.
27. Authorize a Community Based Grant to Eastern Coachella Valley for Change in the Amount of \$1,000 to Provide Mentorship to Students Enrolled in the Tenth Grade at Coachella Valley High School
28. Approve Agreement for Animal Field and Shelter Services between the City of Coachella and the County of Riverside
29. Authorize a Community Based Grant to the Academy of Musical Performance in the Amount of \$1,000 for Summer Day Camp Meals
30. Authorize City Manager to approve Change Order No. 1 and approve Notice of Completion for Bagdouma Pool Rehabilitation Project No. 102720, accept project as complete and direct City Clerk to record the Notice of Completion.

NEW BUSINESS CALENDAR (LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE):

- [31.](#) Ordinance No. 1178 approving Change of Zone No. 20-04 to add the R-C (Retail Cannabis) Overlay Zone to the existing C-G (General Commercial) Zone on property located at 46-156 Dillon Road. Coachella Can, LLC (Armen Paronyan), Applicant. *(Second Reading)*.
- [32.](#) Ordinance No. 1184 Amending Chapter 2 of the Coachella Municipal Code by adding Section 2.30 to include a Youth Advisory Commission. *(First Reading)*
- [33.](#) Resolution No. 2021-34, a Resolution of the City Council of the City Of Coachella, Adopting an Annual Budget And Organizational Structure for Fiscal Year 2021-22

PUBLIC HEARING CALENDAR (QUASI-JUDICIAL):

- [34.](#) B-4 Ranch Change of Zone Project
 - a) Resolution No. 2021-36, Environmental Assessment (EA 2-04) adopting a Negative Declaration pursuant to the environmental review guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act.
 - b) Ordinance No. 1183, Change of Zone (CZ 20-07) to change the zoning from R-S (Single Family Residential) and R-M (Multiple Family Residential) to R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), R-M General (20-25 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N) on approximately 56.9 acres of vacant, agricultural land located on the north side of Avenue 52, east and west of Education Way (APN: 763-060-048). City-Initiated. *(First Reading)*
- [35.](#) Public Hearing for Resolution No. 2021-19 Confirming the Assessment and Diagram and Ordering the Levy and Collection of Assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022 for the City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District Number 1 through 38.
- [36.](#) Pulte Coachella Subdivision Project
 - Resolution No. 2021-42, Tentative Tract Map (TTM 38084) and Variance (VAR 21-04) to allow the subdivision of 26.81 acres of vacant land into 107 single-family residential lots (having less than the minimum 7,200 square feet) ranging in size from 6,017 square feet to 13,171 square feet, with an average lot size of approximately 7,500 square feet, with public streets and common-area lots accessed from Avenue 51, on property located on the north side of Avenue 51 between Van Buren Street and Chiapas Drive (APN #768-050-002).
 - Resolution No. 2021-43, Architectural Review (AR 21-03) to allow the construction of 107 single family homes using three production models, within Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 to include: 1) A one-story (3-Bedroom, 2-Bath) residence with 1,959 square feet of floor area; 2) A two-story (4-Bedroom, 2 ½-Bath) residence with 2,404 square feet of floor area; and 3) A two-story (5-Bedroom, 3-Bath) residence with 2,825 square feet of floor area, all with attached two-car garages and a variety of architectural themes (Spanish, Craftsman, and Prairie) and color palettes for the models' exterior finishes and roof tile. Pulte Home Company, LLC (Applicant)
- [37.](#) Public Hearing and Adoption of the 2020 Regional Urban Water Management, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and Appendix L to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan:
 - a) Resolution No. WA-2021-04, to Adopt the 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP).

- b) Resolution No. WA-2021-05, to Adopt the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).
- c) Resolution No. WA-2021-06, to Adopt Appendix L as an addendum to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)

PUBLIC COMMENTS (NON-AGENDA ITEMS):

The public may address the City Council/Board/Corporation/ Authority on any item of interest to the public that is not on the agenda but is in the subject matter jurisdiction thereof. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes.

REPORTS AND REQUESTS:

Council Comments/Report of Miscellaneous Committees.

City Manager's Comments.

ADJOURNMENT:

*Complete Agenda Packets are available for public inspection on the
City's website www.coachella.org.*

THIS MEETING IS ACCESSIBLE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



City Hall Council Chamber
1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, California
(760) 398-3502 ♦ www.coachella.org

MINUTES

OF A SPECIAL MEETING COACHELLA CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION

May 26, 2021
4:30 PM

CALL TO ORDER:

The Study Session of the City Council of the City of Coachella began at 4:32 p.m.

ATTENDANCE:

Present: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza (*arrived at 4:45 p.m.*), Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.

City Treasurer Aviles.

Absent: City Clerk Zepeda.

Pursuant to Executive Order N-29-20 pertaining to the coronavirus/COVID-19, this meeting was conducted entirely by teleconference/electronically with no in-person public access to the meeting location.

STUDY SESSION ITEMS:


Said study session shall be for the purpose of discussing the following:

1. AB 992 / Social Media Training by Best Best & Krieger, City Attorney.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting concluded at 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Andrea Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

[Note: Study Sessions are special meetings of the City Council that are conducted informally. No action is contemplated other than familiarization of the Council on specific topics and potential referral to a future agenda.]



City Hall Council Chamber
1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, California
(760) 398-3502 ♦ www.coachella.org

MINUTES

CITY COUNCIL CLOSED SESSION AND REGULAR MEETING

OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA

THE COUNCIL SITTING AS THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT,
COACHELLA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, COACHELLA FINANCING AUTHORITY,
COACHELLA EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACCESS CABLE CHANNEL CORPORATION,
COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY, AND SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE COACHELLA REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

May 26, 2021

5:00 PM Closed Session

6:00 PM Regular Meeting

CALL TO ORDER: - 5:00 P.M.

The Regular Meeting of the City Council of the City of Coachella was called to order at 5:00 p.m. by Mayor Hernandez.

ROLL CALL:

Present: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.

City Treasurer Aviles, City Clerk Zepeda (*arrived at 5:03 p.m.*).

Absent: None.

Pursuant to Executive Order N-29-20 pertaining to the coronavirus/COVID-19, this meeting was conducted entirely by teleconference/electronically with no in-person public access to the meeting location.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

There were no modifications to the agenda.

Motion: To approve the agenda as **presented**.
Made by: Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez
Seconded by: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto
Approved: 5-0, by a unanimous voice vote.

PUBLIC COMMENTS (CLOSED SESSION ITEMS):

None.

ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION:

Council adjourned into Closed Session at 5:03 p.m.

1. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
Initiation of Litigation, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(4)
Two (2) potential case
2. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(1)
City of Coachella v. Chia Hung Lai, et al.
Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. PSC1805142
3. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(1)
Dolly Hwang, et al v. City of Coachella
Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. CVPS2100050
4. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
Significant Exposure to Litigation, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(2)/(e)(1)
One (1) potential case
5. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT
Title: City Manager
6. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(1)
Western Growers Association, et al. v. City of Coachella, et al.
Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. CVPS2101162

RECONVENE REGULAR MEETING: - 6:00 P.M.

The City Council reconvened into open session at 6:15 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

City Attorney Campos led the Pledge of Allegiance.

CLOSED SESSION ANNOUNCEMENTS:

City Attorney Campos stated that Council met in Closed Session, and direction was given, but no reportable action was taken.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

7. Regular Meeting Minutes of April 28, 2021, of the City Council, Coachella Fire Protection District, Coachella Sanitary District, Coachella Financing Authority, Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Corporation, Coachella Water Authority, and Successor Agency to the Coachella Redevelopment Agency.

Motion: To approve the minutes as presented.

Made by: Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez

Seconded by: Councilmember Galarza

Approved: 5-0, by a unanimous voice vote.

PROCLAMATIONS/PRESENTATIONS:

8. Proclamation Recognizing Líderes Campesinas Youth
9. Presentation on Coronavirus (COVID-19) Response Efforts
10. Youth Commission Update
11. Street Sweeping Parking Fine
12. Budget Presentation for Fiscal Year 2021-22

Public Comments were moved up to this portion of the meeting being after the 8:00 hour:

1. Ann Hart, via Zoom
2. James Rodriguez, via Zoom
3. Stephen Henry, via Zoom

(After Public Comments, the City Council returned to the regular agenda at this point.)

13. CIP Budget Presentation for Fiscal Year 2021-22

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS:

City Clerk Zepeda announced that one written communication was received in opposition of Item 35 from Michael I. Kehoe with Palmieri, Hennessey & Leifer, LLP. The email was received today at 4:42 p.m. and forwarded to Council.

CONSENT CALENDAR:

14. Voucher Listing — EFT's/Utility Billing Refunds/FY 2020-21 Expenditures as of May 12, 2021, \$1,119,782.16.
15. Voucher Listing — EFT's/Permit Refunds/Utility Billing Refunds/FY 2020-21 Expenditures as of May 26, 2021, \$1,802,567.02.
16. *This item was pulled from the Consent Calendar and voted upon separately. See page 4*
17. Resolution No. 2021-31, setting a July 28, 2021 public hearing date for Municipal Solid Waste Rates for Fiscal Year 2021/2022.
18. Resolution No. 2021-32, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Coachella to adopt a List of Projects for Fiscal Year 2020/21, funded by SB 1: Road Repair and Accountability Act.

19. Approval of Addendum No. 2 to the Third Amendment and Restatement of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (“CVAG”) Joint Powers Agreement, which establishes the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians as a formal member.
20. Investment Report – March 2021
21. Award Professional Services Contract to Angenious Engineering Services for the Avenue 50 Bridge over Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel.
22. Award Maintenance Services Agreement to Conserve Landcare LLC for Landscape Maintenance Services for Landscape Lighting and Maintenance Districts 1-38 Project No. 032921.
23. Art in Public Places Program – Dateland Park Art Mural Installation
24. Art in Public Places Program – Coachella Smoke Shop Art Mural Installation

Motion: To approve per staff recommendation, Consent Calendar Items 14 through 24, with the **exception of Item 16**, which was voted upon separately (see below).

Made by: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto
Seconded by: Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez
Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

The following item was pulled from the Consent Calendar and voted upon separately (see page 3 and above):

16. Ordinance No. 1178 approving Change of Zone No. 20-04 to add the R-C (Retail Cannabis) Overlay Zone to the existing C-G (General Commercial) Zone on property located at 46-156 Dillon Road. Coachella Can, LLC (Armen Paronyan), Applicant. *(Second Reading)*.

Public Comment: Bruce Bauer
Steven Lubell

Motion: To **continue** item

Made by: Councilmember Galarza
Seconded by: Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez
Approved: 3-2, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto and Councilmember Delgado.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

At this time, the City Council took a five-minute recess and then resumed with the agenda at this point.

NEW BUSINESS CALENDAR (LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE):

25. Employment Agreement between the City of Coachella and Dr. Gabriel Martin as City Manager for the City of Coachella.

City Attorney Campos announced that the agreement presented will be modified to start on June 4, 2021, with a two-year term with two additional one-year options.

Public Comment: Maria Ruiz, via Zoom

Motion: To approve per staff recommendation

Made by: Mayor Hernandez

Seconded by: Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez

Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: None.

26. Ordinance No. 1182, Updates to the Hotel Operations Incentive Program (*First Reading*)

Motion: To approve per staff recommendation and amend the date of 2023 to 2025; and to read title only and pass to second reading.

Made by: Councilmember Delgado

Seconded by: Mayor Hernandez

Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: None.

27. Renewal of the Cooperative Agreement for continued Fire Services between the City of Coachella and the County of Riverside, and shared cost Ladder Truck agreement for continued Fire Services for three additional years.

Motion: To approve per staff recommendation

Made by: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto

Seconded by: Councilmember Delgado

Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

28. Direction on the Advertisement of Utility Users Tax Citizen Oversight Committee.

Motion: To extend the committee application period.

Made by: Councilmember Delgado
Seconded by: Councilmember Galarza
Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

(For the following two Commission appointments and based on Ordinance No. 1172, Members of commissions shall be appointed for four-year terms or less. The term of each commission member shall continue for the term of the nominating council member and automatically terminate when the council member's term ends. If a council member is reelected, that council member is entitled to make all new nominations or may choose to re-nominate the council member's previous nominee):

29. Appointments to the Coachella Parks and Recreation Commission, five new Commissioners and one Alternate Commissioner.

<u>Nominee</u>	<u>Nominated by (Member of Council)</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Rosalio Avila	Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez	November 2022
J. Carlos Ayala	Councilmember Galarza	November 2024
Erza Cadena	Councilmember Delgado	November 2024
Lesly Figueroa	Councilmember Beaman Jacinto	November 2022
Karina Rodriguez	Mayor Hernandez	November 2022
Javier Figueroa	Alternate	November 2024

Motion: To appoint as Parks and Recreation Commissioners.

Made by: Mayor Hernandez
Seconded by: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto
Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

30. Appointments of Five (5) Coachella Residents to the Coachella Cultural and Arts Commission for alternating terms.

<u>Nominee</u>	<u>Nominated by</u> <u>(Member of Council)</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Yurema Arvizu	Councilmember Delgado	November 2024
Keila Cupil	Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez	November 2022
Andrew Gallegos	Mayor Hernandez	November 2022
Armando Lerma	Councilmember Beaman Jacinto	November 2022
Jonathan Rivera	Councilmember Galarza	November 2024
Marisa Aceves	<i>Alternate</i>	November 2024

Motion: To appoint as Cultural and Arts Commissioners.

Made by: Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez
Seconded by: Mayor Hernandez
Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

31. Establishment of a SB 1383 Organics Waste Reduction Ad Hoc Subcommittee.

Motion: To appoint **Councilmember Beaman Jacinto** and **Councilmember Galarza** as to the SB 1383 Organics Waste Reduction Ad Hoc Subcommittee.

Made by: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto
Seconded by: Councilmember Delgado
Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

32. Display of the Pride Flag at City Hall annually during the month of June to commemorate Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Pride Month; and display of the Transgender Flag annually on March 31 commemorating Transgender Day of Visibility.

Public Comment: Frank Figueroa

Motion: To approve with the modification to include monthly heritage flag recognitions and bring back to Council a heritage month calendar.

Made by: Councilmember Delgado

Seconded by: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto

Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: None.

PUBLIC HEARING CALENDAR (QUASI-JUDICIAL):

33. Pueblo Cannabis Project

- a) Resolution 2021-29 approving Conditional Use Permit No. 336 to convert an existing 3,400 square foot commercial building into a 1,500 square foot indoor retail cannabis business and 1,900 square foot coffee shop with art gallery. The project entails façade renovations and a new parking lot/ landscaping with outdoor patio improvements on property located at 85-591 Grapefruit Boulevard.
- b) Ordinance No. 1181 approving Change of Zone No. 20-08 to add the R-C (Retail Cannabis Overlay) Zone to the existing M-S (Manufacturing Service) Zone on a 13,000 square foot developed parcel located at the northwest corner of 3rd Street and Grapefruit Boulevard. (*First Reading*)

Mayor Hernandez opened the Public Hearing for Item 33 at 10:48 p.m.

Public Comment: None.

Mayor Hernandez closed the Public Hearing for Item 33 at 10:49 p.m.

Motion: To adopt Resolution No. 2021-29; and read title only and pass to second reading Ordinance No. 1178.

Made by: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto

Seconded by: Councilmember Galarza

Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

34. Appeal of Planning Commission's Revocation of Conditional Use Permit (CUP 312) that allowed a 3,250 sq. ft. Retail Cannabis Microbusiness on 20,000 square feet of land located at 84-161 Avenue 48 for "The Coachella Lighthouse, LLC". City- Initiated Revocation.

Mayor Hernandez re-opened the Public Hearing for Item 34 at 10:50 p.m.

Public Comment: None

Motion: To continue item to July 14, 2021

Made by: Mayor Hernandez
Seconded by: Councilmember Galarza
Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

35. Resolution No. 2021-33, Public Hearing to Consider the Adoption of a Resolution of Necessity to Acquire by Eminent Domain a Fee Interest in Certain Real Property Identified as APN 763-020-021 located at Avenue 50 West of SR-86 in Coachella, California for the SR-86 / Avenue 50 Interchange Project.

Written Communication: Michael I. Kehoe with Palmieri, Hennessey & Leifer, LLP – in opposition - received 05/26/2021 at 4:42 p.m. and forwarded to Council.

Emily Chaidez with Best Best & Krieger confirmed that the notice of the hearing was mailed out to the affected property owners.

Mayor Hernandez opened the Public Hearing for Item 35 at 10:52 p.m.

Public Comment: Joshua Marx, attorney with Palmieri, Hennessey & Leifer, LLP, representing the applicant

Mayor Hernandez closed the Public Hearing for Item 35 at 11:05 p.m.

Motion: To approve per staff recommendation

Made by: Mayor Hernandez
Seconded by: Councilmember Galarza
Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

36. Agreement with Flock Group, Inc. for the purchase of 65 cameras and a subscription for Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) software system for Coachella neighborhoods, in the amount of \$162,500 annually plus a one-time 10% installation charge.

Mayor Hernandez opened the Public Hearing for Item 36 at 11:49 p.m.

Public Comment: Mohammad Tajsar with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
James Rodriguez
Jesse Mund

Mayor Hernandez closed the Public Hearing for Item 36 at 12:34 p.m.

Motion: To continue item and send back to the Public Safety Subcommittee

Made by: Councilmember Galarza
Seconded by: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto
Approved: 5-0, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Beaman Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Hernandez.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

PUBLIC COMMENTS (NON-AGENDA ITEMS):

With the time being after the 8:00 hour and per Resolution No. 2019-34, Public Comments were moved up (see page 3). There were no further comments at this time.

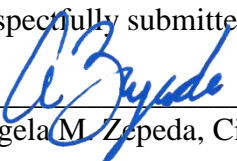
REPORTS AND REQUESTS:

Council Comments/Report of Miscellaneous Committees.
City Manager's Comments.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business to come before the City Council and the Agencies, Mayor Hernandez adjourned the meeting at 12:39 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Angela M. Zepeda, City Clerk

apChkLst
06/01/2021 2:43:50PM

Check List
City of Coachella

Page: 1

Bank : ewfb EFT FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
219	6/1/2021	51949	THE H.N. & FRANCES C. BER(55	6/1/2021	JUNE2021- CIVIC CENTER LC	8,876.26	8,876.26
T FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -SEPARATE CHECK:							8,876.26

apChkLst
06/01/2021 2:43:50PM

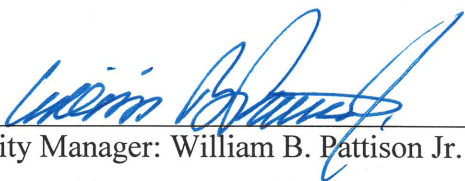
Check List
City of Coachella

Item 11.
Page: 2

1 checks in this report.

Grand Total All Checks: 8,876.26

Date: June 1, 2021


City Manager: William B. Pattison Jr.


Finance Director: Nathan Statham

apChkLst
06/01/2021 8:37:44AM

Check List
City of Coachella

Page: 1

Bank : ewfb EFT FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
211	6/9/2021	45929	BECK OIL, INC.	44255CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 ENG DEPT FUEL	132.25
				44256CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 BLDG/PLANNING DEP	221.53
				44261CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 STREETS DEPT FUEL	1,237.50
				44288CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 VEHICLE MAINT DEPT	653.79
				44299CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 CODE ENF DEPT FUE	292.12
				44310CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 SANITARY DEPT FUEL	552.05
				44317CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 BLDG MAINT DEPT FL	218.73
				44318CL	4/30/2021	4/30 ADMIN DEPT FUEL	8.55
				457739	4/27/2021	SHELL OMALA S4 GXV 320	979.84
				44263CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 WATER DEPT FUEL	679.79
				44266CL	4/30/2021	PE4/30 PARKS DEPT FUEL	539.56
212	6/9/2021	02320	CALPERS	1000000164053	4/14/2021	#6373819375, MAY2021 HEAL	11,643.90
				1000000164053	4/14/2021	#6373819375, MAY2021 HEAL	90,648.65
				1000000164343	5/14/2021	#6373819375, JUNE2021 HEA	11,656.16
				1000000164343	5/14/2021	#6373819375, JUNE2021 HEA	91,862.53
213	6/9/2021	00207	GRAINGER INC	9905327392	5/18/2021	BOLLARD	683.53
214	6/9/2021	24600	LOPES HARDWARE	009916	5/18/2021	PADLOCKS	58.71
215	6/9/2021	31705	RIVERSIDE COUNTY FIRE DE	233855	5/10/2021	FY20/21- 3RD QTR FIRE PRO	693,559.19
216	6/9/2021	53475	RUDYS ELECTRIC	10988	5/9/2021	RPR'D STAIRWELL LIGHTING	740.00
				10990	5/9/2021	RPLC'D BALLAST/SWITCH @	180.00
				10987	5/9/2021	RPR'D BAYS LIGHTING @ CO	1,650.00
				10999	5/18/2021	INSTLL'D LED WALLPACKS @	670.00
				10998	5/18/2021	INSTLL'D 220 CIRCUIT @ COI	797.25
				10914	2/5/2021	RPR'D LIGHTING ON BOLLAR	1,710.00
				10904	1/19/2021	RPR'D BAYS LIGHTING @ CO	2,000.00
217	6/9/2021	52924	SIEMENS MOBILITY, INC.	5610266833	5/18/2021	APR2021 TRAFFIC SIGNAL M.	1,812.80
				5620035295	5/18/2021	APR2021 TRAFFIC SIGNAL C/	3,246.47
218	6/9/2021	53455	VORTEX INDUSTRIES, INC.	05-1505930	5/5/2021	RPR'D GLASS/ALUMINUM DO	848.00
T FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -SEPARATE CHECK:							919,282.90

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110815	6/9/2021	53760	ACCURATE OVERHEAD DOOF20G-12012	8/13/2020	GATE REPAIRS @ CORP YAR	461.50	461.50
110816	6/9/2021	48977	ADT COMMERCIAL	139873908	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 CELL BACKUP/FIF	238.25	
				139873909	5/4/2021 JUNE2021 CELL/EXT SVC PR	119.91	
				139873910	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/EXT SVC I	205.13	
				139873911	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/EXT SVC I	215.10	
				139873912	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/EXT SVC I	196.30	
				139873913	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/EXT SVC I	208.56	
				139873914	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/EXT SVC I	196.30	
				139873915	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/PRIME CE	201.00	
				139873916	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM, BGDMA S	145.55	
				139873917	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/ESUITE/C	221.85	
				139873918	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 EQUIP LSE/EXT S	459.68	
				139873896	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/EXT SVC I	193.29	
				139873897	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM/EXT SVC I	228.89	
				139873898	5/4/2021 JUNE2021 ALARM/EXT SVC P	683.16	
				139873899	5/4/2021 JUNE2021 ALARM/EXT SVC P	1,091.89	
				139873900	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 EQUIP LSE/EXT S	472.13	
				139873901	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 FIRE, 87101 AVE E	148.26	
				139873902	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM, 87101 AVI	92.67	
				139873903	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 EQUIP LSE/EXT S	254.06	
				139873904	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 ALARM, 87075 AVI	145.55	
				139873905	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 FIRE/ALARM, 8707	203.88	
				139873906	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 FIRE, COMMUNIT	236.52	
				139873907	5/4/2021 JUNE2021 CELL/ESUITE/ALAI	62.00	
				139873919	5/4/2021 JN-AG2021 EQUIP LSE/EXT S	1,497.75	7,717.68
110817	6/9/2021	46835	AIR AND HOSE SOURCE, INC.419772	4/27/2021	3/8" STRAIGHT THRU QD NIP	15.23	15.23
110818	6/9/2021	51894	ALPHA MEDIA LLC	538106-1	2/21/2021 2/1-15 AD SPOT: SAFE HOLID	1,500.00	
				540834-1	2/28/2021 2/1-27 AD SPOT: COMMUNITY	450.00	
				540836-1	2/28/2021 2/1-27 AD SPOT: COMMUNITY	450.00	2,400.00
110819	6/9/2021	53274	APOLLO WOOD RECOVERY, I13003S	4/26/2021	INSTLL'D IPEMA CERTIFIED F	2,616.25	2,616.25
110820	6/9/2021	42837	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICEAPR2021 CC	4/30/2021	PE4/30 MATS & MOPS	431.05	
			APR2021 SAN	4/30/2021	PE4/30 UNIFORMS, MATS & C	1,133.77	
			APR2021	4/30/2021	PE4/30 UNIFORMS, MATS & C	3,165.15	4,729.97
110821	6/9/2021	42837	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICE23467291	5/7/2021	DRITECH TWILL SHRT W/ EM	193.48	193.48
110822	6/9/2021	54198	ARCURI, LETICIA	Refund	5/4/2021 DEPOSIT REFUND- LIBRARY	3.00	3.00

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110823	6/9/2021	49486	BRC CONSTRUCTION	20211176	5/20/2021 RMV'D CONCRETE DEBRIS, F	3,800.00	
				20211177	5/20/2021 RPR'D FENCE @ DIST 15	150.00	
				20211181	5/20/2021 RPR'D FIBERGLASS @ DATEI	1,080.00	
				20211178	5/20/2021 RPR'D FENCE @ DIST 36	685.00	
				20211179	5/20/2021 RPLC'D WALL CAPS @ DIST	2,217.00	
				20211180	5/20/2021 RPR'D FENCE @ DIST 16	854.00	8,786.00
110824	6/9/2021	50977	BRISAS AIR CONDITIONING INC	11418	5/17/2021 A/C REPAIRS @ COMMUNITY	337.50	337.50
110825	6/9/2021	01109	BSN SPORTS LLC	912474807	4/23/2021 KNOTTED NYLON BASEBALL	2,009.70	
				912647628	5/10/2021 SOCCER CROSSBAR & T FIT	515.09	2,524.79
110826	6/9/2021	44494	BURRTEC WASTE & RECYCLIBD	4/30/21	4/30/2021 APR2021 SWEEPER BOXES,	2,624.94	2,624.94
110827	6/9/2021	44494	BURRTEC WASTE & RECYCLIBD	5/1/21	5/1/2021 AC 44-BS 405340, 85075 AVE	89.98	89.98
110828	6/9/2021	54110	CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL AS	2238613	4/28/2021 1/2" TYPE III C3	427.71	
				2239145	4/29/2021 1/2" TYPE III C3	215.50	643.21
110829	6/9/2021	53426	CELL BUSINESS EQUIPMENT	72595837	5/22/2021 ACC 1338330, 5/15-6/14, SHAF	581.50	581.50
110830	6/9/2021	02273	CLAIREMONT EQUIPMENT	49727001	5/6/2021 5/4 54' REACH FORKLIFT RNT	811.50	811.50
110831	6/9/2021	53220	COACHELLAACE HARDWARE	1763/1	3/24/2021 FACE SHIELD	18.47	
				1802/1	4/6/2021 BATTERY PHOTO CR 2	45.64	
				1890/1	4/29/2021 STEEL WOOL PAD	6.51	
				1899/1	5/4/2021 TIE DOWN RTCH ORG 14"	43.48	
				1902/1	5/4/2021 16IN RAPID DURO RD3 CHAIN	68.60	
				1926/1	5/12/2021 DRYER VENT BRUSH, ETC	15.85	
				1947/1	5/17/2021 SPREADER VNOTCH 3", ETC	22.37	
				1954/1	5/18/2021 CHAIN PROOF 3/8" & PADLOC	254.22	
				1958/1	5/18/2021 TAPE MEASURE, LONG NOSE	64.51	539.65
110832	6/9/2021	01924	CONSOLIDATED ELECTRICAL	3298-1002544	4/27/2021 TAMPERPROOF SCREWDRIV	114.84	114.84
110833	6/9/2021	11800	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	AN0000002199	5/13/2021 APR2021 ANL SHLTR+FIELD+	14,785.36	14,785.36
110834	6/9/2021	12870	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	509325	5/6/2021 APR2021 FINGERPRINTS	49.00	49.00
110835	6/9/2021	00118	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	SL210739	4/22/2021 JAN-MAR2021 TRAFFIC SIGN	2,735.26	2,735.26
110836	6/9/2021	01089	DESERT ELECTRIC SUPPLY	S2855179.001	4/27/2021 NSI IT-4 4-14AWG INSD-TAP C	396.05	396.05
110837	6/9/2021	52970	DESERT POOL SPECIALISTS,	125189	4/30/2021 MAY2021 FOUNTAIN SVCS	400.00	400.00
110838	6/9/2021	13700	DEWEY PEST CONTROL INC.	14251222	5/1/2021 AC103361, MAY2021, SENIOR	80.00	
				14265300	5/1/2021 AC1281215, MAY2021, SIERR	301.00	
				14265301	5/1/2021 AC1281218, MAY2021, 51251 I	900.00	
				14258520	5/1/2021 AC1450610, MAY2021, DE OR	160.00	1,441.00
110839	6/9/2021	42442	DIRECTV	076184020X210	5/3/2021 MAY2021 BUSINESS XTRA PK	210.47	210.47

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110840	6/9/2021	42831	ELMS EQUIPMENT RENTAL, II467030-0001	5/19/2021	5/12-17 WHEEL LOADER RNT	2,524.50	2,524.50
110841	6/9/2021	53799	ENTERPRISE FLEET MGMT., IFBN4209729	5/5/2021	MAY2021 LEASE CHRGS ('20	5,551.90	5,551.90
110842	6/9/2021	44713	FARMER BROTHERS CO. 85671550	5/19/2021	COFFEE MED RST & CREAMI	518.85	518.85
110843	6/9/2021	02272	FRANKLIN TRUCK PARTS, INCIN322314	5/5/2021	SENDER UNIT (VACTOR)	181.25	
			IN322438	5/10/2021	PRESSURE PROTECTION VA	32.54	213.79
110844	6/9/2021	43672	FULTON DISTRIBUTING COMI536411	5/17/2021	BAG POLY T-SHIRT	171.13	171.13
110845	6/9/2021	00996	HOME DEPOT 5011737	5/17/2021	18FT MULTIPOSITION LADDE	389.33	
			4011896	5/18/2021	MAK 18V LXT 4.0 BATT & CHF	352.35	
			9010399	5/3/2021	800LB METAL CONVERTIBLE	107.64	
			8010478	5/4/2021	3M CLAW VAL PK W/ SPOT M.	45.89	
			8010479	5/4/2021	3 STEP STOOL	48.94	
			1120343	5/11/2021	REFRIGERATOR WATER FILT	255.48	1,199.63

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110846	6/9/2021	20450	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRI	50434217-AP21	4/30/2021	AC50434217, 3/30-4/27	48.87
				50035755-AP21	4/30/2021	AC50035755, 3/30-4/27, PUMP	2,777.95
				50408460-AP21	4/30/2021	AC50408460, 3/30-4/27, WELL	4,180.36
				50035560-AP21	5/5/2021	AC50035560, 3/31-4/28, ST LIC	19,257.08
				50733502-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50733502, 4/6-5/4	26.62
				50734422-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50734422, 4/6-5/4	50.52
				50705542-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50705542, 4/6-5/3, PERMIT	948.20
				50387122-AP21	5/10/2021	AC50387122, 4/6-5/3, SEWER	27,394.33
				50416425-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50416425, 4/6-5/4	191.03
				50035836-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50035836, 4/6-5/3, WELL #1	38.05
				50516108-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50516108, 4/6-5/4	13.42
				50487676-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50487676, 4/6-5/3, LIFT ST/	13.50
				50404154-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50404154, 4/6-5/4	13.24
				50642002-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50642002, 4/6-5/3	91.31
				50642141-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50642141, 4/6-5/3	37.14
				50217597-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50217597, 4/6-5/3	56.69
				50705544-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50705544, 4/6-5/3	111.71
				50035734-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50035734, 4/6-5/4, CVHS PI	69.68
				50404155-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50404155, 4/6-5/4	75.09
				50404153-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50404153, 4/6-5/4	41.79
				50527782-AP21	5/7/2021	AC50527782, 4/6-5/4	12.34
				50459795-AP21	4/30/2021	AC50459795, 3/30-4/27	42.87
				50459796-AP21	4/30/2021	AC50459796, 3/30-4/27	65.54
				50459819-AP21	4/30/2021	AC50459819, 3/30-4/27	56.61
				50522793-AP21	4/30/2021	AC50522793, 3/30-4/26, SCAD	13.69
110847	6/9/2021	45757	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRI	4030310	4/26/2021	STREET LIGHTS @ 84315 CA	8,432.23
110848	6/9/2021	45108	IMPERIAL SPRINKLER SUPPL	4609670-01	5/6/2021	2" 90 ELL SCH80 PVC	32.97
				4629777-01	5/6/2021	ALLIANCE BRASS IN GRND V	745.03
				4642499-00	5/6/2021	MARKING FLAGS	43.71
				4644610-00	5/7/2021	CANISTER	114.49
				4643292-00	5/6/2021	6" HUNTER POP-UP W/ PRV &	116.47
				4614487-00	4/28/2021	LUXOR LIGHTING ASSIGNME	77.64
				4619866-00	4/21/2021	SOLENOID ASSY FOR PEB/GI	167.79
				4629777-00	4/28/2021	SCH80 TBE NIPPLE, ETC	1.01
				4630705-00	4/28/2021	3PC YELLOW RAIN SUIT	14.12
							55,627.63
							8,432.23
							1,313.23

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110849	6/9/2021	52906	JOHNSON CONTROLS SECUF35878011	5/8/2021	6/1-8/31 ALARM @ 1515 6TH S	1,333.19	1,333.19
110850	6/9/2021	01948	KIMBALL MIDWEST 8852942	5/3/2021	5/8X1-3/4 USS G8 ARMO	53.84	53.84
110851	6/9/2021	54123	LISA WISE CONSULTING, INC.3809	1/28/2021	DEC2020 HOUSING ELEMEN	2,293.75	
			3847	2/25/2021	JAN2021 HOUSING ELEMENT	4,822.50	7,116.25
110852	6/9/2021	50501	LIVESCAN MGMT GROUP, INC05122021COC	5/12/2021	PROTECT YOURSELF MASK	2,675.25	2,675.25
110853	6/9/2021	01882	NORTHERN TOOL & EQUIPME47870157	5/14/2021	CYCLONE PUMP, ETC	70.10	
			47857992	5/13/2021	PRO 1/4" NOZZLE, 60FT DRAI	468.68	538.78
110854	6/9/2021	52757	OLLIN STRATEGIES 202	5/24/2021	MAY2021 CONSULTING SVCS	5,000.00	5,000.00
110855	6/9/2021	47192	O'REILLY AUTO PARTS 2855-320258	4/12/2021	BATTERY	-238.12	
			2855-330322	5/13/2021	DOOR LATCH	38.42	
			2855-327443	5/4/2021	OIL FILTER	9.35	
			2855-327444	5/4/2021	S-HC BELT	25.16	
			2855-327445	5/4/2021	OIL FILTER & OIL DRN PLUG	14.24	
			2855-327446	5/4/2021	PURPLE POWER	30.44	
			2855-327485	5/4/2021	DISC PAD SET	34.31	
			2855-327486	5/4/2021	BRAKE SHOES	34.01	
			2855-327487	5/4/2021	STR WHL CVR	19.56	
			2855-327488	5/4/2021	HOSE ASSEMBLY	46.73	
			2855-327489	5/4/2021	SIDE MIRROR	147.04	
			2855-327490	5/4/2021	OIL DRN PLUG	4.88	
			2855-327500	5/4/2021	TOGGLE SW	16.61	
			2855-328095	5/6/2021	FUEL TANK	550.43	
			2855-328214	5/6/2021	F/P MOD ASM & FUEL FILTER	218.33	
			2855-328210	5/6/2021	BATTERY	686.00	
			2855-328218	5/6/2021	OIL FILTER	9.46	
			2855-328216	5/6/2021	TNK VENT VLV	54.01	
			2855-328137	5/6/2021	BATTERY	111.86	
			2855-328123	5/6/2021	TOGGLE SWITCH	5.97	
			2855-329955	5/12/2021	BLOWER SW	29.60	
			2855-330054	5/12/2021	S-HC BELT	37.75	
			2855-330274	5/13/2021	RADIATOR, COOLANT HOSE	212.94	
			2855-331844	5/18/2021	OIL FILTER	14.03	2,113.01
110856	6/9/2021	49989	PAUL ASSOCIATES 85296	5/7/2021	#10 REGULAR ENVELOPES	242.48	242.48
110857	6/9/2021	09800	PERMA Ludwig Expn	5/19/2021	LIABILITY CLAIM EXPN: CH20	3,000.00	3,000.00

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110858	6/9/2021	02028	PETE'S ROAD SERVICE, INC. 495758-00	5/10/2021	MOUNT/BALANCE NEW TIRE	194.30	
			496977-00	5/13/2021	DISMOUNT/MOUNT NEW TIR	1,286.18	
			497600-00	5/13/2021	FLAT REPAIR	29.11	1,509.59
110859	6/9/2021	01395	PJ'S DESERT TROPHIES & GII23845	5/6/2021	BLACK MARBLE PLAQUES W	148.73	148.73
110860	6/9/2021	46837	PRECISION BACKFLOW PBF161651	5/5/2021	INSTLL'D THEFT PRVNTN EN	1,557.00	1,557.00
110861	6/9/2021	42759	PROPER SOLUTIONS, INC. 11950	5/14/2021	WE 5/14: S. LORENZANA	304.50	304.50
110862	6/9/2021	53552	QUENCH USA, INC. INV03102428	5/3/2021	AC D347648, MAY2021 RNTL,	32.63	
			INV03103741	5/3/2021	AC D347651, MAY2021 RNTL,	32.63	65.26
110863	6/9/2021	53736	RG2 MANAGEMENT LLC 2613	5/3/2021	WE 5/2: L. VALENZUELA	877.50	
			2618	5/11/2021	WE 5/9: L. VALENZUELA	792.45	
			2622	5/18/2021	WE 5/16: L. VALENZUELA	812.43	2,482.38
110864	6/9/2021	50340	ROYAL GYM SERVICES 6134	5/19/2021	MAY2021 PREVENTATIVE MA	295.00	295.00
110865	6/9/2021	35000	SMART & FINAL 949233	5/5/2021	CREAMER, DISINFECTING W	124.31	
			13602	3/8/2021	WATER & GATORADE	99.60	
			992288	5/20/2021	TOWELS & WATER	30.25	254.16
110866	6/9/2021	35450	SOCALGAS 1540 7th-AP21	4/27/2021	AC 008 423 3900 4, 3/25-4/23	30.05	
			87075Av54-AP2	4/27/2021	AC 123 573 5834 5, 3/25-4/23	52.95	
			BagPool-AP21	4/27/2021	AC 069 323 6500 7, 3/25-4/23	14.30	
			1515 6th-AP21	4/27/2021	AC 031 523 3700 6, 3/25-4/23	27.18	
			1517 6th-AP21	4/27/2021	AC 010 594 4824 9, 3/25-4/23	9.38	
			1377 6th-AP21	4/27/2021	AC 012 623 3701 5, 3/25-4/23	78.72	
			84626Bag-AP21	4/27/2021	AC 153 323 6215 9, 3/25-4/23	24.32	
			1500 6th-AP21	4/27/2021	AC 020 678 1257 4, 3/25-4/23	28.54	265.44
110867	6/9/2021	35430	SOUTH COAST A.Q.M.D. 3814672	5/4/2021	ID 170157, FY20/21 AQMD FEI	137.63	137.63
110868	6/9/2021	52595	STAPLES BUSINESS CREDIT 7328213805-0-2	4/7/2021	CASIO DESKTOP DISPLAY C/	162.31	
			7328213805-0-1	4/12/2021	MESH PAPER TRAY	23.37	
			7328213805-0-3	4/12/2021	RUBBER FINGER (MED)	6.50	192.18
110869	6/9/2021	43858	STAPLES CREDIT PLAN 62891	5/3/2021	DOCUMENTS	54.27	54.27
110870	6/9/2021	00102	SUNLINE TRANSIT AGENCY INV04973	5/7/2021	APR2021 CNG FUEL	642.06	642.06
110871	6/9/2021	52237	THE WORKS FLOOR & WALL 5625-1	5/4/2021	INSTLL'D PLAQUE @ VETERA	362.70	362.70
110872	6/9/2021	38250	TOPS N BARRICADES 1087773	4/30/2021	3/23-4/22 CHNGBLE MSG SIG	4,800.00	
			1087774	4/30/2021	3/16-4/15 CHNGBLE MSG SIG	2,400.00	
			1087747	4/28/2021	8" BARRICADE	1,454.53	
			1087748	4/28/2021	8" BARRICADE	1,454.53	10,109.06

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110873	6/9/2021	44978	TRI-STATE MATERIALS, INC. 95925	5/5/2021	PALM SPRINGS GOLD DG BL	80.20	
			95926	5/5/2021	INDIAN RED DG BLENDED	216.96	297.16
110874	6/9/2021	39640	VALLEY LOCK & SAFE 166412	4/30/2021	SVC'D CYBER CYLINDER @ F	90.00	90.00
110875	6/9/2021	53173	VERIZON CONNECT NWF, INC (OSV000002431	5/1/2021	APR2021 GPS MONITORING	1,262.82	1,262.82
110876	6/9/2021	44966	VERIZON WIRELESS 9878215865	4/22/2021	AC571164685-00001, 3/23-4/22	46.13	
			9878778466	5/1/2021	AC371867190-00002, 4/2-5/1	277.67	323.80
110877	6/9/2021	50629	VINTAGE ASSOCIATES, INC 220652	5/12/2021	RMV'D TREES @ RLF/BGDMA	620.00	
			220569	5/15/2021	MAY2021 LNDSCPE MAINT @	3,850.80	
			220606	5/5/2021	INSTLL'D PLANTS @ 1515 6TI	1,118.00	
			220561	5/15/2021	MAY2021 LNDSCPE MAINT @	10,845.40	16,434.20
110878	6/9/2021	49778	WEST COAST ARBORIST, INC 172101	4/6/2021	PE4/6 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	553.50	
			172102	4/7/2021	PE4/7 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	396.00	
			172106	4/13/2021	PE4/13 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	870.00	
			172107	4/14/2021	PE4/14 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	262.50	
			172108	4/15/2021	PE4/15 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	907.50	
			172443	4/26/2021	PE4/26 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	600.00	
			172444	4/27/2021	PE4/27 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	957.00	
			172103	4/8/2021	PE4/8 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	247.50	
			172104	4/10/2021	PE4/10 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	375.00	
			172105	4/12/2021	PE4/12 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	832.50	6,001.50
110879	6/9/2021	53596	XTREME HEATING AND AIR 2109	5/10/2021	SVC'D COMMERCIAL UNITS @	932.00	
			2110	5/7/2021	SVC'D A/C UNITS @ FIRE STA	336.00	1,268.00
110880	6/9/2021	42100	ZUMAR INDUSTRIES INC 93086	5/14/2021	STREET SWEEPING SIGNS	2,217.33	
			93087	5/14/2021	STREET SWEEPING SIGNS	2,040.15	
			92774	4/29/2021	STREET SIGNS (VIA ZAHIDI, S	2,302.34	
			92775	4/29/2021	STREET SIGNS (BAJA WAY, C	1,725.19	
			92867	4/30/2021	STREET SIGNS (IXTAPA AVE,	783.37	
			92870	4/30/2021	SOLAR CONTROLLER W/ SCI	1,624.90	10,693.28
Sub total for WELLS FARGO BANK:							207,584.57

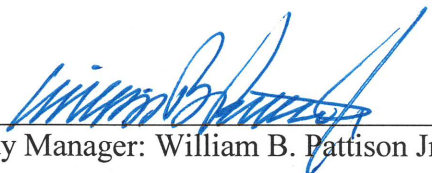
apChkLst
06/01/2021 8:37:44AM

Check List
City of Coachella

74 checks in this report.

Grand Total All Checks: 1,126,867.47

Date: June 9, 2021



City Manager: William B. Pattison Jr.



Finance Director: Nathan Statham

apChkLst
06/01/2021 2:15:28PM

Check List
City of Coachella

Page: 1

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total	
110881	6/9/2021	54201	ANDRADE GONZALEZ, FERN/Ref000219131	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00046231	28.53	28.53	
110882	6/9/2021	54205	COACHELLA VALLEY HOMEBlRef000219135	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052757	90.82	90.82	
110883	6/9/2021	54207	COLLETT, GARY	Ref000219137	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053018	91.51	91.51
110884	6/9/2021	54208	DR HORTON INC	Ref000219138	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053053	33.12	33.12
110885	6/9/2021	54209	DR HORTON INC	Ref000219139	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053055	21.04	21.04
110886	6/9/2021	54199	ESPINOZA, JUAN	Ref000219129	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00019694	28.30	28.30
110887	6/9/2021	54200	ORELLANA, JOSE	Ref000219130	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00034931	31.76	31.76
110888	6/9/2021	54202	PULTE GROUP INC	Ref000219132	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052365	89.22	89.22
110889	6/9/2021	54203	PULTE GROUP INC	Ref000219133	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052368	76.27	76.27
110890	6/9/2021	54204	PULTE GROUP INC	Ref000219134	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052369	74.12	74.12
110891	6/9/2021	54206	TOOR, VIRPAL	Ref000219136	6/1/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052844	17.00	17.00
Sub total for WELLS FARGO BANK:							581.69	

apChkLst
06/01/2021 2:15:28PM

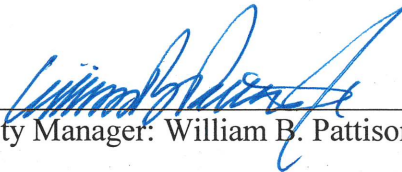
Check List
City of Coachella

Item 11.
Page: 2

11 checks in this report.

Grand Total All Checks: 581.69

Date: June 9, 2021



City Manager: William B. Pattison Jr.



Finance Director: Nathan Statham

apChkLst
06/16/2021 3:34:26PM

Check List
City of Coachella

Bank : ewfb EFT FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
238	5/25/2021	48066 US BANK	Sta 4/26/21	4/26/2021	ACC XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-0925,	6,781.53	6,781.53
T FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -SEPARATE CHECK:							6,781.53

apChkLst
06/16/2021 3:34:26PM

Check List
City of Coachella

Page: Item 11.

1 checks in this report.

Grand Total All Checks: 6,781.53

Date: May 25, 2021


Finance Director: Nathan Statham

apChkLst
06/16/2021 3:51:37PM

Check List
City of Coachella

Page: 1

Bank : ewfb EFT FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
239	6/10/2021	53426	CELL BUSINESS EQUIPMENT 72595837	5/22/2021	ACC 1338330, 5/15-6/14, SHAF	581.50	581.50
F FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -SEPARATE CHECK:							581.50

apChkLst
06/16/2021 3:51:37PM

Check List
City of Coachella

Page: Item 11.

1 checks in this report.

Grand Total All Checks: 581.50

Date: June 10, 2021


Finance Director: Nathan Statham

apChkLst
06/16/2021 9:27:27AM

Check List
City of Coachella

Page: 1

Bank : ewfb EFT FOR WELLS FARGO BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total	
220	6/23/2021	53291	ANGENIOUS ENGINEERING	19-03-024	4/30/2021	PE4/30 DILLON RD BRIDGE	23,500.64	23,500.64
221	6/23/2021	53958	ATLAS TECHNICAL	683405	4/30/2021	PE4/30 GRAPEFRUIT BLVD UI	1,908.00	1,908.00
222	6/23/2021	45929	BECK OIL, INC.	44634CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 CODE ENF DEPT FUE	560.21	
				44646CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 SANITARY DEPT FUEL	1,096.96	
				44653CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 BLDG MAINT DEPT FL	224.54	
				44589CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 ENG DEPT FUEL	155.88	
				44590CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 BLDG/PLANNING DEP	172.64	
				44595CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 STREETS DEPT FUEL	706.32	
				44597CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 WATER DEPT FUEL	456.46	
				44600CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 PARKS DEPT FUEL	1,046.63	
				44625CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 VEHICLE MAINT DEPT	847.70	
				44654CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 ADMIN DEPT FUEL	43.05	
				459944	5/17/2021	DYED CARB ULS DIESEL	823.74	
				44947CL	5/31/2021	PE5/31 ENG DEPT FUEL	146.38	
				44684CL	5/15/2021	PE5/15 GRAFFITI DEPT FUEL	321.68	6,602.19
223	6/23/2021	53721	BOON TRADING COMPANY LLIN	5108092	4/16/2021	SOLAR STREET LIGHT- MOTI	1,947.60	
				IN5108093	4/16/2021	SOLAR STREET LIGHT- MOTI	1,947.60	
				IN5108094	4/16/2021	SOLAR STREET LIGHT- MOTI	1,947.60	
				IN5108095	4/16/2021	SOLAR STREET LIGHT- MOTI	1,947.60	7,790.40
224	6/23/2021	46730	CALPERS	1000000164415	5/28/2021	2021 RPLCMNT BENEFIT CN7	98.24	98.24
225	6/23/2021	54138	CONDOR INC.	10733	5/20/2021	PE5/31 BAGDOUMA POOL RE	91,032.80	91,032.80
226	6/23/2021	00207	GRAINGER INC	9900011066	5/13/2021	GEL PENS	56.01	
				9902958132	5/17/2021	VISTA SHELTER 12X12FT	190.17	
				9904073963	5/17/2021	QUICK COUPLER & HOLLOW	45.31	291.49
227	6/23/2021	00996	HOME DEPOT	4044700	4/8/2021	STEEL CABLE W/ KEY, ETC	84.73	
				2161736	6/9/2021	HUSKY HARD KNEE PAD	23.89	
				3011976	5/19/2021	5K WINDOW AC, EASY CAN C	441.71	
				5161535	5/27/2021	POOL MURIATIC ACID	59.70	
				6012714	5/26/2021	STD/BTR PRIME DF, ETC	177.95	
				1084137	5/31/2021	RYB ONE+ 6 TOOL COMBO K	223.00	
				5012780	5/27/2021	ADJ WRENCH, TOOL BAG, ET	137.31	
				7083298	5/25/2021	5GAL HOMER BUCKET, DRILL	108.05	1,256.34

Bank : ewfb EFT FOR WELLS FARGO BANK - (Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
228	6/23/2021	24600	LOPES HARDWARE	009789	5/19/2021	GLOVES, SCREWDRIVERS, T	433.36
				009806	4/22/2021	PAINT, SHOE COVERS, SCRE	609.23
				009845	5/18/2021	SCREWDRIVER, KNIFE, PLIE	203.91
229	6/23/2021	53961	MCCALL'S METER SALES & SI	33839	5/20/2021	CERTIFIED FLOW TEST	67.78
230	6/23/2021	02167	MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIC	1118803	6/11/2021	PE5/30 AVE50/I-10 INTERCHA	2,637.04
231	6/23/2021	53857	MURCHISON & CUMMING, LLI	2412770	4/19/2021	PE3/31, CH2003-LUDWIG, DO	6,712.57
232	6/23/2021	53552	QUENCH USA, INC.	INV03155154	5/24/2021	AC D347652, JUNE2021 RNTL	32.63
233	6/23/2021	52802	RED WING BUSINESS ADVAN	2021052000343	5/20/2021	5/14 EMPLOYEE WORK BOO	188.07
234	6/23/2021	53475	RUDYS ELECTRIC	20005	6/1/2021	INSTLL'D LIGHTING @ MURA	1,425.00
				20006	6/1/2021	INSTLL'D LIGHTING @ MURA	1,680.00
				20007	6/1/2021	INSTLL'D LIGHTING @ MURA	1,900.00
				20008	6/1/2021	INSTLL'D LIGHTING @ MURA	2,240.00
				10997	5/18/2021	INSTLL'D LIGHTS @ PUMP S1	628.25
235	6/23/2021	53455	VORTEX INDUSTRIES, INC.	05-1509699	5/24/2021	RPR'D HOLLOW METAL DOOI	568.00
236	6/23/2021	51697	WESTERN WATER WORKS SI	1402147-00	5/18/2021	SEWER CPLG W/ SHEAR RIN	68.73
				1402216-00	5/28/2021	1 1/2 BRZ MTR FLG FIP DBL C	1,090.87
				1402216-01	6/1/2021	1 1/2 BRZ MTR FLG FIP, ETC	478.39
237	6/23/2021	53596	XTREME HEATING AND AIR	2045	3/10/2021	SVC'D COMMERCIAL COOLEI	2,933.00
				2129	6/9/2021	A/C REPAIRS @ PERMIT CEN	722.50
T FOR WELLS FARGO BANK -SEPARATE CHECK:							157,099.43

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110897	6/23/2021	02137	AGGREGATE PRODUCTS, INC	5/17/2021	BASE- CLASS II AGGREGATE	1,424.93	1,424.93
110898	6/23/2021	46835	AIR AND HOSE SOURCE, INC.	5/19/2021	1" STRAIGHT-THRU CPLR, BF	78.30	
			421559	5/12/2021	2" URETHANE MATERIAL HAM	158.78	237.08
110899	6/23/2021	01436	AMERICAN FORENSIC NURSE	5/15/2021	APR-MAY2021 BLOOD DRAW	220.00	
			74605	5/15/2021	APR2021 BLOOD DRAW	55.00	275.00
110900	6/23/2021	42837	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICE	5/31/2021	PE5/31 UNIFORMS, MATS & C	2,543.45	
			MAY2021 CC	5/31/2021	PE5/31 MATS & MOPS	344.84	
			MAY2021 SAN	5/31/2021	PE5/31 UNIFORMS, MATS & C	854.84	
			APR2021 GRFT	4/30/2021	PE4/30 UNIFORMS	63.76	
			MAY2021 GRFT	5/31/2021	PE5/31 UNIFORMS	40.90	
			MAR2021 GRFT	3/31/2021	PE3/31 UNIFORMS	63.76	3,911.55
110901	6/23/2021	42251	ARCOS, MARIA	6/14/2021	VOUCHER 75, 1/26-6/14	297.55	297.55
110902	6/23/2021	54210	B SAFE PLAYGROUND INSPE	5/22/2021	PLAYGROUND SURFACING IM	1,200.00	1,200.00
110903	6/23/2021	00836	BIO-TOX LABORATORIES	5/13/2021	LAB SERVICES: 4/9+23	781.00	
			41198	5/13/2021	LAB SERVICES: 4/9+23	1,194.00	
			41247	5/13/2021	LAB SERVICE: 4/19	92.00	2,067.00
110904	6/23/2021	48224	BLACKBURN, BERLINDA	6/10/2021	FY20/21 EDUCATION REIMBU	2,520.00	2,520.00
110905	6/23/2021	49486	BRC CONSTRUCTION	6/9/2021	RPLC'D FENCE PANELS, ETC	5,039.00	5,039.00
110906	6/23/2021	43862	BRENNTAG PACIFIC, INC	5/24/2021	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	2,162.64	
			BPI147310	5/24/2021	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	2,162.64	
			BPI327748	5/25/2021	5/24 DRUM RETURN	-1,720.00	
			BPI149990	6/2/2021	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	706.96	
			BPI149991	6/2/2021	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	4,325.27	7,637.51
110907	6/23/2021	42506	BURRTEC WASTE INDUSTRIES	6/7/2021	REFUND- PAYMENT RECEIVE	13,489.73	13,489.73
110908	6/23/2021	53627	CANNON PARKIN, INC.	5/11/2021	PE4/30 FIRE STATION REHAB	16,730.30	
			213572	6/7/2021	PE5/31 FIRE STATION REHAB	45,035.70	61,766.00
110909	6/23/2021	53423	CBE OFFICE SOLUTIONS	5/5/2021	ACC #CC3502, COLOR COPIE	255.92	
			IN2384298	5/20/2021	ACC #CC3502, COLOR COPIE	940.33	1,196.25
110910	6/23/2021	02048	CDW GOVERNMENT, INC.	5/7/2021	VARIDESK PROPLUS 36 & DU	1,020.82	
			D228017	5/14/2021	STARTECH HDMI TO 3G SDI /	156.74	
			D407571	5/19/2021	LVO NET BO ESSENTIAL FHD	194.18	
			D265335	5/17/2021	C2G 100FT 75 OHM BNC CAB	35.95	
			D240654	5/15/2021	TRIPP HDMI TO VGA ADAPTE	27.66	
			C846764	5/7/2021	TRIPP DISPLAY MONITOR ST.	219.78	1,655.13

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total	
110911	6/23/2021	07950	CITY OF COACHELLA	Apr 2021	4/30/2021	APR2021 WATER- ST, PARKS	26,668.01	
				Apr 2021-LLD's	4/30/2021	APR2021 WATER- LLD'S	13,828.30	40,496.31
110912	6/23/2021	44725	CLEANSTREET	100307CS	5/31/2021	5/6 SPECIAL SWEEP SVCS	836.80	836.80
110913	6/23/2021	53220	COACHELLAACE HARDWARE	1893/1	5/3/2021	ROBIN PAPER BRN, MASKING	113.81	
				1896/1	5/4/2021	MASKING PAPER & DISPENS	48.00	
				1950/1	5/17/2021	THREAD SEAL TAPE	10.82	
				1956/1	5/18/2021	PLYWOOD SOLID, ACE HD C	58.46	
				1914/1	5/8/2021	OIL NEATSFOOT, DRYDEX S	20.63	
				1930/1	5/13/2021	ANGLE GRINDER, WHEEL CL	137.41	
				1931/1	5/13/2021	HP23 HEARING PROTECTOR	21.74	
				1932/1	5/13/2021	ANGLE GRINDER	32.63	
				1936/1	5/13/2021	ACE RSTP SPRY ALUM	5.42	
				1949/1	5/17/2021	WRECKER RBLD, MASONRY	89.45	
				1910/1	5/7/2021	LRG HOOKS	10.86	
				1960/1	5/19/2021	QUICK LINKS	49.09	
				1968/1	5/20/2021	WD40 SPRAY LUBE, KEY CAF	29.06	
				2018/1	6/3/2021	HOSE MENDER, STAPLE BEL	27.02	
				1884/1	4/28/2021	KN95 FACE MASK	15.43	
				1959/1	5/18/2021	BATTERY PHOTO CR 2, ETC	30.43	
				2034/1	6/7/2021	SIGN DECO HANDICAP	19.55	
				2009/1	6/1/2021	COOLER PUMP, ETC	51.08	
				1982/1	5/25/2021	PAINTERS TOOL, CAP 1" SCH	45.34	
				1983/1	5/25/2021	TRUFUEL 50:1	26.07	
				2017/1	6/3/2021	KEYKRAFTER BRASS & RUBI	17.36	
				1668/1	3/1/2021	FIRST AID EMERGENCY KIT	3.46	
				1717/1	3/10/2021	BULB LFL F96/T12	52.16	
				1943/1	5/15/2021	LITEWT HACKSAW 12" & PLIE	43.48	958.76
110914	6/23/2021	09550	COACHELLA VALLEY COLLEC	066275	5/31/2021	MAY2021 UB COLLECTION SE	5.00	5.00
110915	6/23/2021	44959	COMPUTER CONSULTANTS,	132889	5/29/2021	MAY2021 SVC CALLS	682.50	682.50
110916	6/23/2021	01924	CONSOLIDATED ELECTRICAL	3298-1003018	5/13/2021	DAYLIGHT T8 LAMPS & 16FT	126.39	
				3298-1003153	5/19/2021	CB FINDER/TESTER	42.56	168.95
110917	6/23/2021	52375	CORE & MAIN LP	0317019	5/28/2021	DROP-IN MTR WSHR CI RUBI	78.30	78.30
110918	6/23/2021	54211	CORTES & LEE INC.	21032501	5/25/2021	INSTLL'D SIGNS @ LLMD	854.00	854.00
110919	6/23/2021	00158	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	3243	5/28/2021	NOV2020 ELECTION SVCS+C	27,368.15	27,368.15

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total	
110920	6/23/2021	00749	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	SH0000038891	5/19/2021	FY20/21 RATE ADJSMNT: LAV	287,903.92	
				SH0000038892	5/20/2021	FY20/21 FACILITY EXPENSES	209,511.99	
				SH0000039026	6/9/2021	4/8-5/5 LAW ENFORCEMENT	720,726.05	1,218,141.96
110921	6/23/2021	49858	CV PIPELINE CORP.	S2603	5/25/2021	5/13 INSTLL'D PLUG @ DILLO	380.00	380.00
110922	6/23/2021	48603	CV STRATEGIES	6198	5/14/2021	STRATEGIC COMM SVCS: IRI	2,031.25	2,031.25
110923	6/23/2021	09950	CVWD	Apr 2021	5/1/2021	CN 332543, APR2021 WELL R	43,626.00	43,626.00
110924	6/23/2021	02115	CWEA	PS-6/30/21	5/27/2021	6/30 CERT RNWL CSM4: P. SI	106.00	
				RH-6/30/21	5/27/2021	6/30 CERT RNWL CSM4: R. HI	106.00	212.00
110925	6/23/2021	01848	DAVE BANG ASSOC., INC.	CA49994	6/3/2021	PLAYWORLD CONNECTOR C	156.43	156.43
110926	6/23/2021	44036	DE LAGE LANDEN PUBLIC	72513644	5/12/2021	ACC #1338330, COLOR COPIE	216.41	216.41
110927	6/23/2021	49859	DEAZTLAN CONSULTING, LLC	2021-7	3/31/2021	"THE VACCINE WILL HELP" VI	8,100.00	8,100.00
110928	6/23/2021	51700	DELGADO, DENISE	3243	5/28/2021	CANDIDATE STATEMENT REF	182.17	182.17
110929	6/23/2021	12870	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	511439	5/10/2021	APR2021 BLOOD ALCOHOL A	140.00	
				512131	5/19/2021	DEC2020/FEB2021 BLOOD AL	140.00	280.00
110930	6/23/2021	53389	DESERT CONCEPTS CONSTR	F20410	5/17/2021	RMV'L OF MANHOLE ON DILL	7,250.00	7,250.00
110931	6/23/2021	13300	DESERT FIRE EXTINGUISHER	9450664	5/19/2021	5/19 FIRE EXTINGUISHER SV	671.82	671.82
110932	6/23/2021	52970	DESERT POOL SPECIALISTS,	125329	6/1/2021	JUNE2021 FOUNTAIN SVCS	400.00	400.00
110933	6/23/2021	53007	DESERT PROMOTIONAL &	78993	5/27/2021	POLOS W/ EMBROIDERY	104.40	
				78851	5/20/2021	SHORT SLEEVE POLOS W/ E	645.98	750.38
110934	6/23/2021	13700	DEWEY PEST CONTROL INC.	14301221	6/1/2021	AC103361, JUNE2021, SENIOI	80.00	
				14315465	6/1/2021	AC1281215, JUNE2021, SIERF	301.00	
				14315466	6/1/2021	AC1281218, JUNE2021, 51251	900.00	
				14308553	6/1/2021	AC1450610, JUNE2021, DE OF	160.00	1,441.00
110935	6/23/2021	53462	DURAN, JOSE ANGEL	Mbrshp Rfnd	5/26/2021	CWEA MEMBERSHIP REFUND	192.00	192.00
110936	6/23/2021	50645	DURAN'S LOCK & KEY	5808	6/9/2021	DUPLICATE KEYS FOR FILE C	88.00	88.00
110937	6/23/2021	53880	EBERHARD EQUIPMENT NO.	2549	5/19/2021	5/17-19 KUBOTA TRACTOR RI	761.25	761.25
110938	6/23/2021	52568	EGAN CIVIL, INC.	21108	5/7/2021	PE4/30 PUEBLO VIEJO TRAN	28,472.00	
				21134	6/4/2021	PE5/31 PUEBLO VIEJO TRAN	24,105.00	52,577.00
110939	6/23/2021	49635	EISENHOWER MEDICAL CEN	Apr 2021	5/14/2021	AC #700000133, APR2021 SV	1,200.00	1,200.00
110940	6/23/2021	54212	FASTAIRE HAND DRYERS, INC	HD3577	4/21/2021	HDO4 HANDRYER 6' HOSE/C	789.51	789.51
110941	6/23/2021	50162	FASTENAL COMPANY	CAPAM77705	5/25/2021	3/8-16S/S NYLOCK, ETC	268.44	268.44
110942	6/23/2021	15750	FEDEX	7-393-91475	6/4/2021	MAY2021 FEDEX SVCS	56.27	
				7-341-92021	4/16/2021	APR2021 FEDEX SVCS	7.14	
				7-386-20356	5/28/2021	MAY2021 FEDEX SVCS	13.15	76.56
110943	6/23/2021	44088	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, IN	0144262	5/24/2021	1.6 GPF 111 ROYAL 1.6 FV W/	317.25	317.25

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total	
110944	6/23/2021	15900	FIESTA FORD, INC.	5055603	6/8/2021	LAMP ASY- REAR	93.93	93.93
110945	6/23/2021	54213	FIGUEROA, LESLY	3243	5/28/2021	CANDIDATE STATEMENT REF	182.17	182.17
110946	6/23/2021	51604	FRONTIER	BD 5/16/21	5/16/2021	ACC 209-188-4039-091192-5, f	177.62	177.62
110947	6/23/2021	43672	FULTON DISTRIBUTING COM	536739	5/20/2021	TISSUE TOILET, NITRILE GLC	2,432.84	
				537195	5/25/2021	NITRILE GLOVES	135.94	
				537358	5/26/2021	S/O TOWEL KITCHEN	58.18	
				538007	6/3/2021	TOWEL ROLL, URINAL SCREI	152.77	
				538504	6/9/2021	S/O CLNR DISINFECT PINE, E	1,139.96	3,919.69
110948	6/23/2021	54214	GALARZA, NEFTALI	3243	5/28/2021	CANDIDATE STATEMENT REF	182.17	182.17
110949	6/23/2021	01850	GAME TIME	PJI-0159907	5/20/2021	2-5 & 5-12 AGE APPROPRIATE	218.31	
				PJI-0160712	5/28/2021	SWERVE ZIP SLIDE, PLACINC	2,453.89	2,672.20
110950	6/23/2021	51494	GARDA CL WEST, INC.	10640336	6/1/2021	JUNE2021 CASHLINK MAINTEN	828.35	
				10640329	6/1/2021	JUNE2021 ARMORED TRANS	632.29	1,460.64
110951	6/23/2021	54230	GONZALES, BENJAMIN	Turf Rbt	6/7/2021	TURF REMOVAL REBATE- PR	3,000.00	3,000.00
110952	6/23/2021	53854	GRANITE TELECOMMUNICAT	520840879	5/1/2021	AC 04418223, MAY2021 SVCS	821.15	821.15
110953	6/23/2021	44089	HERNANDEZ, STEVEN	3243	5/28/2021	CANDIDATE STATEMENT REF	182.17	182.17
110954	6/23/2021	20450	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTR	MdAP-MdMY	5/18/2021	MID APRIL-MID MAY 2021 ELE	45,527.45	
				50035755-MY21	5/31/2021	AC50035755, 4/28-5/26, PUMP	7,314.21	
				50408460-MY21	5/31/2021	AC50408460, 4/28-5/25, WELL	6,889.98	
				50434217-MY21	5/31/2021	AC50434217, 4/28-5/26	51.03	
				50459795-MY21	5/31/2021	AC50459795, 4/28-5/25	43.18	
				50459796-MY21	5/31/2021	AC50459796, 4/28-5/26	62.75	
				50459819-MY21	5/31/2021	AC50459819, 4/28-5/26	54.25	
				50522793-MY21	5/31/2021	AC50522793, 4/27-5/25, SCAD	13.87	59,956.72
110955	6/23/2021	42409	IMPERIAL PIPE SERVICES, LL	PL28440-3	4/30/2021	30' LIGHT POLE W/ 15' ARM-F	2,107.50	
				PL28441-3	4/30/2021	30' LIGHT POLE W/ 15' ARM-F	2,107.50	4,215.00

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110956	6/23/2021	45108	IMPERIAL SPRINKLER SUPPL	4674969-00	5/28/2021	BLUE MARKING PAINT	60.92
				4675647-00	5/28/2021	1" 90 ELL SCH80 PVC, ETC	11.17
				4661155-00	5/20/2021	34" MARKING STICK W/ WHE	107.78
				4651893-00	5/12/2021	DRIPNETA TCHLN CV GPH 12	397.67
				4652922-00	5/13/2021	RAINBIRD 1/2" NPT ADAPTER	49.63
				4661757-00	6/8/2021	19" FLEX LEAF RAKE ALUM H	110.84
				4662509-00	5/19/2021	TREESTAKE 3X10 LODGE PO	264.13
				4666504-00	5/21/2021	CHEM SYNGENTA FUSILADE	172.67
				4675994-00	5/28/2021	HUNTER ULTRA POP-UP ADJ	427.97
				4675446-00	5/28/2021	KNEE PAD GEL FILLED	94.58
110957	6/23/2021	47328	KONICA MINOLTA	37668380	4/30/2021	BIZHUB 501, UTILITIES DEPT	163.44
				37668381	5/2/2021	ACC 061-0042081-000, MAY20	67.43
110958	6/23/2021	44047	KONICA MINOLTA BUSINESS	9007754468	5/13/2021	BIZHUB C454E, 1515 6TH ST,	31.62
				9007775706	5/22/2021	BIZHUB 282, FIRE DEPT, 4/23	0.14
				9007787109	5/27/2021	BIZHUB C454E, 1515 6TH ST,	7.16
				9007787560	5/27/2021	BIZHUB C364, 1515 6TH ST, 3	17.71
				9007787558	5/27/2021	BIZHUB C364, 1515 6TH ST, 2	17.71
110959	6/23/2021	44767	KUNA FM	554259-1	2/28/2021	2/1-15 AD SPOT: SOCIAL DIS	1,500.00
110960	6/23/2021	45051	LAMAR OF PALM SPRINGS	112492024	5/10/2021	5/10-6/6 ADVERTISING: COVII	2,500.00
				112497512	5/17/2021	5/17-6/13 ADVERTISING: COV	1,200.00
110961	6/23/2021	49901	MARRON, LOURDES	Edu Reimb	5/26/2021	FY20/21 EDUCATION REIMBU	2,279.41
110962	6/23/2021	45765	MARTINEZ, EMMANUEL	3243	5/28/2021	CANDIDATE STATEMENT REF	182.17
110963	6/23/2021	51579	METLIFE- GROUP BENEFITS	June2021	5/16/2021	JUNE2021 DENTAL/VISION/LII	11,651.92
110964	6/23/2021	54160	N CONSTRUCTION INC.	1007	4/27/2021	INSTLL'D 20' IRON GATE @ R	2,283.00
				1008	4/27/2021	INSTLL'D 20' IRON GATE @ R	2,284.00
110965	6/23/2021	49482	NAPAAUTO PARTS	192159	5/20/2021	S-7 ASSY 5 16X20	93.51
				193120	5/27/2021	GASKET	4.98
				193782	6/2/2021	BELT	65.23
110966	6/23/2021	49990	NORTHERN SAFETY CO., INC	904409319	5/13/2021	UHF 1 CHANNEL 1 WATT TW	511.89

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK (Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110967	6/23/2021	42112 NRO ENGINEERING	05-21-012	4/30/2021	PE4/30 PLNCK, 86740 INDUST	1,505.00	
			05-21-014	4/30/2021	PE4/30 PLNCK, STORMWATE	14,892.50	
			05-21-013	4/30/2021	PE4/30 PLNCK, PM 36872:#13	541.80	
			06-21-008	5/31/2021	PE5/31 PLNCK, TRACT 38084	7,446.25	
			06-21-007	5/31/2021	PE5/31 PLNCK, TM 31978:#13	358.40	
			06-21-005	5/31/2021	PE5/31 PLNCK, CESAR CHAV	451.50	
			06-21-010	5/31/2021	PE5/31 PLNCK, 86740 INDUST	187.50	
			06-21-009	5/31/2021	PE5/31 PLNCK, TM 38084:#13	887.50	
			06-21-006	5/31/2021	PE5/31 PLNCK, 86740 INDUST	376.25	26,646.70
110968	6/23/2021	47192 O'REILLY AUTO PARTS	2855-332509	5/20/2021	SEAT COVERS	54.36	
			2855-334400	5/26/2021	BATTERY & FUEL FILTER	108.30	
			2855-334536	5/26/2021	BATTERY	349.48	
			2855-334712	5/27/2021	4PCFM CARPET	60.88	
			2855-336242	6/1/2021	PRESS SWITCH	19.23	
			2855-336600	6/2/2021	BATTERY	104.11	
			2855-334399	5/26/2021	5GAL HYDRL OIL	57.63	753.99
110969	6/23/2021	49989 PAUL ASSOCIATES	85325	5/24/2021	BUSINESS CARDS: CHABOLL	186.82	186.82
110970	6/23/2021	02028 PETE'S ROAD SERVICE, INC.	503601-00	6/9/2021	MOUNT/BALANCE NEW TIRE	366.37	
			498177-00	5/17/2021	FLAT REPAIR	29.11	
			500129-00	5/26/2021	MOUNT/BALANCE NEW TIRE	740.07	
			500502-00	5/26/2021	MOUNT/BALANCE NEW TIRE	400.07	
			501608-00	6/1/2021	FLAT REPAIR	27.11	1,562.73
110971	6/23/2021	08050 PETTY CASH	Ck 6/23/21	6/15/2021	VOUCHERS 4206-4223, 3/16/2	1,054.93	1,054.93
110972	6/23/2021	49763 PLAZA TOWING INC.	21-0513-6494	6/4/2021	5/13-28 STORAGE/HEAVY TO	6,458.00	6,458.00

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110973	6/23/2021	52389	POWER SECURITY GROUP IN4425	11/1/2020	OCT2020 SECURITY GRD SVI	4,281.00	
			4780	5/4/2021	APR2021 PATROL SVCS	5,136.00	
			4781	5/4/2021	APR2021 SECURITY GRD SVI	3,852.00	
			4828	5/31/2021	MAY2021 SECURITY GRD SVI	3,852.00	
			4426	11/1/2020	OCT2020 PATROL SVCS	5,307.20	
			4585	1/31/2021	JAN2021 PATROL SVCS	5,476.80	
			4666	2/28/2021	FEB2021 SECURITY GRD SVC	3,530.00	
			4478	11/30/2020	NOV2020 PATROL SVCS	5,305.60	
			4479	11/30/2020	NOV2020 SECURITY GRD SVI	3,744.00	
			4586	1/31/2021	JAN2021 SECURITY GRD SVC	4,172.00	
			4665	2/28/2021	FEB2021 PATROL SVCS	4,878.40	
			4719	3/31/2021	MAR2021 PATROL SVCS	5,307.20	
			4827	5/31/2021	MAY2021 PATROL SVCS	5,392.80	
			4720	3/31/2021	MAR2021 SECURITY GRD SV	3,530.00	63,765.00
110974	6/23/2021	46837	PRECISION BACKFLOW PBF161605	12/16/2020	BACKFLOW TESTING	2,940.00	
			PBF161603	12/16/2020	BACKFLOW TESTING	4,900.00	
			PBF161604	12/16/2020	BACKFLOW TESTING	4,900.00	12,740.00
110975	6/23/2021	42759	PROPER SOLUTIONS, INC. 11973	5/21/2021	WE 5/21: S. LORENZANA	283.50	
			11996	5/28/2021	WE 5/28: S. LORENZANA	420.00	
			12018	6/4/2021	WE 6/4: S. LORENZANA	294.00	997.50
110976	6/23/2021	52082	PROWEST PCM, INC. 17 PC	5/31/2021	PE5/31 FIRE STATION REHAB	3,039.00	3,039.00
110977	6/23/2021	52344	QUADIENT FINANCE USA, INC CD 6/11/21	6/11/2021	MAY-JUNE2021 POSTAGE BY	2,134.82	2,134.82
110978	6/23/2021	52470	R & R TOWING 54755	5/4/2021	5/4 TOWING: AV52/HARRISON	255.00	
			54814	5/13/2021	5/13 TOWING: 86 EXPRESS V	425.00	680.00
110979	6/23/2021	42443	RDO EQUIPMENT CO. P5668745	5/27/2021	WINDOW	404.53	404.53
110980	6/23/2021	53736	RG2 MANAGEMENT LLC 2623	5/18/2021	WE 5/16: BURNS+SILVA	768.00	
			2625	5/25/2021	WE 5/23: BURNS+SILVA	768.00	
			2627	5/25/2021	WE 5/23: L. VALENZUELA	852.12	2,388.12
110981	6/23/2021	48154	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS 6441-1018866	5/13/2021	1PH 240VAC PWR-SPLY, ETC	1,226.35	1,226.35
110982	6/23/2021	45190	RUDY'S TERMITE & PEST CONTROL 1289793	5/19/2021	5/19 RMV'D BEES @ SANITARY	250.00	
			1281304	3/22/2021	3/22 RMV'D BEES @ 50370 C	250.00	
			1289795	5/13/2021	5/13 RMV'D BEES @ AVE 48/C	250.00	750.00
110983	6/23/2021	47658	RUIZVA L. PEST CONTROL 109	5/24/2021	MAY2021 SVCS @ FIRE STAT	65.00	65.00
110984	6/23/2021	52991	S & D CAR WASH MANAGEMENT ARB120594	4/30/2021	APR2021 CAR WASH SERVICE	251.64	
			ARB121666	5/31/2021	MAY2021 CAR WASH SERVICE	286.59	538.23

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total	
110985	6/23/2021	54229	SANDOVAL, MARIA VIOLETA	Turf Rbt	6/1/2021	TURF REMOVAL REBATE- PR	3,000.00	3,000.00
110986	6/23/2021	50827	SDC SOUND COMPANY	1054	4/6/2021	DEPOSIT- 7/3 FOURTH OF JU	2,303.00	2,303.00
110987	6/23/2021	44581	SIGNARAMA	INV-106334	5/25/2021	SOCIAL DISTANCING FLOOR	630.01	630.01
110988	6/23/2021	35000	SMART & FINAL	631133	6/10/2021	BOTTLED WATER	137.90	
				479422	6/10/2021	BOTTLED WATER & DIET COI	89.14	227.04
110989	6/23/2021	35450	SOCALGAS	1377 6th-MY21	5/26/2021	AC 012 623 3701 5, 4/23-5/24	69.05	
				1500 6th-MY21	5/26/2021	AC 020 678 1257 4, 4/23-5/24	26.73	
				1515 6th-MY21	5/26/2021	AC 031 523 3700 6, 4/23-5/24	21.10	
				1540 7th-MY21	5/26/2021	AC 008 423 3900 4, 4/23-5/24	32.74	
				84626Baq-MY21	5/26/2021	AC 153 323 6215 9, 4/23-5/24	15.29	
				87075Av54-MY2	5/26/2021	AC 123 573 5834 5, 4/23-5/24	57.44	
				BaqPool-MY21	5/26/2021	AC 069 323 6500 7, 4/23-5/24	15.29	237.64
110990	6/23/2021	35430	SOUTH COAST A.Q.M.D.	3815446	5/4/2021	ID 178961, FY20/21 AQMD FEI	137.63	
				3815447	5/4/2021	ID 178962, FY20/21 AQMD FEI	137.63	275.26
110991	6/23/2021	52595	STAPLES BUSINESS CREDIT	7327674170-0-1	4/5/2021	SS PORTABLE ICE MAKER	239.24	
				7329660774-0-1	5/4/2021	HP 63XL HY TRICOLOR INK C	64.87	
				7329690580-0-1	5/4/2021	MESH WALL FILE BLACK, ETC	61.41	
				7329690580-0-2	5/10/2021	WHT FLTCD INV W ENV 100	47.43	
				7329711198-0-1	5/4/2021	TEMPUR-PEDIC 2500	326.24	
				7329960933-0-1	5/4/2021	HP 62XL HY BLACK INK, ETC	65.90	
				7329960933-0-2	5/4/2021	TRED REM HP 62XL BLK/62 C	40.77	
				7330214325-0-1	5/5/2021	FOLDER 153C FILE LEGAL M/	47.50	
				7330960224-0-3	5/17/2021	AVERY TOC MC A-ZT 6PK, ET	67.36	
				7331047146-0-1	5/18/2021	HAMMERMILL COPYPLUS 5 F	75.00	
				7331098939-0-1	5/18/2021	POST IT NOTES & STPLS PAI	34.78	
				7330062692-0-1	5/4/2021	SPLS REC COPY CS, ETC	237.02	
				7330550934-0-1	5/11/2021	FILE ROLL MOBILE, ETC	385.06	
				7330801060-0-1	5/17/2021	FIRST AID KIT ALL PURPOSE,	105.75	1,798.33
110992	6/23/2021	36000	STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE	FTB-00002866	5/24/2021	2020 FTB OFFSETS PROGRA	561.08	
				FTB-00003002	5/24/2021	2020 FTB OFFSETS PROGRA	58.12	619.20
110993	6/23/2021	00102	SUNLINE TRANSIT AGENCY	INV05032	6/4/2021	MAY2021 CNG FUEL	878.72	878.72
110994	6/23/2021	43837	TERRA NOVA PLANNING & RETN	042102	6/1/2021	MAY2021 GPA EIR ADDENDUM	3,015.00	3,015.00
110995	6/23/2021	37600	THE DESERT SUN PUBLISHING	0003851726	4/30/2021	APR2021 PUBLISHED ADS	1,971.20	
				0003898277	5/31/2021	MAY2021 PUBLISHED ADS	1,713.80	3,685.00

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

(Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
110996	6/23/2021	48152	TKE ENGINEERING, INC.	2021-185	5/10/2021 FEB-MAR2021 ENGINEERING	642.50	
				2021-249	5/10/2021 FB-MA2021 AIRPORT BUSINE	247.50	890.00
110997	6/23/2021	51093	T-MOBILE USA, INC.	9447229285	5/18/2021 4/29-5/5 GPS LOCATE	210.00	210.00
110998	6/23/2021	38250	TOPS N BARRICADES	1088359	6/3/2021 18" VINYL FLAG	1,019.53	
				1088044	5/13/2021 HARD HAT & MESH CLASS II I	128.11	
				1088324	5/28/2021 4/16-5/28 CHNGBLE MSG SIG	4,440.00	
				1088283	5/28/2021 4/30-5/29 CHNGBLE MSG SIG	6,225.00	
				1088282	5/28/2021 4/23-5/22 CHNGBLE MSG SIG	4,800.00	16,612.64
110999	6/23/2021	50590	TOUCHTONE COMMUNICATIO	1249124	5/1/2021 AC 1100006871, MAY2021	6.90	6.90
111000	6/23/2021	52204	TPX COMMUNICATIONS	143169927-0	5/16/2021 AC33325, 5/16-6/15	4,028.99	4,028.99
111001	6/23/2021	44978	TRI-STATE MATERIALS, INC.	96134	5/19/2021 TECATE TAN DG BLENDED	878.70	878.70
111002	6/23/2021	38800	UNDERGROUND SERVICE AL	dsb20202479	6/1/2021 CA STATE FEE FOR REGULA	55.23	
				520210112	6/1/2021 MAY2021- 69 NEW TICKETS+I	123.85	179.08
111003	6/23/2021	43751	USA BLUEBOOK	614274	5/25/2021 ACETATE BUFFER SOLUTION	1,233.24	
				614504	5/25/2021 HACH FREE CHLORINE SWIF	263.22	
				597415	5/7/2021 HACH DR300 CHLORINE & BL	725.49	
				548444	3/23/2021 TAX CREDIT	-12.80	
				548629	3/23/2021 TAX CREDIT	-4.63	
				597531	5/7/2021 BLEED VALVE OD TUBING	137.17	
				601705	5/12/2021 HACH DR300 CHLORINE & RE	522.11	2,863.80
111004	6/23/2021	39640	VALLEY LOCK & SAFE	168044	5/20/2021 RPLC'D CYBER CYL W/ KEYE	237.45	237.45
111005	6/23/2021	44966	VERIZON WIRELESS	9880361403	5/22/2021 AC571164685-00001, 4/23-5/22	46.13	46.13
111006	6/23/2021	50629	VINTAGE ASSOCIATES, INC	220831	5/28/2021 INSTLL'D PLANTS/PLANTERS	826.00	
				220832	5/28/2021 INSTLL'D POTS/PLANTERS @	678.00	
				220779	5/25/2021 INSTLL'D PLANTS & IRRGTN	2,420.00	
				220780	5/25/2021 INSTLL'D PLANTS @ SHADY I	780.00	
				220781	5/25/2021 INSTLL'D PLANTS @ VETERA	2,470.00	7,174.00

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK (Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
111007	6/23/2021	49778	WEST COAST ARBORIST, INC172729	5/3/2021	PE5/3 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	140.00	
			172737	5/6/2021	PE5/6 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	1,460.00	
			172740	5/7/2021	PE5/7 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	967.50	
			173159	5/31/2021	PE5/31 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	3,024.00	
			172742	5/10/2021	PE5/10 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	2,712.00	
			1-6797	4/19/2021	4/15 TREE MAINT @ SANITAF	676.00	
			1-6798	4/19/2021	4/15 TREE MAINT @ SANITAF	860.00	
			172447	4/30/2021	PE4/30 TREE MAINT @ STRE	432.00	
			172616	5/15/2021	PE5/15 TREE MAINT @ STRE	460.00	
			172743	5/11/2021	PE5/11 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	528.00	
			172744	5/13/2021	PE5/13 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	538.00	
			173156	5/17/2021	PE5/17 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	562.50	
			173157	5/18/2021	PE5/15 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	244.00	
			173158	5/19/2021	PE5/19 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	802.00	
			172745	5/15/2021	PE5/15 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	845.00	
			172730	5/4/2021	PE5/4 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	3,946.00	
			172735	5/5/2021	PE5/5 TREE MAINT @ LLMD	2,950.50	21,147.50
111008	6/23/2021	00384	WILLDAN FINANCIAL SERVICE002-24439	5/5/2021	APR2021 BLDG & SAFETY SV	8,785.00	8,785.00
111009	6/23/2021	42100	ZUMAR INDUSTRIES INC 93222	5/27/2021	STREET SIGNS	1,371.14	
			93359	5/28/2021	STREET SIGNS	2,002.02	
			93161	5/24/2021	STREET SWEEPING SIGNS	1,651.80	
			93162	5/24/2021	STREET SWEEPING SIGNS	1,637.78	
			93163	5/24/2021	STREET SWEEPING SIGNS	1,637.78	
			93219	5/27/2021	STREET SIGNS	1,065.48	
			93220	5/27/2021	STREET SIGNS	2,530.13	
			93221	5/27/2021	STREET SIGNS	2,530.13	
			93223	5/27/2021	STREET SIGNS	1,371.14	15,797.40
Sub total for WELLS FARGO BANK:							1,838,615.58

apChkLst
06/16/2021 9:27:27AM

Check List
City of Coachella


Page: 13

Item 11.

131 checks in this report.

Grand Total All Checks: 1,995,715.01

Date: June 23, 2021


Finance Director: Nathan Statham

apChkLst
06/16/2021 10:33:36AM

Check List
City of Coachella

Page: 1

Bank : wfb WELLS FARGO BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
111010	6/23/2021	54201	ANDRADE GONZALEZ, FERN/Ref000219504	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00046231	71.47	71.47
111011	6/23/2021	54221	DR HORTON INC Ref000219511	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052951	79.13	79.13
111012	6/23/2021	54222	DR HORTON INC Ref000219512	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053057	79.57	79.57
111013	6/23/2021	54223	DR HORTON INC Ref000219513	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053161	79.13	79.13
111014	6/23/2021	54224	DR HORTON INC Ref000219514	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053162	93.73	93.73
111015	6/23/2021	54225	DR HORTON INC Ref000219515	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053163	93.73	93.73
111016	6/23/2021	54226	DR HORTON INC Ref000219516	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053164	93.73	93.73
111017	6/23/2021	54227	DR HORTON INC Ref000219517	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053165	93.73	93.73
111018	6/23/2021	54228	DR HORTON INC Ref000219518	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00053167	93.73	93.73
111019	6/23/2021	54220	GRACE REAL ESTATE Ref000219510	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052938	43.15	43.15
111020	6/23/2021	54216	LAWRENCE, MICHELLE Ref000219505	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00049700	44.58	44.58
111021	6/23/2021	54215	MAGANA, VICTOR Ref000219503	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00039472	59.42	59.42
111022	6/23/2021	54219	MUNOZ, MIGUEL Ref000219509	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052737	176.83	176.83
111023	6/23/2021	54183	PULTE GROUP INC Ref000219507	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052364	62.26	62.26
111024	6/23/2021	54218	PULTE GROUP INC Ref000219508	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00052367	34.42	34.42
111025	6/23/2021	54217	RODRIGUEZ, ADAN Ref000219506	6/15/2021	UB Refund Cst #00050289	68.56	68.56
Sub total for WELLS FARGO BANK:							1,267.17

apChkLst
06/16/2021 10:33:36AM

Check List
City of Coachella

Item 11.
Page: 2

16 checks in this report.

Grand Total All Checks: 1,267.17

Date: June 23, 2021


Finance Director: Nathan Statham



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Luis Lopez, Development Services Director

SUBJECT: Ordinance No. 1181 approving Change of Zone No. 20-08 to add the R-C (Retail Cannabis Overlay) Zone to the existing M-S (Manufacturing Service) Zone on a 13,000 square foot developed parcel located at the northwest corner of 3rd Street and Grapefruit Boulevard. Pueblo Cannabis, Applicant (*2nd Reading*).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt Ordinance No. 1181 approving Change of Zone No. 20-08 to add the RC (Retail Cannabis) Overlay Zone to the existing M-S (Manufacturing Service) zone on property located at 85-591 Grapefruit Blvd.

BACKGROUND:

On May 26, 2021 the City Council introduced for first reading, by title only, Ordinance No. 1181 as part of the Pueblo Cannabis business and Art Gallery/Coffee Shop proposed for the existing building located at 85-591 Grapefruit Blvd. The Planning Commission reviewed the project and recommended to City Council approval of the zone change request on April 7, 2021.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

The City Council approved the Pueblo Cannabis dispensary and art gallery/coffee shop project on May 26, 2021. The applicant intends to convert the existing 3,400 square foot commercial building into a 1,500 square foot retail cannabis business and 1,900 square foot coffee shop with art gallery. The project entails façade renovations and a new parking lot and landscaping, with outdoor patio improvements on property located at 85-591 Grapefruit Boulevard.

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1) Adopt Ordinance No. 1181 approving Change of Zone No. 20-08.
- 2) Deny Ordinance No. 1181 with findings.
- 3) Continue this matter and provide staff with direction.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There are no fiscal impacts associated with this action in that it merely creates the proper zoning to allow the operation of a retail cannabis dispensary on the subject site, subject to the conditions of approval previously imposed on the business through Conditional Use Permit No. 336.

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE(S):

Staff recommends Alternative #1 above.

Attachment: Ordinance No. 1181 - 2nd Reading

ORDINANCE NO. 1181**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA APPROVING CHANGE OF ZONE 20-08 TO ADD THE R-C (RETAIL CANNABIS OVERLAY) ZONE TO THE EXISTING M-S (MANUFACTURING SERVICE) ZONE ON PROPERTY LOCATED AT 85-591 GRAPEFRUIT BOULEVARD. PUEBLO CANNABIS COMPANY (ARMANDO LERMA), APPLICANT.**

WHEREAS Armando Lerma (on behalf of Pueblo Cannabis Company) filed an application for Change of Zone 20-08 on property located at 85-591 Grapefruit Boulevard (Assessor's Parcel No. 778-041-003), and attendant application Conditional Use Permit (CUP 336) ("Project"); and,

WHEREAS the Planning Commission conducted a duly noticed public hearing on Change of Zone (CZ 20-08) and CUP 336 on April 7, 2021 at the Coachella Permit Center, 53-990 Enterprise Way, Coachella, California and recommended that the City Council approve Change of Zone 20-08 and CUP 336; and,

WHEREAS, the Applicant and members of the public were present and were afforded an opportunity to testify regarding the Project; and,

WHEREAS, the Project is permitted pursuant to Chapter 17.47 of the Coachella Municipal Code, and the attendant application for a Conditional Use Permit to allow the Project; and,

WHEREAS the City Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing on Change of Zone (CZ 20-08) and CUP 336 on May 26, 2021 at the Coachella City Hall, 1515 6th Street, Coachella, California, took public testimony, and approved Change of Zone 20-08 and CUP 336; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed use is necessary or desirable for the development of the community, is consistent with the objectives of the City's General Plan, and is not detrimental to the existing uses or the uses specifically permitted in the zone in which the proposed use is to be located; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed site is adequate in size and shape to accommodate the proposed development; and,

WHEREAS, the site for proposed use relates properly to streets which are designed to carry the type and quantity of traffic to be generated by the proposed use; and,

WHEREAS, the Project is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended; and,

WHEREAS, the conditions as stipulated by the City are necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the community.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the City of Coachella Official Zoning Map be amended as shown on the attached Change of Zone 20-08 map marked “Exhibit A” from MS (Manufacturing Service) to MS-RC (Manufacturing Service -Retail Cannabis Overlay Zone) on property located at 85-591 Grapefruit Blvd, with the findings listed below:

Findings for Change of Zone 20-08:

1. The Project is consistent with the goals, objectives, policies, and implementation measures of the Coachella General Plan 2035. The site has a Downtown Center land use designation that allows for the proposed development. The proposed change of zone is in keeping with the policies of the Downtown Center land use classification and the Project is internally consistent with other General Plan policies for this type of development.
2. The Project is in compliance with the applicable land use regulations and development standards of the City’s Zoning Code. The site plan proposes a retail cannabis business and coffee shop including indoor and outdoor space that will be used for temporary art exhibitions, outdoor art installations, murals and special events. The Project complies with applicable M-S (Manufacturing Service) and Section 17.47.020 property development standards as proposed.
3. Every use, development of land and application of architectural guidelines and development standards shall be considered on the basis of the suitability of the site for a particular use or development intended, and the total development, including the prescribed development standards, shall be so arranged as to avoid traffic congestion, ensure the protection of public health, safety and general welfare, prevent adverse effects on neighboring property and shall be in accord with all elements of the general plan. The proposed change of zone is compatible with existing surrounding land uses that include commercial, residential and manufacturing land uses.
4. The Project will be compatible with neighboring properties with respect to land development patterns and application of architectural treatments. The plans submitted for this Project propose a retail cannabis business and coffee shop that is permitted in the M-S (Manufacturing Service) zone pursuant to an approved Conditional Use Permit. Surrounding properties to the project site include commercial, manufacturing and residential land uses. As such, the Project will be in keeping with the scale, massing, and aesthetic appeal of the existing area and future development.
5. The Project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15303 (C) that exempts the conversion of existing small structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made to the interior and exterior of the structure.

Section 2. SEVERABILITY. The City Council declares that, should any provision, section, paragraph, sentence or word of this ordinance be rendered or declared invalid by any final court action in a court of competent jurisdiction or by reason of any preemptive legislation, the remaining provisions, sections, paragraphs, sentences or words of this ordinance as hereby adopted shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after it's second reading by the City Council.

Section 4. CERTIFICATION. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause it to be published and circulated in the City of Coachella.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Amendment to Ordinance No. 1181 was duly and regularly introduced at a meeting of the City Council on the 26th day of May 2021, and that thereafter the said ordinance amendment was duly passed and adopted on the 23rd day of June 2021.

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

Exhibit A
Change of Zone 20-08





STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Gabriel Martin, Economic Development Director

SUBJECT: Ordinance No. 1182, Updates to the Hotel Operations Incentive Program (*Second Reading*)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Staff recommends that the Mayor and City Council review the updated draft Hotel Operations Incentive Program policy document and Ordinance No. 1182, extending the sunset period of the Program for an additional three years, provide staff with guidance and direction, and consider approval of the policy and adoption of the ordinance as proposed.

BACKGROUND:

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and larger economic trends, the City of Coachella is currently suffering from one of the highest unemployment rates in the County: 13.8% as of late March 2021, per a report by the California Employment Development Department. The City is continuing to work to attract and retain business, to encourage the creation of jobs for its residents, and to improve the quality of life of its workers and their families. City staff has determined that an update to the existing Hotel Operations Incentive Program policy, and the ordinance that codified such policy, is needed to further pursue these goals as the City recovers from an economic downturn that particularly impacted the travel and leisure sector.

On May 26, 2021, the City Council approved the first reading of the attached Ordinance No. 1182 amending Section 4.49.020 of the Coachella Municipal Code.

DISCUSSION:

Currently, the Hotel Operations Incentive Program is expired and needs to be updated with a new expiration date in the future, if the City Council wishes to continue to implement its provisions. Likewise, the proposed ordinance amends Section 4.49.020 of the Municipal Code to bring its dates into accordance with the updated Program. The revised policy document will extend the date by which a developer can enter into an agreement with the City to develop a compliant hotel project to June 1, 2023. The revised policy document will also extend the deadline for a project to be fully entitled to be no later than December 31, 2025, to be under construction no later than June 30, 2026, and for construction to be completed, a Certificate of Occupancy issued, and the hotel open and operational no later than June 30, 2027. In accordance with these suggested changes, the

revised Section 4.49.020 of the Coachella Municipal Code will now define “new hotel,” “first class new hotel,” and “comfort new hotel” to include hotels fully entitled after January 1, 2018 but before December 31, 2025. No other changes are suggested at this time.

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1) Recommend approval of Hotel Operations Incentive Program and Ordinance No. 1182 as presented. (Recommended by staff.)
- 2) Recommend approval of Hotel Operations Incentive Program and Ordinance No. 1182 with amendments.
- 3) Recommend denial of Hotel Operations Incentive Program and Ordinance No. 1182.
- 4) Continue this item and provide staff with direction.

FISCAL IMPACTS

There are no fiscal impacts associated with this action in that it merely modifies Coachella Municipal Code to extend the existing Hotel Operations Incentive Program until the end of 2025.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Ordinance No. 1182: An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Coachella, California, Amending Section 4.49.020 of the Coachella Municipal Code Regarding the Hotel Operations Incentive Program
2. Draft Revised Hotel Incentive Program policy document (in redline)

ORDINANCE NO. 1182

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING SECTION 4.49.020 OF THE COACHELLA MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING THE HOTEL OPERATIONS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the City Council previously adopted a Hotel Operations Incentive Program by Ordinance No. 1106 on May 24, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the City Council wishes to extend the sunset period of the Hotel Operations Incentive Program for an additional three years, which requires minor modifications to the language of Section 4.49.020 of the Coachella Municipal Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. **Recitals.** The above recitals are hereby adopted by the City Council and incorporated as set forth in this section.

Section 2. **Amendment to Coachella Municipal Code.** Coachella Municipal Code Chapter 4.49, *Hotel Operations Incentive Program*, Section 4.49.020 is hereby amended and restated to read as follows (deleted text in ~~strike through~~, new text in **bold underline**):

“4.49.020 - Definitions.

For the provisions of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

"Adjusted tax rate" means the hotel operations incentive program tax rates which shall be exclusively utilized for the calculation of the operating assistance to be paid by the city to qualified operators of hotels participating in the hotel performance incentive program.

"Comfort hotel" means a hotel which provides appropriate standards of physical features and operational services established for hotels by the American Automobile Association, J.D. Power & Associates, Forbes, or Smith's Travel Research Service.

"Existing hotel" means a property that was constructed, occupied, and used as a hotel on or before January 1, 2018.

"First class hotel" means a hotel which provides standards of physical features and operational services which meet or exceed the higher rating criteria established for hotels by the American Automobile Association, J.D. Power & Associates, Forbes, or Smith's Travel Research Service.

"First class hotel standard" means standards of physical features and operation which qualify a hotel as a first class hotel and which include operation of the hotel on a twenty-four (24) hours per day/seven days a week basis with housekeeping services, food and beverage services, room services, banquet and meeting services, concierge and bellman services, and parking services.

"Fully entitled" means a hotel that has received and/or been issued all discretionary permits and entitlements from the city required for the construction of a new hotel.

"Hotel" means any property containing four or more guest rooms used by four or more guests for compensation and where the guest rooms are designed and intended as transient occupancy accommodations.

"New hotel," "first class new hotel," and "comfort new hotel" means a first class hotel or comfort hotel that is or was fully entitled as a hotel after January 1, 2018, but before December 31, ~~2020~~ **2025**. The term "new hotel" does not include all, or any portion of, or addition to, an existing hotel.

"Operating covenants" means the covenants described in Section 4.49.050 of this Code.

"Operator" means the person who is proprietor of a hotel, whether in the capacity of owner, lessee, sub-lessee, mortgagee in possession, licensee, franchisee, or any other capacity, or the assignee or designee of such proprietor.

"Transient occupancy" means an uninterrupted stay of no more than twenty-eight (28) consecutive calendar days.

"Transient occupancy tax base" means the existing transient occupancy rate in place at the adoption of this ordinance, nine percent."

SECTION 3. CEQA. The City Council finds that this Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to Sections 15060(c)(2) (the activity will not result in a direct or reasonable foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment) and 15060(c)(3) (the activity is not a project as defined in Section 15378) of the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, because it has no potential for resulting in physical change to the environment, directly or indirectly.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its adoption.

SECTION 5. Severability. If any provision or clause of this Ordinance or any application of it to any person, firm, organization, partnership, or corporation is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To this end, the provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable.

SECTION 6. Certification. The City Clerk shall certify the passage of this Ordinance and shall cause the same to be entered in the book of original ordinances of said City; shall make a minute passage and adoption thereof in the records of the meeting at which time the same is passed and adopted; and shall, within fifteen (15) days after the passage and adoption thereof, cause the same to be published as required by law, in a local newspaper of general circulation and which is hereby designated for that purpose.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Amendment to Ordinance No. 1182 was duly and regularly introduced at a meeting of the City Council on the 26th day of May 2021, and that thereafter the said ordinance amendment was duly passed and adopted on the 23rd day of June 2021.

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk



Hotel Incentive Program (HIP)

Much of the Coachella Valley depends on the growth and expansion of the tourism and travel industries. The City of Coachella intends to participate more fully in the tourism, travel industry, and aggressively encourage hotel development in Coachella's municipal boundaries. The Hotel Incentive Program (HIP) is designed to encourage the first hotel developments in the City of Coachella.

Hotels would provide visitors a convenient and enjoyable experience, enabling visitors to spend more time in the city, exploring the many cultural, entertainment and outdoor attractions unique to this region in the Coachella Valley. The HIP will help diversify our local economy by incentivizing the creation of a new business sector within the City. It will increase the employment options for residents currently employed in this well-established valley industry sector and will provide new employment opportunities for residents of the City of Coachella.

The HIP is a benefit to the Hotel Operator with the intention being to provide an incentive that will assist the operator in offering a competitive room rate as they establish their new hotel in the market.

TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX (TOT) RATE

The City of Coachella continues to maintain a Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) rate that is lower than the average TOT rate of neighboring municipalities and is currently the lowest TOT in the Coachella Valley at 9%. This low TOT rate provides the Hotel Operator the ability to offer gross room rates at several percentage points below (approx. 2-4% lower) neighboring municipalities. The low TOT likely would be an inducement to encourage development of new hotels in the City of Coachella.

TOT OPERATOR INCENTIVE

The City shall provide the following TOT Incentive based on the type of hotel product proposed:

- A. First Class New Hotels. The city shall pay to an operator of a first class new hotel an amount equal to fifty (50) percent of the adjusted tax rate. Such payments shall be made for twenty (20) years from the certificate of occupancy for the hotel or until the operator has been paid twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000.00), whichever event occurs first.

The city and a qualified participant under this section may enter into an agreement, at the sole discretion of the city, to receive an increase in the percent of the adjusted tax rate, for no longer

than the first two years of the qualified participant's incentive program. Without regard to any preceding conditions of this section, the program shall terminate at any point the first class new hotel is not operated as a first class hotel.

A. Comfort New Hotels:

- a. The city shall pay to an operator of a comfort hotel with one hundred twenty-five (125) or more rooms an amount equal to fifty (50) percent of the adjusted tax rate and such payments shall be made for twenty (20) years from the certificate of occupancy for the hotel or until the operator has received twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000.00), whichever event occurs first.
- b. The city shall pay to an operator of a comfort hotel with fifty-one (51) to one hundred twenty-four (124) rooms an amount equal to fifty (50) percent of the adjusted tax rate and such payments shall be made for ten (10) years or until the operator has received ten million dollars (\$10,000,000.00), whichever event occurs first.
- c. The city shall pay to an operator of a comfort hotel with fifty (50) or fewer rooms an amount equal to fifty (50) percent of the adjusted tax rate and such payments shall be made for five years or until the Operator has received five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00), whichever event occurs first. Without regard to any preceding conditions of this section, the program shall terminate at any point the hotel is not operated as a comfort hotel.

Each operator eligible to participate in the city's hotel operations incentive program shall execute operating covenants approved by the city council, and recorded with the county of Riverside recorder's office.

AGREEMENT ACCEPTANCE PERIOD

As time is of the essence, a developer must enter into an agreement with the City on or before June 1, 2025 to qualify for this program.

PROJECT COMPLETION PERIOD

The project must be fully entitled as a hotel no later than December 31, 2025 and be under construction no later than June 30, 2026 with the project completed, Certificate of Occupancy issued, hotel open and operational no later than June 30, 2027.

OTHER QUALIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS

1. The program shall terminate at any point the covenanted property ceases to operate as a hotel.
2. An Operating Covenant, covering a ten (10) year period, will be executed, reviewed and approved by the City Council and recorded with the County of Riverside.

HOTEL CLASS & RATING SYSTEM

The Hotel class is identified by the specific amenities offered at the property. Forbes Travel Guide, formerly Mobil Travel Guide, launched its star rating system in 1958 and the “Hotel Stars Union” was established in 2010 in Europe to differentiate the classes of hotel accommodations and their respective levels of service. The AAA auto association uses a similar rating system with diamonds, rather than stars, to express hotel and restaurant rating lever. The Hotel.com is a popular hotel reservation website, which uses star rating descriptions to draw distinctions between accommodations and the services expected. The rating system classifies the differences between “First Class” (4 Star), “Superior Comfort” (3 Star +) and “Comfort” (3 Star) Hotels. The star rating system noted below is a combination of components from both Hotels.com and Hotel Stars Union.

“STAR” RATING SYSTEM:

5 Star = Luxury

These are hotels that offer the highest level of accommodations and services with a high degree of personal service. Although most five star hotels are large properties, sometimes the small independent (non-chain) property offers an elegant intimacy that cannot be achieved in the larger setting. The hotel locations can vary from the very exclusive locations of a suburban area, to the heart of downtown. The hotel lobbies are sumptuous, the rooms complete with stylish furnishing and quality linens. The amenities often include: in room video/movie libraries, DVD's, CD stereos, garden tubs or Jacuzzis, heated pools and more. The hotels feature full service restaurants with exquisite menus. Room service is usually available 24 hours a day. Fitness Centers and valet and/or garage parking are typically available. A concierge is also available to assist you.

Typical National Chains: Ritz Carlton, Four Seasons.

Offering:

- Reception opened 24 hours, multilingual staff
- Doorman-service or valet parking
- Concierge
- Spacious reception hall with seating and beverage service
- Personalized greeting for each guest with fresh flowers or a present in the room
- Minibar and food and beverage offered via room service 24 hours
- Personal care products
- Internet-PC in the room
- Safe in the room
- Ironing and shoe polish service
- Turndown service in the evening
- Mystery guesting

4 Star + = First Class Superior

The Superior flag is provided when the first class hotel has a proven high quality not only in the rooms. The superior hotels provide for additional facilities in the hotel like a sauna or a workout room. The quality is checked regularly by mystery guesting by an external inspection service.

4 Star = First Class

Mostly large, formal hotels with reception areas, front desk service and bellhop service. The hotels are most often located near other hotels of the same caliber and are usually found near shopping, dining and other major attractions. The level of service is well above average and the rooms are well lit and well furnished. Restaurant dining is usually available and may include more than one choice. Some properties will offer continental breakfast and/or happy hours. Room service is usually available during most hours. Valet parking and/or garage service is also usually available. Concierge services, fitness centers and one or more pools are often provided.

Typical National Chains: Hyatt, Hilton and Marriot.

Offering:

- Reception opened 18 hours, accessible by phone 24 hours from inside and outside
- Lobby with seats and beverage service
- Breakfast buffet or breakfast menu card via room service
- Minibar or 24 hours beverages via room service
- Upholstered chair/couch with side table
- Bath robe and slippers on demand
- Cosmetic products (e.g. shower cap, nail file, cotton swabs), vanity mirror, scale in the bathroom
- Internet access
- "À la carte"-restaurant

3 Star + = Superior Comfort

The Superior flag is provided when the additional service and accommodation provisions are not sufficient for the next star. The accommodation facilities for a superior hotel need to be on a modern level and fully renovated, which is checked regularly.

3 Star = Comfort

Typically, these hotels offer more spacious accommodations that include well-appointed rooms and decorated lobbies. Bellhop service is usually not available. They are often located near major expressways or business areas, convenient to shopping and moderate to high priced attractions. The hotels usually feature medium-sized restaurants that typically offer service breakfast through

dinner. Room service availability may vary. Valet parking, fitness centers and pools are often provided.

Typical National Chains: Holiday Inn, Radisson.

Offering:

- Breakfast buffet
- Reading light next to the bed
- Bath essence or shower gel
- Bath towels
- Linen shelves
- Offer of sanitary products (e.g. toothbrush, toothpaste, shaving kit)
- Reception opened 14 hours, accessible by phone 24 hours from inside and outside, bilingual staff
- Luggage service
- Beverage offer in the room
- Telephone in the room
- Internet access in the room or in the public area
- Heating facility in the bathroom, hair-dryer, cleansing tissue
- Dressing mirror, place to put the luggage/suitcase
- Sewing kit, shoe polish utensils, laundry and ironing service
- Additional pillow and additional blanket on demand
- Systematic complaint management system

2 Star + = Superior Standard

The Superior flag is provided when the additional service and accommodation provisions are not sufficient for the next star. The Standard-Superior does usually offer the same service level as three-star hotels, but the interiors of the hotel are smaller and cheaper so that the three stars were not to be awarded by the inspection body. A two-star superior does not require mystery guesting.

2 Star = Standard

Typically smaller hotels managed by the proprietor. The hotel is often 2 - 4 stories high and usually has a more personal atmosphere. It's usually located near affordable attractions, major intersections and convenient to public transportation. Furnishings and facilities are clean but basic. Most will not have a restaurant on site but are usually within walking distance to some good low-priced dining. Public access, past certain hours, may be restricted.

Typical National Chains: Days Inn, Quality Inn and La Quinta Inn.

In addition to the single star hotels offering:

- Breakfast buffet

- Reading light next to the bed
- Bath essence or shower gel
- Bath towels
- Linen shelves
- Offer of sanitary products (e.g. toothbrush, toothpaste, shaving kit)

1 Star + = Superior Tourist

The Superior flag is provided when the additional service and accommodation provisions are not sufficient for the next star. The bathroom facilities are usually at the same level as for two stars hotels but built from cheaper materials.

1 Star = Tourist

Usually denotes independent and name brand hotel chains with a reputation for offering consistent quality amenities. The hotel is usually small to medium-sized and conveniently located to moderately priced attractions. The facilities are typically basic with telephones and TV's in the bedroom. Some hotels offer limited restaurant service, however room service and bellhop service is usually not provided.

Typical National Chains: Econolodge, Motel 6.

Offering:

- 100% of the rooms with shower or bath tub
- Daily room cleaning
- 100% of the rooms with TV and remote control
- Table and chair
- Soap or body wash
- Reception service
- Facsimile at the reception
- Publicly available telephone for guests
- Extended breakfast
- Beverage offer in the hotel
- Deposit possibility

References:

- **Hotels.com** “Star Ratings Explained”
http://www.hotels.com/customer_care/star_rating.html
- **Hotel Star Union** “European star rating system”
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotel_rating



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Update Authorized Signers on the City's LAIF Account due to Changes in City Staff

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt resolution 2021-35 approving the City Manager, Finance Director and Accounting Manager as authorized signers on the City's LAIF account.

BACKGROUND:

The City currently maintains an investment account with the California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) (account # 98-33-171). This account represents highly liquid low risk investments with low interest rates. Former City Manager Bill Pattison is currently the authorized signer on the account. Funds in this investment account can only be transferred to and from the City's general checking account. Resolution 2021-35 is required by LAIF to update the authorized signers on the account.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact as part of this action.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-35

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA AUTHORIZING INVESTMENT OF MONIES IN THE LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND.

WHEREAS, The Local Agency Investment Fund is established in the State Treasury under Government Code section 16429.1 et. seq. for the deposit of money of a local agency for purposes of investment by the State Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Coachella hereby finds that the deposit and withdrawal of money in the Local Agency Investment Fund in accordance with Government Code section 16429.1 et. set. for the purpose of investment as provided therein is in the best interest of the City of Coachella.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Council of the City of Coachella hereby authorizes the deposit and withdrawal of City of Coachella monies in the Local Agency Investment Fund in the State Treasury in accordance with government Code section 16429.1 et. seq. for the purpose of investment as provided therein.

SECTION 2. The following the officers holding the titles(s) specified or their successors in office are each hereby authorized to order the deposit or withdrawal of monies in the Local Agency Investment Fund and may execute and deliver any and all documents necessary or advisable in order to effectuate the purposes of this resolution and the transactions contemplated hereby:

Gabriel Martin

Nathan Statham

Ruben Ramirez

City Manager

Finance Director

Accounting Manager

(SIGNATURE)

(SIGNATURE)

(SIGNATURE)

SECTION 3. This resolution shall remain in full force an effect until rescinded by the City Council of the City of Coachella by resolution and a copy of the resolution rescinding this resolution is filed with the state Treasurer's Office.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED, this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Capos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-35 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on this 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

To: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Resolution No. SD-2021-03, to Update Authorized Signers on the Sanitary District's California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) Accounts due to Changes in City Staff

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors adopt resolution SD-2021-03 approving the City Manager, Finance Director and Accounting Manager as authorized signers on the District's LAIF account.

BACKGROUND:

The District currently maintains an investment account with the California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) (account# 70-33-001). This account represents highly liquid low risk investments with low interest rates. Former City Manager Bill Pattison is currently the authorized signer on the account. Funds in this investment account can only be transferred to and from the City's general checking account. Resolution SD-2021-03 is required by LAIF to update the authorized signers on the account.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact as part of this action.

RESOLUTION NO. SD-2021-03**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT, COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA AUTHORIZING INVESTMENT OF MONIES IN THE LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND.**

WHEREAS, The Local Agency Investment Fund is established in the State Treasury under Government Code section 16429.1 et. seq. for the deposit of money of a local agency for purposes of investment by the State Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District (hereafter “BOARD” and “DISTRICT” respectively) hereby finds that the deposit and withdrawal of money in the Local Agency Investment Fund in accordance with Government Code section 16429.1 et. seq. for the purpose of investment as provided therein is in the best interest of the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District.

NOW THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District hereby authorizes the deposit and withdrawal of Coachella Sanitary District monies in the Local Agency Investment Fund in the State Treasury in accordance with government Code section 16429.1 et. seq. for the purpose of investment as provided therein.

SECTION 2. The following officers holding the titles(s) specified or their successors in office are each hereby authorized to order the deposit or withdrawal of monies in the Local Agency Investment Fund and may execute and deliver any and all documents necessary or advisable in order to effectuate the purposes of this resolution and the transactions contemplated hereby:

Gabriel MartinNathan StathamRuben RamirezCity ManagerFinance DirectorAccounting Manager_____
(SIGNATURE)_____
(SIGNATURE)_____
(SIGNATURE)

SECTION 3 – This resolution shall remain in full force an effect until rescinded by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District by resolution and a copy of the resolution rescinding this resolution is filed with the state Treasurer’s Office.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. SD-2021-03 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District at a regular meeting thereof, held on this 9th day of June 2021, by the following vote of the Board:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk



STAFF REPORT 6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Authorization and appropriation of deposit funds for eminent domain proceedings for the SR-86/Avenue 50 new interchange project (ST-81).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt resolution 2021-37 approving and appropriating deposit funds for the ST-86/Avenue 50 new interchange project (ST-81) eminent domain proceedings.

BACKGROUND:

City CIP project ST-81 is currently in progress. Current City budgets include funding for the completion of project planning and design. The City has been awarded grant funding for the construction phase of the project through CalTrans which includes right of way acquisition.

The City Council recently adopted a resolution of necessity authorizing the filing of eminent domain proceedings to acquire the property needed for the completion of the SR-86/Avenue 50 New Interchange Project. In order to obtain prejudgment possession of the property it is acquiring, the City must deposit the appraised value to continue the court proceedings in the amount of \$1,845,000 with the State Treasurer's Office, Condemnation Deposits Fund, as a deposit for AHD Limited Partnership.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The requested funds represent a deposit toward the purchase of the real property that is subject to the resolution of necessity authorizing the filing of eminent domain proceedings APN 763-020-021. Should the proceedings not be completed, the funds would be returned to the City. The City also expects to be reimbursed under CalTrans grant funding once the construction phase of the project commences or to apply these funds toward the required City share of project costs. By adopting resolution 2021-37 Council will be appropriating deposit funds in the amount of \$1,845,000 from City development impact fee funds 127 and 122 depending on available cash balances with funds to be advanced from the City's General Fund to cover negative cash balances.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Resolution 2021-37
2. City Legal Counsel Letter – Request for Condemnation Funds for Deposit

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-37

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA AUTHORIZING AND APPROPRIATING DEPOSIT FUNDS FOR EMINENT DOMAIN PROCEEDINGS FOR THE SR-86/AVENUE 50 NEW INTERCHANGE PROJECT (ST-81) FOR DEPOSIT INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA CONDEMNATION DEPOSITS FUND.

WHEREAS, The City Council recently adopted a resolution of necessity authorizing the filing of eminent domain proceedings to acquire the property identified above for the SR-86/Avenue 50 New Interchange Project. In order to obtain prejudgment possession of the property it is acquiring, the City must deposit the appraised value to initiate the court proceedings.

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the City to deposit probable just compensation in the amount of \$1,845,000 with the State Treasurer's Office, Condemnation Deposits Fund, as a deposit for AHD Limited Partnership. And this deposit needs to be made before the City takes further legal action in the court proceedings.

WHEREAS, the City Attorney has made a request for transfer of the required deposit funds to the City's Finance Director dated May 27, 2021.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Council of the City of Coachella hereby authorizes the deposit in the amount of \$1,845,000 with the State Treasurer's Office, Condemnation Deposits Fund, as a deposit for AHD Limited Partnership.

SECTION 2. That the City Council of the City of Coachella hereby appropriates funds in the amount of \$1,845,000 from the City's Street and Transportation (127) and Bridge and Grade Separation (122) development impact fee funds with funds to be advanced from the General Fund to cover negative cash balances.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED, this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Capos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-37 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on this 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

Granite Bay
(916) 325-4000

Indian Wells
(760) 568-2611

Irvine
(949) 263-2600

Los Angeles
(213) 617-8100

Manhattan Beach
(310) 643-8448



BEST BEST & KRIEGER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

3390 University Avenue, 5th Floor, P.O. Box 1028, Riverside, CA 92502
Phone: (951) 686-1450 | Fax: (951) 686-3083 | www.bbklaw.com

Ontario
(909) 989-8584

Sacramento
(916) 325-4000

San Diego
(619) 525-1300

Walnut Creek
(925) 977-3300

Washington, DC
(202) 785-0600

Emily S. Chaidez
(619) 525-1376
Emily.chaidez@bbklaw.com
File No. 80237.00868

May 27, 2021

VIA E-MAIL ONLY

Nathan Statham
Finance Director
City of Coachella
nstatham@coachella.org

Re: Request for Condemnation Funds for Deposit
Project: SR-86/Avenue 50 New Interchange
Property: AHD Limited Partnership (APN 763-020-021)

Dear Mr. Statham:

The City Council recently adopted a resolution of necessity authorizing the filing of eminent domain proceedings to acquire the property identified above for the SR-86/Avenue 50 New Interchange Project. In order to obtain prejudgment possession of the property it is acquiring, the City must deposit the appraised value in the court proceedings.

Therefore, it is necessary for the City to deposit probable just compensation. Please deposit the amount of \$1,845,000 with the State Treasurer's Office, Condemnation Deposits Fund, as a deposit for AHD Limited Partnership. This can be made by wire transfer, as follows: XXX

Once made, please provide us with a copy of the deposit receipt from the State Treasurer's office for inclusion with the pleading papers.


If you have any questions or if there will be any delay in obtaining the necessary funds, please let me or Carlos Campos know as soon as possible. Thank you.

BBK
BEST BEST & KRIEGER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

VIA E-MAIL

Nathan Statham
May 27, 2021
Page 2

Sincerely,



Emily S. Chaidez
of BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP

CC: Carlos Campos, City Attorney
Andrew Simmons, City Engineer



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Establish the Appropriations Limits for Fiscal Year 2021-22

SPECIFICS:

- a) Adopt Resolution No. 2021-38, establishing the appropriations limit for the City of Coachella for fiscal year 2021-22;
- b) Adopt Resolution No. SD-2021-04, establishing the appropriations limit for the Coachella Sanitary District for fiscal year 2021-22;
- c) Adopt Resolution No. FD-2021-03, establishing the appropriations limit for the Coachella Fire Protection District for fiscal year 2021-22

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

- a) Adopt Resolution No. 2021-38, establishing the appropriations limit for the City of Coachella for fiscal year 2021-22;
- b) Adopt Resolution No. SD-2021-04, establishing the appropriations limit for the Coachella Sanitary District for fiscal year 2021-22;
- c) Adopt Resolution No. FD-2021-03; establishing the appropriations limit for the Coachella Fire Protection District for fiscal year 2021-22.

BACKGROUND:

In conjunction with the fiscal year budget, each year the City of Coachella, Coachella Sanitary District and Coachella Fire Protection District are required to establish their appropriations limit by resolution. For fiscal year 2020-21 the appropriations limits were as follows:

City of Coachella - \$44,104,728
Coachella Sanitary District - \$7,204,860
Coachella Fire Protection District – \$3,894,368

The formula used to adjust the limit for fiscal year 2021-22 is the change in the California Per Capita Personal Income (5.73%) multiplied by the Riverside County population growth factor (0.67%) as published by the California Department of Finance. For the 2021-22 fiscal year the calculation results in an increase factor of 1.0644. Multiplying the 2020-21 appropriation limits by the increase factor increases the appropriations limit for the 2021-22 fiscal year to the following:

City of Coachella - \$46,945,072 (increase of \$2,840,344)
Coachella Sanitary District - \$7,668,853 (increase of \$463,993)
Coachella Fire Protection District – \$4,145,165 (increase of \$250,797)

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact at this time.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-38

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING THE APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22 FOR THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF DIVISION 9 OF TITLE 1 OF THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE

WHEREAS, Article XIII B of the Constitution of the State of California as proposed by the Initiative Measure approved by the people at the special statewide election held November 6, 1979, provides that the total annual appropriations subject to limitation of each local government shall not exceed the appropriations limit of such entity for the prior year adjusted for changes in the cost of living and population except as otherwise specifically provided for in said Article; and

WHEREAS, the State Legislature added Division 9 (commencing with Section 7900) to Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California to implement Article XIII B of the California Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Section 7910 of the Government Code provides that each year the governing body of each local jurisdiction shall, by resolution, establish its appropriations limit for the following fiscal year pursuant to Article XIII B at a regularly scheduled meeting or a noticed special meeting and that fifteen days prior to such meeting, documentation used in the determination of the appropriations limit shall be available to the public; and

WHEREAS, Section 7902 (a) of the Government Code sets forth the method for determining the appropriations limit for each local jurisdiction for the 2021-22 fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, the CITY COUNCIL of the City of Coachella wishes to establish the appropriations limit for the fiscal year 2021-22 for the City of Coachella.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Coachella, California, as follows:

Section 1. That it hereby found and determined that the documentation used in the determination of the appropriations limit for the City of Coachella for the fiscal year 2021-22 was available to the public from the Finance Department of the City of Coachella at least fifteen days prior to this date.

Section 2. That the appropriations limit for the City of Coachella fiscal year 2021-22, as established in accordance with Section 7902 (a) of the California Government Code, is \$46,945,072.

Section 3. That the City Council of the City of Coachella has elected to utilize the California Per Capita Income and the Riverside County population growth factor in determining the appropriations limit for fiscal year 2021-22.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June, 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-38 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June, 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. SD-2021-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT, ESTABLISHING THE APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22 FOR THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF DIVISION 9 OF TITLE 1 OF THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE

WHEREAS, Article XIIB of the Constitution of the State of California as proposed by the Initiative Measure approved by the people at the special statewide election held November 6, 1979, provides that the total annual appropriations subject to limitation of each local government shall not exceed the appropriations limit of such entity for the prior year adjusted for changes in the cost of living and population except as otherwise specifically provided for in said Article; and

WHEREAS, the State Legislature added Division 9 (commencing with Section 7900) to Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California to implement Article XIIB of the California Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Section 7910 of the Government Code provides that each year the governing body of each local jurisdiction shall, by resolution, establish its appropriations limit for the following fiscal year pursuant to Article XIIB at a regularly scheduled meeting or a noticed special meeting and that fifteen days prior to such meeting, documentation used in the determination of the appropriations limit shall be available to the public; and

WHEREAS, Section 7902 (a) of the Government Code sets forth the method for determining the appropriations limit for each local jurisdiction for the 2021-22 fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District wishes to establish the appropriations limit for the fiscal year 2021-22 for the Coachella Sanitary District.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District, as follows:

Section 1. That it hereby found and determined that the documentation used in the determination of the appropriations limit for the Coachella Sanitary District for the fiscal year 2021-22 was available to the public from the Finance Department of the City of Coachella at least fifteen days prior to this date.

Section 2. That the appropriations limit for the Coachella Sanitary District for fiscal year 2021-22, as established in accordance with Section 7902 (a) of the California Government Code, is \$7,668,853.

Section 3. That the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District has elected to utilize the California Per Capita Income and the Riverside County population growth factor in determining the appropriations limit for fiscal year 2021-22.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. SD-2021-04 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. FD-2021-03**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, ESTABLISHING THE APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22 FOR THE COACHELLA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF DIVISION 9 OF TITLE 1 OF THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE**

WHEREAS, Article XIIB of the Constitution of the State of California as proposed by the Initiative Measure approved by the people at the special statewide election held November 6, 1979, provides that the total annual appropriations subject to limitation of each local government shall not exceed the appropriations limit of such entity for the prior year adjusted for changes in the cost of living and population except as otherwise specifically provided for in said Article; and

WHEREAS, the State Legislature added Division 9 (commencing with Section 7900) to Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California to implement Article XIIB of the California Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Section 7910 of the Government Code provides that each year the governing body of each local jurisdiction shall, by resolution, establish its appropriations limit for the following fiscal year pursuant to Article XIIB at a regularly scheduled meeting or a noticed special meeting and that fifteen days prior to such meeting, documentation used in the determination of the appropriations limit shall be available to the public; and

WHEREAS, Section 7902 (a) of the Government Code sets forth the method for determining the appropriations limit for each local jurisdiction for the 2021-22 fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Fire Protection District wishes to establish the appropriations limit for the fiscal year 2021-22 for the Coachella Fire Protection District.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Fire Protection District, as follows:

Section 1. That it hereby found and determined that the documentation used in the determination of the appropriations limit for the Coachella Fire Protection District for the fiscal year 2021-22 was available to the public from the Finance Department of the City of Coachella at least fifteen days prior to this date.

Section 2. That the appropriations limit for the Coachella Fire Protection District for fiscal year 2021-22, as established in accordance with Section 7902 (a) of the California Government Code, is \$4,145,165.

Section 3. That the Board of Directors of the Coachella Fire Protection District has elected to utilize the California Per Capita Income and the Riverside County population growth factor in determining the appropriations limit for fiscal year 2021-22.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. FD-2021-03 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Approve Resolution No. 2021-39 amending the existing street sweeping parking fine.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Resolution No. 2021-39 amending the existing street sweeping parking fine.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

On January 13, 2016, Council approved Ordinance 1082 updating Section 10.08.040 of the Municipal Code regarding the manner of parking, including a street sweeping No Parking fine of \$75.00. The Ordinance was updated on April 27, 2016 to include a state surcharge of \$12.50; this is a pass-through fee to the state and county. Since 2016, the total fine amount including the state surcharge has been \$87.50.

Since March 2020, the street sweeping enforcement program has been suspended. During a Council presentation on May 26, 2021, Council requested the parking fine for street sweeping be reduced to \$20.00. When including the state surcharge amount of \$12.50 the total fee is \$32.50. The proposed Resolution No. 2021-39 will amend the fine amount from \$75.00 to \$20.00; a 73% decrease in the fine amount. Additionally, Resolution No. 2021-39 also identifies a vehicle is able to have one citation reduced to a warning once per calendar year through the standard appeals process.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Based on decreased fine recommendation it is estimated total revenue from the Street Sweeping Enforcement program will also decrease by 73% (\$100,000.00).

Attachments:
Resolution No. 2021-39

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-39

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA ESTABLISHING A REVISED SCHEDULE OF FINE SCHEDULE FOR STREET SWEEPING PARKING VIOLATIONS

WHEREAS, California Vehicle Code Sections 40200 et seq. authorize cities to impose and collect civil fines and penalties for violations of any regulation pertaining to the standing or parking of a vehicle; and

WHEREAS, California Vehicle Code Section 40203.5 specifically requires cities to establish a schedule of penalties for parking violations; and

WHEREAS, a schedule of parking penalties for parking violations sets the fines and penalties to be assessed to persons who violate provisions of the California Vehicle Code, or any local municipal ordinance pertaining to the standing or parking of a vehicle; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the California Vehicle Code, Section 10.08.040(J) of the Coachella Municipal Code authorizes the City to adopt a schedule of penalties for parking violations and late payment penalties by resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City's Schedule for Penalties for Vehicle Use Violations was last updated on April 27, 2016 per Resolution 2016-14; and

WHEREAS, the City Council now desires to update the penalty for parking violations during street sweeping as per Coachella Municipal Code 10.08.040(F)(7) ; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, DETERMINED, AND ORDERED by the City Council of the City of Coachella, as follows:

Section 1. **Incorporation of Recitals.** The City Council hereby finds and determines that the foregoing Recitals of this Resolution are true and correct and hereby incorporated into this Resolution as though fully set forth herein.

Section 2. **Amended Fine Amount.** The City Council approves and adopts the amended parking penalty for Park During Street Sweeping (MC 10.08.404(F)(7) as stated below and allowing for one warning per cited vehicle once per calendar year when appealed:

<u>Base Fine</u>	<u>Late Penalty</u>	<u>Surcharge</u>
\$20.00	\$20.00	\$12.50

Section 3. **Effective Date.** This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon execution.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-39 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza
Deputy City Clerk



STAFF REPORT 6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Andrew Simmons, P.E., City Engineer
Celina Jimenez, Grants Manager

SUBJECT: Adopt Resolution No. 2021-41 Authorizing the City Manager to Execute Grant Documents and Submit a Joint Application with Pacific Southwest Community Development Corporation, the Project's Managing General Partner, for Funding Under the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program to the California Department of Housing and Community Development in a Not-to-Exceed Amount of \$4,500,000 Million for the Affordable Housing Apartment Project on Tripoli Avenue in the City of Coachella

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Resolution No. 2021-41 authorizing the City Manager to execute grant documents and submit a joint application with Pacific Southwest Community Development Corporation, the Project's Managing General Partner, for funding under the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program to the California Department of Housing and Community Development in a not-to-exceed amount of \$4,500,000 million for the affordable housing apartment project on Tripoli Avenue in the City of Coachella.

BACKGROUND:

The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) announced availability of funding for the Infill Infrastructure Grant (IIG) Program. Grant funds can be used for "capital improvement projects" to facilitate the development of a qualifying infill project or area such as: water, sewer, or other utility improvements; streets, roads, transit; project site preparation; and sidewalk or streetscape improvement related to the affordable housing development project. The City of Coachella will be applying for IIG grant funds with Pacific Southwest Community Development Corporation (Pacific Southwest CDC) Submitting a joint application demonstrates the City's commitment to advancing affordable housing locally.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

In order to score and compete competitively, the funding proposal will request \$4,300,000 (or no more than \$4.3 million) in IIG grant QIP (Qualifying Infill Project) funds to construct capital improvements that are integral components of the Tripoli Avenue Apartments project. The proposed scope of work will include:

IIG Grant Scope of Work Detail

IIG GRANT SCOPE OF WORK	TOTAL
City of Coachella	
4 th Street Community Plaza	\$680,000
9th Street Public Park (Located 0.4 miles from project adjacent to public art walk)	\$810,000
City of Coachella Subtotal	\$1,490,000
Chelsea Investment Corporation (Pacific Southwest CDC)	
Street Improvements West side of Tripoli (between 6th Street and Bagdad, including electrical underground)	\$910,000
Street Improvements North Side of Bagdad (Between Tripoli and Cesar Chavez, including Bagdad Crosswalk at Cesar Chavez and electrical underground)	\$640,000
Onsite Stormwater Retention	\$400,000
Street Improvements for 6th Street Phase II, including sidewalks, landscaping and lighting on south side of 6th between Cesar Chavez and Palm as well as intersection improvements at 6th and Cesar Chavez.	\$1,060,000
Pacific Southwest CDC Subtotal	\$3,010,000
Total Request	\$4,500,000

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 2021-41 Authorizing the City Manager to Execute Grant Documents and Submit a Joint Application with Pacific Southwest Community Development Corporation, the Project's Managing General Partner, for Funding Under the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program to the California Department of Housing and Community Development in a Not-to-Exceed Amount of \$4,500,000 Million for the Affordable Housing Apartment Project on Tripoli Avenue in the City of Coachella.
2. Not Adopt Resolution No. 2021-41 Authorizing the City Manager to Execute Grant Documents and Submit a Joint Application with Pacific Southwest Community Development Corporation, the Project's Managing General Partner, for Funding Under the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program to the California Department of Housing and Community Development in a Not-to-Exceed Amount of \$4,500,000 Million for the Affordable Housing Apartment Project on Tripoli Avenue in the City of Coachella.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There are no direct fiscal impacts for being a joint applicant for IIG funds. However, as a joint applicant, the City may share responsibility for completing some aspects of the project such as off-site street improvements. Staff will evaluate the requirements and risks, and if needed, enter into side agreements with project sponsors to clarify responsibilities and mitigate risk to the City.

ATTACHMENT(S):

Resolution No. 2021-41

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-41

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE GRANT DOCUMENTS AND SUBMIT A JOINT APPLICATION WITH PACIFIC SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, THE PROJECT'S MANAGING GENERAL PARTNER, FOR FUNDING UNDER THE INFILL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN A NOT-TO-EXCEED AMOUNT OF \$4,500,000 MILLION FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING APARTMENT PROJECT ON TRIPOLI AVENUE IN THE CITY OF COACHELLA

WHEREAS, the California Department of Housing and Community Development ("Department") has issued a Notice of Funding Availability ("NOFA") dated May 12, 2021, under the IIG Program; and

WHEREAS, the **City of Coachella** ("City") wishes to apply for and receive an allocation of funds through the IIG Program for the **Tripoli Avenue Apartments**; and

WHEREAS, the **City of Coachella** is an Eligible Applicant under the IIG Program and wishes to apply for an IIG Program Grant in an amount not to exceed **\$4, 500, 000** ("IIG Grant") to develop infrastructure in support of affordable housing ("IIG Project") under the above described NOFA.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED: That the **City of Coachella** is hereby authorized and directed to act in connection with the Department's IIG Grant pursuant to the above mentioned NOFA.

RESOLVED FURTHER: That in connection with the **City of Coachella's IIG Grant**, the **City of Coachella** is authorized and directed to enter into, execute, and deliver a State of California Standard Agreement, and any and all other documents required or deemed necessary or appropriate to carry into effect the full intent and purpose of the above resolution, in order to evidence the IIG Grant, the City of Coachella's obligations related thereto, and the Department's security therefore; including, but not limited to, an affordable housing covenant, a performance deed of trust, a disbursement agreement, and certain other documents required by the Department as security for, evidence of or pertaining to the IIG Grant, and all amendments thereto (collectively, the "IIG Grant Documents").

RESOLVED FURTHER: That **City Manager** is hereby authorized to execute the IIG Grant Documents, and any amendment or modifications thereto, on behalf of the **City of Coachella**.

RESOLVED FURTHER: That this resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

RESOLVED FURTHER: The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June, 2021 by the consent of the **City of Coachella City Council** by the following vote:

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-41 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at its regularly scheduled meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June, 2021 by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Annual Investment Policy Update:

SPECIFICS:

- Resolution No. 2021-44 a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Coachella
- Resolution No. WA-2021-07, a Resolution of the Coachella Water Authority
- Resolution No. SD-2021-05, a Resolution of the Coachella Sanitary District
- Resolution No. FD-2021-04, a Resolution of the Coachella Fire Protection District
- Resolution No. CBL-2021-02, a Resolution of the Coachella Education and Government Access Cable Channel Corporation

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

1. Approve Resolution No. 2021-44, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Coachella, California to Amend and Reestablish the Investment Policy Originally Adopted July 9, 2003 and Amended Annually by the City Council for fiscal year 2021-2022.
2. Approve Resolution No. WA-2021-07, a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority, Coachella, California to Amend and Reestablish the Investment Policy Originally Adopted July 9, 2003 and Amended Annually by the Authority Board for fiscal year 2021-2022.
3. Approve Resolution No. SD-2021-05, a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District, Coachella, California to Amend and Reestablish the Investment Policy Originally Adopted July 9, 2003 and Amended Annually by the District Board for fiscal year 2021-2022.
4. Approve Resolution No. FD-2021-04, a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Coachella Fire Protection District, Coachella, California to Amend and Reestablish the

Investment Policy Originally Adopted July 9, 2003 and Amended Annually by the District Board for fiscal year 2021-2022.

5. Approve Resolution No. CBL-2021-02, a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation, Coachella, California to Amend and Reestablish the Investment Policy Originally Adopted July 9, 2003 and Amended Annually by the Corporation Board for fiscal year 2021-2022.

BACKGROUND:

The California Government Code, City and Agency Resolutions, and their respective Investment Policies require that their respective Investment Policies be updated, reviewed and then filed with the legislative body on an annual basis. This is a request to reestablish the investment policy currently in effect as adopted on May 13, 2020. The City and its related agencies have been following the current investment policy as adopted July 9, 2003 and as amended on an annual basis.

Staff requested that PFM Asset Management review our existing investment policy and recommend changes to assure that the City's policy is comprehensive and remains compliant with all applicable California Government Code statutes regulating the investment of public funds. The recommended changes are outlined and explained in the attached memo from PFM.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact as part of this action.

EXHIBITS:

1. Coachella Investment Policy Approved April 2020
2. Recommended Coachella Investment Policy 2021-2022
3. PFM Memo of Recommended Changes
4. Investment Policy Resolution City 2021-44
5. Investment Policy Resolution Water 2021-07
6. Investment Policy Resolution Sanitary 2021-05
7. Investment Policy Resolution Fire 2021-04
8. Investment Policy Resolution Cable 2021-02

CITY OF COACHELLA
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020-2021
ADOPTED MAY 13, 2020

1.0 POLICY:

This statement is intended to provide guidelines for the prudent investment of the City of Coachella's (hereafter called "City") temporarily idle cash in all funds, and outline the policies for maximizing the efficiency of the City's cash management system.

It is the objective of this investment policy to provide guidelines for:

- Insuring the safety of funds invested;
- Meeting the City's daily cash flow demands;
- Maximizing investment interest income for the City;
- Conform with all laws and statutes governing the investment of public funds.

2.0 SCOPE:

The investment policy applies to the temporary idle cash of the City and its component units as accounted for in the Audited Annual Financial Report. Policy statements outlined in this document focus on the City's pooled funds. This policy is applicable, but not limited to all funds listed below:

- General Fund
- Special Revenue Funds
- Capital Outlay Funds
- Debt Service Funds
- Enterprise Funds
- Fiduciary Funds
- Any new fund created by the City Council unless specifically exempted

Exceptions may exist with funds for retiree pension and medical benefits held in a trust and bond proceeds held by a trustee or fiscal agent and governed by the instructions in the bond document. In addition, if in the opinion of the City Treasurer or their Authorized Designee (Designee), matching the segregated investment portfolio of the bond reserve fund with the maturity schedule of an individual bond issue is prudent given current economic analysis, the investment policy authorizes extending beyond the five year maturity limitation with City Council authorization no less than three months prior to the investment as outlined in this document.

3.0 PRUDENCE:

The City Treasurer or Designee are authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of the City and considered as trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investors'

standard. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, and managing public funds, the City Treasurer or Designee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct and management of their own affairs.

Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part to an overall strategy, the City Treasurer or Designee are authorized to acquire approved and suitable investments as described in paragraph 8.0 hereof.

The City Treasurer, Authorized Designee and other individuals assigned to manage the investment portfolio, acting within the intent and scope of the investment policy and other written procedures and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility and liability for an individual security credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely manner and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

4.0 OBJECTIVES:

The three fundamental considerations, in order of priority, for managing the City's investments are safety, liquidity, and yield. At no time should safety or liquidity be compromised in exchange for higher yields.

Safety of Principal

The preservation of invested capital is the foremost objective of the City and of primary importance. The City shall only invest in financial instruments that are considered safe. The safety and risk associated with an investment refers to the potential loss of principal, accrued interest, or a combination of these amounts. Each investment decision shall seek to ensure that capital losses are avoided. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.

Liquidity

The City's investment portfolio shall contain investments with a diversified mix of maturities in order to provide sufficient liquidity to meet projected operating cash requirements of the City.

Return on Investments

The City's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of obtaining a reasonable and competitive market rate of return taking into consideration risk constraints, prudent investment principles and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

5.0 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY:

The authority to invest or to reinvest funds or to sell or exchange securities so purchased of City Funds is vested in the City Council. Government Code Section (“GCS”) 53607 authorizes the delegation of the above duties to the City Treasurer for a one-year period. Therefore, the authority to invest and reinvest City funds or to sell or exchange the securities so purchased with City funds is hereby delegated to the City Treasurer for a one year period unless sooner terminated by the City Council.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall prepare written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy. The procedures shall also include reference to: safekeeping, wire transfer agreements, banking service contracts and collateral/depository agreements. Such procedures shall include explicit delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. The written procedures may provide for the delegation of authority to an Authorized Designee, who upon assuming such position shall become responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in an investment decision except as permitted by this policy and by the procedures approved by the City Treasurer or Designee.

The City may delegate investment authority to an investment advisor. The advisor will follow the Investment Policy and such other written instructions as are provided.

6.0 ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:

Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Employees and investment officials are required to annually file all applicable financial disclosures as required by the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC).

7.0 AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS:

For any investment not purchased directly from the issuer, the City shall transact business only with banks, savings and loans, and investment broker/dealers. The broker/dealers should be primary dealers regularly reporting to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The City Treasurer or Designee shall select all security dealers and depositories subject to City Council approval and the execution of an appropriate written agreement. Investment transactions shall be conducted with several competing, reputable security broker/dealers. The selection process shall focus on financial viability, knowledge, experience and ethics in the fixed-income security industry. The City Treasurer or Designee will maintain a list and a written agreement with financial institutions authorized to provide investment services.

All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become an authorized financial institution for investment transactions must supply the City Treasurer or Designee with the

following: most recent audited financial statements, proof of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) certification, trading resolution, proof of state registration, completed broker/dealer questionnaire, certification of having read the City's investment policy and depository contracts. The City Treasurer or Designee will conduct an annual review of the financial condition and registrations of qualified bidders.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall annually send a copy of the current investment policy to all broker/dealers approved to do business with the City. Confirmation of receipt of this policy shall be considered evidence that the dealer understands the City's investment policies and intends to sell the City only appropriate investments authorized by this investment policy.

If the City has an investment advisor, the investment advisor may use its own list of authorized broker/dealers to conduct transactions on behalf of the City.

8.0 AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS:

As provided in GCSs 16429.1, 53601, 53601.1, 53631, 53649 and 53684, the State of California limits the investment vehicles available to local agencies as summarized in the following paragraphs. Where this Policy specifies a percentage limitation for a particular security type or issuer, that percentage is applicable at the time the security is purchased. No more than 5% of the City's portfolio shall be invested in any one issuer regardless of sector except for the U.S. Treasury, Federal Agencies, supranationals, and pools (including LAIF, County Pools, LGIPs, and money market funds). Credit criteria listed in this section refers to the credit rating at the time the security is purchased. If an investment's credit rating falls below the minimum rating required at the time of purchase, the City's investment advisor (if any) and Treasurer will review the rating agency action and decide whether to sell or hold the investment. The City may invest funds in the following instruments and subject to the limitations set forth in Section 11.0:

State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF): As authorized in GCS 16429.1 and by LAIF procedures, local government agencies are each authorized to invest a maximum of \$75 million in this investment program administered by the California State Treasurer.

U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes: U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the full faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

Federal Agencies: Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises.

State of California Obligations: Registered state warrants or treasury notes or bonds of this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the

state rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO").

Obligations of the Other 49 States: Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 states in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of any of the other 49 states, in addition to California, rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO.

Obligations of Local Agencies in California: Bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness of a local agency within this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the local agency, or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the local agency rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO.

County Pooled Investment Funds: As authorized by GCS 53684, the City may invest in pooled investments managed by the County of Riverside.

Bankers' Acceptances: Bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank, otherwise known as bankers' acceptances. Purchases of bankers' acceptances may not exceed 180 days maturity or total more than 40% of the cost value of the City's investment portfolio. Eligible bankers' acceptances must be rated in the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO.

Commercial Paper: Commercial paper of "prime" quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO. The entity that issues the commercial paper shall meet all of the following conditions in either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2):

- 1) The entity meets the following criteria: Is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation. Has total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000). Has debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of "A" or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.
- 2) The entity meets the following criteria: Is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company. Has program wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters of credit, or surety bond. Has commercial paper that is rated "A-1" or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.

Purchases of eligible commercial paper may not exceed 25% of the market value of the City's portfolio or have a term to maturity which exceeds 270 days. The City may not own more than 10% of an issuer's outstanding commercial paper.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit: Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a federally- or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank rated in a rating category of “A” long-term or “A-1” short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in negotiable CDs.

Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit: Non-negotiable certificates of deposit from eligible depositories are fixed-term investments. There are no portfolio limits on the amount or maturity for this investment vehicle. Eligible depositories may be a state or national bank, savings association or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally insured industrial loan company, which must have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities. Deposits in excess of federal deposit limits must be collateralized per Section 9.0.

Medium Term Corporate Notes: Medium-term corporate notes, defined as all corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of 5 years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States. Medium-term corporate notes shall be rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in corporate notes.

Demand Deposits: The City Treasurer may establish accounts for deposits in a state or national bank, savings association or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally insured industrial loan company in the State of California, which must have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities. Deposits in excess of federal deposit limits must be collateralized per Section 9.0.

Money Market Funds: Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80a-1, et seq.). To be eligible for investment pursuant to this subdivision these companies shall either: have an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than 5 years experience managing money market mutual funds and with assets under management in excess of \$500,000,000, or attain the highest ranking letter or numerical rating provided by not less than two of the three largest NRSROs. No more than 20% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in money market funds.

Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs): Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 that invests in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive. Each share shall represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers authority. To

be eligible under this section, the joint powers authority issuing the shares shall have retained an investment adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

- 1) The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- 2) The adviser has not less than five years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive.
- 3) The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

Asset-Backed Security (ABS): Any mortgage pass-through security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-back certificate, consumer receivable pass-through certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond of a maximum of five years maturity. Eligible securities shall be issued by an issuer rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or better for the issuer’s debt as provided by an NRSRO and rated in a rating category of “AA” or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO. No more than 20% of the City's portfolio may be invested in this type of security.

Supranational: United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), or Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States. Investments under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category of “AA” or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in this security type.

Any other permissible investments outlined within Section 53601 may be purchased from time to time.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, moneys held by a trustee or fiscal agent and pledged to the payment or security of bonds or other indebtedness, or obligations under a lease, installment sale, or other agreement of the City, or certificates of participation in those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreements, may be invested in accordance with the statutory provision governing the issuance of those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreement or to the extent not inconsistent therewith or if there are no specific statutory provisions, in accordance with the ordinance, resolution, indenture, or agreement of the local agency providing for the issuance. This includes investing bond proceeds in guaranteed investment contracts with United States financial institutions rated in a rating category of “AA,” or equivalent, or better by a NRSRO.

9.0 COLLATERALIZATION:

Collateral is required for investments in Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and Demand Deposits. Investments in excess of federal deposit insurance limits must be collateralized at

105% to 150% depending on the specific security pledged as collateral in accordance with GCS 53630 et seq. The collateral pool is administered by the State, and is composed of a wide variety of government securities, including those indicated above, as well as promissory notes secured by first mortgages on improved residential property located in the state and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.

10.0 SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY:

To protect against fraud or embezzlement or losses caused by collapse of an individual securities dealer, all deliverable securities owned by the City shall be held in safekeeping by a third party bank trust department, acting as agent for the City under the terms of a custody agreement or professional services agreement (PSA). All trades executed by a dealer will settle delivery vs. payment (DVP) through the City's safekeeping agent.

Securities held in custody for the City shall be verified on an annual basis by the City's independent auditor.

11.0 DIVERSIFICATION:

It is the City's policy to minimize portfolio risk by diversifying maturity, sector and class allocation. Default risk shall be minimized by investing in an assortment of permitted investments as outlined in Section 8.0. To minimize overall portfolio risk, the following not-to-exceed diversification goals shall guide the City's operating fund portfolio, based upon the portfolio structure at the time of purchase.

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	\$75 million	Established by the State Treasurer
U.S. Treasury	No Limit	None
Federal Agency	No Limit	Maximum of 40% per issuer
State of California Obligations	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category "A-1" or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
Obligations of the Other 49 States	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by a

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
		<p>NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
Obligations of Local Agencies in California	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
County Pool	\$10 million	None
Bankers’ Acceptances	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Maximum maturity of 180 days • Must be rated in highest category by a NRSRO
Commercial Paper	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • No more than 10% of an issuer’s outstanding commercial paper • Maximum maturity of 270 days • Must be rated in highest category by a NRSRO
Negotiable CDs	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
		NRSRO for maturities under one year
Non-Negotiable CDs	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 9.0 for collateral requirements
Medium Term Corporate Notes	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Maximum maturity of five years • Minimum credit rating of “A” or its equivalent by a NRSRO
Demand Deposits	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 9.0 for collateral requirements
Money Market Funds	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 8.0 for advisor requirements or the Fund must have the highest rating by two NRSRO
Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs)	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 8.0 for advisor requirements
Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of “AA” (Issue) and “A” (Issuer) or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO
Supranational	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rated in a rating category of “AA” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO

12.0 MAXIMUM MATURITIES:

The average dollar weighted maturity of a portfolio may not exceed 3 years. No investment shall be made in an investment authorized by this Policy (and that GCS 53601 does not specific a maximum maturity) that has a term remaining to maturity in excess of 5 years from date of purchase. Maturities shall be staggered to minimize liquidity risk and to enhance the stability of incoming cash flows. At least 10% of the portfolio shall be invested in instruments, which can be liquidated on one day’s notice.

Bond reserve funds may be invested in securities exceeding 5 years if the maturities of such

investments are made to coincide as nearly as possible with the expected use of the funds.

13.0 INTERNAL CONTROL:

The City Treasurer or Designee shall establish sufficient internal controls to ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations. These internal controls will be incorporated into an annual process of independent review by the City's external auditor. This will provide a review of the internal controls by assuring compliance with policies and procedures.

14.0 INTEREST EARNINGS:

All moneys earned and collected from investments authorized in this policy shall be allocated monthly to various fund accounts based on the cash balance in each fund as a percentage of the entire pooled portfolio. Interest earnings on bond proceeds, bond reserves or other restricted investments held by trustees shall be allocated directly to the appropriate fund and not be part of the pooled allocation.

15.0 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS:

The City's policy is to achieve a market rate of return on public funds while minimizing risks and preserving capital. In evaluating the performance of the City's portfolio in complying with this policy, the City shall establish an appropriate performance benchmark and compare the total return of its portfolio to the total return of the benchmark.

16.0 REPORTING:

The City Treasurer or Designee shall provide to the City Council a monthly investment report, which provides a clear picture of the status of the current investment portfolio. Based on GCS 53646, the report shall include, at a minimum, the following information for each type of investment held in the City's investment portfolio: the issuer, date of purchase, date of maturity, amount of investment, current market value, yield on investment, income generated from investments, dollar amount invested on all securities, investments and moneys held by the local agency, and shall additionally include a description of any of the local agency's funds, investments, or programs, and a description of unusual investment activity or developments during the month for which the report is prepared. Based on GCS 53607, the report shall also include a listing of investment transactions. With respect to all securities held by the local agency, and under management of any outside party that is not also a local agency or the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund, the report shall also include a current market value as of the date of the report and shall include the source of this same valuation.

The report shall state compliance of the portfolio to the statement of investment policy, or manner in which the portfolio is not in compliance and include a statement denoting the ability of the City to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months, or provide an

explanation as to why sufficient money shall, or may, not be available.

The City Treasurer or Designee may supply to the City Council the most recent statement or statements received by the local agency from the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), County Investment Pools, or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-insured accounts in a bank or savings and loan association.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall prepare and deliver such a report each month to the Mayor and each City Council member no later than 30 days after the close of the month for which each report is prepared.

In the event that an investment advisor is retained by the City, the investment advisor shall prepare and deliver a report for each month's investment activity as required herein to the City in such time as to allow compliance with the delivery times for each report required by this policy.

The City Council may relieve the City Treasurer of his or her duties under this policy in the event of any failure to comply with the reporting requirements of this policy.

17.0 INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION:

The City's investment policy shall be adopted annually by the City Council. The policy shall be reviewed annually by the City Treasurer and/or Designee with any and all modifications made thereto approved by the City Council at a public meeting.



April 22, 2020

Memorandum

To: Nathan Statham, CPA, MBA, Finance Director
City of Coachella

From: Sarah Meacham, Managing Director
Richard Babbe, Senior Managing Consultant
PFM Asset Management LLC

Re: Annual Review of Investment Policy

We completed our annual review of the City of Coachella's (the "City") Investment Policy (the "Policy"). As written, the Policy is comprehensive and in compliance with the sections of the California Government Code (the "Code") that govern the investment of public funds.

We are, however, recommending the City make one update to the Policy. Effective January 1, 2020, California State Treasurer Fiona Ma increased the Local Agency Investment Fund's deposit limit for regular accounts to \$75 million from the previous \$65 million. We recommend the City update the reference in Section 8.0 Authorized Investments to reflect the State's new limit. The City had specified a lower \$50 million for LAIF in the table in Section 11.0 Diversification. As it appears that this lower limit was to encourage diversification, it is dependent on the City's preferences whether to retain the \$50 million limit or increase it to \$75 million to match the State's new limit.

Although no Policy changes are required, we wanted to make you aware of a couple other recent changes to local agency investment requirements. Assembly Bill No. 857, which took effect January 1, 2020, provides for the establishment of public banks by local agencies, subject to approval by the Department of Business Oversight (DBO) and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). As a part of the Bill, subsection (r) was added to Code section 53601, which will permit local agencies to invest in the commercial paper, debt securities, or other obligations of a public bank. However, we do not recommend that the City add this investment type to the Policy at this time as we are not aware of any public banks that are currently in operation. Furthermore, we would want to review the operational history and credit quality of any public bank before we could recommend investing in its securities.

In addition, Assembly Bill No. 954, which took effect January 1, 2020, increased the amount that local agencies are allowed to invest in placement service deposits (Code Section 53601.8) to 50% from 30%. Unless amended, this revision is repealed as of January 1, 2026. As the Policy does not currently permitted this investment type, no changes are required.

Please let us know if you have any questions or if would like to discuss our comments in more detail.

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-25**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA TO AMEND AND REESTABLISH THE INVESTMENT POLICY ORIGINALLY ADOPTED JULY 9, 2003 AND AMENDED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020-2021**

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53601 of the State of California authorizes the legal bodies of local agencies to invest surplus money which is not required for the immediate necessities of the local agencies in accordance with the rules set forth in the section; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53607 authorizes the local legislative body to delegate to the Treasurer of the local agency, the authority to invest or reinvest funds of the local agency, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires that once the Treasurer of the local agency is delegated that authority, he thereafter assumes full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the delegated authority is revoked; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires the Treasurer of the local Agency to make a monthly report of such transactions to the legislative body; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires an annual ratification of the delegation of authority of the legislative body to the Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53646 (2) requires that the Treasurer shall annually render to the City Council and any oversight committee a Statement of Investment Policy and any change in the policy, which the City Council shall consider at a public meeting; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the City of Coachella to have any surplus or idle City funds invested so as to provide additional income to the City of Coachella.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1 - That the City Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), of the City of Coachella is hereby delegated the authority to invest or reinvest surplus funds of the City of Coachella, or to sell, or exchange securities so purchased.

SECTION 2 - The City Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), will assume full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the aforementioned delegated authority is revoked, and that the City Treasurer will make a monthly report of such transactions to the City Council of the City of Coachella,

SECTION 3 - The City Treasurer shall render to the City Council a Statement of Investment Policy in the first quarter of each calendar year. Any changes to said policy shall be

considered by the City Council at such a public regular meeting.

SECTION 4 - The Statement of Investment Policy, attached hereto and incorporated herewith, is adopted as the Statement of Investment Policy of the City of Coachella for fiscal year 2020-2021.

SECTION 5 - The City Treasurer shall comply with the Statement of Investment Policy of the City of Coachella adopted by this Resolution.

SECTION 6 - The City Treasurer shall report to the City Council, the City Manager and the City's Auditor as required by the Statement of Investment Policy and all applicable laws.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 13th day of May 2020.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

CITY OF COACHELLA
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022
ADOPTED June 23, 2021

1.0 POLICY:

This statement is intended to provide guidelines for the prudent investment of the City of Coachella's (hereafter called "City") temporarily idle cash in all funds, and outline the policies for maximizing the efficiency of the City's cash management system.

It is the objective of this investment policy to provide guidelines for:

- Insuring the safety of funds invested;
- Meeting the City's daily cash flow demands;
- Maximizing investment interest income for the City;
- Conform with all laws and statutes governing the investment of public funds.

2.0 SCOPE:

The investment policy applies to the temporary idle cash of the City and its component units as accounted for in the Audited Annual Financial Report. Policy statements outlined in this document focus on the City's pooled funds. This policy is applicable, but not limited to all funds listed below:

- General Fund
- Special Revenue Funds
- Capital Outlay Funds
- Debt Service Funds
- Enterprise Funds
- Fiduciary Funds
- Any new fund created by the City Council unless specifically exempted

Exceptions may exist with funds for retiree pension and medical benefits held in a trust and bond proceeds held by a trustee or fiscal agent and governed by the instructions in the bond document. In addition, if in the opinion of the City Treasurer or their Authorized Designee (Designee), matching the segregated investment portfolio of the bond reserve fund with the maturity schedule of an individual bond issue is prudent given current economic analysis, the investment policy authorizes extending beyond the five year maturity limitation with City Council authorization no less than three months prior to the investment as outlined in this document.

3.0 PRUDENCE:

The City Treasurer or Designee are authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of the City and considered as trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investors' standard. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, and managing public

funds, the City Treasurer or Designee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct and management of their own affairs.

Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part to an overall strategy, the City Treasurer or Designee are authorized to acquire approved and suitable investments as described in paragraph 8.0 hereof.

The City Treasurer, Authorized Designee and other individuals assigned to manage the investment portfolio, acting within the intent and scope of the investment policy and other written procedures and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility and liability for an individual security credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely manner and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

4.0 OBJECTIVES:

The three fundamental considerations, in order of priority, for managing the City's investments are safety, liquidity, and yield. At no time should safety or liquidity be compromised in exchange for higher yields.

Safety of Principal

The preservation of invested capital is the foremost objective of the City and of primary importance. The City shall only invest in financial instruments that are considered safe. The safety and risk associated with an investment refers to the potential loss of principal, accrued interest, or a combination of these amounts. Each investment decision shall seek to ensure that capital losses are avoided. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.

Liquidity

The City's investment portfolio shall contain investments with a diversified mix of maturities in order to provide sufficient liquidity to meet projected operating cash requirements of the City.

Return on Investments

The City's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of obtaining a reasonable and competitive market rate of return taking into consideration risk constraints, prudent investment principles and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

5.0 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY:

The authority to invest or to reinvest funds or to sell or exchange securities so purchased of City

Funds is vested in the City Council. Government Code Section (“GCS”) 53607 authorizes the delegation of the above duties to the City Treasurer for a one-year period. Therefore, the authority to invest and reinvest City funds or to sell or exchange the securities so purchased with City funds is hereby delegated to the City Treasurer for a one year period unless sooner terminated by the City Council.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall prepare written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy. The procedures shall also include reference to: safekeeping, wire transfer agreements, banking service contracts and collateral/depository agreements. Such procedures shall include explicit delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. The written procedures may provide for the delegation of authority to an Authorized Designee, who upon assuming such position shall become responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in an investment decision except as permitted by this policy and by the procedures approved by the City Treasurer or Designee.

The City may delegate investment authority to an investment advisor. The advisor will follow the Investment Policy and such other written instructions as are provided.

6.0 ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:

Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Employees and investment officials are required to annually file all applicable financial disclosures as required by the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC).

7.0 AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS:

For any investment not purchased directly from the issuer, the City shall transact business only with banks, savings and loans, and investment broker/dealers. The broker/dealers should be primary dealers regularly reporting to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The City Treasurer or Designee shall select all security dealers and depositories subject to City Council approval and the execution of an appropriate written agreement. Investment transactions shall be conducted with several competing, reputable security broker/dealers. The selection process shall focus on financial viability, knowledge, experience and ethics in the fixed-income security industry. The City Treasurer or Designee will maintain a list and a written agreement with financial institutions authorized to provide investment services.

All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become an authorized financial institution for investment transactions must supply the City Treasurer or Designee with the following: most recent audited financial statements, proof of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) certification, trading resolution, proof of state registration, completed broker/dealer questionnaire, certification of having read the City’s investment policy and depository contracts. The City Treasurer or Designee will conduct an annual review of the financial

condition and registrations of qualified bidders.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall annually send a copy of the current investment policy to all broker/dealers approved to do business with the City. Confirmation of receipt of this policy shall be considered evidence that the dealer understands the City's investment policies and intends to sell the City only appropriate investments authorized by this investment policy.

If the City has an investment advisor, the investment advisor may use its own list of authorized broker/dealers to conduct transactions on behalf of the City.

8.0 AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS:

As provided in GCSs 16429.1, 53601, 53601.1, 53631, 53649 and 53684, the State of California limits the investment vehicles available to local agencies as summarized in the following paragraphs. Where this Policy specifies a percentage limitation for a particular security type or issuer, that percentage is applicable at the time the security is purchased. No more than 5% of the City's portfolio shall be invested in any one issuer regardless of sector except for the U.S. Treasury, Federal Agencies, supranationals, and pools (including LAIF, County Pools, LGIPs, and money market funds). Credit criteria listed in this section refers to the credit rating at the time the security is purchased. If an investment's credit rating falls below the minimum rating required at the time of purchase, the City's investment advisor (if any) and Treasurer will review the rating agency action and decide whether to sell or hold the investment. The City may invest funds in the following instruments and subject to the limitations set forth in Section 11.0:

State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF): As authorized in GCS 16429.1 and by LAIF procedures, local government agencies are each authorized to invest a maximum of \$75 million in this investment program administered by the California State Treasurer.

U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes: U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the full faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

Federal Agencies: Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises.

State of California Obligations: Registered state warrants or treasury notes or bonds of this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the state rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO").

Obligations of the Other 49 States: Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 states in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-

producing property owned, controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of any of the other 49 states, in addition to California, rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO.

Obligations of Local Agencies in California: Bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness of a local agency within this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the local agency, or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the local agency rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO.

County Pooled Investment Funds: As authorized by GCS 53684, the City may invest in pooled investments managed by the County of Riverside.

Bankers' Acceptances: Bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank, otherwise known as bankers' acceptances. Purchases of bankers' acceptances may not exceed 180 days maturity or total more than 40% of the cost value of the City's investment portfolio. Eligible bankers' acceptances must be rated in the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO.

Commercial Paper: Commercial paper of "prime" quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO. The entity that issues the commercial paper shall meet all of the following conditions in either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2):

- 1) The entity meets the following criteria: Is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation. Has total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000). Has debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of "A" or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.
- 2) The entity meets the following criteria: Is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company. Has program wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters of credit, or surety bond. Has commercial paper that is rated "A-1" or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.

Purchases of eligible commercial paper may not exceed 25% of the market value of the City's portfolio or have a term to maturity which exceeds 270 days.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit: Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a federally- or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City's portfolio may be invested in negotiable CDs.

Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit: Non-negotiable certificates of deposit from eligible depositories are fixed-term investments, There are no portfolio limits on the amount or maturity for this investment vehicle. Eligible depositories may be a state or national bank, savings association or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally insured industrial loan company, which must have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities. Deposits in excess of federal deposit limits must be collateralized per Section 9.0.

Medium Term Corporate Notes: Medium-term corporate notes, defined as all corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of 5 years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States. Medium-term corporate notes shall be rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in corporate notes.

Demand Deposits: The City Treasurer may establish accounts for deposits in a state or national bank, savings association or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally insured industrial loan company in the State of California, which must have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities. Deposits in excess of federal deposit limits must be collateralized per Section 9.0.

Money Market Funds: Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80a-1, et seq.). To be eligible for investment pursuant to this subdivision these companies shall either: have an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than 5 years experience managing money market mutual funds and with assets under management in excess of \$500,000,000, or attain the highest ranking letter or numerical rating provided by not less than two of the three largest NRSROs. No more than 20% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in money market funds.

Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs): Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 that invests in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive. Each share shall represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers authority. To be eligible under this section, the joint powers authority issuing the shares shall have retained an investment adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

- 1) The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- 2) The adviser has not less than five years of experience investing in the securities and

obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive.

3) The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

Asset-Backed Security (ABS): Any mortgage pass-through security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-back certificate, consumer receivable pass-through certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond of a maximum of five years maturity. Eligible securities shall be rated in a rating category of “AA” or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO. No more than 20% of the City's portfolio may be invested in this type of security.

Supranational: United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), or Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States. Investments under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category of “AA” or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in this security type.

Any other permissible investments outlined within Section 53601 may be purchased from time to time.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, moneys held by a trustee or fiscal agent and pledged to the payment or security of bonds or other indebtedness, or obligations under a lease, installment sale, or other agreement of the City, or certificates of participation in those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreements, may be invested in accordance with the statutory provision governing the issuance of those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreement or to the extent not inconsistent therewith or if there are no specific statutory provisions, in accordance with the ordinance, resolution, indenture, or agreement of the local agency providing for the issuance. This includes investing bond proceeds in guaranteed investment contracts with United States financial institutions rated in a rating category of “AA,” or equivalent, or better by a NRSRO.

9.0 PROHIBITED INVESTMENTS:

Any security type or structure not specifically approved by this policy is hereby specifically prohibited. Security types which are thereby prohibited include, but are not limited to, inverse floaters, derivatives, range notes, interest only strips that are derived from a pool of mortgages, or in any investment that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity, except as authorized by Government Code Section 53601.6

10.0 COLLATERALIZATION:

Collateral is required for investments in Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and Demand

Deposits. Investments in excess of federal deposit insurance limits must be collateralized at 105% to 150% depending on the specific security pledged as collateral in accordance with GCS 53630 et seq. The collateral pool is administered by the State, and is composed of a wide variety of government securities, including those indicated above, as well as promissory notes secured by first mortgages on improved residential property located in the state and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.

11.0 SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY:

To protect against fraud or embezzlement or losses caused by collapse of an individual securities dealer, all deliverable securities owned by the City shall be held in safekeeping by a third party bank trust department, acting as agent for the City under the terms of a custody agreement or professional services agreement (PSA). All trades executed by a dealer will settle delivery vs. payment (DVP) through the City's safekeeping agent.

Securities held in custody for the City shall be verified on an annual basis by the City's independent auditor.

12.0 DIVERSIFICATION:

It is the City's policy to minimize portfolio risk by diversifying maturity, sector and class allocation. Default risk shall be minimized by investing in an assortment of permitted investments as outlined in Section 8.0. To minimize overall portfolio risk, the following not-to-exceed diversification goals shall guide the City's operating fund portfolio, based upon the portfolio structure at the time of purchase.

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	\$75 million	Established by the State Treasurer
U.S. Treasury	No Limit	None
Federal Agency	No Limit	Maximum of 40% per issuer
State of California Obligations	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category "A-1" or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
Obligations of the Other 49 States	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of "A"

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
		<p>or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
Obligations of Local Agencies in California	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
County Pool	\$10 million	None
Bankers’ Acceptances	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Maximum maturity of 180 days • Must be rated in highest category by a NRSRO
Commercial Paper	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Maximum maturity of 270 days • Must be rated in highest category by a NRSRO
Negotiable CDs	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
		year
Non-Negotiable CDs	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 9.0 for collateral requirements
Medium Term Corporate Notes	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Maximum maturity of five years • Minimum credit rating of “A” or its equivalent by a NRSRO
Demand Deposits	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 9.0 for collateral requirements
Money Market Funds	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 8.0 for advisor requirements or the Fund must have the highest rating by two NRSRO
Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs)	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 8.0 for advisor requirements
Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of “AA” (Issue) or higher by a NRSRO
Supranational	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rated in a rating category of “AA” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO

13.0 MAXIMUM MATURITIES:

The average dollar weighted maturity of a portfolio may not exceed 3 years. No investment shall be made in an investment authorized by this Policy (and that GCS 53601 does not specific a maximum maturity) that has a term remaining to maturity in excess of 5 years from date of purchase. Maturities shall be staggered to minimize liquidity risk and to enhance the stability of incoming cash flows. At least 10% of the portfolio shall be invested in instruments, which can be liquidated on one day’s notice.

Bond reserve funds may be invested in securities exceeding 5 years if the maturities of such investments are made to coincide as nearly as possible with the expected use of the funds.

14.0 INTERNAL CONTROL:

The City Treasurer or Designee shall establish sufficient internal controls to ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations. These internal controls will be incorporated into an annual process of independent review by the City's external auditor. This will provide a review of the internal controls by assuring compliance with policies and procedures.

15.0 INTEREST EARNINGS:

All moneys earned and collected from investments authorized in this policy shall be allocated monthly to various fund accounts based on the cash balance in each fund as a percentage of the entire pooled portfolio. Interest earnings on bond proceeds, bond reserves or other restricted investments held by trustees shall be allocated directly to the appropriate fund and not be part of the pooled allocation.

16.0 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS:

The City's policy is to achieve a market rate of return on public funds while minimizing risks and preserving capital. In evaluating the performance of the City's portfolio in complying with this policy, the City shall establish an appropriate performance benchmark and compare the total return of its portfolio to the total return of the benchmark.

17.0 REPORTING:

The City Treasurer or Designee shall provide to the City Council a monthly investment report, which provides a clear picture of the status of the current investment portfolio. Based on GCS 53646, the report shall include, at a minimum, the following information for each type of investment held in the City's investment portfolio: the issuer, date of purchase, date of maturity, amount of investment, current market value, yield on investment, income generated from investments, dollar amount invested on all securities, investments and moneys held by the local agency, and shall additionally include a description of any of the local agency's funds, investments, or programs, and a description of unusual investment activity or developments during the month for which the report is prepared. Based on GCS 53607, the report shall also include a listing of investment transactions. With respect to all securities held by the local agency, and under management of any outside party that is not also a local agency or the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund, the report shall also include a current market value as of the date of the report and shall include the source of this same valuation.

The report shall state compliance of the portfolio to the statement of investment policy, or manner in which the portfolio is not in compliance and include a statement denoting the ability of the City to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months, or provide an explanation as to why sufficient money shall, or may, not be available.

The City Treasurer or Designee may supply to the City Council the most recent statement or

statements received by the local agency from the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), County Investment Pools, or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-insured accounts in a bank or savings and loan association.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall prepare and deliver such a report each month to the Mayor and each City Council member no later than 30 days after the close of the month for which each report is prepared.

In the event that an investment advisor is retained by the City, the investment advisor shall prepare and deliver a report for each month's investment activity as required herein to the City in such time as to allow compliance with the delivery times for each report required by this policy.

The City Council may relieve the City Treasurer of his or her duties under this policy in the event of any failure to comply with the reporting requirements of this policy.

18.0 INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION:

The City's investment policy shall be adopted annually by the City Council. The policy shall be reviewed annually by the City Treasurer and/or Designee with any and all modifications made thereto approved by the City Council at a public meeting.



June 16, 2021

Memorandum

To: Nathan Statham, CPA, MBA, Finance Director
City of Coachella

From: Sarah Meacham, Managing Director
Richard Babbe, Senior Managing Consultant
PFM Asset Management LLC

Re: Annual Review of Investment Policy

We reviewed the City of Coachella's (the "City") Investment Policy (the "Policy") as part of City's annual review process. The current Policy is comprehensive and is in compliance with the California Government Code (the "Code") statutes regulating the investment of public funds. We are, however, recommending several Policy updates related to recent Code changes. Our recommendations are summarized below by Policy section. We have also attached a marked-up copy of the current Policy to illustrate our recommendations.

Commercial Paper.

SB998, which took effect January 1, 2020, eliminated the 10% limit on the outstanding commercial paper of any one issuer and established a combined 10% per issuer limit on commercial paper and corporate notes. We recommend that the City eliminate the 10% limit on the outstanding commercial paper as it is no longer in the Code. There is no need for the City to incorporate the new 10% combined per issuer limit on commercial paper and corporate notes as the City already has a more restrictive 5% per issuer limit that applies across all corporate sectors.

SB998 also allows local agencies that have more than \$100 million of investment assets to invest up to 40% in commercial paper (the prior limit was 25% for all agencies other than a county or a city and county). However, as the City does not meet this asset threshold, this Code revision does not apply to the City and the existing 25% Code limit still applies to the City.

Asset-Backed Security (ABS)

AB 1770, which took effect January 1, 2019, eliminated the requirement that the issuers of Asset-Backed Securities be rated "A" or its equivalent or higher as provided by an NRSRO. We believe the removal of the issuer rating criteria makes sense, since this requirement generally has no relevance to the issuers of ABS, which are organized as trusts and typically do not have standalone issuer ratings. The minimum "AA" issue rating remains, which is an important risk management criteria.



Prohibited Investments

SB998 also added a provision to Code that allows local agencies to invest in securities issued or backed by the U.S. government that could result in zero or negative interest accrual if held to maturity, in the event of, and for the duration of, a period of negative market interest rates. The Code provision will remain in effect only until January 1, 2026.

This Code change was a modification to Government Code Section 53601.6 that prohibits certain types of investments. While we do not anticipate negative market interest rates, we suggest the City consider adding a reference to Code Section 53601.6, so that the City has the flexibility to purchase these securities if interest rates were to go negative. The following is some suggested language for the City's consideration:

9.0 PROHIBITED INVESTMENTS

Any security type or structure not specifically approved by this policy is hereby specifically prohibited. Security types which are thereby prohibited include, but are not limited to, inverse floaters, derivatives, range notes, interest only strips that are derived from a pool of mortgages, or in any investment that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity, except as authorized by Government Code Section 53601.6

Please let us know if you have any questions or if would like to discuss our recommendations in more detail.

CITY OF COACHELLA
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020-2021
ADOPTED ~~MAY 13, 2020~~

1.0 POLICY:

This statement is intended to provide guidelines for the prudent investment of the City of Coachella's (hereafter called "City") temporarily idle cash in all funds, and outline the policies for maximizing the efficiency of the City's cash management system.

It is the objective of this investment policy to provide guidelines for:

- Insuring the safety of funds invested;
- Meeting the City's daily cash flow demands;
- Maximizing investment interest income for the City;
- Conform with all laws and statutes governing the investment of public funds.

2.0 SCOPE:

The investment policy applies to the temporary idle cash of the City and its component units as accounted for in the Audited Annual Financial Report. Policy statements outlined in this document focus on the City's pooled funds. This policy is applicable, but not limited to all funds listed below:

- General Fund
- Special Revenue Funds
- Capital Outlay Funds
- Debt Service Funds
- Enterprise Funds
- Fiduciary Funds
- Any new fund created by the City Council unless specifically exempted

Exceptions may exist with funds for retiree pension and medical benefits held in a trust and bond proceeds held by a trustee or fiscal agent and governed by the instructions in the bond document. In addition, if in the opinion of the City Treasurer or their Authorized Designee (Designee), matching the segregated investment portfolio of the bond reserve fund with the maturity schedule of an individual bond issue is prudent given current economic analysis, the investment policy authorizes extending beyond the five year maturity limitation with City Council authorization no less than three months prior to the investment as outlined in this document.

3.0 PRUDENCE:

The City Treasurer or Designee are authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of the City and considered as trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investors'

standard. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, and managing public funds, the City Treasurer or Designee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct and management of their own affairs.

Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part to an overall strategy, the City Treasurer or Designee are authorized to acquire approved and suitable investments as described in paragraph 8.0 hereof.

The City Treasurer, Authorized Designee and other individuals assigned to manage the investment portfolio, acting within the intent and scope of the investment policy and other written procedures and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility and liability for an individual security credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely manner and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

4.0 OBJECTIVES:

The three fundamental considerations, in order of priority, for managing the City's investments are safety, liquidity, and yield. At no time should safety or liquidity be compromised in exchange for higher yields.

Safety of Principal

The preservation of invested capital is the foremost objective of the City and of primary importance. The City shall only invest in financial instruments that are considered safe. The safety and risk associated with an investment refers to the potential loss of principal, accrued interest, or a combination of these amounts. Each investment decision shall seek to ensure that capital losses are avoided. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.

Liquidity

The City's investment portfolio shall contain investments with a diversified mix of maturities in order to provide sufficient liquidity to meet projected operating cash requirements of the City.

Return on Investments

The City's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of obtaining a reasonable and competitive market rate of return taking into consideration risk constraints, prudent investment principles and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

5.0 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY:

The authority to invest or to reinvest funds or to sell or exchange securities so purchased of City Funds is vested in the City Council. Government Code Section (“GCS”) 53607 authorizes the delegation of the above duties to the City Treasurer for a one-year period. Therefore, the authority to invest and reinvest City funds or to sell or exchange the securities so purchased with City funds is hereby delegated to the City Treasurer for a one year period unless sooner terminated by the City Council.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall prepare written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy. The procedures shall also include reference to: safekeeping, wire transfer agreements, banking service contracts and collateral/depository agreements. Such procedures shall include explicit delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. The written procedures may provide for the delegation of authority to an Authorized Designee, who upon assuming such position shall become responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in an investment decision except as permitted by this policy and by the procedures approved by the City Treasurer or Designee.

The City may delegate investment authority to an investment advisor. The advisor will follow the Investment Policy and such other written instructions as are provided.

6.0 ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:

Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Employees and investment officials are required to annually file all applicable financial disclosures as required by the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC).

7.0 AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS:

For any investment not purchased directly from the issuer, the City shall transact business only with banks, savings and loans, and investment broker/dealers. The broker/dealers should be primary dealers regularly reporting to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The City Treasurer or Designee shall select all security dealers and depositories subject to City Council approval and the execution of an appropriate written agreement. Investment transactions shall be conducted with several competing, reputable security broker/dealers. The selection process shall focus on financial viability, knowledge, experience and ethics in the fixed-income security industry. The City Treasurer or Designee will maintain a list and a written agreement with financial institutions authorized to provide investment services.

All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become an authorized financial institution for investment transactions must supply the City Treasurer or Designee with the

following: most recent audited financial statements, proof of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) certification, trading resolution, proof of state registration, completed broker/dealer questionnaire, certification of having read the City's investment policy and depository contracts. The City Treasurer or Designee will conduct an annual review of the financial condition and registrations of qualified bidders.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall annually send a copy of the current investment policy to all broker/dealers approved to do business with the City. Confirmation of receipt of this policy shall be considered evidence that the dealer understands the City's investment policies and intends to sell the City only appropriate investments authorized by this investment policy.

If the City has an investment advisor, the investment advisor may use its own list of authorized broker/dealers to conduct transactions on behalf of the City.

8.0 AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS:

As provided in GCSs 16429.1, 53601, 53601.1, 53631, 53649 and 53684, the State of California limits the investment vehicles available to local agencies as summarized in the following paragraphs. Where this Policy specifies a percentage limitation for a particular security type or issuer, that percentage is applicable at the time the security is purchased. No more than 5% of the City's portfolio shall be invested in any one issuer regardless of sector except for the U.S. Treasury, Federal Agencies, supranationals, and pools (including LAIF, County Pools, LGIPs, and money market funds). Credit criteria listed in this section refers to the credit rating at the time the security is purchased. If an investment's credit rating falls below the minimum rating required at the time of purchase, the City's investment advisor (if any) and Treasurer will review the rating agency action and decide whether to sell or hold the investment. The City may invest funds in the following instruments and subject to the limitations set forth in Section 11.0:

State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF): As authorized in GCS 16429.1 and by LAIF procedures, local government agencies are each authorized to invest a maximum of \$75 million in this investment program administered by the California State Treasurer.

U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes: U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the full faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

Federal Agencies: Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises.

State of California Obligations: Registered state warrants or treasury notes or bonds of this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the

state rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO").

Obligations of the Other 49 States: Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 states in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of any of the other 49 states, in addition to California, rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO.

Obligations of Local Agencies in California: Bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness of a local agency within this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the local agency, or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the local agency rated in a rating category of "A" long-term or "A-1" short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO.

County Pooled Investment Funds: As authorized by GCS 53684, the City may invest in pooled investments managed by the County of Riverside.

Bankers' Acceptances: Bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank, otherwise known as bankers' acceptances. Purchases of bankers' acceptances may not exceed 180 days maturity or total more than 40% of the cost value of the City's investment portfolio. Eligible bankers' acceptances must be rated in the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO.

Commercial Paper: Commercial paper of "prime" quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO. The entity that issues the commercial paper shall meet all of the following conditions in either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2):

- 1) The entity meets the following criteria: Is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation. Has total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000). Has debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of "A" or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.
- 2) The entity meets the following criteria: Is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company. Has program wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters of credit, or surety bond. Has commercial paper that is rated "A-1" or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.

Purchases of eligible commercial paper may not exceed 25% of the market value of the City's portfolio or have a term to maturity which exceeds 270 days. ~~The City may not own more than 10% of an issuer's outstanding commercial paper.~~

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit: Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a federally- or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank rated in a rating category of “A” long-term or “A-1” short-term or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in negotiable CDs.

Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit: Non-negotiable certificates of deposit from eligible depositories are fixed-term investments, There are no portfolio limits on the amount or maturity for this investment vehicle. Eligible depositories may be a state or national bank, savings association or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally insured industrial loan company, which must have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities. Deposits in excess of federal deposit limits must be collateralized per Section 9.0.

Medium Term Corporate Notes: Medium-term corporate notes, defined as all corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of 5 years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States. Medium-term corporate notes shall be rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in corporate notes.

Demand Deposits: The City Treasurer may establish accounts for deposits in a state or national bank, savings association or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally insured industrial loan company in the State of California, which must have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities. Deposits in excess of federal deposit limits must be collateralized per Section 9.0.

Money Market Funds: Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80a-1, et seq.). To be eligible for investment pursuant to this subdivision these companies shall either: have an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than 5 years experience managing money market mutual funds and with assets under management in excess of \$500,000,000, or attain the highest ranking letter or numerical rating provided by not less than two of the three largest NRSROs. No more than 20% of the City’s portfolio may be invested in money market funds.

Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs): Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 that invests in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive. Each share shall represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers authority. To

be eligible under this section, the joint powers authority issuing the shares shall have retained an investment adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

- 1) The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- 2) The adviser has not less than five years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive.
- 3) The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

Asset-Backed Security (ABS): Any mortgage pass-through security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-back certificate, consumer receivable pass-through certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond of a maximum of five years maturity. Eligible securities shall be ~~issued by an issuer rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better for the issuer's debt as provided by an NRSRO and~~ rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO. No more than 20% of the City's portfolio may be invested in this type of security.

Supranational: United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), or Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States. Investments under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City's portfolio may be invested in this security type.

Any other permissible investments outlined within Section 53601 may be purchased from time to time.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, moneys held by a trustee or fiscal agent and pledged to the payment or security of bonds or other indebtedness, or obligations under a lease, installment sale, or other agreement of the City, or certificates of participation in those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreements, may be invested in accordance with the statutory provision governing the issuance of those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreement or to the extent not inconsistent therewith or if there are no specific statutory provisions, in accordance with the ordinance, resolution, indenture, or agreement of the local agency providing for the issuance. This includes investing bond proceeds in guaranteed investment contracts with United States financial institutions rated in a rating category of "AA," or equivalent, or better by a NRSRO.

9.0 PROHIBITED INVESTMENTS - See insert

9.0 COLLATERALIZATION:

Collateral is required for investments in Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and Demand Deposits. Investments in excess of federal deposit insurance limits must be collateralized at

105% to 150% depending on the specific security pledged as collateral in accordance with GCS 53630 et seq. The collateral pool is administered by the State, and is composed of a wide variety of government securities, including those indicated above, as well as promissory notes secured by first mortgages on improved residential property located in the state and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.

10.0 SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY:

To protect against fraud or embezzlement or losses caused by collapse of an individual securities dealer, all deliverable securities owned by the City shall be held in safekeeping by a third party bank trust department, acting as agent for the City under the terms of a custody agreement or professional services agreement (PSA). All trades executed by a dealer will settle delivery vs. payment (DVP) through the City's safekeeping agent.

Securities held in custody for the City shall be verified on an annual basis by the City's independent auditor.

11.0 DIVERSIFICATION:

It is the City's policy to minimize portfolio risk by diversifying maturity, sector and class allocation. Default risk shall be minimized by investing in an assortment of permitted investments as outlined in Section 8.0. To minimize overall portfolio risk, the following not-to-exceed diversification goals shall guide the City's operating fund portfolio, based upon the portfolio structure at the time of purchase.

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	\$75 million	Established by the State Treasurer
U.S. Treasury	No Limit	None
Federal Agency	No Limit	Maximum of 40% per issuer
State of California Obligations	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category "A-1" or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
Obligations of the Other 49 States	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by a

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
		<p>NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
Obligations of Local Agencies in California	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities under one year
County Pool	\$10 million	None
Bankers’ Acceptances	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Maximum maturity of 180 days • Must be rated in highest category by a NRSRO
Commercial Paper	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • No more than 10% of an issuer’s outstanding commercial paper • Maximum maturity of 270 days • Must be rated in highest category by a NRSRO
Negotiable CDs	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO for maturities in excess of one year • Rated in a rating category of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a

Investment Type	Not-to-Exceed Limit	Other Restrictions
		NRSRO for maturities under one year
Non-Negotiable CDs	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 9.0 for collateral requirements
Medium Term Corporate Notes	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer regardless of security type • Maximum maturity of five years • Minimum credit rating of “A” or its equivalent by a NRSRO
Demand Deposits	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 9.0 for collateral requirements
Money Market Funds	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 8.0 for advisor requirements or the Fund must have the highest rating by two NRSRO
Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs)	No Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section 8.0 for advisor requirements
Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 5% per issuer • Rated in a rating category of “AA” (Issue) and “A” (Issuer) or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO
Supranational	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rated in a rating category of “AA” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO

12.0 MAXIMUM MATURITIES:

The average dollar weighted maturity of a portfolio may not exceed 3 years. No investment shall be made in an investment authorized by this Policy (and that GCS 53601 does not specific a maximum maturity) that has a term remaining to maturity in excess of 5 years from date of purchase. Maturities shall be staggered to minimize liquidity risk and to enhance the stability of incoming cash flows. At least 10% of the portfolio shall be invested in instruments, which can be liquidated on one day’s notice.

Bond reserve funds may be invested in securities exceeding 5 years if the maturities of such

investments are made to coincide as nearly as possible with the expected use of the funds.

13.0 INTERNAL CONTROL:

The City Treasurer or Designee shall establish sufficient internal controls to ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations. These internal controls will be incorporated into an annual process of independent review by the City's external auditor. This will provide a review of the internal controls by assuring compliance with policies and procedures.

14.0 INTEREST EARNINGS:

All moneys earned and collected from investments authorized in this policy shall be allocated monthly to various fund accounts based on the cash balance in each fund as a percentage of the entire pooled portfolio. Interest earnings on bond proceeds, bond reserves or other restricted investments held by trustees shall be allocated directly to the appropriate fund and not be part of the pooled allocation.

15.0 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS:

The City's policy is to achieve a market rate of return on public funds while minimizing risks and preserving capital. In evaluating the performance of the City's portfolio in complying with this policy, the City shall establish an appropriate performance benchmark and compare the total return of its portfolio to the total return of the benchmark.

16.0 REPORTING:

The City Treasurer or Designee shall provide to the City Council a monthly investment report, which provides a clear picture of the status of the current investment portfolio. Based on GCS 53646, the report shall include, at a minimum, the following information for each type of investment held in the City's investment portfolio: the issuer, date of purchase, date of maturity, amount of investment, current market value, yield on investment, income generated from investments, dollar amount invested on all securities, investments and moneys held by the local agency, and shall additionally include a description of any of the local agency's funds, investments, or programs, and a description of unusual investment activity or developments during the month for which the report is prepared. Based on GCS 53607, the report shall also include a listing of investment transactions. With respect to all securities held by the local agency, and under management of any outside party that is not also a local agency or the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund, the report shall also include a current market value as of the date of the report and shall include the source of this same valuation.

The report shall state compliance of the portfolio to the statement of investment policy, or manner in which the portfolio is not in compliance and include a statement denoting the ability of the City to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months, or provide an

explanation as to why sufficient money shall, or may, not be available.

The City Treasurer or Designee may supply to the City Council the most recent statement or statements received by the local agency from the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), County Investment Pools, or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-insured accounts in a bank or savings and loan association.

The City Treasurer or Designee shall prepare and deliver such a report each month to the Mayor and each City Council member no later than 30 days after the close of the month for which each report is prepared.

In the event that an investment advisor is retained by the City, the investment advisor shall prepare and deliver a report for each month's investment activity as required herein to the City in such time as to allow compliance with the delivery times for each report required by this policy.

The City Council may relieve the City Treasurer of his or her duties under this policy in the event of any failure to comply with the reporting requirements of this policy.

17.0 INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION:

The City's investment policy shall be adopted annually by the City Council. The policy shall be reviewed annually by the City Treasurer and/or Designee with any and all modifications made thereto approved by the City Council at a public meeting.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-44**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA TO AMEND AND REESTABLISH THE INVESTMENT POLICY ORIGINALLY ADOPTED JULY 9, 2003 AND AMENDED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022**

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53601 of the State of California authorizes the legal bodies of local agencies to invest surplus money which is not required for the immediate necessities of the local agencies in accordance with the rules set forth in the section; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53607 authorizes the local legislative body to delegate to the Treasurer of the local agency, the authority to invest or reinvest funds of the local agency, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires that once the Treasurer of the local agency is delegated that authority, he thereafter assumes full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the delegated authority is revoked; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires the Treasurer of the local Agency to make a monthly report of such transactions to the legislative body; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires an annual ratification of the delegation of authority of the legislative body to the Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53646 (2) requires that the Treasurer shall annually render to the City Council and any oversight committee a Statement of Investment Policy and any change in the policy, which the City Council shall consider at a public meeting; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the City of Coachella to have any surplus or idle City funds invested so as to provide additional income to the City of Coachella.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1 - That the City Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), of the City of Coachella is hereby delegated the authority to invest or reinvest surplus funds of the City of Coachella, or to sell, or exchange securities so purchased.

SECTION 2 - The City Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), will assume full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the aforementioned delegated authority is revoked, and that the City Treasurer will make a monthly report of such transactions to the City Council of the City of Coachella,

SECTION 3 - The City Treasurer shall render to the City Council a Statement of Investment Policy in the first quarter of each calendar year. Any changes to said policy shall be considered by the City Council at such a public regular meeting.

SECTION 4 - The Statement of Investment Policy, attached hereto and incorporated herewith, is adopted as the Statement of Investment Policy of the City of Coachella for fiscal year 2021-2022.

SECTION 5 - The City Treasurer shall comply with the Statement of Investment Policy of the City of Coachella adopted by this Resolution.

SECTION 6 - The City Treasurer shall report to the City Council, the City Manager and the City's Auditor as required by the Statement of Investment Policy and all applicable laws.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED, this 23rd day of June, 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Capos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-44 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on this 23rd day of June, 2021 by the following vote of the City Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. WA-2021-07**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY, COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA TO AMEND AND REESTABLISH THE INVESTMENT POLICY ORIGINALLY ADOPTED JULY 9, 2003 AND AMENDED BY THE AUTHORITY BOARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022**

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority (hereafter “BOARD” and “AUTHORITY” respectively) wants to be in compliance with State law; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53601 of the State of California authorizes the legal bodies of local agencies to invest surplus money which is not required for the immediate necessities of the local agencies in accordance with the rules set forth in the section; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53607 authorizes the local legislative body to delegate to the Treasurer of the local agency, the authority to invest or reinvest funds of the local agency, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires that once the Treasurer of the local agency is delegated that authority, he thereafter assumes full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the delegated authority is revoked; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires the Treasurer of the local Agency to make a monthly report of such transactions to the legislative body; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires an annual ratification of the delegation of authority of the legislative body to the Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53646 (2) requires that the Treasurer shall annually render to the BOARD and any oversight committee a Statement of Investment Policy and any change in the policy, which the BOARD shall consider at a public meeting; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the AUTHORITY to have any surplus or idle AUTHORITY funds invested so as to provide additional income to the AUTHORITY.

NOW THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1 - That the AUTHORITY Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), is hereby delegated the authority to invest or reinvest surplus funds of the AUTHORITY, or to sell, or exchange securities so purchased.

SECTION 2 - The AUTHORITY Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), will assume full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the aforementioned delegated authority is revoked, and that the AUTHORITY Treasurer will make a monthly report of such transactions to the BOARD of the AUTHORITY.

SECTION 3 - The AUTHORITY Treasurer shall render to the BOARD a Statement of Investment Policy in the first quarter of each calendar year. Any changes to said policy shall be considered by the BOARD at such a regular public meeting.

SECTION 4 - The Statement of Investment Policy, attached hereto and incorporated herewith, is adopted as the Statement of Investment Policy of the AUTHORITY for fiscal year 2021-2022.

SECTION 5 - The AUTHORITY Treasurer shall comply with the Statement of Investment Policy of the AUTHORITY adopted by this Resolution.

SECTION 6 - The AUTHORITY Treasurer shall report to the BOARD, the Executive Director and the AUTHORITY'S Auditor as required by the Statement of Investment Policy and all applicable laws.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June, 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
Authority Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CEERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. WA-2021-07 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority at a regular meeting thereof held on the 23rd day of June, 2021, by the following vote of the Board:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. SD-2021-05

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT, COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA TO AMEND AND REESTABLISH THE INVESTMENT POLICY ORIGINALLY ADOPTED JULY 9, 2003 AND AMENDED BY THE AUTHORITY BOARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District (hereafter “BOARD” and “DISTRICT” respectively) want to comply with State law; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53601 of the State of California authorizes the legal bodies of local agencies to invest surplus money which is not required for the immediate necessities of the local agencies in accordance with the rules set forth in the section; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53607 authorizes the local legislative body to delegate to the Treasurer of the local agency, the authority to invest or reinvest funds of the local agency, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires that once the Treasurer of the local agency is delegated that authority, he thereafter assumes full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the delegated authority is revoked; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires the Treasurer of the local Agency to make a monthly report of such transactions to the legislative body; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires an annual ratification of the delegation of authority of the legislative body to the Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53646 (2) requires that the Treasurer shall annually render to the BOARD and any oversight committee a Statement of Investment Policy and any change in the policy, which the BOARD shall consider at a public meeting; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the DISTRICT to have any surplus or idle DISTRICT funds invested so as to provide additional income to the DISTRICT.

NOW THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1 - That the DISTRICT Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), is hereby delegated the authority to invest or reinvest surplus funds of the DISTRICT, or to sell, or exchange securities so purchased.

SECTION 2 - The DISTRICT Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), will assume full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the aforementioned delegated authority is

Resolution No. SD-2021-05

Page 1

revoked, and that the DISTRICT Treasurer will make a monthly report of such transactions to the BOARD of the DISTRICT.

SECTION 3 - The DISTRICT Treasurer shall render to the BOARD a Statement of Investment Policy in the first quarter of each calendar year. Any changes to said policy shall be considered by the BOARD at such a regular public meeting.

SECTION 4 - The Statement of Investment Policy, attached hereto and incorporated herewith, is adopted as the Statement of Investment Policy of the DISTRICT for fiscal year 2021-2022.

SECTION 5 - The DISTRICT Treasurer shall comply with the Statement of Investment Policy of the DISTRICT adopted by this Resolution.

SECTION 6 - The DISTRICT Treasurer shall report to the BOARD, the DISTRICT Manager and the DISTRICT'S Auditor as required by the Statement of Investment Policy and all applicable laws.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June, 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

Resolution No. SD-2021-05
Page 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. SD-2021-05 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June, 2021 by the following vote of the Board:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

Resolution No. SD-2021-05
Page 3

RESOLUTION NO. FD-2021-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA TO AMEND AND REESTABLISH THE INVESTMENT POLICY ORIGINALLY ADOPTED JULY 9, 2003 AND AMENDED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Fire Protection District (hereafter “BOARD” and “DISTRICT” respectively) wants to be in compliance with State law; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53601 of the State of California authorizes the legal bodies of local agencies to invest surplus money which is not required for the immediate necessities of the local agencies in accordance with the rules set forth in the section; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53607 authorizes the local legislative body to delegate to the Treasurer of the local agency, the authority to invest or reinvest funds of the local agency, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires that once the Treasurer of the local agency is delegated that authority, he thereafter assumes full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the delegated authority is revoked; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires the Treasurer of the local Agency to make a monthly report of such transactions to the legislative body; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires an annual ratification of the delegation of authority of the legislative body to the Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53646 (2) requires that the Treasurer shall annually render to the BOARD and any oversight committee a Statement of Investment Policy and any change in the policy, which the BOARD shall consider at a public meeting; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the DISTRICT to have any surplus or idle DISTRICT funds invested so as to provide additional income to the DISTRICT.

NOW THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1 - That the DISTRICT Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), is hereby delegated the authority to invest or reinvest surplus funds of the DISTRICT, or to sell, or exchange securities so purchased.

SECTION 2 - The DISTRICT Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), will assume full

Resolution No. FD-2021-04

Page 1

responsibility for such transactions until such time as the aforementioned delegated authority is revoked, and that the DISTRICT Treasurer will make a monthly report of such transactions to the BOARD of the DISTRICT.

SECTION 3 - The DISTRICT Treasurer shall render to the BOARD a Statement of Investment Policy in the first quarter of each calendar year. Any changes to said policy shall be considered by the BOARD at such a regular public meeting.

SECTION 4 - The Statement of Investment Policy, attached hereto and incorporated herewith, is adopted as the Statement of Investment Policy of the DISTRICT for fiscal year 2021-2022.

SECTION 5 - The DISTRICT Treasurer shall comply with the Statement of Investment Policy of the DISTRICT adopted by this Resolution.

SECTION 6 - The DISTRICT Treasurer shall report to the BOARD, the DISTRICT Manager and the DISTRICT'S Auditor as required by the Statement of Investment Policy and all applicable laws.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June, 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
Chairman

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

Resolution No. FD-2021-04
Page 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. FD-2021-04 was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Fire Protection District at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June, 2021 by the following vote of the Board:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

Resolution No. FD-2021-04
Page 3

RESOLUTION NO. CBL-2021-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACCESS CABLE CHANNEL CORPORATION, COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA TO AMEND AND REESTABLISH THE INVESTMENT POLICY ORIGINALLY ADOPTED JULY 9, 2003 AND AMENDED BY THE CORPORATION BOARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022.

WHEREAS, The Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation (hereafter “CORPORATION”) wants to be in compliance with State law; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53601 of the State of California authorizes the legal bodies of local agencies to invest surplus money which is not required for the immediate necessities of the local agencies in accordance with the rules set forth in the section; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53607 authorizes the local legislative body to delegate to the Treasurer of the local agency, the authority to invest or reinvest funds of the local agency, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires that once the Treasurer of the local agency is delegated that authority, he thereafter assumes full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the delegated authority is revoked; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires the Treasurer of the local Agency to make a monthly report of such transactions to the legislative body; and

WHEREAS, said Section 53607 requires an annual ratification of the delegation of authority of the legislative body to the Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53646 (2) requires that the Treasurer shall annually render to the CORPORATION and any oversight committee, a Statement of Investment Policy and any change in the policy, which the CORPORATION shall consider at a public meeting; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation to have any surplus or idle CORPORATION funds invested so as to provide additional income to the CORPORATION.

NOW THEREFORE, THE COACHELLA EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACCESS CABLE CHANNEL CORPORATION HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1 - That the CORPORATION Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), is hereby delegated the authority to invest or reinvest surplus funds of the CORPORATION, or to sell, or exchange securities so purchased.

Resolution No. CBL-2021-02
Page 1

SECTION 2 - The CORPORATION Treasurer, or their authorized designee(s), will assume full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the aforementioned delegated authority is revoked, and that the CORPORATION Treasurer will make a monthly report of such transactions to the Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation

SECTION 3 - The CORPORATION Treasurer shall render to the CORPORATION a Statement of Investment Policy in the first quarter of each calendar year. Any changes to said policy shall be considered by the CORPORATION at such a public meeting.

SECTION 4 - The Statement of Investment Policy, attached hereto and incorporated herewith, is adopted as the Statement of Investment Policy of the Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation for fiscal year 2020-2021.

SECTION 5 - The CORPORATION Treasurer shall comply with the Statement of Investment Policy of the CORPORATION adopted by this Resolution.

SECTION 6 - The CORPORATION Treasurer shall report to the CORPORATION, the CORPORATION Manager and the CORPORATION'S Auditor as required by the Statement of Investment Policy and all applicable laws.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June, 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. CBL-2021-02, was adopted by the Directors of the Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June, 2021 by the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Celina Jimenez, Grants Manager

SUBJECT: Authorize a Community Based Grant to the California Farmworker Foundation in the Amount of \$1,000 to Assist Farmworkers Facing Food Insecurity

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council consider authorizing a Community-Based Grant to the California Farmworkers Foundation in the amount of \$1,000 dollars to assist farmworkers facing food insecurity.

BACKGROUND:

The Community Based Grant Program was established in 2010 and allows the City of Coachella to offer financial assistance to local nonprofit organizations, youth-serving organizations, and other community-based organizations that provide essential services, programs and activities to residents in Coachella. Applicant organizations are only eligible to submit one application for consideration each fiscal year and must be legally established with non-profit or tax-exempt status, be based in the Coachella Valley, or provide direct service to Coachella residents. Approval of grant funds does not constitute a precedent for grant allocations in subsequent years. All CBG grants are reimbursement grants to ensure that applicants are meeting their stated goals. The FY 20-21 budget included an allocation of \$15,000 for the Community Based Grant Program.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

The California Farmworker Foundation, also known as CFF, was formed in 2016 with the purpose of offering and creating opportunities that would enable farmworkers to develop personal and professional skills. CFF is a nonprofit organization that brings innovative programs and services to farm workers in California. To date, CFF has served more than 35,000 farm workers and earned the 2020 Nonprofit of the Year award. Programs include education, health and wellness, immigration and citizenship, professional development, and personal development.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Authorize a Community Based Grant to the California Farmworker Foundation in the Amount of \$1,000 to Assist Farmworkers Facing Food Insecurity
2. Not Authorize a Community Based Grant to the California Farmworker Foundation in the Amount of \$1,000 to Assist Farmworkers Facing Food Insecurity

FISCAL IMPACT:

Should the City Council approve the staff recommendation, the Community Based Grant account will be reduced by \$1,000.00 leaving \$4,000.00 for the remainder of the fiscal year.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Copy of Application



CITY OF COACHELLA, CA

COMMUNITY BASED GRANT PROGRAM

APPLICATION FOR FUNDS REQUEST

Please Type Information and Print
Information entered in the provided spaces cannot be saved.

(Attach additional pages as needed, however applicants are encouraged to be brief.)

1. Application Funding Cycle:

Date: 06-09-2021

July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021

2. Total Amount Requested: \$ 1,000

If requesting waiver of City fees or charges, please indicate the City service for which the waiver is being requested.

3. Proposed Program/Service of Funding Request:

Grocery Store Gift Cards for Coachella Farmworkers

4. Agency/Organization:

California Farmworker Foundation

5. Mailing Address:

1120 Kensington St

City: Delano Zip: 93215

6. Telephone: 661-778-0015

Fax:

7. Official Contact Person:

Name: Alejandra Rodriguez-Bobadilla

Title: Outreach Specialist

Telephone: 661-561-0186

Fax:

E-mail: alejandra.rodriguez@californiafarmworker

8. Does this organization have a non-profit status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)?
Yes ☒ No ☐ (Attach documentation)
9. How long has this organization been in existence?
Founded in 2016, and planted roots in Coachella in February 2021.
10. Has the organization previously received funding from the City of Coachella?
☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, please identify the program/service, total prior grant allocation, and the fiscal year in which the funds were received.
11. Is this request for a ☒ New or ☐ Existing program/service within the City?
12. What is the anticipated time frame to provide the proposed program/service and the expenditure of the requested funds?
June 2021
13. Describe briefly how the requested funds will be used.
CFF will gift 10 farmworkers with \$100 grocery store gift cards during mental health workshops. 62% of farmworkers we recently surveyed face food insecurity and at least 69.4% suffer from mental health issues.
14. Will the program/service require additional funding sources? If so, identify all funding sources and provide the steps taken to acquire funding.
Basic supplies and food for volunteers will be provided in-kind by a participating organization.
15. If the program/service is planned to continue beyond the period provided by this grant, what funding plans are there to sustain the program/service?
n/a
16. How will the proposed program/service serve City of Coachella residents? Will the proposed program/service also serve non-Coachella residents? Please describe.
Of the farmworker population we surveyed, a majority live in Coachella. The gift cards will directly assist these families almost 40% reported reduced work hours due to COVID-19.
17. Describe the characteristics of the clients the proposed program/service anticipates to serve (i.e. age group, gender, income level, ethnicity, etc.)
18+ farmworkers (must show proof of employment)

18. Attach a proposed budget for requested funds.

Authorized Official: Alejandra Rodriguez-Bo Title: Outreach Specialist

Signature: 

Date: 06-09-2021

Expense	Self-Funded	In-Kind	Grant	Totals
Food for Volunteers		\$200		\$200
Basic Supplies	\$50	\$500		\$550
Food4Less Gift Cards (10)			\$1,000	\$1,000
Printing	\$20			\$20
Totals	\$70	\$700	\$1,000	\$1,770
	Total Self-Funded	Total In-Kind	Total Grant	Total Budget



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Approve 2021 – 2023 Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Coachella and Desert Recreation District.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve 2021 – 2023 Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Coachella and Desert Recreation District.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

For the past ten years, the Council has approved funding in the amount of \$23,800 for the following Summer Programming: Open Swim Passes (\$6,000), Summer Camp Scholarships (\$10,800), and Movies at the Parks (\$7,000). City Council has approved a Memorandum of Understanding since July 25, 2011, authorizing the partnership between the City of Coachella and Desert Recreation District (DRD), which provides these summer programs.

The collaboration with the DRD through the MOU has provides the DRD use of City parks, Bagdouma Community Center and Bagdouma Pool facilities. The DRD provides recreational programming at city facilities as allowed by this MOU. Some of the ongoing recreational programming offered includes: Hip Hop, Titan Fitness, Beginning Guitar, Beginning Drums, Teen Social Nights, Baile Folklorico, Fit after 50, Dance Play and Pretend Ballet, Beginning Ballet, Basketball Training Zone, Summer Art Scene and an Adult Softball League.

The proposed MOU will be for a two-year term, June 1, 2021 - May 31, 2023, and provides flexibility for DRD to expand programming as the demand is identified. The Parks and Recreation Commission reviewed this item on June 15, 2021 and recommended approval of the item.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The recommended action has no fiscal impact as these funds are currently budgeted.

Attachments:

Proposed MOU

**AMENDED and RESTATED MOU BETWEEN
THE CITY OF COACHELLA AND
DESERT RECREATION DISTRICT FOR
2021 - 2023 RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING**

This MOU is made and entered into this 23rd of June, 2021, by and between the CITY of Coachella, a municipal corporation, hereinafter referred to as "CITY", and Desert Recreation District, a public agency and California Special District, hereinafter referred to as "DISTRICT".

WHEREAS, the CITY owns or leases property (including but not limited to ball fields, pools and community centers) that are used for parks, recreational, and community activities; and,

WHEREAS, the DISTRICT is authorized and qualified to provide and administer these activities; and,

WHEREAS, DISTRICT currently provides programs for and operates Bagdouma Pool from Memorial Day through Labor Day each year on behalf of the CITY; and,

WHEREAS, the CITY desires the DISTRICT to expand its provision and administration of recreational activities and related services on CITY property to provide additional benefits to the residents of Coachella, and

WHEREAS, the CITY desires to contract with the DISTRICT to provide the, following additional "Summer Programming": Summer Camp Scholarships, Movies at the Parks, and Open Swim Passes, and

WHEREAS, the CITY desires to contract with the DISTRICT to provide the following additional "Adult Recreation Programming:" Adult Softball, and

WHEREAS, the City desires to contract with the DISTRICT to provide "Various Recreational Programming" as requested at the Bagdouma Community Center; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of their mutual promises, obligations, and covenants hereinafter contained, the parties agree as follows:

1. Term:

The term of this MOU shall commence on June 1, 2021 and end on May 31, 2023.

- A. CITY and DISTRICT, may by written notice, terminate this MOU at any time and without cause by giving written notice to the CITY/DISTRICT of such termination, and specifying the effective date thereof, at least thirty (30) days before the effective date of such termination.

2. **CITY Obligations:**

In consideration of the provision of park and recreation programming as set out in Section 3 below, CITY shall make available to DISTRICT the following facilities: Bagdouma Pool, Bagdouma Community Center, the use of Bagdouma Park, Rancho De Oro Park, Rancho Las Flores Park and Veterans Park (all of these collectively called the "CITY facilities"). DISTRICT shall not modify such facilities or property without the prior written consent of the CITY.

- A. CITY shall be responsible for routine maintenance and the repair and upkeep of CITY facilities in order for them to be appropriate for DISTRICT's use.
- B. CITY shall pay all utilities and related payments for use of CITY facilities.
- C. CITY shall be responsible for the cost of repair to CITY facilities damaged by vandalism or other intentional acts and shall maintain insurance or self insurance which covers such repairs.
- D. CITY shall provide DISTRICT with current emergency and maintenance contact information.
- E. CITY shall pay the DISTRICT for the agreed upon Summer Programming based upon the cost recovery fees identified in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.
- F. City shall commit to joint marketing efforts and exposure of both agency agreed logo and artwork on all distributed publications.

3. **DISTRICT Obligations:**

DISTRICT shall be responsible for all costs of providing such programs (including but not limited to instructors, supplies, overhead and administration) and shall be responsible for set up for and clean up after such programs.

- A. DISTRICT shall operate and manage the Summer Programming, Adult Recreation Programming and Various Recreational Programming as described in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. The identified Programming offers recreational activities and events for various ages and interests at: Bagdouma Pool, Bagdouma Community Center, Bagdouma Park, Rancho Las Flores Park, Rancho De Oro, Dateland and Veterans Park.
- B. DISTRICT will provide all Programming at the agreed upon costs identified in Exhibit A.

- C. The DISTRICT may request to provide additional programming and for such programming shall determine, collect and retain user fees in order to fund such programs and activities initiated by the DISTRICT. DISTRICT shall be responsible for any and all bad debts or collections of such fees. DISTRICT shall provide a current copy of user fees to CITY. The DISTRICT must obtain a facility use permit for all programming at City facilities.
- D. DISTRICT shall program, staff and operate Bagdouma Pool from the Friday proceeding Memorial Day through Labor Day.
- E. District shall ensure users of the CITY's Summer Programming are CITY residents.
- F. DISTRICT shall provide other services requested by the CITY at an additional cost consistent with DISTRICT's cost recovery policy. Such services may include programming, administration, coordination and reservation management, or maintenance.
- G. DISTRICT shall provide CITY with current emergency and maintenance contact information.
- H. Non-Discrimination: Recreation programs and services shall be provided in accordance with all local, state, and federal laws and regulations, without discrimination as to protected categories.
- I. DISTRICT will help promote the all Programming, identified in Exhibit B, through its available media outlets and relationships.
- J. DISTRICT will invoice the CITY for the agreed upon Summer Programming, as identified in Exhibit A, and provide enrollment/user information for each program to substantiate the invoiced amounts will be based upon authorized enrollments per City funded program and will not exceed City allocated per program budget unless authorized by the City Manager or his/her designee.

4. Insurance:

The CITY and DISTRICT each shall procure and maintain, at each's sole expense, for the duration of this MOU, commercial general liability insurance or self-insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property which may arise from or in connection with the performance of this MOU by the CITY or DISTRICT respectively, or by their agents, representatives, employees and authorized volunteers. General liability insurance shall be provided in the amount of not less than two million dollars (\$2,000,000) combined single limit personal injury and property damage. Each party shall furnish the other with original endorsements naming the other as an additional named insured under such policy. Such insurance shall be primary as to the other party.

Each party shall cover its employees under workers compensation as required by law.

5. Independent Contractor:

The DISTRICT is an independent contractor hereunder, responsible for the provision of services without direction or control by CITY. The employees of DISTRICT shall not be deemed to be or to become employees of CITY as a result of this MOU.

6. Amendments:

Any amendment, modification, or variation from the terms of this MOU shall be in writing and shall be effective only upon approval by the DISTRICT's authorized representative and the CITY's authorized representatives.

7. Notice:

All notices or demands of any kind served by either party to this MOU by the other will be in writing and will be personally delivered or mailed by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested addressed as follows:

City Manager
City of Coachella
 53-990 Enterprise
 Way, Coachella CA
 92236

General Manager
**Desert Recreation
 District**
 45-305 Oasis Street
 Indio, California 92201

8. Litigation Costs:

In the event an action is filed by either party to enforce any rights or obligations under this MOU, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in addition to any other relief granted by the court.

9. Authority to Execute MOU:

Both the CITY and the DISTRICT covenant that each individual executing this MOU on behalf of each party is a person duly authorized.

10. Indemnification:

The CITY hereby agrees to indemnify, defend (with counsel of DISTRICT's choice) and save the DISTRICT harmless from and against any and all losses, claims, actions, fines, penalties, demands, damages, liability and expenses, including attorneys' fees, in connection with loss of life, personal injury or damage to property, arising from or out of any occurrence in, upon, or at the facilities named hereunder or occasioned wholly or in

part by any act or failure to act by the CITY, its agents, contractors, employees or servants., except that arising from the sole negligence or misconduct of DISTRICT.

The DISTRICT hereby agrees to indemnify, defend (with counsel of CITY's choice) and save the CITY harmless from and against any and all losses, claims, actions, fines, penalties, demands, damages, liability and expenses, including attorneys' fees in connection with loss of life, personal injury, and damage to property arising from or out of the provision of recreation services hereunder or occasioned wholly or in part by any act or failure to act by the CITY, its agents, contractors, employees or servants, except that arising from the sole negligence or misconduct of CITY.

11. Entire MOU:

This writing constitutes the entire MOU of the parties with respect to the subject matter herein and may not be modified or amended except by a written MOU executed by both parties.

12. No Waiver:

No waiver of any term or condition or default hereunder will be considered valid unless in writing, and no such waiver will be deemed a waiver of any subsequent breach or default of the same or similar nature.

13. Counterpart:

This MOU may be executed in one or more counterparts, all of which if taken together will be deemed an original.

WHEREAS IN WITNESS THEREOF, the CITY and DISTRICT hereby execute and enter into this Memorandum of Understanding with the intent to be bound thereby through their authorized representatives whose signatures are affixed below.

City of Coachella:**Desert Recreation District**

By: _____
Dr. Gabriel D. Martin
City Manager

By: _____
Kevin Kalman
General Manager

Attest:

By:

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

By: _____
Carlos Campos
City Attorney

EXHIBIT A Summer Program & Cost Recovery Fees

The below are estimated costs per enrollment and event. These line item allocations can be shifted with the concurrence of the City Manager, or his/her designee, so long as the total allocation is not exceeded. The DISTRICT may not shift these line item allocations without prior written approval of the City Manager or his/her designee.

CITY COSTS: \$ 23,800.00

- **Summer Camp Scholarships:** three-three week session
Budget: \$10,800:
 - Ages served — 5-14
Residents served = up to 90
 - Full Cost: \$290.00 per 3-week session
 - An approved scholarship will provide for \$120.00 off each session price; City cost per approved scholarship will total \$120.00 per session.
 - A child can qualify for each 3 week summer camp session.
 - Full Cost: \$290.00 per 3-week session.
- **Movies in the Park:**
Budget: \$7,000
 - Ages served — all ages
 - Residents served = 2,800 (estimate based on prior attendance)
 - A total of 7 movie showings to start at dusk at City parks.
- **Open Swim Passes:** provides all CITY residents free access to Bagdouma Pool during open swim.
Budget: \$6000.00
 - Ages served — all ages
 - Residents served = 300

USER FEE BASED COST RECOVERY PROGRAMS (\$10-\$50 per month):

- Hip Hop
- Titan Fitness
- Beginning Guitar
- Beginning Drums
- Frisbee Golf
- Baile Folklorico
- Beg/Advanced Tae Kwon Do
- Adult Softball: \$350.00 per team
- Beginning Ballet
- Dance Play and Pretend
- Basketball Training Zone
- Summer Art Scene

PROGRAMS OFFERED AT NO COST:

- Fit After 50
- Teen Program / Teen Social Nights
- Halloween Spooktacular
- Hearts and Crafts

- Prom Dress Giveaway
- Eggstravaganza

EXHIBIT B
2021-2023 PROGRAMMING DESCRIPTIONS

These line item programs can be adjusted with the concurrence of the City Manager, or his/her designee. The DISTRICT may not shift these line item allocations without prior written approval of the City Manager or his/her designee.

- Summer Camp Scholarships — Day camp programming provided out of the Bagdouma Community Center for ages 5-14. The camp runs three week sessions that run from 7:30 am to 6 pm, Monday through Friday. The city scholarship program will pay \$120.00 of each session per child.
- Movies at the Parks — seven movie nights.
- Open Swim Passes — On a first come first serve bases up to 300 swim passes are issued to Coachella Residents. Swim passes will provide Coachella residents free use of the Bagdouma Pool during the summer months (commencing after Memorial Day Weekend and ending Labor Day weekend); funding permitting. The open swim hours are between 12:30 pm to 4 pm and 6 pm to 9pm; during the identified months the pool is operated and staffed by the DISTRICT.
- Various Recreational Programming - includes but is not limited to: Hip Hop, Titan Fitness, Beginning Guitar, Beginning Drums, Frisbee Golf, Baile Folklorico, Fit After 50, Tae Kwon Do, Ballet, Teen Program, Basketball Training Zone, Adult Softball and Summer Art Scene.



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Approve execution of Amendment No. 3 to the lease agreement between the City of Coachella and Armtec Defense Technologies.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve execution of Amendment No. 3 to the lease agreement between the City of Coachella and Armtec Defense Technologies.

BACKGROUND:

On October 8, 2008, to provide additional open space for recreational use Council action authorized the City Manager to execute a Lease Agreement between the City of Coachella and Armtec Defense Technologies (Armtec). The Lease authorized the City (Lessee) to access the westerly eleven (11) acres of the property for public park type uses. These eleven acres have been used predominantly for soccer recreation and the property has been segmented into four (4) fields. In 2008, the Lease was entered into with the understanding that the Coachella Valley Desert Soccer League (CVDSL) would oversee the installation and maintenance of these fields. However, CVDSL was not able to install adequate irrigation systems and overcome the challenges posed by the alkalinity of the soil.

In 2011, Council approved Amendment No. 1 to the Lease Agreement with Armtec. This Amendment authorized the City to extend the Lease for an additional five years, with the following conditions set by Armtec: 1) the City will take over maintenance of the leased land and 2) the City will invest to improve the condition of the fields. Staff was authorized to invest \$35,000 in the improvement of the leased land by: overhauling the irrigation system, grading and leveling the property, and installing stolons to improve turf conditions.

The Parks and Recreation Commission recommended Amendment No. 2 to the Armtec Lease Agreement for approval on June 21, 2006. Subsequently, the agreement was approved for execution by the City Council on July 13, 2016. In addition, the Commission recommended and City Council approved a Sublease Agreement between Coachella Youth Sports Association Soccer (CYSAS). This Sublease Agreement subleases these eleven (11) acres to CYSAS with the following requirements: 1) pay for water utility use and 2) assume the landscape maintenance of the said property; all programming and use of the site is managed by CYSAS.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

Attached to this staff report is the proposed Amendment No. 3 Lease Agreement between the City of Coachella and Armtec, which would extend the term of Lease for an additional five years. If the Amendment No 3 were not extended the Sublease Agreement between CYSAS and City would expire. The Sublease Agreement is now operating within its “Extended Term” and is a year-to-year agreement that can be terminated without cause by providing 90 days written notice. Armtec is aware of the City’s proposed Amendment No. 3 and is comfortable with its approval. The Parks and Recreation Commission reviewed this item during their June 15, 2021 meeting and recommended approval of this item.

FISCAL IMPACT:

This action will not have a negative financial impact to the City’s general fund.

Attachment:

Lease Agreement Amendment No. 3

**Third Amendment to Lease for Public Park
Between the City of Coachella
And
Armtec Defense Technologies**

1. Parties And Date.

This Third Amendment to the Lease for Public Park ("Third Amendment") is made and entered into this 23rd day of June, 2021 by and between the City of Coachella ("Lessee") and Armtec Defense Products Co., ("Lessor"). Lessee and Lessor are sometimes individually referred to as "Party" and collectively as "Parties" in this Second Amendment.

2. Recitals.

2.1 Lease. Lessee and Lessor entered into that certain Lease For Public Park dated October 8, 2008 and Amended on May 25, 2011 and July 13, 2016("Lease"), whereby Lessor is the owner of certain real property (the "Premises") described by Exhibit "A" attached to the Lease.

2.2 Amendment. Lessee desires to lease the Premises from Lessor for purposes of constructing and operating a public park, and Lessor desires to lease the Premises to Lessee on the terms and conditions set forth in the Lease and in this Third Amendment.

2.3 Amendment. Lessee and Lessor desire to amend the Lease for the third time to amend the following terms of the Lease: extend the term of the Lease.

3. Amendments.

3.1 Term of Lease. Section 4.2 of the Lease are hereby deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following:

4.2 Extension of Term. Following the expiration of the Extended Term (as defined in the Lease), unless and until Lessee or Lessor delivers a Notice of Termination in accordance with the definition and provisions below, the term of this Lease shall be extended for an additional five (5) year period, beginning on May 31, 2016 and expiring on May 30, 2026 (the "Extended Term")."

3.2 Continuing Effect of Agreement. Except as amended by this Third Amendment, all provisions of the Lease shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect. From and after the date of this Third Amendment, whenever the term "Lease" appears in the Lease, it shall mean the Lease as amended by this Third Amendment.

3.3 Adequate Consideration. The Parties hereto irrevocably stipulate and agree that they have each received adequate and independent consideration for the performance of the obligations they have undertaken pursuant to this Third Amendment.

3.4 Counterparts. This Third Amendment may be executed in duplicate originals, each of which is deemed to be an original, but when taken together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Third Amendment as of the date first written above.

LESSEE:

THE CITY OF COACHELLA
A California municipal corporation

By: _____
Dr. Gabriel D. Martin, City Manager

Attest:

By: _____
Angela M. Zepeda, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Carlos L. Campos, City Attorney

LESSOR:

Armtec Defense Products Co.
a California Corporation

By: _____
President



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Authorize execution of Amendment No. 1 between the City of Coachella and Vintage Landscape for Rancho Las Flores Park Project No. 030619A.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Authorize execution of Amendment No. 1 between the City of Coachella and Vintage Landscape for Rancho Las Flores Park Project No. 030619A.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City published a Request for Proposals (RFP) for Landscape Maintenance Services for Rancho Las Flores Park Project No. 030619A on February 4, 2019. On March 27, 2019, the City Council awarded this RFP to Vintage Landscape. The Rancho Las Flores Park Project RFP identified that the term of the project would be for two years and allowed for a one-year term extension.

Staff is recommending approval of Amendment No. 1 for Project 030619A extending the term of the agreement through June 30, 2022 and increasing the total compensation to account for the additional year of services. When including a 15% contingency the total compensation for this agreement increases from \$136,620 to \$204,930.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No fiscal impact would result from the recommended action as these funds are accounted for in the budget.

Attachment:
Amendment No. 1

**Amendment No. 1 to the Maintenance Services Agreement 030619A
Between the City of Coachella
And
Vintage Landscape**

1. Parties And Date.

This Amendment No. 1 to the Maintenance Services Agreement ("Amendment No.1") is made and entered into this 9th day of June, 2021 by and between the City of Coachella ("City") and Vintage Landscape, ("Contractor"). City and Contractor are sometimes, individually referred to as "Party" and collectively as "Parties" in this Amendment No.1.

2. Recitals.

2.1 Agreement. City and Contractor entered into that certain Agreement for Landscape Maintenance Services for: Rancho Las Flores Park Project No. 030619A ("Agreement"), entered into on March 27, 2019.

2.2 Amendment. City and Contractor desire to amend the Agreement for the first time to amend the term and compensation of the Agreement as set forth in this Amendment No. 1.

3. Amendments.

3.1 Term of Agreement. Section 3.1.3 of the Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

3.1.3 Term. The term of this Agreement shall be from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2022, unless earlier terminated as provided herein. Contractor shall complete the Services within the term of this Agreement, and shall meet any other established schedules and deadlines.

3.2 Compensation. Section 3.3.1 of the Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

3.3.1. Compensation. Contractor shall receive compensation, including authorized reimbursements, for all Services rendered under this Agreement at the rates set forth in Exhibit "C" attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. The total annual compensation shall not exceed **two hundred four thousand nine hundred thirty dollars and no cents (\$204,930.00)** without written approval of City's City Council. Extra Work may be authorized, as described below, and if authorized, will be compensated at the rates and manner set forth in this Agreement.

3.3 Continuing Effect of Agreement. Except as amended by this Amendment No.1, all provisions of the Agreement shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect from and after the date of this Amendment No.1, whenever the term "Agreement" appears in the Agreement, it shall mean the Agreement as amended by this Amendment No.1.

3.4 Adequate Consideration. The Parties hereto irrevocably stipulate and agree that they have each received adequate and independent consideration for the performance of the obligations they have undertaken pursuant to this Amendment No.1.

3.5 Counterparts. This Amendment No.1 may be executed in duplicate originals, each of which is deemed to be an original, but when taken together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Amendment, No.1 as of the date first written above.

THE CITY OF COACHELLA

VINTAGE LANDSCAPE

By: Dr. Gabriel Martin, City Manager

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Carlos Campos, City Attorney

EXHIBIT "C"
COMPENSATION

Initial Term (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2021)

- Total Per Month = \$4,950.00
- Total Annual- \$59,400.00
- Total Term Amount NTE - \$136,620.00
- Any additional work requested will be as provided by the Contractor in the response to the proposal.

Extended Term (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022)

- Total Per Month = \$4,950.00
- Total Annual- \$59,400.00
- Total Extended Term Annual Plus 15% Contingency - \$8,910.00 + \$59,400.00 = \$68,310.00
- Total Term Amount NTE - \$204,930.00 (for both Initial and Extended Terms Combined)
- Any additional work requested will be as provided by the Contractor in the response to the proposal.



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Authorize execution of Amendment No. 3 between the City of Coachella and Vintage Landscape for City Parks and Office Facilities Project No. 030619C.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Authorize execution of Amendment No. 3 between the City of Coachella and Vintage Landscape for City Parks and Office Facilities Project No. 030619C.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City published a Request for Proposals (RFP) for Landscape Maintenance Services for City Parks and Office Facilities Project No. 030619C on February 4, 2019. On March 27, 2019, the City Council awarded this RFP to Vintage Landscape. This agreement has been amended twice: once on May 15, 2019 to allow for landscape improvements to the Civic Center and a second time to allow for landscape improvements to the Senior Center facility.

The City Parks and Office Facilities RFP identified that the term of the project would be for two years and allowed for a one-year term extension. Staff is recommending approval of Amendment No. 3 for Project 030619C extending the term of the agreement through June 30, 2022 and increasing the total compensation to account for the additional year of services. When including a 15% contingency the total compensation for this agreement increases from \$299,052 to \$420,147.

FISCAL IMPACT:

These funds are accounted for in the budget and no fiscal impact would result from the recommended action.

Attachment:
Amendment No. 3

**Amendment No. 3 to the Maintenance Services Agreement 030619C
Between the City of Coachella
And
Vintage Landscape**

1. Parties And Date.

This Amendment No. 3 to the Maintenance Services Agreement ("Amendment No.3") is made and entered into this 9th day of June, 2021 by and between the City of Coachella ("City") and Vintage Landscape, ("Contractor"). City and Contractor are sometimes, individually referred to as "Party" and collectively as "Parties" in this Amendment No.3.

2. Recitals.

2.1 Agreement. City and Contractor entered into that certain Agreement for Landscape Maintenance Services for: City Parks and Office Facilities Project No. 030619C ("Agreement"), entered into on March 27, 2019.

2.2 Amendment. City and Contractor desire to amend the Agreement for the third time to amend the term and compensation of the Agreement as set forth in this Amendment No. 3.

3. Amendments.

3.1 Term of Agreement. Section 3.1.3 of the Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

3.1.3 Term. The term of this Agreement shall be from May 15, 2019 to June 30, 2022, unless earlier terminated as provided herein. Contractor shall complete the Services within the term of this Agreement, and shall meet any other established schedules and deadlines.

3.2 Compensation. Section 3.3.1 of the Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

3.3.1. Compensation. Contractor shall receive compensation, including authorized reimbursements, for all Services rendered under this Agreement at the rates set forth in Exhibit "C" attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. The total annual compensation shall not exceed **four hundred twenty thousand one hundred forty seven dollars and no cents (\$420,147.00)** without written approval of City's City Council. Extra Work may be authorized, as described below, and if authorized, will be compensated at the rates and manner set forth in this Agreement.

3.3 Continuing Effect of Agreement. Except as amended by this Amendment No.3, all provisions of the Agreement shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect from and after the date of this Amendment No.3, whenever the term "Agreement" appears in the Agreement, it shall mean the Agreement as amended by this Amendment No.3.

3.4 Adequate Consideration. The Parties hereto irrevocably stipulate and agree that they have each received adequate and independent consideration for the performance of the obligations they have undertaken pursuant to this Amendment No.3.

3.5 Counterparts. This Amendment No.3 may be executed in duplicate originals, each of which is deemed to be an original, but when taken together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Amendment, No. 3 as of the date first written above.

THE CITY OF COACHELLA

VINTAGE LANDSCAPE

By: Dr. Gabriel Martin, City Manager

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Carlos Campos, City Attorney

EXHIBIT “C”
COMPENSATION

Initial Term (May 15, 2019 – June 30, 2021)

- Total Per Month - \$8,775.00
- Total Annual- \$105,300.00
- Original Award - \$242,190.00
- Total Original NTE Amount - \$242,190.00 + \$56,862 (Permit Center) = \$299,052.00

Extended Term (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022)

- Total Per Month - \$8,775.00
- Total Annual- \$105,300.00
- Extended Term Annual plus 15 % Contingency - \$15,795 + \$105,300 = \$121,095
- New Total NTE - \$420,147.00
- Any additional work requested will be as provided by the Contractor in the response to the proposal.



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Department

SUBJECT: Authorize execution of Amendment No. 1 to West Coast Arborist Maintenance Agreement extending their term for one year.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Authorize execution of Amendment No. 1 to the West Coast Arborist Maintenance Agreement extending their term for one year.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City published a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the LLMD Tree Trimming Maintenance Project No. 030619B for the Landscape Lighting and Maintenance Districts (LLMD), which closed on March 6, 2019. On March 27, 2019, the City awarded the maintenance agreement to West Coast Arborists Inc. The awarded agreement was a two-year term with an option to renew for one additional one-year term. On June 24, 2020, City Council authorized execution of a one-year term agreement based on the RFP identified above.

Based upon the completed RFP process for Project No. 030619B, West Coast Arborist Inc. was also awarded a tree trimming maintenance agreement for park and street division tree trimming needs. Staff is recommending execution of the attached Amendment No. 1, which would: 1) extend the term of this agreement for a one-year term (through June 30, 2022 as allowed by the RFP) and increase the compensation by \$75,000 to allow for an additional year of services; all pricing will remain the same.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The recommended action will not have a negative impact on the budget; these funds are budgeted annually in the streets and park divisions.

Attachment:

Proposed Amendment No. 1

**Amendment No. 1 to the Maintenance Services Agreement Between the City of Coachella
And
West Coast Arborist Inc.**

1. Parties And Date.

This Amendment No. 1 to the Maintenance Services Agreement ("Amendment No.1") is made and entered into this 23rd day of June, 2021 by and between the City of Coachella ("City") and West Coast Arborist Inc., ("Contractor"). City and Contractor are sometimes, individually referred to as "Party" and collectively as "Parties" in this Amendment No.1.

2. Recitals.

2.1 Agreement. City and Contractor entered into that certain Agreement for Tree Trimming Maintenance Services Agreement Project ("Agreement"), entered into on June 24, 2020.

2.2 Amendment. City and Contractor desire to amend the Agreement for the first time to amend the term and compensation of the Agreement as set forth in this Amendment No. 1.

3. Amendments.

3.1 Term of Agreement. Section 3.1.3 of the Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

3.1.3 Term. The term of this Agreement shall be from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2022, unless earlier terminated as provided herein. Contractor shall complete the Services within the term of this Agreement, and shall meet any other established schedules and deadlines.

3.2 Compensation. Section 3.3.1 of the Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

3.3.1. Compensation. Contractor shall receive compensation, including authorized reimbursements, for all Services rendered under this Agreement at the rates set forth in Exhibit "C" attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. The total annual compensation shall not exceed **one hundred fifty thousand dollars and no cents (\$150,000.00)** without written approval of City's City Council. Extra Work may be authorized, as described below, and if authorized, will be compensated at the rates and manner set forth in this Agreement.

3.3 Continuing Effect of Agreement. Except as amended by this Amendment No.1, all provisions of the Agreement shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect from and after the date of this Amendment No.1, whenever the term "Agreement" appears in the Agreement, it shall mean the Agreement as amended by this Amendment No.1.

3.4 Adequate Consideration. The Parties hereto irrevocably stipulate and agree that they have each received adequate and independent consideration for the performance of the obligations they have undertaken pursuant to this Amendment No.1.

3.5 Counterparts. This Amendment No.1 may be executed in duplicate originals, each of which is deemed to be an original, but when taken together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Amendment, No.1 as of the date first written above.

THE CITY OF COACHELLA

WEST COAST ARBORIST INC.

By: _____
Dr. Gabriel Martin., City Manager

By: _____

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Carlos Campos, City Attorney



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Celina Jimenez, Grants Manager

SUBJECT: Authorize a Community Based Grant to Eastern Coachella Valley for Change in the Amount of \$1,000 to Provide Mentorship to Students Enrolled in the Tenth Grade at Coachella Valley High School

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council consider authorizing a Community-Based Grant to Eastern Coachella Valley for Change in the amount of \$1,000 dollars to provide mentorship to students enrolled in the tenth grade at Coachella Valley High School.

BACKGROUND:

The Community Based Grant Program was established in 2010 and allows the City of Coachella to offer financial assistance to local nonprofit organizations, youth-serving organizations, and other community-based organizations that provide essential services, programs and activities to residents in Coachella. Applicant organizations are only eligible to submit one application for consideration each fiscal year and must be legally established with non-profit or tax-exempt status, be based in the Coachella Valley, or provide direct service to Coachella residents. Approval of grant funds does not constitute a precedent for grant allocations in subsequent years. All CBG grants are reimbursement grants to ensure that applicants are meeting their stated goals. The FY 20-21 budget included an allocation of \$15,000 for the Community Based Grant Program.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

Eastern Coachella Valley for Change is a nonprofit organization established in 2020 to assist high school students enrolled at Coachella Valley Unified School District with leadership development, civic engagement, and higher educational pursuits and resources.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Authorize a Community Based Grant to Eastern Coachella Valley for Change in the Amount of \$1,000 to Provide Mentorship to Students Enrolled in the Tenth Grade at Coachella Valley High School

2. Not Authorize a Community Based Grant to Eastern Coachella Valley for Change in the Amount of \$1,000 to Provide Mentorship to Students Enrolled in the Tenth Grade at Coachella Valley High School

FISCAL IMPACT:

Should the City Council approve the staff recommendation, the Community Based Grant account will be reduced by \$1,000.00 leaving \$5,000.00 for the remainder of the fiscal year.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Copy of Application



CITY OF COACHELLA, CA

COMMUNITY BASED GRANT PROGRAM

APPLICATION FOR FUNDS REQUEST

Please Type Information and Print
Information entered in the provided spaces cannot be saved.

(Attach additional pages as needed, however applicants are encouraged to be brief.)

1. Application Funding Cycle:

Date: 04/08/2021

July 1, 20____ - June 30, 20____

2. Total Amount Requested: \$ ____

If requesting waiver of City fees or charges, please indicate the City service for which the waiver is being requested.

3. Proposed Program/Service of Funding Request:

4. Agency/Organization:

5. Mailing Address:

City: Zip:

6. Telephone:

Fax:

7. Official Contact Person:

Name:

Title:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

8. Does this organization have a non-profit status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)?
Yes ☐ No ☒ (Attach documentation)
9. How long has this organization been in existence?
10. Has the organization previously received funding from the City of Coachella?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, please identify the program/service, total prior grant allocation, and the fiscal year in which the funds were received.
11. Is this request for a ☐ New or ☐ Existing program/service within the City?
12. What is the anticipated time frame to provide the proposed program/service and the expenditure of the requested funds?
13. Describe briefly how the requested funds will be used.
14. Will the program/service require additional funding sources? If so, identify all funding sources and provide the steps taken to acquire funding.
15. If the program/service is planned to continue beyond the period provided by this grant, what funding plans are there to sustain the program/service?
16. How will the proposed program/service serve City of Coachella residents? Will the proposed program/service also serve non-Coachella residents? Please describe.
17. Describe the characteristics of the clients the proposed program/service anticipates to serve (i.e. age group, gender, income level, ethnicity, etc.)

18. Attach a proposed budget for requested funds.

Authorized Official:

Title:

Signature: _____



Date: April 20, 2021

Date of this notice: 03-30-2021

Employer Identification Number:
86-2954510

Form: SS-4

Number of this notice: CP 575 E

EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY FOR CHANGE
% RICARDO RAMIREZ HEREDIA
50230 MAZATLAN DR
COACHELLA, CA 92236

For assistance you may call us at:
1-800-829-4933

IF YOU WRITE, ATTACH THE
STUB AT THE END OF THIS NOTICE.

WE ASSIGNED YOU AN EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Thank you for applying for an Employer Identification Number (EIN). We assigned you EIN 86-2954510. This EIN will identify you, your business accounts, tax returns, and documents, even if you have no employees. Please keep this notice in your permanent records.

When filing tax documents, payments, and related correspondence, it is very important that you use your EIN and complete name and address exactly as shown above. Any variation may cause a delay in processing, result in incorrect information in your account, or even cause you to be assigned more than one EIN. If the information is not correct as shown above, please make the correction using the attached tear-off stub and return it to us.

When you submitted your application for an EIN, you checked the box indicating you are a non-profit organization. Assigning an EIN does not grant tax-exempt status to non-profit organizations. Publication 557, Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization, has details on the application process, as well as information on returns you may need to file. To apply for recognition of tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), organizations must complete a Form 1023-series application for recognition. All other entities should file Form 1024 if they want to request recognition under Section 501(a).

Nearly all organizations claiming tax-exempt status must file a Form 990-series annual information return (Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF) or notice (Form 990-N) beginning with the year they legally form, even if they have not yet applied for or received recognition of tax-exempt status.

Unless a filing exception applies to you (search www.irs.gov for Annual Exempt Organization Return: Who Must File), you will lose your tax-exempt status if you fail to file a required return or notice for three consecutive years. We start calculating this three-year period from the tax year we assigned the EIN to you. If that first tax year isn't a full twelve months, you're still responsible for submitting a return for that year. If you didn't legally form in the same tax year in which you obtained your EIN, contact us at the phone number or address listed at the top of this letter.

For the most current information on your filing requirements and other important information, visit www.irs.gov/charities.



Celina Avalos
 Founder & President
ECV for Change

April 21, 2021

Budget Proposal for \$1,000 funding from the City of Coachella.

Description	Amount	Date
Recruitment incentives for students to join the mentorship program (Coachella Valley High School, La Familia High School, NOVA Academy). Incentives include: raffles/giveaways, food, etcetera.	\$300	May - June
Community outreach & operation maintenance (social media graphics, ads, radio, website fee, zoom).	\$500	May - July
Volunteer Stipends -Tors	\$200	May - July

ecvforchange.org



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Gabriel Perez, Assistant Community Development Director

SUBJECT: Approve Agreement for Animal Field and Shelter Services between the City of Coachella and the County of Riverside

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Agreement for Animal Field and Shelter Services between the City of Coachella and the County of Riverside.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Coachella contracts with the County of Riverside (County) to provide animal services through the Riverside County Department of Animal Services. The existing contract expires at the end of fiscal year 2020-2021 and a new agreement is required for the County to continue to provide animal services to the City during the period starting July 1, 2021 and terminating June 30, 2024. Animal field services provided under the agreement include the following activities:

- Field Service Assistance
- Impoundment
- Proper Care and Treatment
- Animal Bite investigation and administrative proceedings
- Quarantine of animal suspected of being rabid and/or that have bitten a person
- Stray and Barking Animal (Nuisance) Complaints
- Dead Animals
- Return of Impounded Animals
- Kennel and Catteries
- Issuance of Warning and Citations
- Field Services Related to Canine Licenses

Additionally, the County would provide shelter and disposition services at the Coachella Valley Animal Campus with services such as adoption, spay and neuter, and microchipping. The agreement requires that the City reimburse the County for the services performed and expenses incurred.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The costs associated with the proposed agreement are budgeted.

Attachments: Agreement for Animal Field and Shelter Services between the City of Coachella
and the County of Riverside

AGREEMENT FOR ANIMAL FIELD AND SHELTER SERVICES
BETWEEN THE CITY OF COACHELLA AND THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

THIS AGREEMENT FOR ANIMAL FIELD AND SHELTER SERVICES (“Agreement”), is made and entered into as of July 1, 2021 (“Effective Date”) by and between the CITY OF COACHELLA, a Municipal Corporation (“CITY”), and the COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, a political subdivision of the State of California, on behalf of its Department of Animal Services (“COUNTY”), collectively referred to as the “Parties” and individually as a “Party”.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, CITY desires to contract with COUNTY to provide animal field and shelter services for the purpose of safeguarding the health and safety of CITY’s population and the health and safety of its domestic animals;

WHEREAS, CITY desires to promote the humane treatment of animals;

WHEREAS, COUNTY has the personnel and experience to provide such services and is willing to enter into a contract with CITY for the provision of such services subject to the terms and conditions for compensation as hereinafter set forth; and

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants, conditions and advantages herein stated, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

SECTION I. OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES

A. Recitals:

1. The aforementioned Recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

B. County Obligations:

1. COUNTY shall provide the field and shelter services within the corporate limits of CITY as outlined and specified in **Exhibit A**, Scope of Animal Field Services, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, and; **Exhibit B**, Scope of Animal Shelter Services, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference,.

C. City Obligations:

1. CITY shall reimburse COUNTY for the services performed and the expenses incurred as set forth in **Section III.**, Compensation, and **Exhibit C**, Payment Provisions, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.
2. **In order for COUNTY to provide the full scope of services to CITY under this Agreement, within six months following the Effective Date of this Agreement, CITY shall adopt the current verbatim language of the regulations, provisions, and rates found in Riverside County Ordinance Nos. 534, 560, 630, 716, 771, and 878 (“Animal Control Ordinances”), and shall amend its CITY municipal code**

when COUNTY amends its Animal Control Ordinances, from time to time. COUNTY shall provide the verbatim language to the CITY that shall be adopted into CITY's municipal codes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CITY retains all legislative authority pertaining to the regulation of animals within its jurisdiction.

SECTION II. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The Effective Date of this Agreement shall be from July 1, 2021 and shall terminate on June 30, 2024, unless terminated earlier as provided herein under **Section VI**, Termination.

SECTION III. COMPENSATION

CITY shall reimburse COUNTY for the services performed and the expenses incurred in accordance with the terms of **Exhibit C**, subject to any applicable changes in the rates and fees adopted by the Board of Supervisors of COUNTY.

SECTION IV. HOLD HARMLESS/INDEMNIFICATION

- A.** CITY shall indemnify and hold harmless the County of Riverside, its Agencies, Districts, Special Districts and Departments, their respective directors, officers, Board of Supervisors, elected and appointed officials, employees, agents and representatives from any liability, claim, damage or action whatsoever, based or asserted upon any actions of CITY, its officers, employees, subcontractors, agents or representatives arising out of or in any way relating to this Agreement, including but not limited to property damage, bodily injury, or death or any other element of any kind or nature whatsoever and resulting from any reason whatsoever arising from the negligent or willful actions by CITY, its officers, agents, employees, subcontractors, agents or representatives of this Agreement. CITY shall defend, at its sole expense, all costs and fees including but not limited to attorney fees, cost of investigation, defense and settlements or awards of all Agencies, Districts, Special Districts and Departments of the County of Riverside, their respective directors, officers, Board of Supervisors, elected and appointed officials, employees, agents and representatives in any such action or claim or action based upon such alleged acts or omissions.
- B.** With respect to any action or claim subject to indemnification herein by CITY, CITY shall, at its sole cost, have the right to use counsel of its own choice and shall have the right to adjust, settle, or compromise any such action or claim without the prior consent of COUNTY; provided, however, that any such adjustment, settlement or compromise in no manner whatsoever limits or circumscribes CITY's indemnification to COUNTY as set forth herein. CITY's obligation to defend, indemnify and hold harmless COUNTY shall be subject to COUNTY having given CITY written notice within a reasonable period of time of the claim or of the commencement of the related action, as the case may be, and information and reasonable assistance, at CITY's expense, for the defense or settlement thereof. CITY's obligation hereunder shall be satisfied when CITY has provided to COUNTY the appropriate form of dismissal relieving COUNTY from any liability for the action or claim involved.

- C. The specified insurance limits required in this Agreement shall in no way limit the CITY's obligations to indemnify and hold harmless COUNTY herein from third party claims.
- D. COUNTY shall indemnify and hold harmless the CITY, its Agencies, Districts, Special Districts and Departments, their respective directors, officers, City Council, elected and appointed officials, employees, agents and representatives from any liability, claim, damage or action whatsoever, based or asserted upon any actions of COUNTY, its officers, employees, subcontractors, agents or representatives arising out of or in any way relating to this Agreement, including but not limited to property damage, bodily injury, or death or any other element of any kind or nature whatsoever and resulting from any reason whatsoever arising from the negligent or willful actions by COUNTY, its officers, agents, employees, subcontractors, agents or representatives of this Agreement. COUNTY shall defend, at its sole expense, all costs and fees including but not limited to attorney fees, cost of investigation, defense and settlements or awards of all Agencies, Districts, Special Districts and Departments of the CITY, their respective directors, officers, City Council, elected and appointed officials, employees, agents and representatives in any such action or claim or action based upon such alleged acts or omissions.
- E. With respect to any action or claim subject to indemnification herein by COUNTY, COUNTY shall, at its sole cost, have the right to use counsel of its own choice and shall have the right to adjust, settle, or compromise any such action or claim without the prior consent of CITY; provided, however, that any such adjustment, settlement or compromise in no manner whatsoever limits or circumscribes COUNTY's indemnification to CITY as set forth herein. COUNTY'S obligation to defend, indemnify and hold harmless CITY shall be subject to CITY having given COUNTY written notice within a reasonable period of time of the claim or of the commencement of the related action, as the case may be, and information and reasonable assistance, at COUNTY's expense, for the defense or settlement thereof. COUNTY's obligation hereunder shall be satisfied when COUNTY has provided to CITY the appropriate form of dismissal relieving CITY from any liability for the action or claim involved.
- F. The specified insurance limits required in this Agreement shall in no way limit the COUNTY's obligations to indemnify and hold harmless CITY herein from third party claims.

SECTION V. INSURANCE

COUNTY agrees to maintain the following insurance coverage during the term of this Agreement:

A. Workers' Compensation:

COUNTY shall maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance (Coverage A) as prescribed by the laws of the State of California. The policy shall include Employers' Liability (Coverage B) including Occupational Disease with limits not less than \$1,000,000 per person per accident.

B. Commercial General Liability:

COUNTY shall maintain Commercial General Liability Insurance coverage for claims which may arise from or out of COUNTY's performance of its obligations hereunder. This coverage shall have a limit of liability not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence combined single limit.

C. Vehicle Liability:

If vehicles or mobile equipment is used in the performance of the obligations under this Agreement, then COUNTY agrees to maintain automobile liability insurance for vehicles provided by the COUNTY for use under this Agreement. This coverage shall have a limit of liability of not less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit.

D. General Insurance Provisions – All Lines:

1. Any insurance carrier providing insurance coverage hereunder shall be admitted to the State of California and have an A M BEST rating of not less than A: VIII (A:8).
2. The insurance requirements contained in this Agreement may be met with a program(s) of self-insurance.

Without limiting or diminishing the CITY's obligation to indemnify or hold the COUNTY harmless, CITY shall procure and maintain or cause to be maintained, at its sole cost and expense, the following insurance coverage's during the term of this Agreement. As respects to the insurance section only, the COUNTY herein refers to the County of Riverside, its Agencies, Districts, Special Districts, and Departments, their respective directors, officers, Board of Supervisors, employees, elected or appointed officials, agents or representatives as Additional Insureds.

A. Workers' Compensation:

If the CITY has employees as defined by the State of California, the CITY shall maintain statutory Worker's Compensation Insurance (Coverage A) as prescribed by the laws of the State of California. Policy shall include Employers' Liability (Coverage B) including Occupational Disease with limits not less than \$1,000,000 per person per accident. The policy shall be endorsed to waive subrogation in favor of The County of Riverside.

B. Commercial General Liability:

Commercial General Liability insurance coverage, including but not limited to, premises liability, unmodified contractual liability, products and completed operations liability, personal and advertising injury, and cross liability coverage, covering claims which may arise from or out of CITY's performance of its obligations hereunder. Policy shall name the COUNTY as Additional Insured. Policy's limit of liability shall not be less than \$2,000,000 per occurrence combined single limit. If such insurance contains a general aggregate limit, it shall apply separately to this agreement or be no less than two (2) times the occurrence limit.

C. Vehicle Liability:

If vehicles or mobile equipment are used in the performance of the obligations under this Agreement, then CITY shall maintain liability insurance for all owned, non-owned or hired vehicles so used in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence combined single limit. If

such insurance contains a general aggregate limit, it shall apply separately to this agreement or be no less than two (2) times the occurrence limit. Policy shall name the COUNTY as Additional Insureds.

D. General Insurance Provisions – All Lines:

- 1) Any insurance carrier providing insurance coverage hereunder shall be admitted to the State of California and have an A M BEST rating of not less than A:VII (A:8) unless such requirements are waived, in writing, by the County Risk Manager. If the County's Risk Manager waives a requirement for a particular insurer such waiver is only valid for that specific insurer and only for one policy term.
- 2) The CITY must declare its self-insured retention for each coverage required herein. If any such self-insured retention exceed \$500,000 per occurrence each such retention shall have the prior written consent of the County Risk Manager before commencement of operations under this Agreement. Upon notification of self-insured retention unacceptable to the COUNTY, and at the election of the County's Risk Manager, CITY's carriers shall either: 1) reduce or eliminate such self-insured retention as respects this Agreement with the COUNTY, or 2) procure a bond which guarantees payment of losses and related investigations, claims administration, and defense costs and expenses.
- 3) CITY shall cause CITY's insurance carrier(s) to furnish the County of Riverside with either 1) a properly executed original Certificate(s) of Insurance and certified original copies of Endorsements effecting coverage as required herein, and 2) if requested to do so thereto, showing such insurance is in full force and effect. Further, said Certificate(s) and policies of insurance shall contain the covenant of the insurance carrier(s) that a minimum of thirty (30) days written notice shall be given to the County of Riverside prior to any modification, cancellation, expiration or reduction in coverage of such insurance. If CITY insurance carrier(s) policies do not meet the minimum notice requirement found herein, CITY shall cause CITY's insurance carrier(s) to furnish a 30 days' Notice of Cancellation Endorsement.
- 4) In the event of a material modification, cancellation, expiration, or reduction in coverage, this Agreement shall terminate forthwith, unless the County of Riverside receives, prior to such effective date, another properly executed original Certificate of Insurance and original copies of endorsements or certified original policies, including all endorsements and attachment thereto evidencing coverage's set forth herein and the insurance required herein is in full force and effect. CITY shall not commence operations until the COUNTY has been furnished original Certificate(s) of Insurance and certified original copies of endorsements and if requested, certified original policies of insurance including all endorsements and any and all other attachments as required in the Section. An individual authorized by the insurance carrier to do so on its behalf shall sign the original endorsements for each policy and the Certificate of Insurance.
- 5) It is understood and agreed to by the parties hereto that the CITY's insurance shall be construed as primary insurance, and the COUNTY's insurance and/or deductibles and/or self-insured retention's or self-insurance programs shall not be construed as contributory.
- 6) If, during the term of this Agreement or any extension thereof, there is a material change in the scope of services; or, there is a material change in the equipment to be used in the

performance of the scope of work; or, the term of this Agreement, including any extensions thereof, exceeds five (5) years; the COUNTY reserves the right to adjust the types of insurance and the monetary limits of liability required under this Agreement, if in the County Risk Management's reasonable judgement, the amount or type of insurance carried by the CITY has become inadequate.

- 7) CITY shall pass down the insurance obligations contained herein to all tiers of subcontractors working under this Agreement.
- 8) The insurance requirements contained in this Agreement may be met with a program(s) of self-insurance acceptable to the COUNTY.
- 9) CITY agrees to notify COUNTY of any claim by a third party or any incident or event that may give rise to a claim arising from the performance of this Agreement.

SECTION VI. TERMINATION

- A. Either Party may terminate this Agreement without cause upon no earlier than six (6) months advance written notice served on the other Party stating the extent and effective date of termination.
- B. If a six (6) month notice of termination is served on the other Party, after receiving said notice of termination, COUNTY shall stop work under this Agreement on the termination date specified in the notice of termination; and after termination, CITY shall make payment to COUNTY for performance up to the date of termination in accordance with this Agreement.

SECTION VII. FORCE MAJEURE

If either Party is unable to comply with any provision of this Agreement due to causes beyond its reasonable control, and which could not have been reasonably anticipated, such as acts of God, acts of war, civil disorders, or other similar acts, such Party shall not be held liable for such failure to comply.

SECTION VIII. AMENDMENTS

Any amendments, including but not limited to alterations, variations, or supplements, to the terms of this Agreement shall be in writing and signed by the Parties hereto, and shall have the approval of the Board of Supervisors of COUNTY and CITY's City Council. Any amendments will be presented to CITY's City Manager prior to CITY's City Council approval.

This Agreement, including any exhibits, constitutes the entire Agreement of the Parties with respect to its subject matter and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous representations, proposals, discussions and communications, whether oral or in writing.

SECTION IX. SEVERABILITY

Each paragraph or provision of this AGREEMENT is severable from each other provision, and if any provision or part thereof is declared invalid, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect.

SECTION X. RECORDS

COUNTY shall maintain and keep records of all expenditures and obligations incurred pursuant to this Agreement and all income and fees received thereby according to generally recognized accounting principles. Such records and/or animal control operations of COUNTY shall be open to inspection and audit by CITY or its authorized representative as is deemed necessary by the CITY's City Manager, or designated representative, upon written notice to COUNTY.

SECTION XI. NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES

This Agreement between the Parties is intended for the mutual benefit of the two signing Parties only. No rights are created under this Agreement in favor of any third party or any party who is not a direct signatory to this Agreement.

SECTION XII. NONDISCRIMINATION

COUNTY shall not discriminate in the provision of services, allocation of benefits, accommodation in facilities, or employment of personnel on the basis of race, ethnicity, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, age, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity in the performance of this Agreement; and, to the extent they shall be found to be applicable hereto, shall comply with the provisions of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Gov. Code 12900 et. seq.), the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-352) and the Americans with Disability Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).

SECTION XIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND VENUE

- A. The Parties shall attempt to resolve any disputes amicably at a working level. If that is not successful, the dispute shall be referred to the senior management of the Parties.
- B. Prior to filing any legal action related to this Agreement, the Parties shall be obligated to attend a mediation session in Riverside County before a neutral third-party mediator. A second mediation session shall be required if the first session is not successful. The Parties shall share the cost of the mediations.
- C. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of California. Any legal action related to the performance or interpretation of this Agreement shall be filed only in the Superior Court of the State of California located in Riverside, California, and the Parties waive any and all provisions of law providing for a change of venue to another location.

SECTION XIV. ASSIGNMENT

This Agreement shall be binding upon COUNTY and its successors. Neither this Agreement nor any part thereof nor any moneys due or to become due hereunder may be assigned by the Parties without the prior written consent of the other Party. CITY and COUNTY hereby agree to the full performance of the covenants contained herein.

SECTION XV. NOTICES

All correspondence and notices required or contemplated by this Agreement shall be delivered to the respective Parties at the addresses set forth below and are deemed submitted two (2) days after their deposit in the United States mail, postage prepaid:

COUNTY:

Department of Animal Services
Attention: Director
6851 Van Buren Boulevard
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

CITY:

City of Coachella
Attention: City Manager
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236

SECTION XVI. CONTRACT PERFORMANCE

COUNTY's Director of Department of Animal Services, or designated representative, shall meet as necessary to discuss contract performance with CITY's City Manager, or designated representative.

SECTION XVII. HEADINGS

The Section and other headings contained in this Agreement are included for the purpose of convenient reference only and shall not restrict, amplify, modify or otherwise affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement or the exhibits and schedules hereto.

SECTION XVIII. COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same Agreement, binding on all of the Parties.

SECTION XIV. WAIVER OF BREACH, RIGHT OR REMEDY

The waiver by any Party of any breach or violation by another Party of any provision of this Agreement or of any right or remedy permitted the waiving Party in this Agreement (a) shall not waive or be construed to waive any subsequent breach or violation of the same provision, (b) shall not waive or be construed to waive a breach of violation of any other provision, and (c) shall be in writing and may not be presumed or inferred from any Party's conduct. Except as expressly provided otherwise in this Agreement, no remedy conferred by this Agreement is intended to be exclusive of any other remedy, and each and every remedy shall be in addition to every other remedy granting in this Agreement or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity, by statute or otherwise. The election of any one or more remedies by a Party shall not constitute a waiver of the right to pursue other available remedies.

SECTION XV. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

The COUNTY is acting as an independent contractor to the CITY under this Agreement. Each Party to this Agreement shall have no power to incur any debt, obligation, or liability on behalf of another Party to this Agreement.

SECTION XVI. COOPERATION, FURTHER ACT

The Parties shall cooperate fully with one another, and shall take any additional acts or sign any additional documents as may be necessary, appropriate or convenient to attain the purposes of this Agreement.

[Signature Provisions on Following Page]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused their duly authorized representatives to execute this Agreement.

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,
a Political Subdivision of
the State of California

By: _____
Karen Spiegel, Chair
Board of Supervisors

CITY OF COACHELLA,
a Municipal Corporation

By: _____
Steven Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Kecia R. Harper
Clerk of the Board

By: _____
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Gregory P. Priamos
County Counsel

By: _____
Darren C. Ziegler
Deputy County Counsel

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

By: _____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
Carlos Campos
City Attorney

SCOPE OF ANIMAL FIELD SERVICES

CITY OF COACHELLA EXHIBIT A

The County of Riverside, on behalf of its Department of Animal Services (“COUNTY”), agrees to provide the following animal field services for the City of Coachella (“CITY”):

A. PROVISION OF FIELD SERVICES

The animal field services to be provided by COUNTY for CITY within the corporate limits of CITY shall include the following activities:

1. **Field Service Assistance:** Respond to all calls for field service assistance pursuant to the priority of calls as described in **Section E** below.
2. **Impoundment:** Impound dogs and livestock found at large and collect such impound fees as established in the appropriate CITY municipal code.
3. **Proper Care and Treatment:** Provide humane care and treatment to any stray or abandoned animal impounded by field personnel in accordance with State of California (“State”) laws and regulations.
4. **Animal Bites:** Investigate reported bites by animals. COUNTY shall respond to all reported bites by dogs, cats, or by suspected rabid or wild animals. COUNTY shall only be responsible for administrative proceedings resulting therefrom.
5. **Quarantine:** Quarantine all animals suspected be rabid and/or that have bitten a person as prescribed by the California Compendium of Rabies Control and Prevention, the State law, and COUNTY policy.
6. **Stray and Barking Animal (Nuisance) Complaints:** Respond to and process nuisance complaints, including stray and barking animal complaints. COUNTY shall only be responsible for administrative enforcement proceedings resulting therefrom.
7. **Dead Animals:** Remove dead animals from the public right-of-way except in such cases where an animal is on a state highway within CITY limits. In such cases, COUNTY shall immediately (or as soon as practicable) notify the State Department of Transportation by telephone, facsimile, email or other means.
8. **Return of Impounded Animals:** Encourage the return of any lost/stray animal impounded by field personnel while in the field to the rightful owner, subject to the payment of impound fees. Ensure an opportunity for members of the public to report lost and found animals online.

9. **Kennels and Catteries:** COUNTY shall inspect and issue licenses to operate dog kennels and catteries within CITY pursuant to CITY's municipal codes, and collect fees in connection therewith. All fees for licenses to operate dog kennels and catteries shall be retained by COUNTY.
10. **Issuance of Warnings and Citations:** Enforce all appropriate provisions of CITY's municipal code as necessary, including the issuance of warning notices or citations, for violations of the provisions of said municipal code. COUNTY shall only be responsible for administrative enforcement proceedings resulting therefrom.
11. **Service to Public:** Provide service to the public on matters covered in this Agreement consistent with established policies and procedures that promote courteous and efficient service and good public relations. Other policies and procedures notwithstanding, COUNTY, in processing any type of complaint or request for service, shall indicate to the caller that a response can be expected as per **Section E** below.
12. **Field Services Related to Canine Licenses:** COUNTY shall verify canine license status when responding to requests for service or when responding to complaints about animal behavior. The Animal Control Officer, as part of the officer's regular animal control duties as defined by, but not limited to, the terms of this Agreement, shall conduct license inspection activities during animal control investigations to ascertain the number of unlicensed dogs, to license such dogs, and to foster compliance with CITY's municipal code.
13. **Wildlife:** COUNTY will not impound free roaming wildlife unless it is a danger to the community, unhealthy, injured, or part of an animal cruelty or animal bite case.
14. **Mutual Animal Welfare Programs:** If mutually agreeable between the Parties, COUNTY and CITY shall work together to establish animal welfare programs that benefit the animals and residents of CITY.
15. COUNTY will perform humane investigations of suspected animal neglect and cruelty and will be responsible for investigation, citation and preparing materials for prosecution.
16. COUNTY and CITY will work together on educational outreach, promotion of spay/neuter and vaccination clinics, other owner surrender diversion programs, responsible pet ownership and adoption programs and activities.
17. In case of a disaster, COUNTY and CITY will work collaboratively on animal needs and communication as it related to rescue, response and recovery efforts.

B. SHELTER CARE AND DISPOSITION SERVICES

The COUNTY shall house CITY's animals at the Coachella Valley Animal Campus, or other County operated shelter at the County's discretion, as set forth in **Exhibit B**.

C. PROVISION OF VEHICLES AND RADIO EQUIPMENT

COUNTY shall provide animal control vehicles and equip them with the appropriate animal control boxes mounted on the truck chassis and with an air conditioning unit mounted on the animal control truck boxes for use in the provision of services as set forth in this Agreement. The COUNTY shall fuel and maintain said vehicles.

D. MISSING OR STOLEN ANIMALS

COUNTY shall file a report with the appropriate law enforcement agency within twenty-four (24) hours if an impounded animal is missing or suspected to have been stolen from an animal control vehicle or while in COUNTY's custody. COUNTY shall indicate on the police report the circumstances of the animal's disappearance.

E. PRIORITY OF FIELD SERVICES

1. "Services" are those enforcement activities rendered by COUNTY pursuant to the relevant sections of CITY's municipal code and related State law, and are assembled for into two categories: Emergency and Non-Emergency.
2. "Priority Ranking" refers to the order of priority with which a call will be handled. All calls will go directly to the dispatcher or assigned clerical staff for relay to the Animal Control Officer. If a call is "exceptional," as set forth in **Section F** below, it shall be referred to the supervisor for evaluation and processing.
3. The following definitions of "Regular Service Hours," "Limited Service Hours" and "Holidays" are intended to identify the broad time frames during which specific levels of service will be provided.
 - a. "Regular Service Hours" are between the hours of 7:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday, Holidays excepted.
 - b. "Limited Service Hours" are between the hours of 5:00 pm to 7:30 am, Monday through Friday, all day Saturday, Sunday and on Holidays.
 - c. "Holidays" are those days as established by the COUNTY and the CITY where the CITY or COUNTY is closed for service on a business day that would otherwise be a regular service day.
4. Field service activities shall be performed daily and generally based on both the Priority Ranking and the time a call for service is received in accordance with this Agreement. All

calls involving imminent danger shall be responded to within sixty (60) minutes if reasonably possible, subject to considerations involving the time of day, traffic conditions, or other circumstances. An Animal Control Officer shall respond to animal medical emergencies and other emergencies involving danger to humans within thirty (30) minutes or less during Regular Service Hours, and within sixty (60) minutes or less during Limited Service Hours and Holidays. CITY acknowledges that response time may be affected by traffic congestion or other hindering circumstances uncontrollable by COUNTY. COUNTY shall provide a means for responding to calls for service that take place during Limited Service Periods which are of an emergent nature pursuant to this **Exhibit A**. Field service personnel may be assigned to patrol and perform other service field tasks as defined by COUNTY and CITY.

5. **Telephone Service:** The COUNTY shall respond to telephone calls for field services during Regular Service Hours. Calls shall be received by the COUNTY answering service during Limited Service Hours and on Holidays, as noted above. Calls answered by the answering service will be handled on an emergency basis as outlined in this **Exhibit A**. The dispatcher and/or clerical support staff shall maintain a detailed record of all requests for service, both emergency and routine, received during Regular Service Hours and Limited Service Hours, including time and date, when the calls were answered, and the disposition of those calls. Records of these calls shall be maintained for at least thirty (30) days.
6. The CITY and COUNTY agree that any incident reports to the COUNTY by residents or through emergency services involving a dangerous, aggressive, wild, injured or sick animal constitute an emergency and require immediate action by the COUNTY pursuant to this Agreement. Calls for service received during Limited Service Hours that are not of an emergent nature shall be answered by an answering service and referred to call-back on the next business day during phone center operational hours. These calls will then be scheduled for response in accordance with this **Exhibit A**.
7. **Calls Considered Emergencies to be Handled Without Delay:**
 - a. Animals endangering health or safety of the community.
 - b. Police Department requests for service
 - c. Sick or injured stray animals
 - d. Animals in distress
 - e. Humane investigations that are life threatening. (Depending on immediate circumstances)
8. **Calls Considered Non-Emergency to be Handled during Regular Service Hours:**
 - a. Pick-up confined, healthy, stray-animals
 - b. Dead animal removal
 - c. Quarantine investigations
 - d. Leash law enforcement
 - e. Nuisance animal investigations
 - f. Permit investigations

F. EXCEPTIONS

The Director of Animal Control, or designee, may, on a case-by-case basis, authorize variations of priority when circumstances require.

G. LICENSE FEES (Section 2 of Riverside County Ordinance 630)

Licenses shall be issued upon receipt of all licensing requirements including payment of the license fees at the same rate as established in Section 2 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 630 and are subject to change as amended by COUNTY's Board of Supervisors, from time to time.

H. RABIES VACCINATION CERTIFICATE DATA

Rabies vaccination certificates shall be collected from area veterinarians and downloaded into COUNTY's database after the data has been scrubbed of inconsistencies. Reminders of licensing requirements shall be automatically generated and mailed to dog owners. Those owners who fail to comply may be subsequently issued administrative citations. Remittance options include the web licensing portal on COUNTY's website, www.rcdas.org. COUNTY shall verify dog license status when responding to requests for service or when responding to complaints. COUNTY shall also provide an automated or manual verification system whereby owners can verify the status of their animal's license by telephone.

I. COLLECTION OF LICENSE FEES:

CITY authorizes COUNTY to issue and collect the fees for canine licenses and retain ten dollars (\$10) per license on any and all canine license revenue generated by CITY residents during the term of the Agreement. All fees collected for canine licenses shall be accounted for by the COUNTY on a monthly basis and the COUNTY shall credit to CITY the net amount of license fees collected for each month. For purposes of this Agreement, the net amount of license fees shall mean the total amount of license fees collected in a month less the sum total of \$10 per each canine license issued and shall be separate and apart from the monthly compensation rate due and payable by the CITY as required in **Exhibit C, Payment Provisions**. CITY shall be responsible for a one-time conversion fee for new data entered into COUNTY's licensing database.

SCOPE OF ANIMAL SHELTER SERVICES

CITY OF COACHELLA EXHIBIT B

The County of Riverside, on behalf of its Department of Animal Services (“COUNTY”), agrees to provide the following Animal Shelter Services for the City of Coachella (“CITY”). All capitalized terms set forth herein are defined in Section B below.

A. COUNTY ANIMAL SHELTER LOCATION

1. **Shelter Location:** The COUNTY shall maintain CITY’s animals at Coachella Valley Animal Campus (“Shelter”), or other shelter operated by COUNTY at COUNTY’s discretion.

The COUNTY shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of its shelters and the care of the animals on a twenty-four (24) hour basis.

2. **Shelter Hours of Operation:** COUNTY shall maintain hours of operation at the Shelter to provide maximum public access to the animals, to the extent possible.

B. DEFINITIONS

1. Animal Shelter Services” shall include the following activities and services:
 - a. Impoundment, admittance, receipt of, care of, custody of and/or feeding of any and all stray animals.
 - b. Redemption, treatment, sale, adoption, and/or disposal of all animals.
 - c. Counseling and advising animal owners.
 - d. Posting on Shelter’s website of photographs of all newly impounded animals and identifying each animal individually.
 - e. Ensuring that all dogs, four (4) months and older, released from the COUNTY to a resident of County of Riverside are licensed, microchipped, and spayed/neutered and, if not licensed, to sell license to the owner or other person taking custody of such dog. In accordance with COUNTY ordinances, require the micro-chipping of released animals at the owner’s expense.
 - f. Humane euthanasia of animals as lawful and necessary, including the creation of a log detailing those animals that are euthanized and the reasons for such euthanasia on an animal-by-animal basis. This log shall include whether the animal was unhealthy and/or unsuitable for adoption.
 - g. Proper disposal of dead animals at the rate as set forth in **Exhibit C**, Payment Provisions.
 - h. “Care” includes, but is not limited to providing a safe, temporary refuge for any animal impounded, and providing needed medical services for injured/sick animals or transfer of animal to the appropriate agency.
2. “Adoptable Animal” shall mean an animal eight (8) weeks of age or older that at or subsequent to the time the animal is impounded or taken into possession, has manifested no sign of disease, injury, or congenital or hereditary condition that adversely affects the

health or temperament of the animal, or that is likely to adversely affect the animal's health in the future. Dogs declared "vicious" or "potentially dangerous" under State and/or local laws shall be deemed unadoptable.

3. "Treatable" shall mean an animal with a medical condition such as skin problems, bad flea or skin infestations, a broken limb, abscesses, or problems that may be treated with appropriate resources, holding space, treatment and/or time. "Treatable" shall also mean an animal with behavioral conditions that may be corrected with time and proper training, such as chasing animals/objects, food aggression, etc.
4. "Untreatable Animal" shall mean any animal that is irremediably suffering from a serious illness or physical injury or behavioral condition and shall not be held for owner redemption or adoption.
5. "Impounded Animal" shall include animals found running at large, removed from private property, or that are taken into the shelter by COUNTY or law enforcement.
6. "Seized Animal" shall include animals that are confiscated under Penal Code 597.1 from an owner when ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, whether the seizure was determined justified or not, when exigent circumstances exist.

C. SCOPE OF ANIMAL SHELTER SERVICES

1. **Treatment of Animals:** COUNTY shall provide adequate care and treatment of CITY's animals while in custody of COUNTY to ensure that impounded animals are provided with humane and appropriate levels of care, including a clean environment, fresh water, adequate nutrition and appropriate medical care.
2. **Level of Service Provided:** COUNTY shall provide Animal Shelter Services as defined in this Agreement. COUNTY's policies and procedures for Animal Shelter Services shall be based on standards and/or guidelines derived from reputable animal care organizations including, but not limited to, the Humane Society of the United States, American Humane Association and American Veterinary Medical Association.
3. **Feeding Protocols:** All animals shall be fed in amounts appropriate to meet their nutritional needs.
4. **Disease Control and Sanitation:** COUNTY shall maintain the Shelter in a clean and sanitary condition. COUNTY's policies and procedures may include beneficial standards and/or guidelines derived from reputable animal care organizations including, but not limited to, the Humane Society of the United States, American Humane Association and American Veterinary Medical Association.
5. **Provision of Personnel and Supplies:** COUNTY shall provide personnel, supplies, materials, medication, pharmaceuticals, and equipment, including forms and reports, to perform all aspects of the Animal Shelter Services described herein.
6. **Holding Periods:** COUNTY shall hold all stray-impounded animals, not otherwise owner identifiable, for the holding periods as required by State law.

7. **Euthanasia:** Humane euthanasia services shall be provided as required for impounded animals held at the Shelter for the lawful number of days, if such animal is not reclaimed by the animal's owner and is deemed not adoptable by COUNTY. Untreatable Animals that are irremediably suffering from a serious illness or severe injury may not be held for owner redemption or adoption. Only euthanasia methods approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association shall be used. Records shall be kept for a period of not less than three (3) years on each euthanized animal shall include the following information: breed; sex; color; weight; other distinguishing characteristics; date, time and location where animal was found; method of euthanasia, and reason for use of method.
8. **Quarantine:** COUNTY shall quarantine, as prescribed by the California Compendium of Rabies Control and Prevention, State law, and COUNTY policy, all animals suspected of being rabid, or involved in a bite investigation.

Impoundments and Quarantines: COUNTY shall house, feed and care for all animals impounded and/or quarantined at the Shelter. Quarantined animals may be quarantined at the owner's home or an alternate location.

9. **Animals Surrendered by their Owners:** Any pet surrendered by the owner to an Animal Control Officer and transported to the COUNTY shelter shall incur prevailing owner surrender charges. Such fees shall be collected from the owner and conveyed to the COUNTY, or be charged directly to the CITY at the established stray animal rate.
 - a. **Animals Surrendered by their Owners:** Owner Surrenders will be impounded on a case by case basis. Diversion programs will be offered to assist with pet retention. CITY shall direct their constituents to consult with COUNTY to surrender their pet. COUNTY will offer CITY's constituents assistance through diversion programs.
10. Any pet surrendered by the owner to an Animal Control Officer and transported to the COUNTY shelter shall incur prevailing owner surrender charges. Such fees shall be collected from the owner and conveyed to the COUNTY, or be charged directly to the CITY at the established stray animal rate. CITY Animal Control Officers shall refer constituents requesting to surrender their animal to COUNTY for a diversion consultation. CITY shall not accept owner surrenders in the field prior to the constituent consulting the COUNTY.
11. **Wildlife:** COUNTY and CITY Animal Control Officers will work with constituents to ensure public safety while maintaining wildlife in the wild. COUNTY and CITY Animal Control Officers will triage wildlife reports to determine the appropriate response. Wildlife will be impounded if there is a public safety hazard, if the animal's welfare is at risk, if the animal is injured or orphaned, if the animal has been involved in a bite, or involved in an animal cruelty investigation.
12. **Vicious and Potentially Dangerous Dogs:** Any dog declared or determined to be vicious or potentially dangerous and in custody of COUNTY either under impoundment or quarantine shall be deemed unsuitable for adoption and shall not be released except as required by State law or at the Director of Animal Services' discretion.

13. **Incoming Animal Identification:** Incoming animals shall be checked immediately for collar tags and scanned for microchip by qualified Shelter staff within one (1) hour of arrival to the Shelter. Shelter staff shall make all attempts to notify owners within twenty-four (24) hours of an Impounded Animal delivered by CITY to COUNTY. Animal Control Officers shall attempt to return animals in the field prior to delivering the impounded animal to the shelter. Animal Control Officers shall scan animals in the field for microchips, call phone numbers on tags or research license numbers in an effort to reunite animals in the field.
14. **Incoming Animal Examinations/Assessments:** A cursory exam of an animal shall be performed within twelve (12) hours, except during Limited Service Hours when the examination will be performed within twenty-four (24) hours. Incoming animal assessment shall include the following:
- a. A physical examination to determine if a medical condition exists which requires a veterinarian's attention
 - b. Routine vaccinations and de-worming, as needed
 - c. External parasite treatment, as needed
 - d. Document the animal's incoming weight
 - e. Scan for microchip identification
 - f. Establish unique identifier for the animal
 - g. Document any identifying features or abnormalities. The COUNTY shall properly document on an animal-by-animal basis that an examination/assessment has been performed.
15. **Enforcement:** Enforce all relevant provisions of CITY's municipal code and State law as may be applicable to animals housed, kept or maintained at the Shelter.
16. **Adoption:** Animals identified as being available for adoption shall be up for adoption in the shelter or off-site location, or by posting online.
17. **Spay and Neuter:** COUNTY shall ensure that all dogs and cats adopted from the Shelter are spayed or neutered, or that adequate provisions are made for such spaying or neutering if COUNTY transfers any animals, or if an adopted animal is unable to receive spaying or neutering due to a medical condition.
- In accordance with California Food and Agricultural ("F&A") Code Sections 30503 and 31751.3, if veterinarian employed at the Shelter certifies that a dog or cat is too sick or injured to be spayed or neutered, the COUNTY shall collect a spay/neuter deposit from the adopter or purchaser and this deposit shall be deposited into a segregated fund maintained by the COUNTY. The deposit shall be fully refunded to the adopter or purchaser if proof of sterility is provided within thirty (30) business days from the date of surgery, at which the deposit is forfeited in accordance with F&A Code Sections 30503 and 31751.3. Spay and neuter deposits shall only be used by the COUNTY for canine and feline spay and neuter programs.

18. **Microchipping:** In accordance with California Food and Agricultural (“F&A”) Code Sections 31108.3 and 31752.1, COUNTY shall ensure that all dogs and cats being reclaimed, adopted, or transferred to a new owner are microchipped with current information prior to leaving the shelter.
19. **Community Adoption Partners:** COUNTY shall comply with F&A Code Sections 31108 and 31752 that provide that any stray dog or cat that is impounded “shall, prior to the euthanasia of that animal be released to a nonprofit, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, animal rescue or adoption organization if requested by the organization prior to the scheduled euthanasia of that animal. The public or private shelter may enter into cooperative agreements with any animal organization or adoption organization. The public or private shelter or organization must be approved by COUNTY prior to the transfer of any animals. In addition to any required spay or neuter deposit, the public or private shelter, at its discretion, may assess a fee, not to exceed the standard adoption fee, for animals adopted or released.”
20. **Foster Care Placement:** Certain animals may be placed in COUNTY’s foster care placement program so to improve animal care, give certain animals a better chance of adoption, and lift the spirits and morale of staff and volunteers.
21. **Community Cat Program (CCP):** COUNTY shall determine a cat’s eligibility for the CCP. If it is determined that a cat is eligible, the cat will be spayed/neutered, vaccinated, and eartipped. Once cat has recovered, the cat will be returned to place of origin.
22. **Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA):** COUNTY shall comply with all Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) regulations regarding storage, record-keeping, inventory, use, and disposal of all controlled substances.
23. **Staffing and Volunteers:** COUNTY shall recruit and supervise all necessary personnel for the office, kennel, veterinary and other areas of the Shelter. Staffing shall include any and all full or part-time personnel and shall include the recruitment, supervision and assignment of volunteers in suitable Shelter-related activities. Personnel employed at the Shelter in the performance of Shelter-related activities shall be designated as COUNTY employees and any and all volunteers engaged in Shelter activities shall participate in activities designated by COUNTY and shall be under the auspices of COUNTY. Use of volunteers at the Shelter shall be determined by COUNTY.
24. **Missing Animals:** COUNTY shall notify an appropriate law enforcement agency immediately of any animal missing from the Shelter that had previously been impounded and/or in protective custody.
25. **CITY Access:** COUNTY shall provide access of the entire Shelter to the authorized representatives of CITY during Regular Service Hours or at such other times upon written notice.

26. **Livestock and Fowl Care:** COUNTY shall provide food, care and shelter to livestock and fowl, either at the Shelter or at another location, when such animals cannot be cared for at the Shelter.

Costs of housing any livestock or fowl, regardless of Shelter location shall be charged to the owner of the animal, if known. If the animal's owner wishes to redeem the animal, the owner shall first pay all applicable fees and charges at the Shelter; except as otherwise required by law, then and only, will the COUNTY authorize release of the animal. COUNTY shall notify CITY in writing when said expenses reach the amount of \$5,000 or greater per incident. Such expenses shall not exceed the amount of \$25,000 per incident unless authorized in writing by CITY.

27. **Animal Disposal:** COUNTY shall prohibit any animal whether dead or alive, which has been impounded, in custody, or in quarantine at the Shelter to be given away, disposed of, traded, sold or in any manner given over to another person, organization or entity for experimentation, regardless of purpose. COUNTY shall be responsible for the disposal of animal remains in its custody or control, subject to applicable State laws.

D. COMPENSATION

1. **Compensation for Animal Shelter Services:** Additional compensation for Animal Shelter Services may be required. Additional costs for large animal sheltering are incurred at \$20 per animal, per day for horses and cattle, and \$12 per animal, per day for swine, goats and sheep in accordance with COUNTY's Animal Control Ordinances and shall be billed based on actual sheltering on a monthly basis.
2. **Impound/Quarantine Fees:** CITY shall be responsible for all costs associated with any and all animals seized within the CITY boundaries and brought to COUNTY which are held in Shelter, including facilities that have agreements with the COUNTY to provide additional shelter services under the supervision of the COUNTY. This includes, but is not limited to, animals held in association with any criminal prosecution of animal abuse and welfare cases, animals being held as evidence in a court filing, or rabies quarantine. The COUNTY agrees to assist the CITY in seeking reimbursement from the owner by providing invoices for all services provided. All services provided to each animal involved shall be charged as of the current date including but not limited to the following: IMP 1-collection; State Fine 1-collection, Board collection- all fees due; QT Board collection-if applicable; Rabies Vaccination collection- if applicable; DA2PPV collection; Bordatella collection; microchip collection; any and all medications provided to each animal; and personnel charges. All fees will be in accordance with the COUNTY's current fee schedule.
3. **Outreach Activities:** CITY shall work with COUNTY to promote responsible pet ownership, lost and found animals, mutually agreeable animal welfare programs, Spay/Neuter Services, and adoption of animals through its own educational outreach, and through its own social media pages. If requested by CITY, the daily flat rates for educational outreach events, vaccination clinics or spay/neuter clinics shall be billed based actual outreach days scheduled at the rates below:

- a. Vaccination or Spay/Neuter Clinic: The cost includes staff, vaccinations and microchips, free to constituents with a two hundred (200) animal cap per event. The clinics are billed on actual use.
- b. Education Outreach Event: The cost to staff an outreach event for the purpose of educating CITY constituents. The outreach events are billed on actual use.

PAYMENT PROVISIONS**CITY OF COACHELLA****EXHIBIT C**

City of Coachella ("CITY") shall compensate the County of Riverside ("COUNTY") on a monthly basis all fees and rates in accordance with the COUNTY's current fee schedule as set forth below:

A. Animal Field and Sheltering Services Rates*

Service	Impounds	Amount	Total Yearly	Monthly Installments
Animal Control Officer (FTE)	N/A	\$172,640	\$172,640	\$14,387
Overtime (Estimated)**	N/A	\$111/hr.	\$13,986	\$1,166
Animal Sheltering*	193	\$20/day	\$38,600	\$3,217
Wildlife Impounds*	1	\$138/ea.	\$138	\$12
Deceased Animal Pick-Up and Disposal*	112	\$70/ea.	\$7,840	\$653
Operation & Maintenance*	193	\$10.44/ea.	\$2,015	\$168
License Processing Fee**	N/A	\$10/ea.	\$5,400	\$450
Total Cost Estimate			\$240,619	\$20,053

*Yearly cost estimate based on statistics provided by CITY of its prior year's impound rate of approximately 193 stray dogs and cats per year, based on an average length of stay of ten (10) kenneling days. CITY will be billed based on actual statistics each month.

**Overtime and license processing are estimated based on prior year's statistics. This fee will be billed based on actual usage.

City shall be provided with actual impound statistics each month that detail the number of animals impounded and the number of kenneling days. Rates are established by the Board of Supervisors and are subject to change as approved by COUNTY from time to time.

Large Animal Sheltering: \$20/animal (horses, ponies, cattle) per day of sheltering.

Large Animal Sheltering: \$12/animal (swine, goats, sheep) per day of sheltering.

B. Collection of License Fees

CITY authorizes COUNTY to issue and collect the fees for canine licenses and retain ten dollars (\$10) per license on any and all canine license revenue generated by CITY residents during the term of the Agreement. All fees collected for canine licenses shall be accounted for by the COUNTY on a monthly basis and the COUNTY shall credit to CITY the net amount of license fees collected for each month. For purposes of this Agreement, the net amount of license fees

shall mean the total amount of license fees collected in a month less the sum total of \$10 per each canine license issued and shall be separate and apart from the monthly compensation rate due and payable by the CITY as set forth above in **Section A.**

C. Impound/Quarantine Fees

CITY shall be responsible for all costs associated with any and all animals seized within the CITY boundaries and brought to COUNTY held in the Shelter, including facilities that have agreements with the COUNTY to provide additional shelter services under the supervision of the COUNTY. This includes, but is not limited to, animals held in association with any criminal prosecution of animal abuse and welfare cases, animals being held as evidence in a court filing, or rabies quarantine. The COUNTY agrees to assist the CITY in seeking reimbursement from the owner by providing invoices for all services provided. All services provided to each animal involved shall be charged as of the current date including but not limited to the following: IMP 1 – collection; State Fine 1-collection, Board collection- all fees due; QT Board collection-if applicable; Rabies Vaccination collection- if applicable; DA2PPV collection; Bordatella collection; microchip collection; any and all medications provided to each animal; and personnel charges.

D. Optional Services at City's Request

1. Vaccination or Spay/Neuter Clinic: The service provided herein shall be free to constituents, with a two hundred (200) animal cap per vaccination clinic, or thirty (30) spay and/or neuter surgeries per spay/neuter clinic. Billed on actual use.

2. Education Outreach Event: The cost for staff an outreach event for the purpose of educating CITY constituents. Billed on actual use.



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Celina Jimenez, Grants Manager

SUBJECT: Authorize a Community Based Grant to the Academy of Musical Performance in the Amount of \$1,000 for Summer Day Camp Meals

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council consider authorizing a Community-Based Grant to the Academy of Musical Performance in the amount of \$1,000 dollars for summer day camp meals.

BACKGROUND:

The Community Based Grant Program was established in 2010 and allows the City of Coachella to offer financial assistance to local nonprofit organizations, youth-serving organizations, and other community-based organizations that provide essential services, programs and activities to residents in Coachella. Applicant organizations are only eligible to submit one application for consideration each fiscal year and must be legally established with non-profit or tax-exempt status, be based in the Coachella Valley, or provide direct service to Coachella residents. Approval of grant funds does not constitute a precedent for grant allocations in subsequent years. All CBG grants are reimbursement grants to ensure that applicants are meeting their stated goals. The FY 20-21 budget included an allocation of \$15,000 for the Community Based Grant Program.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

The Academy of Musical Performance (AMP) is nonprofit organization established in 2017 offering contemporary music tutelage programs whose goal is to enrich the lives of young musicians living in the Coachella Valley by fostering creativity, communication and collaboration in the development and enhancement of musical performance and concert production skills through participation in a “rock band” style educational setting with professional music coaches. The AMP summer camp is AMP’s unique flagship program for Coachella Valley youth in 3rd – 12 grade. Grant funds will help AMP to provide meals for Coachella youth during summer camp.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Authorize a Community Based Grant to the Academy of Musical Performance in the Amount of \$1,000 for Summer Day Camp Meals
2. Not Authorize a Community Based Grant to the Academy of Musical Performance in the Amount of \$1,000 for Summer Day Camp Meals

FISCAL IMPACT:

Should the City Council approve the staff recommendation, the Community Based Grant account will be reduced by \$1,000.00 leaving \$3,000.00 for the remainder of the fiscal year.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Copy of Application



CITY OF COACHELLA, CA

COMMUNITY BASED GRANT PROGRAM

APPLICATION FOR FUNDS REQUEST

Please Type Information and Print
Information entered in the provided spaces cannot be saved.

(Attach additional pages as needed, however applicants are encouraged to be brief.)

1. Application Funding Cycle:

Date: 06/04/2021

July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021

2. Total Amount Requested: \$ 1,000

If requesting waiver of City fees or charges, please indicate the City service for which the waiver is being requested.

3. Proposed Program/Service of Funding Request:

Grant funding will support 2 AMP summer day camp programs for youth

4. Agency/Organization:

Academy of Musical Performance

5. Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 1648

City: Indio Zip: 92202

6. Telephone: 537-5267

Fax:

7. Official Contact Person:

Name: Daniel Duardo

Title: President

Telephone: (760) 625-3800

Fax:

E-mail: danielduardo@mac.com

8. Does this organization have a non-profit status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)?
Yes ☒ No ☐ (Attach documentation)
9. How long has this organization been in existence?
Since 2017
10. Has the organization previously received funding from the City of Coachella?
☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, please identify the program/service, total prior grant allocation, and the fiscal year in which the funds were received.
11. Is this request for a ☒ New or ☐ Existing program/service within the City?
12. What is the anticipated time frame to provide the proposed program/service and the expenditure of the requested funds?
The 2 summer day camp programs will be held over 4 weeks, summer of 2021
13. Describe briefly how the requested funds will be used.
The grant funds will be used to provide meals to feed the approximate 75 youth program participants
14. Will the program/service require additional funding sources? If so, identify all funding sources and provide the steps taken to acquire funding.
The Academy is currently working on procuring additional grant funding for its long-range programmatic offerings.
15. If the program/service is planned to continue beyond the period provided by this grant, what funding plans are there to sustain the program/service?
AMP will always search for additional funding support
16. How will the proposed program/service serve City of Coachella residents? Will the proposed program/service also serve non-Coachella residents? Please describe.
The grant funds will serve approximately 10 Coachella residents
17. Describe the characteristics of the clients the proposed program/service anticipates to serve (i.e. age group, gender, income level, ethnicity, etc.)
AMP's summer music instruction programs will serve approximately 75 school-age youth who are in 3rd through 12 grade.

18. Attach a proposed budget for requested funds.

Authorized Official:

Title: President

Signature: Daniel Duardo

Date: 06/04/2021

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
P. O. BOX 2508
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Item 29.

Date: **OCT 24 2017**

ACADEMY OF MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
73-525 EL PASEO STE 2516
PALM DESERT, CA 92260-4348

Employer Identification Number:
82-1561015
DLN:
17053279329007
Contact Person:
FAITH E CUMMINS ID# 31534
Contact Telephone Number:
(877) 829-5500
Accounting Period Ending:
December 31
Public Charity Status:
170(b)(1)(A)(vi)
Form 990/990-EZ/990-N Required:
Yes
Effective Date of Exemption:
March 23, 2017
Contribution Deductibility:
Yes
Addendum Applies:
No

Dear Applicant:

We're pleased to tell you we determined you're exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 501(c)(3). Donors can deduct contributions they make to you under IRC Section 170. You're also qualified to receive tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under Section 2055, 2106, or 2522. This letter could help resolve questions on your exempt status. Please keep it for your records.

Organizations exempt under IRC Section 501(c)(3) are further classified as either public charities or private foundations. We determined you're a public charity under the IRC Section listed at the top of this letter.

If we indicated at the top of this letter that you're required to file Form 990/990-EZ/990-N, our records show you're required to file an annual information return (Form 990 or Form 990-EZ) or electronic notice (Form 990-N, the e-Postcard). If you don't file a required return or notice for three consecutive years, your exempt status will be automatically revoked.

If we indicated at the top of this letter that an addendum applies, the enclosed addendum is an integral part of this letter.

For important information about your responsibilities as a tax-exempt organization, go to www.irs.gov/charities. Enter "4221-PC" in the search bar to view Publication 4221-PC, Compliance Guide for 501(c)(3) Public Charities, which describes your recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure requirements.

Letter 947

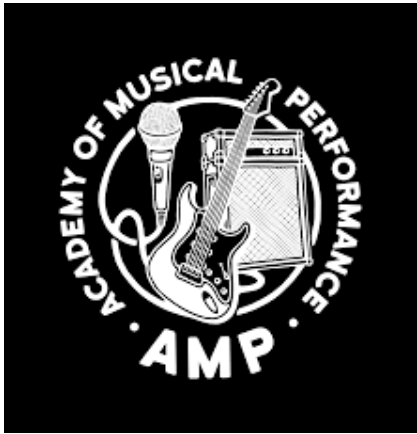
ACADEMY OF MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

Sincerely,

Stephen a. martin

Director, Exempt Organizations
Rulings and Agreements

Letter 947



Item 29.

AMP Summer Day Camp Program
Budget

Meals for 10 City of Coachella Youth @ \$10 ea. (1 day)	\$1,000
Meals for 65 Youth Program Participants @\$10 ea. (20 days)	\$13,000
Total Budget	\$14,000



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

To: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Authorize City Manager to approve Change Order No. 1 and approve Notice of Completion for Bagdouma Pool Rehabilitation Project No. 102720, accept project as complete and direct City Clerk to record the Notice of Completion.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Authorize City Manager to approve Change Order No. 1 and approve Notice of Completion for Bagdouma Pool Rehabilitation Project No. 102720, accept project as complete and direct City Clerk to record the Notice of Completion.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

On February 10, 2021, the City Council awarded the Bagdouma Pool Rehabilitation Project No. 102720 to Condor Inc. The project was awarded at the bid amount received of \$294,000, plus a 10% contingency for unanticipated additional repairs; the total contract compensation awarded was \$323,400. During the course of the project's construction, the following additional work was required totaling \$12,634:

- replacement of valve for wader pool return; totaling \$1,274.00
- replacement of two (2) acid feed pumps; totaling \$6,039.00
- replacement of twelve (12) anchors for three (3) guardrail locations; totaling \$5,321.00.

Staff recommends approval of the attached Change Order No. 1, in the amount of \$12,634.

County Inspector completed inspection of the Bagdouma Pool facility and found the work completed met County requirements. Condor Inc. has completed its responsibilities on the project and staff recommends that their work be accepted as complete and that the City Council authorize the filing of a Notice of Completion.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The recommended action will not have additional fiscal impact as the amount of Change Order No. 1 is within the original award amount.

Attachments:

Change Order No. 1

Notice of Completion



**City of Coachella
Bagdouma Pool Rehabilitation Project
Project 102720**

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. 1

To: Condor Inc.

You are hereby directed to make the herein described changes from the plans and specifications or do the following described work not included in the plans and specifications on this contract.

NOTE: This change order is not effective until approved by the City Manager

Description of work to be done, estimate of quantities, and prices to be paid. Segregate between additional work at contract price, agreed price and force account. Unless otherwise stated, rates for rental equipment cover only such time as equipment is actually used and no allowance will be made for idle time.

Change requested by Owner

The last percentage shown is the net accumulated increase or decrease from the original in the Engineer's Estimate.

For description of work see page attachments.

Extra Work at Agreed Price

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CHANGE ORDER NO. 1	\$ 12,634.00
The Original Contract Sum was:	\$ 294,000.00
Net Change by Previously Authorized Request and Changes	\$ 0.00
The Contract Sum Prior to this Change Order was	\$ 294,000
The Contract Sum Will Be Increased by	\$ 12,634.00
The New Contract Sum Including This Change Order	\$ 306,634.00
The Contract Completion Time will add three days.	

Cost: **\$12,634.00**

(Increase of Twelve Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Four Dollars and Zero Cents)

It is further understood and agreed that this adjustment constitutes compensation in full on behalf of the contractor and its Subcontractors and Suppliers for all costs and markups directly or indirectly attributed for the change ordered, for all delays related thereto, for all extended overhead costs, and for performance of the change within the time frame stated.

All other contract work remains unchanged.

Request by: _____
Janeth Lara, Parks Supervisor

Date: _____

Approval Recommended By: _____
Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

Date: _____

Approved by: _____
Gabriel Martin, City Manager

Date: _____

We, the undersigned contractor, have given careful consideration to the change proposed and hereby agree, if this proposal is approved, that we will provide all equipment, furnish all materials, except as may otherwise be noted above, and perform all services necessary for the work above specified, and will accept as full payment therefore the prices shown above.

Accepted, Date _____ Contractor: **Condor Inc.**

By _____ Title _____

If the contractor does not sign acceptance of this order, his attention is directed to the requirements of the specifications as to proceeding with the ordered work and filing a written protest within the time therein specified

HC-5 Word7.0 (Rev.10/01).

RFCO

To: Janeth Lara
City of Coachella – Public Works
Cell: (442) 400-1382
Email: jlara@coachella.org

Project: Bagdouma Pool
RFCO No.: 002
Date: 5/5/2021
Remarks:

Subject: Replace Leaking Valve on Wader Pool

Description of Change:

Cost to repair leaking valve by replacing with new valve & fittings on the Wader Pool Return.

Note: See cost breakdown attached.

Days Impacted:

Total Cost: **\$1,274.00**

Please authorize the Above-mentioned amount and issue corresponding
C.O. so that we proceed with the requested change.

All changes to the contract must be approved prior to commencement of the work

ACCEPTED BY (Owner Representative):

Accepted by: _____

Date: _____

Name (Print): _____

Condor, Inc.

RFCO No.: 002

Date: 5/5/2021

Labor

Lead

Project: Bagdouma Pool

Rate

Rate

Subject: Replace Leaking Valve on Wader Pool Return

695

752

Item	Labor	Material	Equipment	Total	Man Days	Man Days	Notes
Labor	723			\$ 723	0.50	0.50	1/2-days (2-man crew)
Materials	-	384		\$ 384			
	-			\$ -			
SUBTOTAL	723	384	-	\$ 1,108	0.50	0.50	
Markup - 15%				\$ 166			
Total				\$ 1,274			

Increase Contract Time # Days

0

Materials

Qty	Item	Unit	Ext	
			\$ -	
1	BV	ea	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00
1	PVC fittings & Adhesives	ls	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
			\$ -	
			\$ -	
			\$ 275.00	Subtotal
			\$ 34.38	Tax
			\$ 75.00	Freight/Delivery
			\$ 384.38	Total

RFCO

To: Janeth Lara
City of Coachella – Public Works
Cell: (442) 400-1382
Email: jlara@coachella.org

Project: Bagdouma Pool
RFCO No.: 003
Date: 5/24/2021
Remarks:

Subject: Replace Acid Feed Pumps

Description of Change:

Cost to remove & replace (2) Acid Feed pumps, one for the Main Pool & one for the Wading Pool.

Note: See cost breakdown attached.

Days Impacted: 1

Total Cost: \$6,039.00

Please authorize the Above-mentioned amount and issue corresponding
C.O. so that we proceed with the requested change.

All changes to the contract must be approved prior to commencement of the work

ACCEPTED BY (Owner Representative):

Accepted by: _____

Date: _____

Name (Print): _____

Condor, Inc.

RFCO No.: 003

Date: 5/5/2021

Labor

Lead

Project: Bagdouma Pool

Rate

Rate

Subject: Replace Acid Feed Pumps

695

752

Item	Labor	Material	Equipment	Total	Man Days	Man Days	Notes
Labor	2,170			\$ 2,170	1.50	1.50	1.5-day (2-man crew)
Materials	-	3,081		\$ 3,081			
	-			\$ -			
SUBTOTAL	2,170	3,081	-	\$ 5,251	1.50	1.50	
Markup - 15%				\$ 788			
Total				\$ 6,039			

Increase Contract Time # Days

1

Materials

Qty	Item	Unit	Ext	
2	LMI Feed Pumps	ea	\$ 1,150.00	\$ 2,300.00
1	Misc tubing & fittings	ls	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00
1	Misc fasteners & hardware	ls	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
			\$ -	
			\$ -	
			\$ 2,650.00	Subtotal
			\$ 331.25	Tax
			\$ 100.00	Freight/Delivery
			\$ 3,081.25	Total

RFCO

To: Janeth Lara
City of Coachella – Public Works
Cell: (442) 400-1382
Email: jlara@coachella.org

Project: Bagdouma Pool
RFCO No.: 004
Date: 6/1/2021
Remarks:

Subject: Replace Anchors on Grabrails

Description of Change:

Cost to remove & replace (12) anchors for (3) Grabrail locations.

Note: See cost breakdown attached.

Days Impacted: 2

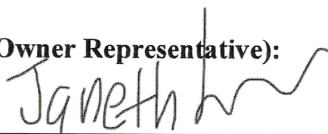
Total Cost: **\$5,321.00**

Please authorize the Above-mentioned amount and issue corresponding
C.O. so that we proceed with the requested change.

All changes to the contract must be approved prior to commencement of the work

ACCEPTED BY (Owner Representative):

Accepted by:



Date:

6/1/21

Name (Print):

Janeth Lara

Condor, Inc.

RFCO No.: 004

Date: 6/1/2021

Labor

Lead

Project: Bagdouma Pool

Rate

Rate

Subject: Replace Anchors on the Grabrails

695

752

Item	Labor	Material	Equipment	Total	Man Days	Man Days	Notes
Labor	3,617			\$ 3,617	2.50	2.50	2-1/2 days (2-man crew)
Materials	-	1,010		\$ 1,010			
	-			\$ -			
SUBTOTAL	3,617	1,010	-	\$ 4,627	2.50	2.50	
Markup - 15%				\$ 694			
Total				\$ 5,321			

Increase Contract Time # Days

2

Materials

Qty	Item	Unit	Ext	
12	Wedges & Bolts	ea	\$ 25.75	\$ 309.00
8	Setting materials	ea	\$ 25.00	\$ 200.00
1	Misc bonding & fasteners	ls	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
			\$ -	
			\$ -	
			\$ 809.00	Subtotal
			\$ 101.13	Tax
			\$ 100.00	Freight/Delivery
			\$ 1,010.13	Total

To be recorded with County Recorder within 10 days after completion and Acceptance. No recording fee.

When Recorded, return to:

Andrea Carranza, Deputy City Clerk
City of Coachella
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236

(For Recorders Use)

Notice of Completion

(California Civil Code Section 3093 - Public Works)

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned owner, a political subdivision of the State of California that a public work improvement described as Bagdouma Pool Rehabilitation Project No. 102720 has been completed and was accepted by the undersigned awarding authority on the date hereof. Pool repair improvements were completed at the following city facility: Bagdouma Pool.

The contractor on such work was Condor Inc. and the surety on his bond is United Fire & Casualty Company located at PO Box 73909, Cedar Rapids, IA 52407.

The real property upon which said work was performed is in the City of Coachella, County of Riverside, and State of California.

The nature of the interest of the owner is in fee.

Date: June 4, 2021
(Date of Acceptance)

City of Coachella
(Name of Political Subdivision)

Owner Address:
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236

By: _____
Steven A. Hernandez

Title: Mayor

State of California)

) ss

County of Riverside)

I hereby certify that I am the Deputy City Clerk of the governing board of the City of Coachella, the political subdivision which executed the foregoing notice and on whose behalf I make this verification; that I have read said notice, know its contents, and that the same is true. I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Coachella, California on _____ (Date)
(City Where Signed)

Andrea Carranza, Deputy City Clerk, City of Coachella

County Counsel Form 1 (Rev. 5-64)



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Luis Lopez, Development Services Director

SUBJECT: Ordinance No. 1178 approving Change of Zone No. 20-04 to add the R-C (Retail Cannabis) Overlay Zone to the existing C-G (General Commercial) Zone on property located at 46-156 Dillon Road. Coachella Can, LLC (Armen Paronyan), Applicant. (*2nd Reading*).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Due to the registered concerns, staff recommends that the City Council invite additional public testimony, and consider adoption of Ordinance No. 1178 approving Change of Zone No. 20-04 to add the RC (Retail Cannabis) Overlay Zone to the existing C-G (General Commercial) zone on property located at 46-156 Dillon Road.

BACKGROUND:

On May 26, 2021 the City Council continued the second reading of Ordinance No. 1178 due to correspondence received from the 29 Palms Band of Mission Indians tribal government (Tribe), attached to this staff report. Staff and the applicant have reached out to the Tribe in order to get a better understanding of the reasons for their concerns with respect to allowing the R-C (Retail Cannabis) zoning on the subject property. The Tribe did not oppose Conditional Use Permit No.'s 330 and 331 which entitled the cannabis dispensary and a take-out restaurant on the subject site. However, the zone change is a necessary entitlement for the retail cannabis business.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

At the time that this staff report was written, staff was aware of one electronic mail correspondence submitted by the Tribe on May 11, 2021 to the City Clerk, but directed towards "Councilmember Galarza" as shown below.

From: Anthony Madrigal <amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nan.gov>
 Sent: Tuesday, May 11, 2021 6:36 PM
 To: City Clerk <cityclerk@coachella.org>
 Cc: BDC <BDC@29palmsbomi-nan.gov>
 Subject: Agenda Item #11 Opposition to City of Coachella Ordinance No. 1178

Good evening Councilman Galarza,

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians would like to express its opposition to Ordinance No. 1178 approving Change of Zone No. 20-04 to add the R-C (Retail Cannabis) Overlay Zone to the existing C-G (General Commercial) Zone on property located at 46-156 Dillon Road. The Tribe believes that the Dillon Corridor is the gateway to the City and should not have establishments that offer cannabis products to the public in this area. Approving Ordinance No. 1178 will have an adverse impact on the Coachella Crossroads Youth Multi-Sport Event Center that the Tribe hosts nearby (less than 1,000 feet away).

Respectfully,



Anthony Madrigal | Tribal Administrator

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
 46-200 Harrison Place, Coachella, CA 92236
 Phone: 760-775-9250 | Mobile: 760-825-7872

NOTICE: All information in and attached to this and/or the e-mails below may be proprietary, confidential, privileged and otherwise protected from improper or erroneous disclosure. If you are not the sender's intended recipient, you are not authorized to intercept, read, print, retain, copy, forward, or disseminate this message. If you have erroneously received this communication, please notify the sender immediately by phone (760-775-5566) or by e-mail and destroy all copies of this message electronic, paper, or otherwise.

The above e-mail registers a concern regarding the land use compatibility of the proposed retail cannabis business because it is in close proximity to the Coachella Crossroads Youth Multisport Event Center within 1,000 feet. There is no City of Coachella Municipal Code regulation requiring

any minimum distance between a commercial entertainment complex (i.e, spectator sports center, concert venue) to a retail cannabis business or take-out restaurant (the proposed businesses).

Additionally, the proposed dispensary will be located in the rear portion of the existing building, and will have a front-facing take-out restaurant with specialty chicken sandwiches and trimmings. The landlord has further indicated that if the dispensary is successful, he intends to build a freestanding commercial building to bring a specialty taco shop from the San Diego area to this location. As such, the appearance of the commercial property as viewed from the street, will be in keeping with the other uses in the immediate vicinity (i.e., Popeye's Chicken, Del Taco, etc.) and does not raise an incompatibility issue with the Tribal entertainment/sports complex.

Furthermore, the Tribe has not submitted any new information regarding their specific concerns, or whether there are acceptable mitigation measures that would allow them to co-exist with a commercial cannabis business in their neighborhood. Denial of the retail cannabis business zoning would be to the detriment of a bona-fide business venture that has been expected by the applicant/investors and one that is based on good-faith efforts to bring new businesses to the City of Coachella. While the CUP is a discretionary action, the Tribe did not previously register any opposition to the CUP for the dispensary.

The City Council approved the Coachella Canna Club cannabis dispensary and indoor cannabis consumption lounge project on April 28, 2021. The applicant intends to license the existing one-story commercial building tenant space for a retail cannabis business to include a 7,170 square foot retail cannabis business and consumption lounge and a commercial kitchen with take-out restaurant (Chick Next Door) along with indoor and outdoor seating.

Applicant Correspondence:

Attached to this staff report is a letter received from the applicant on June 3, 2021 outlining his counter arguments to the concerns registered by the Tribe, and the letter expresses concern over delays and a perceived lack of business-friendly demeanor by the City. There is an attachment to the letter consisting of the mailing list of all property owners within 300 feet that were notified about the public hearings for this project.

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1) Adopt Ordinance No. 1178 approving Change of Zone No. 20-04.
- 2) Deny Ordinance No. 1178 with findings.
- 3) Continue this matter and provide staff with direction.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There are no fiscal impacts associated with this action in that it merely creates the proper zoning to allow the operation of a retail cannabis dispensary on the subject site, subject to the conditions of approval previously imposed on the business through Conditional Use Permit No. 330.

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE(S):

Staff recommends Alternative #1 above.

Attachments: Ordinance No. 1178 - 2nd Reading
Applicant's Letter of June 3, 2021
300-ft Radius Property Owner Mailing Labels

ORDINANCE NO. 1178**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA APPROVING CHANGE OF ZONE 20-04 TO ADD THE R-C (RETAIL CANNABIS OVERLAY) ZONE TO THE EXISTING C-G (GENERAL COMMERCIAL) ZONE ON PROPERTY LOCATED AT 46-156 DILLON ROAD, COACHELLA CAN LLC (ARMEN PARONYAN), APPLICANT.**

WHEREAS, Armen Paronyan (on behalf of Coachella Can LLC) filed an application for Change of Zone 20-04 on property located at 46-156 Dillon Road, and attendant applications Conditional Use Permit 330 and 331 (Property known as Assessor's Parcel No. 603-102-024) ("Project"); and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission conducted a duly noticed public hearing on Change of Zone 20-04 and CUP 330 and CUP 331 on March 3, 2021 at the Coachella Permit Center, 53-990 Enterprise Way, Coachella, California and recommended that the City Council approve Change of Zone 20-04 and CUP 330 and CUP 331; and

WHEREAS, at the Planning Commission hearing the Applicant and members of the public were present and were afforded an opportunity to testify regarding the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Project is permitted pursuant to Chapter 17.47 of the Coachella Municipal Code, and the attendant application for a Conditional Use Permit to allow the Project; and

WHEREAS, the proposed use is necessary or desirable for the development of the community, is consistent with the objectives of the City's General Plan, and is not detrimental to the existing uses or the uses specifically permitted in the zone in which the proposed use is to be located; and

WHEREAS, the proposed site is adequate in size and shape to accommodate the proposed development; and

WHEREAS, the site for proposed use relates properly to streets which are designed to carry the type and quantity of traffic to be generated by the proposed use; and

WHEREAS, the Project is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS the City Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing on Change of Zone 20-04 and CUP 330 and CUP 331 on April 28, 2021 at the Coachella City Hall, 1515 6th Street, Coachella, California and the applicant and the public were afforded an opportunity to testify regarding the Project; and

WHEREAS, the conditions as stipulated by the City are necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the community.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the City of Coachella Official Zoning Map be amended as shown on the attached Change of Zone 20-04 map marked “Exhibit A” from C-G (General Commercial to CG-RC (General Commercial-Retail Cannabis Overlay Zone) on property located at 46-156 Dillon Road, with the findings listed below:

Findings for Change of Zone 20-08:

1. The Project is consistent with the goals, objectives, policies, and implementation measures of the Coachella General Plan 2035. The site has a Regional Retail District land use designation that allows for the proposed development. The proposed change of zone is in keeping with the policies of the Regional Retail District land use classification and the Project is internally consistent with other General Plan policies for this type of development.
2. The Project is in compliance with the applicable land use regulations and development standards of the City’s Zoning Code. The site plan proposes a retail cannabis business, consumption lounge, commercial kitchen and take out window including indoor and outdoor seating areas. The Project complies with applicable C-G (General Commercial) and Section 17.47.020 property development standards as proposed.
3. Every use, development of land and application of architectural guidelines and development standards shall be considered on the basis of the suitability of the site for a particular use or development intended, and the total development, including the prescribed development standards, shall be so arranged as to avoid traffic congestion, ensure the protection of public health, safety and general welfare, prevent adverse effects on neighboring property and shall be in accord with all elements of the general plan. The proposed change of zone is compatible with existing surrounding land uses that include commercial land uses.
4. The Project will be compatible with neighboring properties with respect to land development patterns and application of architectural treatments. The plans submitted for this Project propose a cannabis business with a consumption lounge and a fast food restaurant with an indoor and outside seating areas that are permitted in the C-G (General Commercial) zone pursuant approved Conditional Use Permits. Surrounding properties to the project site include commercial and vacant land uses. As such, the Project will be in keeping with the scale, massing, and aesthetic appeal of the existing area and future development
5. The Project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15303 (C) that exempts the conversion of existing small structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made to the interior and exterior of the structure.

Section 2. SEVERABILITY. The City Council declares that, should any provision, section, paragraph, sentence or word of this ordinance be rendered or declared invalid by any final court action in a court of competent jurisdiction or by reason of any preemptive legislation the

remaining provisions, sections, paragraphs, sentences or words of this ordinance as hereby adopted shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its second reading by the City Council.

Section 4. CERTIFICATION. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause it to be published and circulated in the City of Coachella.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Amendment to Ordinance No. 1178 was duly and regularly introduced at a meeting of the City Council on the 14th day of April 2021, and that thereafter the said ordinance amendment was duly passed and adopted on the 23rd day of June 2021.

AYES:

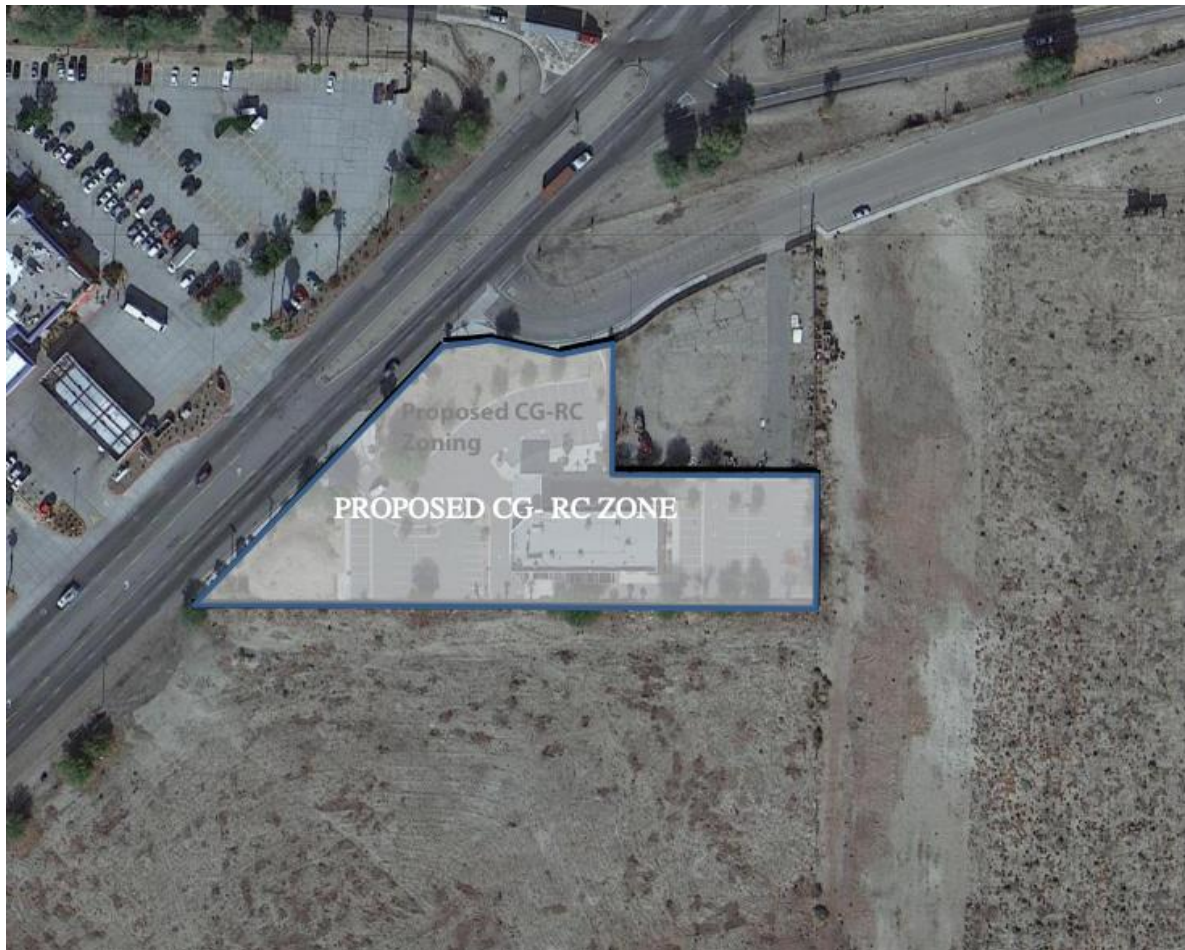
NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

Exhibit A
Change of Zone 20-04



Thursday, June 3, 2021

Armen Paronyan
18757 Burbank Blvd.,
Suite 104
Tarzana, CA 91356

City of Coachella Council
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236
understand the Tribe to

Dear Coachella Councilmembers,

I am writing to help clarify a few issues of concern that were brought up at the last council meeting of May 26, 2021.

Councilmember Galarza expressed concern with regards to the letter of opposition from the Twenty-Nine Band of Mission Indians. The Tribe claims to be opposed due to concerns about the distance to their multi-sport youth center, which by their admission is 1,000 feet away from our project site. The City requires 600 feet from any school, park or youth center. The State of California also requires 600 feet from any school, park or youth center. The odd thing about their opposition is that they would bring any youth related activity near a casino and a sexually oriented business but now have a sudden concern for legal cannabis related business. Our intention is not to impose a threat to neighboring businesses by maintaining a safe and welcoming environment.

The other issue that came up during the last council meeting was the concern for properly notifying neighboring property owners. The instructions set by the City and County of Riverside require that we notify all property owners within 300 feet of the project. All property owners within that range were notified. We provided a certified list of property owners with 3 sets of mailing labels as requested. We understand the Twenty-Nine Band of Mission Indians to the north of Dillon Road has purchased land to the south of Dillon Road and were also notified. The Certification was provided by Lawyers Title Company on August 19, 2020. Please see attached copy of Property Owner Certification as evidence of proper notification. The Twenty-Nine Band of Mission Indians had plenty of time during which to make their opposition known.

An issue that has not been discussed and that the council has failed to take into consideration is how difficult council has been to work with. Our goal was not only to bring an exemplary cannabis business to the city, but to bring additional non-cannabis related businesses to the city. Our enterprises provide well-paying jobs for locals and tax revenue for the city. Unfortunately, the city has been inconsistent in their cannabis processing, undecisive with their goals, constant delays, which makes for bad business. Essentially the City has given the impression that they do not want to work with new developers. Either way, we feel we have been unfavorably treated. We followed all the rules and guidelines set by the City and still we are delayed. We see no reason to further delay this project. Please reconsider your concerns and pass the second reading.

We would like to have a healthy long working relationship with the city moving forward.

Sincerely,



Armen Paronyan
CannaClub



Farm PACKAGE



300' 46156 DILLON RD

Sales Rep - Mary Hernandez

Customer Service Rep: Wes Brown

Ph: 951.248.0699

Email: wbrown@ltic.com



Lawyers Title

Lawyers Title Company Property Owner Certification

I **Wes Brown**, certify that on **8/19/2020** the attached property owners list was prepared by Lawyers Title Company pursuant to application requirements furnished by the **Riverside** County Planning Department. Said list is a complete and true compilation of owners of the properties within **300** feet of the referenced property in the application and is based on the last equalized assessment rolls.

I further certify that the information filed is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. All information is given to us, per the county assessor records. I understand that any incorrect or erroneous information may be grounds for rejection or denial of the application.

Reference: **603-102-024**

Title Registration: Lawyers Title Company

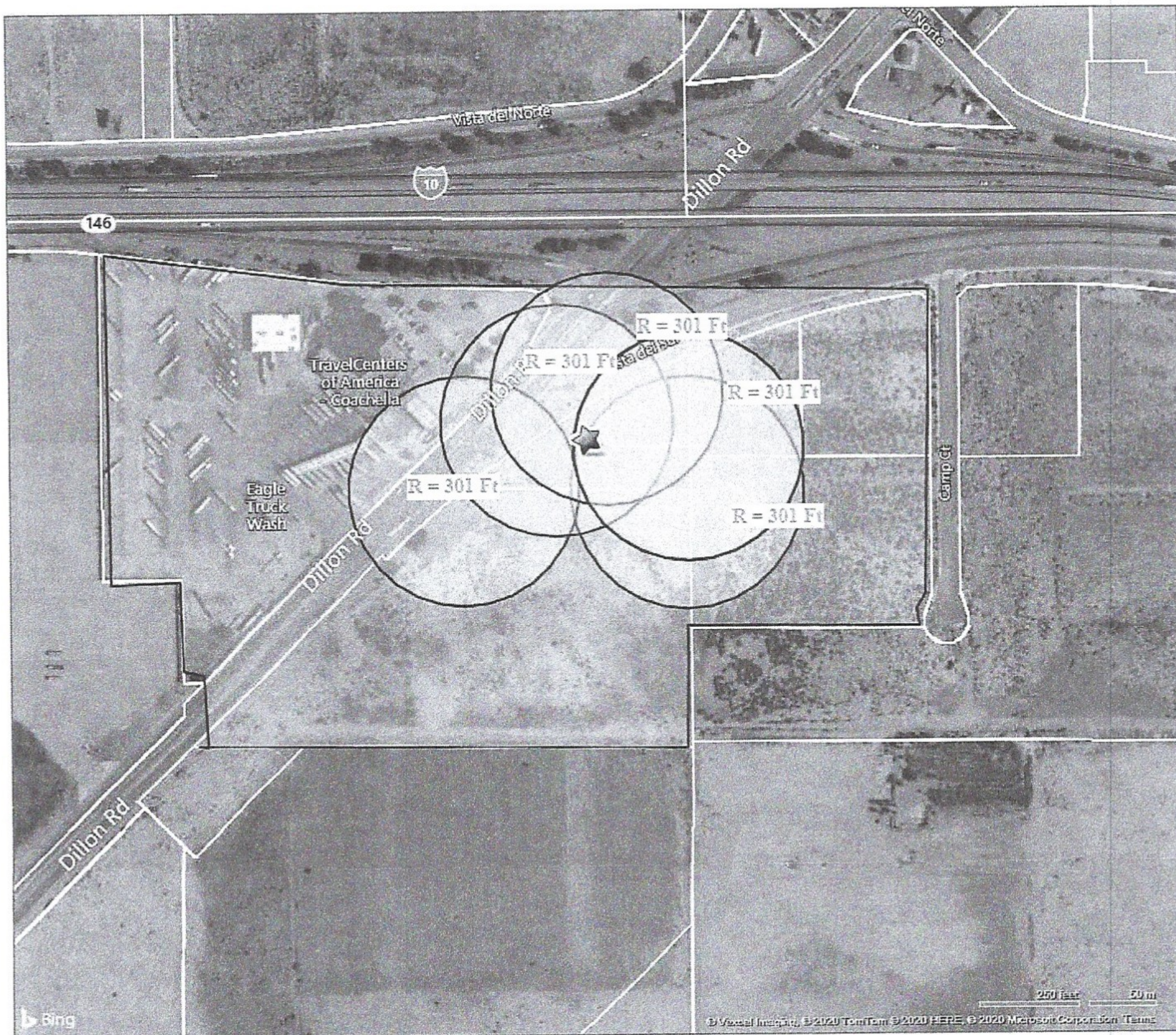
Address: 3480 Vine St #300

Phone: 951-248-0699

Signature: Wes Brown

Date: 8/19/20





Prepared for:

Phone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Prepared by:

Reference:

Account Rep:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

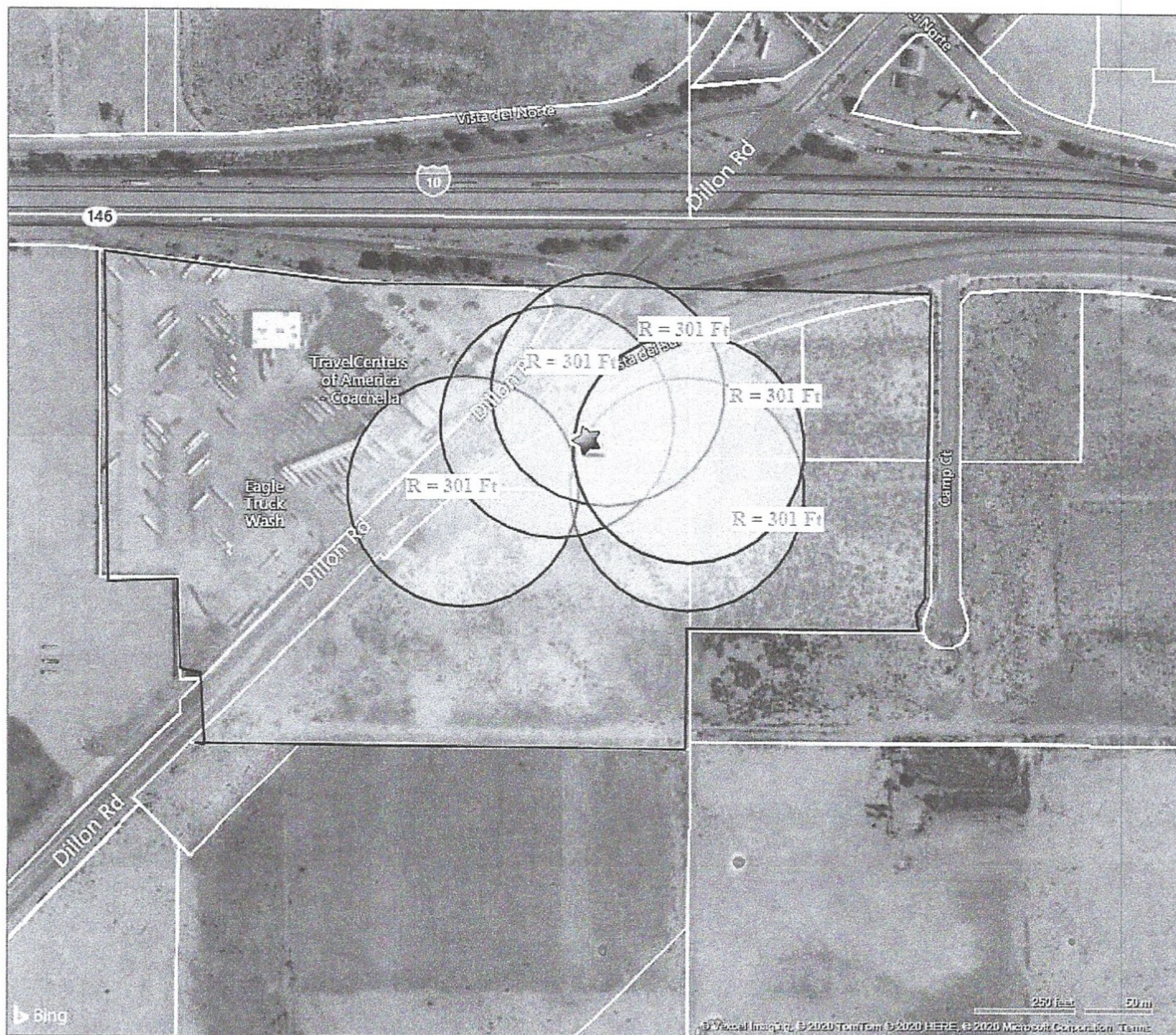
---Search Criteria---

State/County:



Output: All Records (7 of 7 Records)

Total Count: 7



1	Parcel 603-101-018	Site 46155 DILLON RD , COACHELLA, CA 92236-2029
Owner HPT TA PROP TRUST	Mail 24601 CENTER RIDGE RD STE 200, WESTLAKE, OH 44145-567	
Use Commercial (General)	Zone	Sale Amt \$ 0
Yr Blt	Sqft 0	Assd \$ 9,256,746
Rms 0	Beds 0	Bths 0.00
Page & Grid 5471-C1	Tax Amount \$ 136,005.88	Tax Rate Area 12-020
		Tract
		Impr \$ 4,666,348
		Lt Sz 764,477SF/17.55AC
		Xmpt None
		Units 0
		Lot
		Tax Delinquent N

2	Parcel 603-102-002	Site , COACHELLA, CA 92236-
Owner C & J DESERT PROPERTIES LLC	Mail 178 LAKE TAHOE BLVD # B, ZEPHYR COVE, NV 89448-	
Use Commercial-Vacant Land	Zone CG	Sale Amt \$ 15,000,000
Yr Blt	Sqft 0	Assd \$ 1,415,000
Rms 0	Beds 0	Bths 0.00
Page & Grid -	Tax Amount \$ 17,174.68	Tax Rate Area 12-020
		Tract
		Impr \$ 0
		Lt Sz 566,280SF/13.00AC
		Xmpt None
		Units 0
		Lot
		Tax Delinquent N

3	Parcel 603-102-023	Site , COACHELLA, CA 92236-
Owner RIVERDALE PARTNERS	Mail 8753 KING RANCH RD , RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA 91701-14	
Use Commercial-Vacant Land	Zone	Sale Amt \$ 0
Yr Blt	Sqft 0	Assd \$ 371,461
Rms 0	Beds 0	Bths 0.00
Page & Grid -	Tax Amount \$ 4,509.88	Tax Rate Area 12-020
		Tract
		Impr \$ 0
		Lt Sz 37,026SF/0.85AC
		Xmpt None
		Units 0
		Lot 1
		Tax Delinquent N

4	Parcel 603-102-024	Site 46156 DILLON RD , COACHELLA, CA 92236-2028
Owner WILLIAM GRIVAS	Mail 503 PACIFIC AVE , SOLANA BEACH, CA 92075-1121	
Use Commercial (General)	Zone CG	Sale Amt \$ 2,500,000
Yr Blt	Sqft 0	Assd \$ 2,759,759
Rms 0	Beds 0	Bths 0.00
Page & Grid 5471-C1	Tax Amount \$ 33,557.56	Tax Rate Area 12-020
		Tract
		Impr \$ 1,987,028
		Lt Sz 82,764SF/1.90AC
		Xmpt None
		Units 1
		Lot 2
		Tax Delinquent N

5	Parcel 603-102-033	Site , COACHELLA, CA 92236-
Owner COURT CAMP	Mail 530 11TH ST , MODESTO, CA 95354-3518	
Use Commercial-Vacant Land	Zone	Sale Amt \$ 0
Yr Blt	Sqft 0	Assd \$ 499,818
Rms 0	Beds 0	Bths 0.00
Page & Grid -	Tax Amount \$ 6,067.68	Tax Rate Area 12-020
		Tract
		Impr \$ 0
		Lt Sz 87,991SF/2.02AC
		Xmpt None
		Units 0
		Lot 1
		Tax Delinquent N

6	Parcel 603-102-034	Site , COACHELLA, CA 92236-
Owner COURT CAMP	Mail 530 11TH ST , MODESTO, CA 95354-3518	
Use Commercial-Vacant Land	Zone	Sale Amt \$ 0
Yr Blt	Sqft 0	Assd \$ 780,972
Rms 0	Beds 0	Bths 0.00
Page & Grid -	Tax Amount \$ 9,479.86	Tax Rate Area 12-020
		Tract
		Impr \$ 0
		Lt Sz 135,907SF/3.12AC
		Xmpt None
		Units 0
		Lot 2
		Tax Delinquent N

7	Parcel 603-102-036	Site , COACHELLA, CA 92236-
Owner COURT CAMP	Mail 530 11TH ST , MODESTO, CA 95354-3518	
Use Commercial-Vacant Land	Zone	Sale Amt \$ 0
Yr Blt	Sqft 0	Assd \$ 1,605,691
Rms 0	Beds 0	Bths 0.00
Page & Grid -	Tax Amount \$ 19,488.98	Tax Rate Area 12-020
		Tract
		Impr \$ 0
		Lt Sz 280,090SF/6.43AC
		Xmpt None
		Units 0
		Lot 4
		Tax Delinquent N

FARM 2.0: Farm - 6 Lines

603-101-018

Hpt Ta Prop Trust

Or Current Resident

24601 Center Ridge Rd Ste 200

Westlake OH 44145

603-102-024

William Grivas

Or Current Resident

503 Pacific Ave

Solana Beach CA 92075

603-102-036

Court Camp

Or Current Resident

530 11Th St

Modesto CA 95354

603-102-002

C & J Desert Properties Llc

Or Current Resident

178 Lake Tahoe Blvd # B

Zephyr Cove NV 89448

603-102-033

Court Camp

Or Current Resident

530 11Th St

Modesto CA 95354

603-102-023

Riverdale Partners

Or Current Resident

8753 King Ranch Rd

Rancho Cucamonga CA 91701

603-102-034

Court Camp

Or Current Resident

530 11Th St

Modesto CA 95354

Armen Ahmad
18757 Burbank Blvd, Ste 104
Tarzana, CA 91356

Steve Lubell
2029 Verdugo Blvd, #146
Montrose, CA 91020

Betty Sanchez
49435 Narciso LN
Coachella, CA 92236

603-101-018
Hpt Ta Prop Trust
Or Current Resident
24601 Center Ridge Rd Ste 200
Westlake OH 44145

603-102-024
William Grivas
Or Current Resident
503 Pacific Ave
Solana Beach CA 92075

603-102-036
Court Camp
Or Current Resident
530 11Th St
Modesto CA 95354

603-102-002
C & J Desert Properties Llc
Or Current Resident
178 Lake Tahoe Blvd # B
Zephyr Cove NV 89448

603-102-033
Court Camp
Or Current Resident
530 11Th St
Modesto CA 95354

603-102-023
Riverdale Partners
Or Current Resident
8753 King Ranch Rd
Rancho Cucamonga CA 91701

603-102-034
Court Camp
Or Current Resident
530 11Th St
Modesto CA 95354

Steve Lubell
2029 Verdugo Blvd, #146
Montrose, CA 91020

Betty Sanchez
49435 Narciso LN
Coachella, CA 92236

Armen Ahmad
18757 Burbank Blvd, Ste 104
Tarzana, CA 91356

603-101-018
Hpt Ta Prop Trust
Or Current Resident
24601 Center Ridge Rd Ste 200
Westlake OH 44145

603-102-024
William Grivas
Or Current Resident
503 Pacific Ave
Solana Beach CA 92075

603-102-036
Court Camp
Or Current Resident
530 11Th St
Modesto CA 95354

603-102-002
C & J Desert Properties Llc
Or Current Resident
178 Lake Tahoe Blvd # B
Zephyr Cove NV 89448

603-102-033
Court Camp
Or Current Resident
530 11Th St
Modesto CA 95354

603-102-023
Riverdale Partners
Or Current Resident
8753 King Ranch Rd
Rancho Cucamonga CA 91701

603-102-034
Court Camp
Or Current Resident
530 11Th St
Modesto CA 95354

Armen Ahmad
18757 Burbank Blvd, Ste 104
Tarzana, CA 91356

Stere Lubell
2029 Verdugo Blvd, #146
Montrose, CA 91020

Betty Sanchez
49435 Narciso Ln
Coachella, CA. 92236



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Ordinance No. 1184 Amending Chapter 2 of the Coachella Municipal Code by adding Section 2.30 to include a Youth Advisory Commission. (*First Reading*)

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Ordinance No. 1184 amending Chapter 2 of the Coachella Municipal Code by adding Section 2.30 to include a Youth Advisory Commission. (*First Reading*)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Amending the Coachella Municipal Code to include Section 2.30 will add the Youth Advisory Commission as discussed by City Council during the May 26, 2021 Council Meeting. The Commission would consist of ten (10) members that are enrolled in high school and living in the City of Coachella. Commissioners would work on all matters involving youth people in the City of Coachella and meet once monthly during the local school year (August – June). All meetings would require a quorum of a majority of the membership; six (6) member would constitute a quorum. All Commissioners would have a one-year term. An application period of 30-45 days will be opened after the second reading of Ordinance 1184 is adopted. Outreach to the youth community will occur in collaboration with the local school district, local non-profits and Desert Recreation District.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

Attachments:
Ordinance 1184

ORDINANCE NO. xxxx

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY
OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA ADDING CHAPTER 2.30
OF THE COACHELLA MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING
YOUTH ADVISORY COMMISSION**

WHEREAS, the City of Coachella (“City”) is a duly organized general law city and municipal corporation existing in the state of California; and

WHEREAS, the City Council (“Council”) of the City sits as the governing body of the City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Coachella desires to create a Youth Advisory Commission by adding the Commission to the City’s Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, all the legal prerequisites relating to the adoption of the Ordinance have occurred.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Recitals set forth above are true and correct and are incorporated into this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. Chapter 2.30 of the Coachella Municipal Code is hereby added in its entirety to read as follows:

Chapter 2.30 - YOUTH ADVISORY COMMISSION

2.30.010	Powers and duties.
2.30.020	Appointments.
2.30.030	Vacancies
2.30.040	Membership
2.30.050	Election of officers.
2.30.060	Meetings

2.30.010 Powers and Duties.

There shall be a Youth Advisory Commission consisting of ten (10) members; the ten (10) members shall be youth enrolled in high school. Their duties shall include:

1. Act in an advisory capacity to the City Council in all matters involving young people in the City of Coachella.
2. Work to anticipate the educational, recreational and cultural needs of the city’s youth.
3. Work to insure the coordination of community resources in order to improve the quality of life for all its youth.

4. The City Council shall respect the responsibilities of the Commission and accordingly, will endeavor, in good faith, to refer matters pertaining to parks and recreation to the commission for advice and recommendations. Notwithstanding the forgoing, nothing in this code shall prohibit the City Council from acting on urgent or other matters without referring the same to the Commission.

2.30.020 Appointments.

All members of the Commission must live within the City of Coachella and be enrolled in high school. The term of a Commissioner is one year from August to June; mirroring the local school district's school year.

2.30.030 Vacancies.

In the event a member of the commission has three (3) consecutive unexcused absences from meetings of the Commission, the City Council may declare the office of such member vacant. Vacancies, whether scheduled or unscheduled, shall be filled by the City Council.

2.30.040 Membership.

Membership on this Commission shall be as follows:

- A. The total membership of the Commission shall be made up of ten (10) youth members.
 - a. All youth members must live in the City of Coachella.
 - b. All youth members must be enrolled in high school.

2.30.050 Election of Officers.

At the first meeting of the Commission, and the members shall elect a chair, vice chair and secretary. In the absence or disability of the chair, vice chair and secretary, the Commission may designate a temporary chair.

2.30.060 Meetings.

1. The Commission shall meet once a month. All its meetings shall be held in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act and shall be open to the public except as provided by law.
2. A quorum shall be a majority of the Commission. No action of the Commission shall be valid without the affirmative vote of at least six (6) members.

SECTION 3. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its adoption.

SECTION 4. Severability. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, or any part thereof is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this Ordinance or any part thereof. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection,

subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase be declared unconstitutional.

If for any reason any portion of this Ordinance is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the balance of this Ordinance shall not be affected.

SECTION 5. Certification. The City Clerk shall certify the passage of this Ordinance and shall cause the same to be entered in the book of original ordinances of said City; shall make a minute passage and adoption thereof in the records of the meeting at which time the same is passed and adopted; and shall, within fifteen (15) days after the passage and adoption thereof, cause the same to be published as required by law, in a local newspaper of general circulation and which is hereby designated for that purpose.

SECTION 6. CEQA. The City Council finds that this Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Sections 15060(c)(2) (the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment) and 15060(c)(3) (the activity is not a project as defined in Section 15378) of the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, because it has no potential for resulting in physical change to the environment, directly or indirectly.

ORDINANCE PASSED AND APPROVED on this 14th day of July, 2021 by the following vote.

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Steven Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos, City Attorney



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Resolution No. 2021-34, a Resolution of the City Council of the City Of Coachella, Adopting an Annual Budget And Organizational Structure for Fiscal Year 2021-22

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Resolution No. 2021-34 approving the annual budget, organizational structure, and policy changes for fiscal year 2021-22 for the City of Coachella and its component units.

BACKGROUND:

I am pleased to submit for your review and approval the proposed budget for the City of Coachella for all funds and departments and its component units for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022.

In the proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2021/2022, the City of Coachella and all its component units have budgeted revenues of \$94.1 million and appropriations of \$104.2 million. \$16.8 million of these appropriations are for non-general fund capital expenditures. The City's General Fund has budgeted revenues of \$27.3 million and expenditure appropriations of \$26.8 million resulting in a \$517,657 budgeted surplus that is largely due to projected sales tax recoveries after the COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions have been relaxed. The General Fund is projected to have unrestricted reserves of \$10.6 million at June 30, 2022. Details are provided in the general fund schedules and tables that follow.

HISTORY:

During the prior three fiscal years (2018/2019 - 2020/2021) the City of Coachella has seen a steady recovery for our community. The prolonged slow recovery from the 2008 recession continues to affect our local economy. The voters passed Measure U, a sales tax rate increase of 1% in November of 2014. These funds were critical in allowing us to finish last fiscal year within budget. However, during these three fiscal years the City incurred steep increases in our contracts with Riverside County Sheriff and Riverside County/Cal Fire for Police and Fire services. Measure-U sales tax revenues and increases in cannabis taxes have allowed the City to cover the increase in FY 2021/2022 public safety costs with no reductions of service level; however, public safety cost increases for contracted service are not sustainable over time.

CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES:

COVID-19 Pandemic

The City has weathered the challenges resulting from the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Pandemic had little impact on City services and City revenues, primarily sales tax revenues have largely returned to pre-pandemic levels. Utility revenues in the Water Authority and Sanitation District are still seeing delays in payments that will cause time lags in receiving cash payments, but total revenues have not been significantly affected. Payment delays are also expected in property tax receipts as foreclosure moratoriums expire, but overall property tax revenues are expected to remain relatively flat. The proposed budget appropriations anticipate a continuity of current service levels despite the Pandemic and operations are not expected to be negatively impacted going into fiscal year 2021-22. The City will continue to prioritize the assessment and shifting of funds if cash needs arise from revenue payments delayed by the lingering economic effects of the Pandemic.

Public Safety Cost Increase

Increases in public safety costs continue to be a challenge for the City. The County of Riverside's continuous increase to public safety services is limiting the amounts available to address capital needs, maintenance and operations in existing and future facilities. In Fiscal Year 2020-21, there was a total increase over the previous Fiscal Year to Police and Fire of \$1,173,349, which represents slightly over 9.2%. For the 2021-22 Fiscal Year, the total amount is expected to remain flat with a slight decrease in fire service costs offset by a slight increase in police service costs. The City anticipates the increases to continue as Riverside County shifts more cost recovery of police services on to its contract cities.

ECONOMIC FORECASTS:

The City of Coachella will endeavor to maintain a diversified and stable revenue base to minimize the effects of economic fluctuations. All estimates are conservative. General fund revenues are categorized into seven broad categories taxes, licenses and permits, charges for services, intergovernmental, fines and forfeitures, interest and other revenues and transfers in from other funds.

	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Budget
Taxes	\$ 18,409,029	\$ 18,700,016	\$ 18,449,516	\$ 20,647,000
Licenses and Permits	458,179	390,000	510,000	508,000
Charges for Services	477,963	590,000	585,000	585,000
Intergovernmental	1,100,511	1,099,278	1,121,919	1,199,349
Fines and Forfeitures	395,433	460,000	450,000	166,598
Interest and Other Revenue	871,971	316,000	217,500	178,000
Transfers	3,788,772	4,312,774	4,258,381	4,038,198
Total	\$ 25,501,857	\$ 25,868,068	\$ 25,592,316	\$ 27,322,145

Intergovernmental revenues are substantial in comparison to other categories and consists of payments from other government entities including admin fees for administration of the Successor Agency and the Waste Transfer Station JPA. The general fund's position as the originating fund for all service components, i.e., Water, Sanitary, Fire, Police, Streets, and Redevelopment efforts has resulted in the

general fund now receiving service charges from all service components. City's employee salary costs are disbursed among departments and service components to be able to ascertain both direct and indirect costs for City services rendered.

General Fund Expenditures by Department

The general fund is the main operating fund of the City of Coachella. It is used to account for all financial resources except where legal, administrative or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requirements cause them to be accounted for in another fund.

The City's general fund activity includes departments that serve the general public as well as functions that provide administrative support to the various departments within the government and its agencies. The table shown below provides a summary list of the general fund Departments and their respective budgets.

City of Coachella
General Fund Historical and Projected Expenditures by Department
Fiscal Years 2021-2022

Department Name	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
	Actual	Actual	Estimated Year-End	Budget
City Council	\$ 148,056	\$ 189,175	\$ 212,269	\$ 282,598
City Clerk	140,948	100,218	124,059	103,024
City Attorney	658,167	671,589	585,000	652,000
City Manager	322,194	334,506	428,162	498,806
Human Resources	199,289	220,418	258,437	270,567
Grants Manger	68,735	74,067	83,905	92,080
Economic Development	141,433	145,605	148,208	214,717
Finance Department	544,189	651,361	625,713	782,536
General Government	2,680,431	2,170,801	1,647,082	2,258,138
Information Technology	492,589	520,104	578,099	539,408
Emergency Operations Services	71,320	76,916	95,404	87,459
Development Services - Planning	680,046	701,896	875,916	956,086
Development Services - Building	354,812	308,991	269,943	323,625
Development Services - Code Enforcemen	541,716	653,912	569,906	619,080
Development Services - Graffiti	86,630	81,964	122,544	234,872
Engineering Department	900,558	1,082,265	1,003,752	875,788
Public Works - Administration	160,547	204,237	253,331	217,352
Public Works - Parks and Recreation Progr	201,117	288,496	321,439	323,069
Public Works - Seniors Program	293,619	334,118	335,418	337,691
Public Works - Fleet Maintenance	540,201	378,774	596,135	509,296
Public Works - Building Maintenance	646,603	698,493	806,141	857,759
Public Works - Streets	1,284,939	1,298,287	1,381,367	1,504,684
Public Works - Parks	1,504,129	1,563,917	1,721,460	1,741,573
Public Safety - Police Services	8,744,510	9,487,472	9,955,639	10,016,406
Public Safety - Fire Services	1,224,826	1,630,963	2,126,978	1,576,941
Public Safety - Animal Control	228,416	256,100	250,000	318,000
Transfers Out	616,225	-	612,131	610,931
Total	\$ 23,476,245	\$ 24,124,644	\$ 25,988,438	\$ 26,804,488

Other Funds

The City has various funds and special districts which are designated subdivisions of the general fund or are classified as component units. These other funds all have the Coachella City Council as the governing body and have their respective budgets approved by the Council for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specific purposes. Special Revenue funds include State and Federal grants, funds to be used solely for capital projects, and the property taxes and charges collected by the County Tax-Collector's Office for the Successor Agency of the Former Coachella Redevelopment Agency and the Coachella Fire Protection District.

Capital Improvement Funds are used to account for project costs for the building of infrastructure to attract business and expand capacities. The Capital Improvement Program found in the last budget section is a listing of proposed and existing projects for the acquisition and construction of capital assets. These programs are outlined in the proposed five-year capital budget and existing capital projects. The five-year Capital Improvement Plan includes proposed financing for the 2021-22 fiscal year with projected revenue sources and project costs for the next four fiscal years. The Engineering Department has provided a comprehensive capital improvements plan that utilizes developer impact fees, grants and self-generated funds from the City's enterprise operations. Although the funds required for the proposed fiscal year projects are available, future year's projects may have a "To Be Determined" footnote if funds have not yet been identified.

Budget Preparation and Presentation

Individual general fund departments have included their accomplishments for the current fiscal year, their goals for the 2021/22 budget year and are presenting budget issues to the Council for your review and approval that will allow the Council to standardize future budget matters and keep the Council's policies in line with the City's priorities.

I would like to thank Public Works Director Maritza Martinez, City Engineer Andrew Simmons, Utilities Manager Castulo Estrada, the Finance Department staff, and all the City personnel who contributed to the entire budget process.

ATTACHMENTS:

Fiscal year 2021-22 Draft Proposed Budget



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Resolution No. CBL-2021-01, a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Coachella Educational And Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation, Adopting an Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2021-22

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Resolution No. CBL-2021-01 approving the annual budget for Fiscal Year 2021-2022 for the Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Corporation.

BACKGROUND:

The Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Corporation Fund provides resources to broadcast via cable television City Council meetings and other limited special public events. The fund receives revenue from the City's general fund through an operating transfer-in. Expenditures are made during the fiscal year to cover the cost of materials and labor for the actual recording of the meetings. Projections for this budget are based on funding services for two (2) City Council meetings per month. The projected budget for fiscal year 2021-2022 is shown below in the fiscal impact section.

FISCAL IMPACT:

City of Coachella
Educational and Governmental Access Cable Corporation

Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 65,533
Revenues	11,580
Total Available	77,113
Expenditures	32,000
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 45,113

EXHIBITS:

Fiscal year 2021-22 Draft Proposed Budget



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Resolution No. FD-2021-02, Approving the Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Coachella Fire Protection District Annual Budget

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Resolution FD-2021-02 approving the annual budget for fiscal year 2021-2022 for the Coachella Fire Protection District.

BACKGROUND:

The Coachella Fire Protection District (the District) was created in December 1990 to provide fire protection services to the residents of the City of Coachella. The Riverside County Fire Protection District provides all necessary services that are described in a contract between the two entities. The District is funded through transfers from the City's general fund, property tax collected, interest earned on investments, and miscellaneous sources.

The District's 2021-2022 budget includes revenues projected at \$3.33 million which represents a decrease of 15.6% over the prior fiscal year. This results from grant funded services being directly administered by the County of Riverside in 202-2022 and a one-time charge of \$350,000 for the District's cost share in a ladder truck purchase included in prior year general fund transfer.

District expenditures are budgeted at \$3.33 million, which is 15.6% less than last year. The decrease is due the one-time charge of \$350,000 for the District's cost share in a ladder truck purchase included in prior year expenditures and the transfer of grant related costs to the County of Riverside.

The District is currently staffed by one (1) fire engine company with a (municipal) Fire Captain and (Advanced Life Support) Paramedic for a total of four personnel daily. The cooperative agreement includes three (3) Fire Captains, one (1) Fire Apparatus Engineer, one (1) Fire Apparatus Engineer/Paramedic, one (1) Firefighter II, and four (4) Firefighter-II/Paramedic positions.

In addition to the staffed positions, an active Volunteer Reserve Firefighter Program boasts a company of approximately 6 volunteer firefighters.

FISCAL IMPACT:

	Projected 2020-21	Budget 2021-22
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 6,942	\$ 6,942
<u>Revenues</u>		
General Fund Transfer	2,126,978	1,576,941
Community Facility District Transfer	714,878	761,800
Property Taxes	819,300	885,400
Interest & Other Revenue	102,000	102,000
Grants	178,437	-
Total Revenue	<u>3,941,593</u>	<u>3,326,141</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Other Professional Services	3,360,107	3,118,456
Administration/Other	581,486	207,685
Total Expenditures	<u>3,941,593</u>	<u>3,326,141</u>
Surplus (Deficit)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Projected Ending Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 6,942</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,942</u></u>

EXHIBITS:

Fiscal year 2021-22 Draft Proposed Budget



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Resolution No. SD-2021-02, Approving the Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Coachella Sanitary District Annual Budget

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Resolution SD-2021-02 approving the annual budget and organizational structure for the fiscal year 2021-2022 for the Coachella Sanitary District.

BACKGROUND:

The Sanitary District's 2021-2022 budget includes revenues projected at \$7.66 million, which represents an increase of 0.2% over the prior fiscal year. This results from increases in interest & other revenues.

District expenditures (net of principal payments) are budgeted at \$7.30 million, which is 2.6% greater than last year. The increase is due to increases in debt service interest for the District's 2020 pension obligation bonds budgeted in FY 2021-2022.

FISCAL IMPACT:

	Projected 2020-21	Budget 2021-22
<u>Revenues</u>		
Connection Fees	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000
Utility Service	6,050,000	6,050,000
Property Taxes	160,000	160,000
Interest & Other Revenue	40,000	52,702
Total Revenue	7,650,000	7,662,702
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Operating Costs	2,503,957	2,671,149
Administrative Costs	2,507,479	2,441,997
Depreciation & Amortization	1,522,623	1,522,623
Debt Service		
Principal Payments	1,598,323	1,827,056
Interest Payments	584,146	666,879
Total Expenditures	8,716,528	9,129,704
Less: Principal Payments	1,598,323	1,827,056
Total Expenses Less Principal	7,118,205	7,302,648
Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 531,795	\$ 360,055

EXHIBITS:

Fiscal year 2021-22 Draft Proposed Budget



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Nathan Statham, Finance Director

SUBJECT: Resolution No. WA-2021-03, Approving the Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Coachella Water Authority Annual Budget

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Resolution WA-2021-03 approving the annual budget and organizational structure for fiscal year 2021-2022 for the Coachella Water Authority.

BACKGROUND:

The Water Authority's revenue budget projects total revenues of approximately \$8.86 million which represents an increase of 6.3% over the prior fiscal year. The increase in revenue is largely the result of projected increases in grant funding. The water rate structure will allow the Water Authority to maintain current service levels, fund future capital projects, and maintain contracted debt service bond covenant ratios of 120%.

The Authority's expenditures are projected to be \$7.99 million, net of principal payments, which is 1.3% greater than last year. This is due to increases in grant funded project costs when compared to the prior fiscal year.

FISCAL IMPACT:

	Projected 2020-21	Budget 2021-22
<u>Revenues</u>		
Connection Fees	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 850,000
Utility Service	6,300,000	6,200,000
Ground Water Replenishment	540,000	450,000
Interest, Grants , & Other Revenue	292,000	1,360,000
Total Revenue	8,332,000	8,860,000
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Operating Costs	2,936,423	2,729,851
Administrative Costs	2,963,515	2,202,943
Grant Project Cost	-	1,100,000
Depreciation & Amortization	1,500,000	1,400,000
Debt Service		
Principal Payments	532,094	750,467
Interest Payments	487,542	556,655
Total Expenditures	8,419,574	8,739,916
Less: Principal Payments	532,094	750,467
Total Expenses Less Principal Pmts	7,887,480	7,989,449
Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 444,520	\$ 870,551

EXHIBITS:

Fiscal year 2021-22 Draft Proposed Budget

RESOLUTION 2021-34

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING AN ANNUAL BUDGET AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

WHEREAS, an annual budget and organization structure for Fiscal Year 2021-22 has been prepared by the City Manager, Department Heads and other City personnel; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has examined said budget and organizational structure and conferred with the City Manager and Departments heads; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has, after due deliberation and consideration, made such amendments in the proposed annual budget and organizational structure as it considered desirable; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has, after due deliberation and consideration, made such amendments in the proposed annual budget and organizational structure as it considered desirable; and

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Coachella, California, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the budget and organizational structure attached hereto and made a part hereof is hereby approved and effective July 1, 2021.

SECTION 2. That the Capital Improvements Budget for fiscal 2021-22 is hereby approved effective July 1, 2021.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED, this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Capos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-34 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on this 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

RESOLUTION CBL-2021-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACCESS CABLE CHANNEL CORPORATION, ADOPTING AN ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

WHEREAS, an annual budget for Fiscal Year 2021-22 has been prepared by the District Manager; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has examined said budget and conferred with the District Manager; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has, after due deliberation and consideration, made such amendments in the proposed annual budget as it considered desirable; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has, after due deliberation and consideration, made such amendments in the proposed annual budget and organizational structure as it considered desirable.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation, as follows:

Section 1: That the budget attached hereto and made a part hereof is hereby approved and effective July 1, 2021.

Section 2: That the Capital Improvements Budget for fiscal 2021-22 is hereby approved effective July 1, 2021.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23th day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Chair

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. CBL-2021-01, was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. FD-2021-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, ADOPTING AN ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

WHEREAS, an annual budget for Fiscal Year 2021-22 has been prepared by the District Manager, Fire Chief and other District personnel; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has examined said budget and conferred with the District Manager and the Fire Chief; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt a final annual budget for the Fiscal Year 2021-22; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has, after due deliberation and consideration, made such amendments in the proposed annual budget as it considered desirable.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Fire Protection District, as follows:

Section 1: That the budget attached hereto and made a part hereof is hereby approved and effective July 1, 2021.

Section 2: That the Capital Improvements Budget for fiscal 2021-22 is hereby approved effective July 1, 2021.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Chairman

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. FD-2021-02 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Fire Protection District at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 9th day of June, 2021 by the following vote of the Board:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. SD-2021-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA SANITARY DISTRICT, ADOPTING AN ANNUAL BUDGET AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

WHEREAS, an annual budget and organizational structure for Fiscal Year 2021-22 has been prepared by the District Manager and other District personnel; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has examined said budget and organizational structure and conferred with the District Manager; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt a final annual budget and organizational structure for Fiscal Year 2021-22; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has, after due deliberation and consideration, made such amendments in the proposed annual budget as it considered desirable.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District, as follows:

Section 1: That the budget and organizational structure attached hereto and made a part hereof is hereby approved and effective July 1, 2021.

Section 2: That the Capital Improvements Budget for fiscal 2021-22 is hereby approved effective July 1, 2021.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-02 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Sanitary District at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of the Board:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. WA-2021-03**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY, ADOPTING AN ANNUAL BUDGET AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22**

WHEREAS, an annual budget and organizational structure for Fiscal Year 2021-22 has been prepared by the Executive Director and Authority staff; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has examined said budget and organizational structure and conferred with the Executive Director and Authority staff; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt a final annual budget and organizational structure for Fiscal Year 2021-22; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has, after due deliberation and consideration, made such amendments in the proposed annual budget as it considered desirable.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority, as follows:

Section 1: That the budget and organizational structure attached hereto and made a part hereof is hereby approved and effective July 1, 2021.

Section 2: That the Capital Improvements Budget for fiscal 2021-22 is hereby approved effective July 1, 2021.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
General Counsel

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. WA-2021-03 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of the Authority:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy Secretary, Coachella Water Authority

CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA



Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 2021-2022



CITY OF COACHELLA

Fiscal Year 2021/2022

Proposed Budget

CITY OFFICIALS

CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR.....STEVEN HERNANDEZ
 MAYOR PRO TEM.....JOSE GONZALEZ
 COUNCIL MEMBER.....MEGAN BEAMAN JACINTO
 COUNCIL MEMBER.....DENISE DELGADO
 COUNCIL MEMBER.....NEFTALI GALARZA

OTHER ELECTED OFFICIALS

CITY CLERK ANGELA M. ZEPEDA
 CITY TREASURER ARTURO AVILEZ

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

CITY MANAGERGABRIEL MARTIN
 CITY ATTORNEYCARLOS CAMPOS
 CHIEF OF POLICE MISTY REYNOLDS
 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIRECTOR LUIS LOPEZ
 CITY ENGINEER ANDREW SIMMONS
 FIRE CHIEFBONIFACIO DE LA CRUZ
 FINANCE DIRECTORNATHAN STATHAM
 PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTORMARITZA MARTINEZ
 UTILITIES DIRECTOR CÁSTULO ESTRADA



City Manager's Budget Message

Budget Message

Mayor and Members of the City Council also acting as Board Members for the Coachella Sanitary District, Coachella Financing Authority, Coachella Water Authority, Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Channel Corporation and Coachella Fire Protection District,

Introduction and Summary

I am pleased to submit for your review the proposed budget for the City of Coachella for all funds and departments and its component units for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022.

In the proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2021-2022, the City of Coachella and all its component units have budgeted revenues of \$94.1 million and appropriations of \$104.1 million. \$28.9 million of these appropriations are for capital projects (CIP) expenditures. The City's General Fund has budgeted revenues of \$27.3 million and expenditure appropriations of \$26.8 million resulting in a \$517,657 budgeted surplus of revenues over expenses that is largely due to projected sales tax increases due to the recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic. The General Fund is projected to have unrestricted reserves of \$10.6 million at June 30, 2022. Details are provided in the general fund schedules and tables that follow.

History

During the prior three fiscal years (2018-2019 - 2020-2021) the City of Coachella has seen a steady economic recovery for our community notwithstanding the effects of COVID-19. The prolonged slow recovery from the 2008 recession continues to affect our local economy. The voters passed Measure U, a sales tax rate increase of 1% in November of 2014. These funds were critical in allowing us to finish last fiscal year within budget. However, during these three fiscal years the City incurred steep increases in our contracts with Riverside County Sheriff and Riverside County/Cal Fire for Police and Fire services. The Police Department expenditures increased by \$1,211,129 (13.9%) and the Fire Department Expenditures increased by \$1,129,475 (40.16%) for a combined total of \$2,132,848 or a 19.3% increase in Public Safety expenditures over the three years. The Measure U sales tax revenue continue to allow the City to cover these increased public safety cost levels into FY 2021-2022 with only limited reductions in levels of service but these Public Safety contracted service increases by Riverside County are not sustainable over time.

In fiscal years 19-20 and 20-21 the City faced COVID-19 related economic challenges. The pandemic resulted in sales tax reductions of \$883,000 in 19-20 and is expected to result in reductions of \$688,000 in 20-21. These reductions are expected to be offset with recoveries in 21-22 and 22-23 as the economy continues to expand largely due to economic stimulus programs.

CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES

COVID-19 Pandemic - The City still faces unfolding economic challenges resulting from the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Pandemic has reduced sales tax revenues but a recovery in sales tax revenues is expected. Utility revenues in the Water Authority and Sanitation District have experienced lags in receiving cash payments due to City shutoff moratoriums. These lags in cash payments are not expected to have a significant impact on City Utility revenues. The City anticipates additional assistance from the American Recovery Act of 2021, but the majority of the expected funds will be for specific purposes and not for general use by the City. The effect of these funds were not incorporated into the proposed 21-22 budget.

Public Safety Cost Increase - Increases in public safety costs continue to be a challenge for the City. The County of Riverside's continuous increase to public safety services is limiting the amounts available to address capital needs, maintenance and operations in existing and future facilities. In Fiscal Year 2019-20, there was a total increase over the previous Fiscal Year to Police and Fire of \$1,644,632, which represents slightly over 14.2%. For



City Manager's Budget Message

ECONOMIC FORECASTS

As the local and national economies have struggled to cope with the COVID-19 Pandemic, the broader economy is seeing significant growth as states continue to lift pandemic related restrictions. A key factor for economic forecasts is unemployment. National unemployment has dropped significantly from pandemic highs of 14.8% in April 2020 to 6.1% in April 2021 according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Despite these challenges, the pandemic occurred in the midst of a strong local and national economy. Significant stimulus programs have yet to be fully implemented and are expected to continue to expand the recovering economy.

Given this unprecedented volatility in economic data, City staff focused on evaluating City revenues based on historical data while accounting for likely effects that will occur from current known factors. Finance staff will continue to monitor economic data throughout the year. The City of Coachella will continue to endeavor to maintain a diversified and stable revenue base to minimize the effects of economic fluctuation. All estimates are conservative and based on historical perspectives or known events.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

General fund revenues are categorized into seven broad categories taxes, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, intergovernmental, use of money and property, other revenues and operating transfers.

	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Budget
Taxes	\$ 18,409,029	\$ 18,700,016	\$ 18,449,516	\$20,647,000
Licenses and Permits	458,179	390,000	510,000	508,000
Charges for Services	477,963	590,000	585,000	585,000
Intergovernmental	1,100,511	1,099,278	1,121,919	1,199,349
Fines and Forfeitures	395,433	460,000	450,000	166,598
Interest and Other Revenue	871,971	316,000	217,500	178,000
Transfers	3,788,772	4,312,774	4,258,381	4,038,198
Total	\$ 25,501,857	\$ 25,868,068	\$ 25,592,316	\$27,322,145

Intergovernmental revenues are substantial in comparison to other categories. The general fund's position as the originating fund for all service components, i.e., Water, Sanitary, Fire, Police, Streets, and Redevelopment efforts has resulted in the general fund now receiving service charges from all funds. The process of ending Redevelopment has resulted in a significant loss of administrative funds. Redevelopment tax increment funds are still available to perform administrative and legal activities required to dispose of assets and restructure financing but they are limited and do not cover the full cost of the redevelopment agency dissolution. The City's 80 employees' salary costs are disbursed among 16 different departments and funds to be able to ascertain both direct and indirect costs from the family of employees for City services rendered.



City Manager's Budget Message

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENT

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City of Coachella. It is used to account for all financial resources except where legal, administrative or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requirements cause them to be accounted for in another fund.

The City's general fund activity includes departments that serve the general public as well as functions that provide administrative support to the various departments within the government and its agencies. The table shown below provides a summary list of the General Fund Departments and their respective budgets.

Department Name	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
	Actual	Actual	Estimated Year End	Budget
City Council	\$ 148,056	\$ 189,175	\$ 212,269	\$ 282,598
City Clerk	140,948	100,218	124,059	103,024
City Attorney	658,167	671,589	585,000	652,000
City Manager	322,194	334,506	428,162	498,806
Human Resources	199,289	220,418	258,437	270,567
Grants Manager	68,735	74,067	83,905	92,080
Economic Development	141,433	145,605	148,208	214,717
Finance Department	544,189	651,361	625,713	782,536
General Government	2,680,431	2,170,801	1,647,082	2,258,138
Information Technology	492,589	520,104	578,099	539,408
Emergency Operations Services	71,320	76,916	95,404	87,459
Development Services - Planning	680,046	701,896	875,916	956,086
Development Services - Building	354,812	308,991	269,943	323,625
Development Services - Code Enforcement	541,716	653,912	569,906	619,080
Development Services - Graffiti	86,630	81,964	122,544	234,872
Engineering Department	900,558	1,082,265	1,003,752	875,788
Public Works - Administration	160,547	204,237	253,331	217,352
Public Works - Parks and Recreation Program	201,117	288,496	321,439	323,069
Public Works - Seniors Program	293,619	334,118	335,418	337,691
Public Works - Fleet Maintenance	540,201	378,774	596,135	509,296
Public Works - Building Maintenance	646,603	698,493	806,141	857,759
Public Works - Streets	1,284,939	1,298,287	1,381,367	1,504,684
Public Works - Parks	1,504,129	1,563,917	1,721,460	1,741,573
Public Safety - Police Services	8,744,510	9,487,472	9,955,639	10,016,406
Public Safety - Fire Services	1,224,826	1,630,963	2,126,978	1,576,941
Public Safety - Animal Control	228,416	256,100	250,000	318,000
Transfers Out	616,225	-	612,131	610,931
Total	\$ 23,476,245	\$ 24,124,644	\$ 25,988,438	\$ 26,804,488



City Manager's Budget Message

OTHER FUNDS

The City has various funds and special districts which are designated subdivisions of the general fund or are classified as component units. These other funds all have the Coachella City Council as the governing body and have their respective budgets approved by the Council for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specific purposes. Special Revenue funds include State and Federal grants and subventions, impact fees, funds to be used solely for capital projects, and the property taxes and charges collected by the County Tax-Collector's Office for the Successor Agency of the Former Coachella Redevelopment Agency, the Coachella Sanitary District, and the Coachella Fire Protection District.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Capital Improvement Funds are used to account for project costs of permanent general or enterprise fund resources used for the building of infrastructure to attract business and expand capacities. The Capital Improvement Program found in the last budget section is a listing of proposed and existing projects for the acquisition and construction of capital assets. These programs are outlined in the proposed five-year capital budget and existing capital projects. The five-year Capital Improvement Plan includes proposed financing for the 2021-22 fiscal year with projected revenue sources and project costs for the next four fiscal years. The Engineering Department has provided a comprehensive capital improvements plan that utilizes bond proceeds from previous issuances, developer impact fees, grants and self-generated funds from the City's enterprise operations. Although the funds required for the proposed fiscal year projects are available, future year's projects may have a "To Be Determined" footnote if funds have not yet been identified.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Individual departments have included their accomplishments for the current fiscal year, their goals for the 2021-22 budget year and are presenting budget issues to the Council for your review and approval that will allow the Council to standardize future budget matters and keep the Council's policies in line with the City's priorities.

I would like to thank Public Works Director Maritza Martinez, City Engineer Andrew Simmons, Development Services Director Luis Lopez, Utilities Director Castulo Estrada, Finance Director Nathan Statham, Accounting Manager Ruben Ramirez, Finance Department staff, and all the City personnel who contributed to the entire budget process.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. Gabriel Martin
City Manager

Our Values

QUALITY SERVICE

- We make the quality of our service our number one priority.
- We eliminate barriers and complexity and strive for continuous improvement.
- We recognize there are many internal and external customers of Coachella and we strive to understand and meet their needs.
- We seek our customers' participation in evaluating the quality of our service.

EMPLOYEES

- We value the talents our people bring to their jobs and believe that people want to do their best.
- We encourage personal and professional growth.
- We provide a work environment that allows our employees to do their best.

ETHICAL CONDUCT

- We maintain the highest principles of professional ethics and take personal responsibility for our actions.
- We have adherence to the rule of law, to the Constitutions of California and the United States, and to utmost honesty.
 - We have the courage to do the "right thing" even in the face of criticism, threat or pressure.
 - Even though an action may be legal, we consider the ethical implications of the issue, always doing the "right thing" while maintaining integrity, respect and caring for others.



INNOVATION

- We encourage and support creative solutions and risk taking to improve systems and services.

LEADERSHIP

- We show the way by example.
- We share our vision, enable others to act and promote teamwork.

TEAMWORK

- We are all one team in providing service to the community.
- We support each other to solve problems and improve what we do.

TRUST

- We can count on each other to do what we say we will do.
- We communicate openly and honestly with each other.
- When things change, we tell people right away.
- We care about each other personally and professionally.
- We are candid and do not intentionally deceive any person.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- We serve the residents, businesses and visitors of Coachella and seek community participation in defining needs and priorities.

TRADITIONS AND HERITAGE

- We recognize and honor the richness of our diverse population.
- We encourage and support cultural events which honor our heritage and traditions.
- We encourage and support family values which enrich our population and enhance pride in our community.



Community Profile

About the City



The History of the city and town of Coachella dates back more than 100 years to 1898 when the Coachella Valley was merely a part of the great undeveloped sand waste of the Colorado River basin. At that time, a heavy growth of mesquite and greasewood covered the Valley.

This area came into being as a place on the map when Jason L. Rector, known as the town's founder, established a mesquite wood terminal on a Southern Pacific Railroad siding from where lumber was hauled to market in Los Angeles. This spur or siding was named "Woodspur" and was a thriving business.



Jason L. Rector

The townsite was known as Woodspur for the first three years of its existence. Mr. Rector relinquished this work and carried into execution a long cherished plan of surveying the valley. His next step was to put down a well to test the idea that an abundance of water was available for irrigation.

Settlement in the area did not begin until Rector, aided by his brother Lon B. Rector, had a well dug on the raw desert four miles east of Indio. This first well tapped a fine pure artesian water well (on what is now covered by the intersection of Grapefruit Avenue and Fifth Street in Coachella), which descended 550 feet and took eight months to dig. The Rectors completed the well in November of 1900.

This name was agreed upon. The developers formally laid out the townsite in January 1901, and sent a prospectus to the printers, which was to announce the opening of the new town and the tremendous agricultural possibilities in the surrounding area. But the printers returned the prospectus with Conchilla spelled Coachella (misreading the letter "n" for an "a" and misreading the "i" as an "e"). Rather than delay their announcement, Mr. Rector and the others decided to accept the name, which was also adopted by the Valley.

Mission Statement

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS OF THE COMMUNITY:

- We provide a safe, healthy, attractive and family oriented community through
 - Sound fiscal and resources management, leadership, quality services, creativity, empowered employees and proactive City programs.

Vision Statement

THE MODEL CALIFORNIA MEXICAN-AMERICAN CITY WHERE THE RICH CULTURES OF UNITED STATES AND MEXICO ARE BLENDED INTO A VIBRANT AND DIVERSE COMMUNITY WITH:

- Quality bilingual and multicultural education
- Community pride
- Prosperous business climate
- Superior quality of life
- Center for Mexican-American cultural events
- Dedicated governmental workforce
- Transportation center of Coachella Valley and home of the NAFTA Highway
- Balanced and creative housing
- Emphasis on quality service
- Partnership with all segments of the community
- Commitment to services for youth





Community Profile About the City

When it was found out that Mr. Rector had struck water in that arid region, many men came from various places to inspect the result. Before him, large amounts of money had been expended by several persons interested in the development of the section, but without success. By the well-directed efforts of Mr. Rector, irrigation was made possible and sturdy citizens were located on homesteads to which the prior rights had been forfeited by previous settlers, who on account of being unable to get water, had abandoned their claims.

On December 13, 1946 Coachella incorporated and officially became the "City of Coachella" by a 5-1 majority vote from a city operating under the general laws of the State of California. At the same time the first City Council was elected during the incorporation voting process. Coachella first began as 2.5-square-miles. In the 1950's Coachella started the process to expand into its present sphere that includes 32 square miles. During the progressive 1950s, the city began its evolution towards the economic heights experienced today.

The City is located at the east end of the Coachella Valley approximately 40 miles south of Palm Springs, California. The surrounding area is largely agriculture land to the south; undeveloped land to the east and north; and, urban growth to the west. The communities of Coachella -- including Thermal and Mecca -- include more than 70,000 acres of land irrigated by the Colorado River via a complex canal system. This is where many of California's largest crops of lemons, avocados, figs and persimmons are grown.



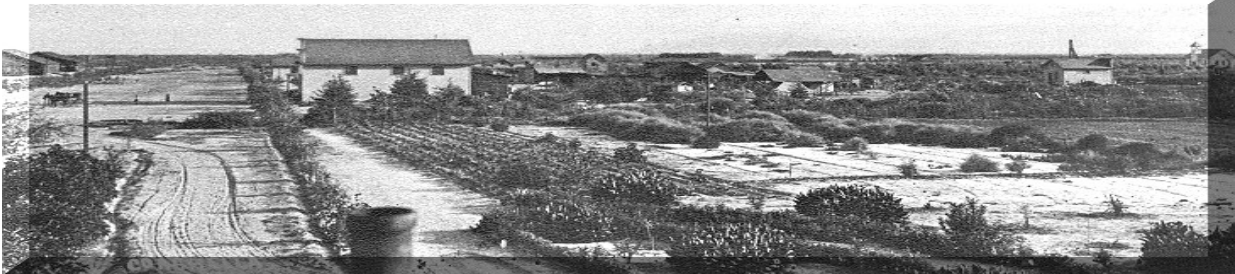
Significant changes are occurring within the City and in the surrounding area. Coachella is a small, stable community located in the center of the fastest growing region in the area, the eastern Coachella Valley. The City offers a wealth of opportunity and an unmatched lifestyle for which the whole valley is internationally known.

The "City of Eternal Sunshine - Gateway to the Salton Sea" is largely a young, rural and family-oriented area of the desert. Much of its population is made up of younger Hispanic family groups that enjoy a sense of community and a lifestyle enriched with elements of a proud heritage.



Community Profile

About the City



Coachella's population is long established, with a young median age of 33.5, and is growing fast, 88% since 2000. Coachella's stability is evidenced by its unusually high rate of 63.8% home ownership. The city offers residents extensive community facilities, services and parks.

Since Congress passed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Highway 86, the road that runs through downtown Coachella, has been nicknamed the NAFTA Highway. Hundreds of tractor-trailer trucks pass through on their way to the Mexican border and southern markets. Major issues that will affect the growth of the City and its economic viability in the future are:

- The expansion of the Indian gaming industry in the area.
- Advancement of urban development from the west into Coachella.
- Attractiveness of relatively inexpensive land in a commercially friendly environment.
- The City's ability to obtain financing and other assistance for infrastructure expansion.
- Annexation of new areas into the City.

The City of Coachella operates under a council-manager form of government which consists of four Councilmember's, the Mayor and the City Manager. The four City Council members are elected at large for staggered four-year terms. The position of Mayor is also elected at large and serves a two-year term. The Mayor Pro-Tem is elected by the Councilmember's and rotated on an annual basis.

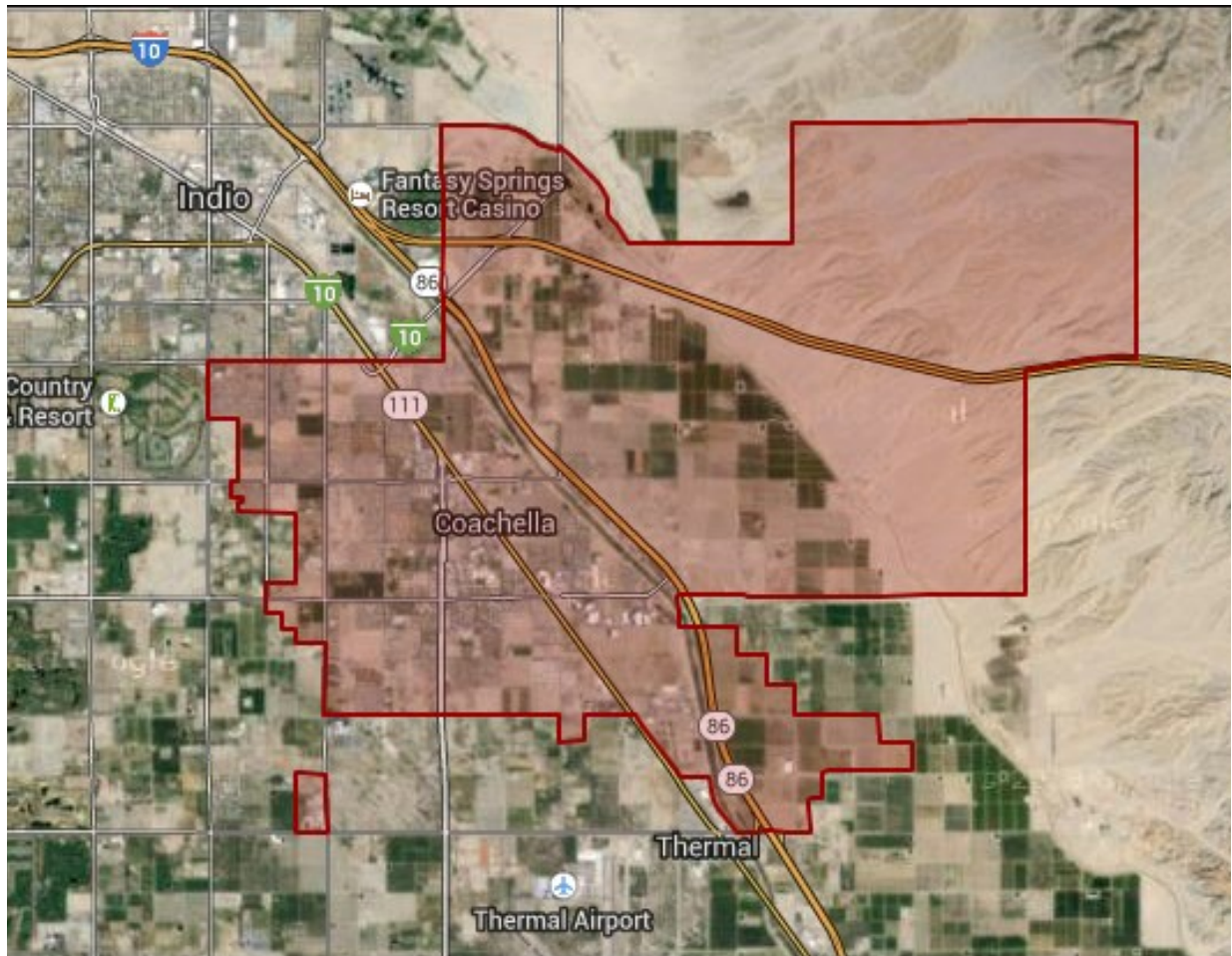
The City of Coachella is a full-service City and provides the following services:

- Police and fire (contracted with Riverside County)
- Highways, engineering, building, streets and park maintenance
- Planning and zoning
- Public improvements
- General administrative services
- Water and sewer services
- Code Enforcement and Animal Control
- Economic Development



Community Profile

Area Map



●	●	●	●	●
1876	1901	1910	1946	2001
The city is founded as Woodspur when the Southern Pacific Railroad builds a rail siding.	The citizens vote to rename their 2.5-square-mile community Coachella.	Coachella Valley High, the oldest secondary school in the valley, opens.	The City of Coachella incorporates.	A significant annexation of property takes place, which increases the city's area to 32 square miles.



Community Profile

Area Statistics

Public Safety

Police Department—Contract Riverside County Sheriff:

- 17.44 Patrol Officers @ 90 hours per day
- 1 Sheriff's Sergeant
- 3 Community Action Team (sdc-b)
- 1 Coachella Valley Violent Gang Task Force Officer
- 1 Coachella Valley Violent Narcotic Crime Task Force Officer
- 1 PACT Deputy (UDC)
- 2 Community Service Officer II

Coachella Fire Protection District: Fire Department –Contract Riverside County Fire Department/CAL FIRE

- 1 Medic Engine 79
- 3 Fire Captains
- 1 Engineer
- 1 Engineer Medics
- 1 Firefighter II
- 4 Firefighter II Medics
- 1 Volunteer Program
- 1 Office Assistant





Community Profile

Area Statistics

Municipal Water Plant
3 Reservoirs
10 million gal. Capacity



40 % Energy Savings
Water Reclamation Plant
420 kW Photovoltaic System



Community Profile

Area Statistics

Parks and Recreation:

City of Coachella parks and recreation provides a variety facilities with diverse services. Currently City of Coachella has eight parks, one tot lot, two community centers, one boxing club, and a swimming pool:

Bagdouma Park:

Baseball/Softball

Tables

Snack Bar

Benches

Barbeques

Bleachers

Swimming pool

Pavilion

Parking

Play Ground

Dateland Park:

Skateboard facility

Benches

Playground

Open Grass

Rancho De Oro Park:

Baseball/Softball

Tables

Playground

Open Grass

Sierra Vista Park:

Baseball/Softball

Open Grass

Playground

Barbeques

Veterans Park:

Tables

Benches

Barbeques

Bleachers

Open grass

Stage

Shady Lane Park:

Tables

Open grass

Drinking Fountain

Tot Lot Park:

Playground

Benches

Barbeques

Rancho Las Flores Park

Soccer/Football

Picnic Tables

Playground

Benches

Snack Bar

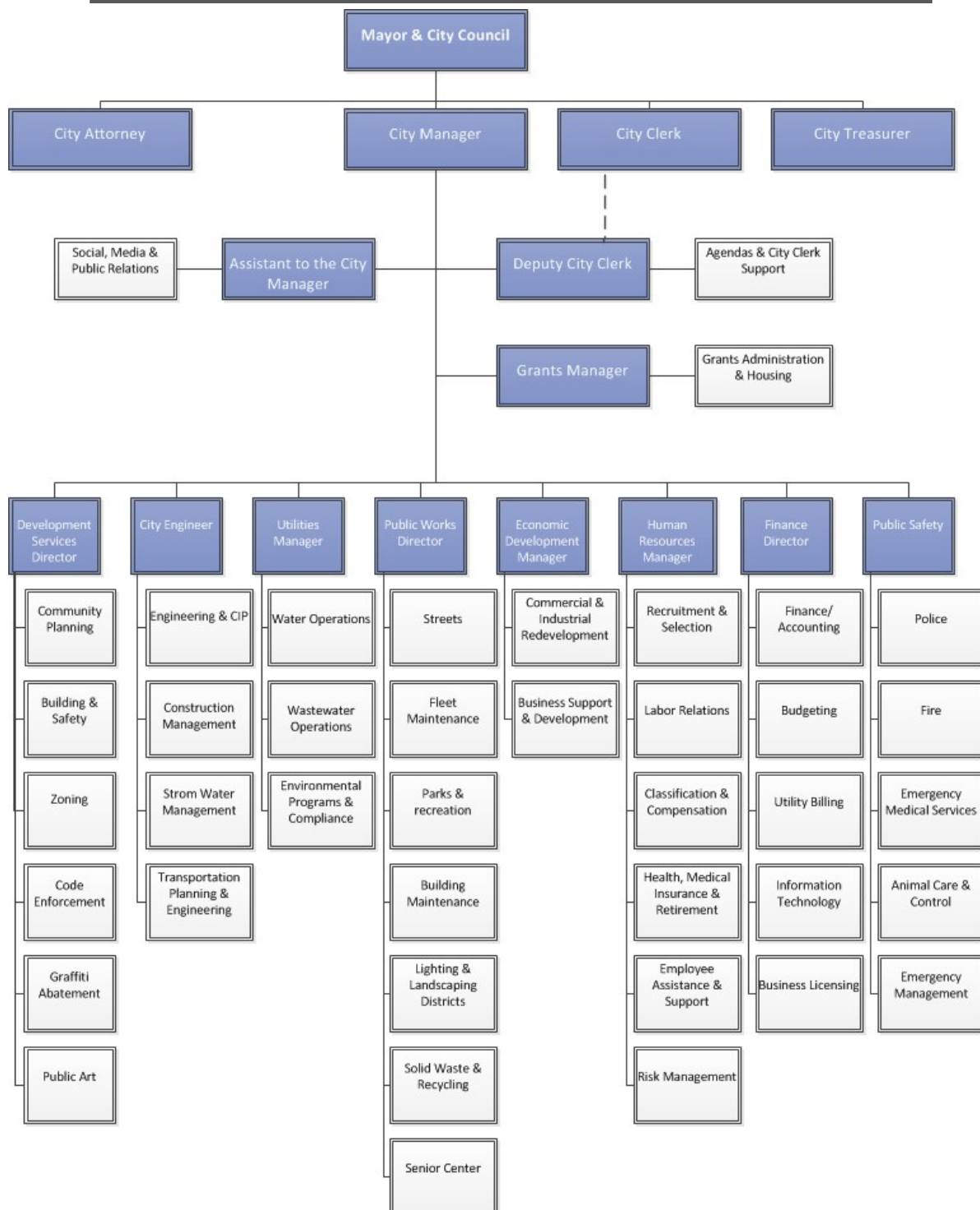
Basketball Courts

Drinking fountains



General Information

City Organizational Chart





General Information Budget Calendar

FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

Distribute 2021-22 Budget Worksheets	March 8
Review of Revenue Estimates.....	March 9
Budget Worksheets Due to Finance	March 20
Budget Workshop with Department Staff & Budget Committee	April 6-9
Complete First Draft of 2021-22 Budget	April 16
Review of first Draft	April 20-23
Complete Second Draft of 2021-22 Budget.....	May 4-5
Distribute Budget Package to Council	May 20
Proposed Budget Presentation	May 26
Public Hearing & Adopt 2021-22 Budget (Study Session if Necessary).....	June 10
Public Hearing & Adopt 2021-22 Budget (If Continued).....	June 24

Note: There were significant changes in expected budget calendar deadlines due to staffing schedule changes related to COVID-19



General Information

The Budget Process

The budget process is determined by local and State statutory requirements. The City of Coachella budget period coincides with the City's fiscal year that begins on the first day of July and ends on the last day of June the following year.

BUDGETARY CONTROL

An annual budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the first day of the fiscal year. If for good and sufficient reason the budget cannot be adopted by the first day of the fiscal year, it shall be adopted no later than forty-five days subsequent to the beginning of the fiscal year. If the budget is not adopted by the beginning of the fiscal year, a resolution authorizing the continuation of necessary and essential expenditures to operate the City shall be adopted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

A proposed budget shall be prepared by the City Manager and transmitted to the City Council for its review. Once transmitted to the City Council, the proposed budget is made available for public inspection. A public hearing is held to give the public the opportunity to comment upon the proposed budget. Notice of such public hearing is given in a newspaper of general circulation.

The adoption of the annual budget for each component unit is accomplished by the approval of a Budget Resolution. The level of budgetary control is by department within the fund. Any budget modifications that would result in an appropriation increase, a transfer of appropriations among departments, or an appropriation transfer within a department for the purpose of increasing a salary appropriation requires City Council approval. The City Manager is authorized to transfer non-salary related appropriations within a department budget. All appropriations that are not obligated, encumbered or expended at the end of the fiscal year shall lapse and become part of the unreserved fund balance that may be appropriated for the next fiscal year.

BUDGET CALENDAR

A budget calendar is prepared in February prior to the year-end of June 30th of the same year by the Finance Director and reviewed by the City Manager. The approved budget calendar identifies the dates critical to the budget process. It is developed to assist the City Council and City staff in planning and allocating the necessary resources needed to meet the budget deadline the following June prior to the commencement of the new fiscal year.



General Information

The Budget Process

BUDGET PREPARATION PACKAGE

In late February, the Finance Department prepares and distributes the Budget Preparation Package. The package includes two critical pieces of information necessary to prepare the upcoming budget. First, the maintenance and operations history is used to guide departments in developing their non-personnel expenditure needs for the new fiscal year. Second, staff members are asked to itemize the cost of the capital outlay items they are requesting for the new year. This serves the additional purpose of assisting the Finance Department identify new fixed asset.

BUDGET PRESENTATION SESSIONS

Each year from approximately the beginning of April through mid April the City Manager, the Finance Director, the Accounting Manager (the budget committee) meet with each department and agency to discuss their respective budget packages. These sessions include discussion of goals and objectives, staffing needs, and assumptions used for developing budget line item requests. A computer generated staffing model is employed to create the salary and benefits information based on input from the Human Resources Manager and in conjunction with current bargaining unit agreements. The model generates salary and benefit costs that are combined with non-personnel information and new staffing requests to produce a “full-view” budget package for each department and agency.

COUNCIL BUDGET PRESENTATIONS

During one of the Council meetings in May a proposed budget is presented by the City Manager to Council. The City Council will receive the City Manager’s recommendations and a review of the revenue projections by the Finance Director. If additional discussion is desired by Council a study session can be scheduled subsequent to the proposed budget. The study session discussion would usually focus on short and long-term priorities including goals and objectives as viewed by the Council. At the conclusion of the study sessions the budget committee reconciles the Council feedback with the City Manager’s recommendations and prepares a new recommended budget package.

BUDGET HEARING AND ADOPTION

Final adoption of the budget for the City and its agencies is usually scheduled for the last Council meeting in May. Any unresolved items are presented and responses to prior Council study sessions are addressed. A series of resolutions are approved to adopt and implement the budget for the next fiscal year. At the same time next year’s Gann spending limit calculation is established and accepted by the Council. After Council approval, the Finance Department prepares and distributes the final budget document. It may be preceded by a special report or schedules to assist department personnel as they make the transition into the new fiscal year.



General Information

Basis of Accounting and Budgeting

On June 30, 1988 the City adopted a Fiscal Control Ordinance that provides for a system of fiscal and budgetary controls. The City's accounting and budget systems are also maintained in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements. Accordingly, the basis of budgeting is consistent with the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

Governmental funds are prepared on a modified accrual basis while proprietary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when *available* and measurable. Revenues are considered available when they will be collected during the current period or soon enough after the end of the period to pay current year liabilities. Revenues are considered measurable when they are reasonably estimable. Expenditures are generally recognized when the fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period that they are *earned* and measurable; expenses are recognized in the period incurred if measurable, regardless of when the cash is received.

Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, the basis of accounting applied varies by fund type:

- Governmental Funds account for most typical government transactions and focus primarily on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources and have a budgetary orientation. Governmental funds employ the modified accrual basis of accounting and include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund and Capital Projects Fund.
- Proprietary Funds are used to account for a governments ongoing activities that are similar to business found in the private sector. Proprietary funds focus on the determination of net income, the changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flows. These funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting and include Enterprise Funds.
- Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets used by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governmental units. Fiduciary Funds focus on net assets and changes in net assets. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting except for the recognition of certain liabilities of defined benefit pension plans.



General Information

List of Funds

Governmental Funds

General Fund

101 General Fund

Special Revenue Funds

108 Road Maintenance-Dillon Road
 109 Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation (SB 1)
 111 State Gas Tax
 112 Air Quality Improvement
 117 Local Transportation - Measure A
 120 Dev Impact Fee -Park Land
 121 Dev Impact Fee -Library
 122 Dev Impact Fee -Bridge & Grade Separation
 123 Dev Impact Fee -Bus Shelter
 124 Dev Impact Fee -Traffic Safety
 125 Dev Impact Fee -General Plan
 126 Dev Impact Fee -Park Improvement
 127 Dev Impact Fee -Streets & Transp.
 128 Dev Impact Fee -Police Facilities
 129 Dev Impact Fee -General Gov't
 130 Dev Impact Fee - Fire Facilities
 131 Dev Impact Fee - Public Arts
 152 Grants
 160 Landscape & Lighting Districts
 210 CDBG - Community Development Block Grant
 212 CDBG Home Rehabilitation Program
 222 HOME Program
 232 CAL HOME Program
 240 Fire Protection District
 241 Community Facility District-Fire
 242 Community Facility District-Police
 390 Education and Gov't Access Cable

Enterprise Funds

177 Water Connection Fees
 178 Water Authority
 361 Sewer Connection Fees
 361 Sanitary District

Capital Projects

182 Capital Improvement Projects



General Information

Description of Revenue Sources

Of the many forms of revenue available to the City, Coachella has traditionally broken down revenue sources into eight major classifications in the General Fund. They include:

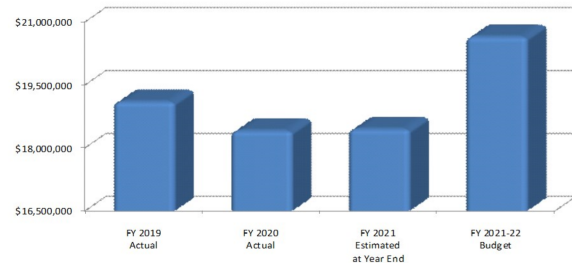
- Taxes
- Property Taxes
- Sales Tax
- Business License Fees
- Charge for Services
- Fines and Forfeitures
- Use of Money and Property
- Other Funds

Revenues are used to offset the cost of operations. Each fiscal year the City conservatively estimates revenues using historical growth models and current economic trends. Since revenues are projected using a conservative approach, actual revenues may exceed estimated projections.

Taxes

Taxes represent a “non-exchange” transaction and are mandatory charges imposed by a government to provide services for the common benefit. The taxes received by the City of Coachella include Property Tax, Sales Tax, Franchise Tax, Utility Users Tax, and Document Transfer Tax. In addition, during the November 2014 primary election, the voters of the City approved an additional 1% Sales Tax (Measure U). Total revenue from taxes is projected to be \$20.6 million in FY 2021-22 which represents a projected overall increase of 11.91% over FY 2020-21. Of this amount the UUT is projected to earn approximately 4.0 million in the current year.

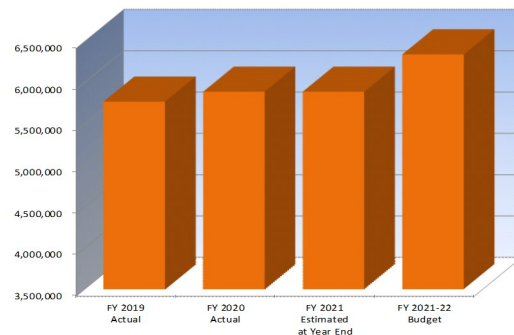
Revenue from Taxes



Property Tax:

Property taxes are assessed and collected by the County of Riverside at the base rate of 1% of the assessed valuation. Approximately 7% of the base 1% is allocated to the City. As part of the “triple flip” in 2004, a portion of motor vehicles fees was designated to be paid out of property taxes and calculated on the change in assessed valuation.

Property Taxes





General Information

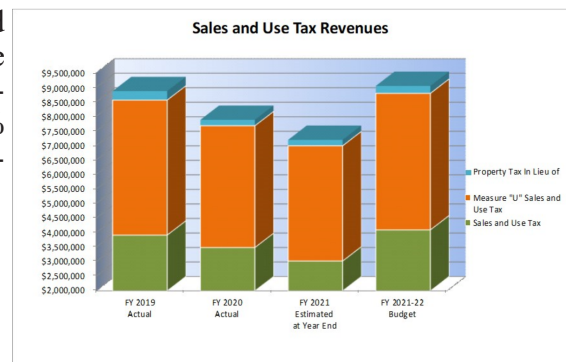
Description of Revenue Sources

The growth in property taxes enjoyed from early 2000 to 2007 was reversed due to the economic slowdown in the housing and credit markets. Property taxes are projected to slightly increase of 7.66% when compared to expected FY 2020-21 amounts.

Sales Tax:

The sales and use tax rate for Riverside County and the City of Coachella is 8.75%. Of this amount the City receives 1.75%, the County of Riverside receives .25%, the State of California receives 6.25% and .5% goes to the County for various transportation purposes, as authorized by “Measure A”.

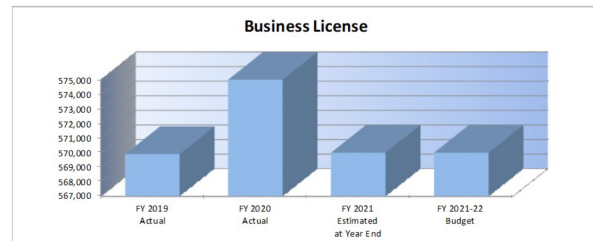
The City is projecting a decrease of 8.73% on sales and use tax revenues in Fiscal Year 2020-21.



Business License Fees:

Business license fees are imposed by the City for conducting business transactions within City limits. The fees are based on certain criteria such as gross income, location size, number of vehicles, or some other tangible measure.

The City is projecting Business License Fees to decrease 6% in Fiscal Year 2020-21.



Charges for Services

Fees or service charges are imposed on the user for a specific service rendered based on the rationale that the benefiting party should bear the cost of the service rather than the general public. These charges include construction permits, engineering and plan check fees, certificate of occupancy fees, and zoning and sub-division fees.



General Information

Description of Revenue Sources

Fines and Forfeitures

Fines and forfeitures are another form of a “non-exchange” transaction.

The State of California imposes fines and penalties for traffic and parking violations. These revenues are collected and distributed through the County court system. A portion of these fees, less administrative charges, is distributed to the City. The 2021-2022 budget year projects revenue from this source to be 20.89% lower than the prior fiscal year.

Intergovernmental

There are four types of Intergovernmental revenues: entitlements, shared revenues, payments in lieu of tax, and grants. Of these categories, shared revenues is the largest revenue generator for the City of Coachella.

Use of Money and Property

Interest income, rent payments for use of property, miscellaneous contributions and other donations contribute to this revenue category.

Other Funds

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds account for revenues that can only be used for certain specific purposes as defined by law or administrative action. Allocation of funds will probably have a series of covenants and guidelines that the recipients must follow. Most special revenue funds are either grants or subventions from the state and federal governments designed for a variety of purposes from public safety to air quality. In addition, special revenue funds account for the City’s Landscape and Lighting Districts and Community Facilities Districts. Each special revenue fund has its own independent budget with its own revenue and expenditure accounts.

In addition, some of the revenues are derived from special gas tax allocations and County Measure A funds.

Debt Service Fund

Debt service funds are used to account for money that will be used to pay the interest and principal on long-term debts.



General Information

Description of Revenue Sources

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise Funds account for activities that the City operates like private business enterprises. In these situations, the City acts as a municipal corporation to recover the costs of providing certain types of services primarily through user charges. These costs include operating expenses and the capital cost of maintaining, replacing, upgrading, adding to the capital stock and also other expenditure purposes such as the advancement of public health and safety.



There are two Enterprise Funds within the City of Coachella: the Coachella Water Authority and Coachella Sanitary District. The Water Authority and Sanitary District are wholly owned component units of the City with their own separate Board of Directors. Each Enterprise Fund has an independent budget with its own revenue and expenditure accounts. The General Fund captures administrative and overhead charges from the various Enterprise Funds in connection with water, sewer and refuse billing and other services provided. The City works diligently to ensure compliance with all Proposition 218 requirements in regards to rate setting and allowable costs.

Capital Projects Funds

Capital Project Funds account for the financial transactions used for the acquisition or construction of capital facilities. The total cost of a capital project is accumulated in this fund and accumulates until the project is completed, at which time the fund ceases to exist.



Summary Schedules

Ending Fund Balances

	Projected Fund Balance at 6/30/2021	2021-22 Revenues & Other Sources	2021-22 Appropriations & Other Uses	Revenues Over (Under) Appropriations	Projected Fund Balance at 6/30/2022
GENERAL FUND					
101 General Fund	<u>\$ 16,143,908</u>	<u>\$ 27,322,145</u>	<u>\$ 26,804,488</u>	<u>\$ 517,657</u>	<u>\$ 16,661,565</u>
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS					
108 Road Maintenance-Dillon Road	(21,298)	60,000	-	60,000	38,702
109 Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation (SB 1)	(768,570)	892,000	1,310,956	(418,956)	(1,187,526)
111 State Gas Tax	0	1,100,000	1,099,400	600	600
112 Air Quality Improvement	48,842	57,691	44,393	13,298	62,140
117 Local Transportation - Measure A	(356,604)	590,803	872,604	(281,801)	(638,405)
120 Dev Imp Fee - Park Land	(44,853)	1,613,072	-	1,613,072	1,568,219
121 Dev Imp Fee - Library	(11,928,241)	174,982	-	174,982	(11,753,259)
122 Dev Imp Fee - Bridge & Grade Separation	90,747	-	-	-	90,747
123 Dev Imp Fee - Bus Shelter	8,327	-	237,705	(237,705)	(229,378)
124 Dev Imp Fee - Traffic Safety	3,221	-	-	-	3,221
126 Dev Imp Fee - Park Improvement	(457,644)	759,092	-	759,092	301,448
127 Dev Imp Fee - Streets/Transp.	(2,627,582)	1,100,000	1,426,214	(326,214)	(2,953,796)
128 Dev Imp Fee - Police Facilities	690,837	94,606	-	94,606	785,443
129 Dev Imp Fee - General Gov't	(4,407,260)	720,730	106,515	614,215	(3,793,045)
130 Dev Imp Fee - Fire Facilities	1,452,993	547,518	75,000	472,518	1,925,511
131 Dev Imp Fee - Art Public	365,502	375	-	375	365,877
152 Grants	(2,442,347)	12,450,288	12,450,288	-	(2,442,347)
160 Landscape & Lighting Districts	12,284	2,165,343	2,502,849	(337,506)	(325,222)
210 CDBG	56,445	260,000	260,000	-	56,445
212 CDBG Rehabilitation Home Program	646,024	-	-	-	646,024
222 HOME Program	4,567,582	-	-	-	4,567,582
232 CAL HOME Program	690,331	-	-	-	690,331
240 Fire Protection District	6,942	3,326,141	3,326,141	-	6,942
241 Community Facility District - Fire	9,437	766,800	766,800	-	9,437
242 Community Facility District - Police	74,850	1,251,200	1,251,200	-	74,850
390 Educational & Gov't Access Cable	65,533	11,580	-	11,580	77,113
Total Special Revenue Funds	<u>\$ (14,264,500)</u>	<u>\$ 27,942,221</u>	<u>\$ 25,730,065</u>	<u>\$ 2,212,156</u>	<u>\$ (12,052,344)</u>
ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
178 Water Authority	\$ 16,623,429	\$ 10,769,166	\$ 17,075,286	\$ (6,306,120)	\$ 10,317,308
361 Sanitary District	5,597,258	11,274,858	17,677,550	(6,402,692)	(805,434)
Total Enterprise Funds	<u>\$ 22,220,686</u>	<u>\$ 22,044,024</u>	<u>\$ 34,752,836</u>	<u>\$ (12,708,812)</u>	<u>\$ 9,511,874</u>
CAPITAL PROJECTS					
182 Capital Improvement Projects	<u>\$ (12,524,461)</u>	<u>\$ 16,830,723</u>	<u>\$ 16,830,723</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (12,524,461)</u>
	<u>\$ 11,575,633</u>	<u>\$ 94,139,113</u>	<u>\$ 104,118,112</u>	<u>\$ (9,978,999)</u>	<u>\$ 1,596,635</u>



Summary Schedules

General Fund Balance

City of Coachella General Fund Fiscal Year 20221-22 Changes in Fund Balance		
	Estimated 7/01/21 Fund Balance	Projected 6/30/22 Fund Balance
Beginning Balance at July 1st	\$ 16,540,030	\$ 16,143,908
Fiscal Year Changes	(396,122)	517,657
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 16,143,908	\$ 16,661,565
Fund Balance:		
¹ Nonexpendable	7,493,851	5,975,512
Restricted Reserves	74,850	74,850
Unrestricted Reserves	8,575,207	10,611,203
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 16,143,908	\$ 16,661,565
(1)		
D I F- Library Loan	422,465	247,433
D I F - Park Improvement	819,338	60,246
D I F - Senior Center	2,389,468	2,068,025
DIF - Permit Center	2,146,340	1,883,568
Interest Receivable	13,500	13,500
Prepaid Items	1,702,740	1,702,740
	\$ 7,493,851	\$ 5,975,512



Summary Schedules

Revenue by Fund

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Budget
GENERAL FUND					
101	General Fund	\$ 26,007,359	\$ 25,501,857	\$ 25,592,316	\$ 27,322,145
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS					
108	Road Maintenance-Dillon Road	\$ 11,077	\$ 34,125	\$ -	\$ 60,000
109	Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation (SB 1)	874,361	861,012	875,424	892,000
111	State Gas Tax	885,665	1,007,169	1,163,200	1,100,000
112	Air Quality Improvement	66,750	45,383	58,000	57,691
117	Local Transportation - Measure A	648,429	711,512	531,000	590,803
120	Dev Imp Fee - Park Land	46,546	130,815	1,613,072	1,613,072
121	Dev Imp Fee - Library	51,157	89,371	174,982	174,982
122	Dev Imp Fee - Bridge & Grade Separation	14,102	3,081	-	-
123	Dev Imp Fee - Bus Shelter	7,380	8,352	-	-
124	Dev Imp Fee - Traffic Safety	109	110	-	-
126	Dev Imp Fee - Park Improvement	244,766	637,630	759,092	759,092
127	Dev Imp Fee - Streets/Transp.	154,946	518,621	-	1,100,000
128	Dev Imp Fee - Police Facilities	27,793	50,367	94,906	94,606
129	Dev Imp Fee - General Gov't	85,477	243,193	720,730	720,730
130	Dev Imp Fee - Fire Facilities	29,439	221,666	548,518	547,518
131	Dev Imp Fee - Art Public	29,682	90,317	153,506	375
152	Grants	4,971,813	4,096,667	8,388,087	12,450,288
160	Landscape & Lighting Districts	2,061,141	2,048,827	2,047,689	2,165,343
210	CDBG	403,241	419,594	363,223	260,000
212	CDBG Home Rehabilitation Program	23,957	4,406	-	-
222	HOME Program	60,488	54,157	-	-
232	CAL HOME Program	6,405	4,902	-	-
240	Fire Protection District	2,821,314	3,233,689	3,941,593	3,326,141
241	Community Facility District - Fire	581,756	646,553	719,878	766,800
242	Community Facility District - Police	948,941	1,054,765	1,174,645	1,251,200
390	Educational & Gov't Access Cable	43,580	11,580	32,000	11,580
Total Special Revenue Funds		\$ 15,100,313	\$ 16,227,862	\$ 23,359,545	\$ 27,942,221
ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
178	Water Authority	7,904,165	7,500,900	\$ 8,332,000	10,769,166
361	Sanitary District	8,361,932	8,620,095	11,086,861	11,274,858
Total Enterprise Funds		\$ 16,266,097	\$ 16,120,995	\$ 19,418,861	\$ 22,044,024
CAPITAL PROJECTS					
182	Capital Improvement Projects	\$ 12,516,985	\$ 10,525,963	\$ 7,018,754	\$ 16,830,723
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		\$ 69,890,754	\$ 68,376,678	\$ 75,389,476	\$ 94,139,113



Summary Schedules

Expenditures by Fund

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
GENERAL FUND				
101 General Fund	\$ 23,476,245	\$ 24,124,644	\$ 25,988,438	\$ 26,804,488
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS				
108 Road Maintenance-Dillon Road	-	-	66,500	-
109 Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation (SB 1)	430,353	296,377	2,764,396	1,310,956
111 State Gas Tax	1,166,646	1,101,880	1,163,200	1,099,400
112 Air Quality Improvement	44,393	43,824	44,393	44,393
117 Local Transportation - Measure A	1,300,254	1,343,789	1,077,288	872,604
120 Police Asset Seizure	2,287	1,613	-	-
121 Dev Imp Fee - Park Land	974,944	37,131	-	-
122 Dev Imp Fee - Library	366,789	26	-	-
123 Dev Imp Fee - Bridge & Grade Separation	965	26	237,705	237,705
126 Dev Imp Fee - General Plan	391,298	6,046	127,500	-
127 Dev Imp Fee - Park Improvement	1,445,209	1,438,561	1,836,471	1,426,214
128 Dev Imp Fee - Streets/Transp.	2,287	683	-	-
129 Dev Imp Fee - Police Facilities	3,217,069	1,739,894	248,000	106,515
130 Dev Imp Fee - General Gov't	2,287	51,237	232,600	75,000
131 Dev Imp Fee - Fire Facilities	77,548	9,214	-	-
152 Grants	4,856,898	2,798,591	10,171,631	12,450,288
160 Landscape & Lighting Districts	1,530,916	1,588,266	4,157,580	2,502,849
210 CDBG	209,431	497,690	363,223	260,000
212 CDBG Home Rehabilitation Program	-	6,500	-	-
240 Fire Protection District	2,812,118	3,236,511	3,941,593	3,326,141
241 Community Facility District - Fire	588,489	646,021	719,878	766,800
242 Community Facility District - Police	959,927	994,445	1,174,645	1,251,200
390 Educational & Gov't Access Cable	11,580	11,580	32,000	32,000
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$ 20,392,653	\$ 15,849,930	\$ 28,358,603	\$ 25,762,065
ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
178 Water Authority	\$ 6,677,655	\$ 7,915,800	\$ 10,827,714	\$ 17,075,286
361 Sanitary District	7,667,875	8,101,751	15,847,463	17,677,550
Total Enterprise Funds	\$ 14,345,530	\$ 16,017,550	\$ 26,675,177	\$ 34,752,836
CAPITAL PROJECTS				
182 Capital Improvement Projects	\$ 12,516,985	\$ 10,525,963	\$ 17,258,442	\$ 16,830,723
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$ 70,731,412	\$ 66,518,088	\$ 98,280,661	\$ 104,150,112



Summary Schedules

Salaries and Benefits

by Department

City of Coachella Salaries and Benefits by Department Fiscal Year 2021-22			
	Salaries	Benefits	Total
General Fund			
General - City Council	\$ 92,437	\$ 150,761	\$ 243,198
General - City Clerk	29,212	44,364	73,576
General - City Manager	333,225	154,081	487,306
General - Human Resources	142,372	68,661	211,033
General - Grants Manager	59,095	25,685	84,780
General - Finance Department	336,925	216,211	553,136
General - Information Technology	146,690	76,304	222,994
General - Emergency Operations Services	46,799	24,511	71,309
Economic Development Department	88,384	33,934	122,317
Development Services - Planning	579,694	308,832	888,526
Development Services - Building Department	100,583	60,098	160,680
Development Services - Code Enforcement	302,596	176,634	479,230
Development Services - Graffiti	55,261	22,111	77,372
Engineering Department	454,337	232,452	686,788
Public Works - Administration	124,794	67,058	191,852
Public Works - Parks and Recreation	165,427	83,943	249,369
Public Works - Seniors Program	159,208	81,882	241,091
Public Works - Fleet Maintenance	164,594	84,117	248,710
Public Works - Building Maintenance	192,771	110,789	303,559
Public Works - Streets	431,036	313,948	744,984
Public Works - Parks	358,782	267,391	626,173
Total General Fund	\$ 4,364,219	\$ 2,603,766	\$ 6,967,985
Landscape and Lighting Districts	\$ 101,663	\$ 56,773	\$ 158,436
Water Authority			
Administration	\$ 716,118	\$ 370,344	\$ 1,086,462
Operations	631,985	452,001	1,083,985
Total Water Agency	\$ 1,348,103	\$ 822,344	\$ 2,170,447
Sanitary District			
Administration	\$ 680,479	\$ 345,721	\$ 1,026,200
Operations	785,304	451,989	1,237,293
Total Sanitary District	\$ 1,465,784	\$ 797,710	\$ 2,263,493
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 7,279,769	\$ 4,280,592	\$ 11,560,362



Summary Schedules

Staffing History

	Fiscal Year 2017-18	Fiscal Year 2018-19	Fiscal Year 2019-20	Fiscal Year 2020-21	Fiscal Year 2021-22
GENERAL FUND					
Administration					
Assistant to the City Manager	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
City Manager	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Department Assistant I	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Deputy City Clerk	-	-	-	-	0.50
Economic Development Director	0.80	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Executive Assistant	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-
Grants Manager	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Human Resources Manager	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Human Resources Technician	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Public Information Officer	-	-	-	-	1.00
Total City Administration	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Development Services - Planning and Building					
Associate Planner	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Building Inspector I	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
Building Inspector II	-	-	-	-	1.00
Office Specialist	-	-	-	-	1.00
Development Services Director/Assistant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Permit Technician	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Planning Technician	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cannabis Compliance Liaison	-	-	-	-	1.00
Senior Planner	-	-	-	-	1.00
Total Community Development	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	7.50
Finance Department					
Accountant	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Accounting Manager	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Accounting Technician - Accts Payable	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Accounting Technician - Payroll	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Business Lic. Technician	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Controller	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	-
Finance Director	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
Senior Accountant	0.50	-	-	-	-
Total Finance Department	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50



Summary Schedules

Staffing History (Continued)

	Fiscal Year 2017-18	Fiscal Year 2018-19	Fiscal Year 2019-20	Fiscal Year 2020-21	Fiscal Year 2021-22
General Government					
Information Technology Manager	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Custodian - Bldg. Maintenance Gen	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Custodian - Bldg. Maintenance Senior. Cent	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Vehicle/Equipment Mechanic I	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Vehicle/Equipment Mechanic II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total General Government	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Public Works - Senior Center					
Senior Center Coordinator	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Senior Center Assistant	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Senior Center	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Engineering Department					
Assistant City Manager	-	0.60	0.60	0.60	-
Assistant Engineer	-	-	-	-	0.50
City Engineer	0.60	-	-	-	0.60
Department Assistant II	0.50	0.50	-	-	-
Engineering Technician	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Construction Project Coordinator	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Junior Engineer	-	-	1.00	1.00	0.50
Senior Management Analyst	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Senior Civil Engineer	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Public Works Engineering	4.00	3.80	4.30	4.30	4.30
Public Works - Administration					
Department Assistant I	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Department Assistant II	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works Director	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Construction Project Coordinator	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Receptionist	0.33	0.33	-	-	-
Total Public Works - Administration	1.31	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00
Public Works-Streets					
Heavy Equipment Operator	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Public Works Maintenance	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Senior Maintenance Worker	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Streets Supervisor	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Total Public Works - Streets	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10



Summary Schedules

Staffing History (Continued)

	Fiscal Year 2017-18	Fiscal Year 2018-19	Fiscal Year 2019-20	Fiscal Year 2020-21	Fiscal Year 2021-22
Emergency Services					
Streets Supervisor	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Total Emergency Services	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Development Services-Graffiti Abatement					
PW Maintenance/Graffiti Abatement	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Graffiti Abatement	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Public Works-Parks					
Public Works Maintenance	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Parks Supervisor	0.75	-	-	-	1.00
Superintendent	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
Senior Maintenance Worker	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Public Works - Parks	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Public Works - Parks and Recreation Program					
Rec Coordinator	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Parks Ranger	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Parks and Recreation Program	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Development Services - Code Enforcement					
Code Enforcement Officer/Clerk	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.41
Neighborhood Services Supervisor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
Code Enforcement Technician	1.00	-	-	-	-
Code Enforcement Officer	-	-	-	-	1.00
Code Compliance Manager	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Senior Code Enforcement Officer	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.59
Total Code Enforcement	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
GENERAL FUND TOTALS	45.36	46.63	45.80	45.80	49.80
Landscape and Lighting District					
Landscape and Lighting Inspector	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Director of Public Works	0.22	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Parks Supervisor	0.25	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Analyst	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total Landscape and Lighting District	1.87	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20



Summary Schedules

Staffing History (Continued)

	Fiscal Year 2017-18	Fiscal Year 2018-19	Fiscal Year 2019-20	Fiscal Year 2020-21	Fiscal Year 2021-22
Water Authority					
Accountant	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Accounting Manager	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Accounting Technician	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Accounting Technician - Accts Payable	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Accounting Technician - Payroll	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Assistant City Manager	-	-	0.20	0.20	-
Assistant to the City Manager	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Assistant Engineer	-	-	-	-	0.25
Assistant to the City Manager/Grants	0.25	-	-	-	-
City Engineer	0.20	0.20	-	-	0.20
City Manager	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Construction Project Coordinator	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	0.20
Controller	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	-
Department Assistant I	0.35	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.60
Department Assistant II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deputy City Clerk	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.25
Economic Development Director	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Environmental Compliance Program Mgr.	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Executive Assistant	0.25	0.25	-	-	-
Finance Director	0.25	-	-	-	0.25
Grants Manager	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Heavy Equipment Operator	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Human Resources Manager	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Human Resources Technician	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Junior Engineer	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25
Lighting and Landscape Manager	-	0.20	-	-	-
Permit Technician	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Public Works Director	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Public Works Maintenance	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.00
Receptionist	0.34	0.34	-	-	-
Senior Accountant	0.25	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Analyst	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Senior Water Service Worker III	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Senior Water Service Worker IV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Utilities Manager	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Utility Clerk I	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Utility Clerk II	0.50	0.50	-	-	-
Water Service Worker/LV2	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Water Superintendent	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Water Authority	14.14	16.34	16.25	16.25	16.25



Summary Schedules

Staffing History (Continued)

	Fiscal Year 2017-18	Fiscal Year 2018-19	Fiscal Year 2019-20	Fiscal Year 2020-21	Fiscal Year 2021-22
Sanitary District					
Accountant	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Accounting Manager	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Accounting Technician	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Accounting Technician - Accts Payable	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Accounting Technician - Payroll	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Assistant City Manager	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	-
Assistant to the City Manager	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Assistant Engineer	-	-	-	-	0.25
Assistant to the City Manager/Grants	0.25	-	-	-	-
City Engineer	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
City Manager	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Construction Project Coordinator	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Controller	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	-
Department Assistant I	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Department Assistant II	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deputy City Clerk	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Economic Development Director	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Environmental Compliance Program Mgr.	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Executive Assistant	0.25	-	-	-	-
Finance Director	0.25	-	-	-	0.25
Grants Manager	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Human Resources Manager	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Human Resources Technician	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Junior Engineer	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25
Permit Technician	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Public Works Director	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Public Works Maintenance	0.50	0.50	-	-	-
Receptionist	0.33	0.33	-	-	-
Sanitary Superintendent	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Senior Accountant	0.25	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Analyst	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Treatment Plant Operator I	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
Treatment Plant Operator II	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
Utilities Manager	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Utility Clerk I	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Utility Clerk II	0.50	0.50	-	-	-
Total Sanitary District	14.63	15.83	15.75	15.75	15.75
Grand Total	76.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	83.00



Cesar E. Chavez





Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

General Fund Revenues

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
<u>Taxes</u>					
101-11-110-10-301-000	Property Taxes - Secured	\$ 388,457	\$ 386,740	\$ 415,000	\$ 427,000
101-11-110-10-303-000	Property Taxes - Supplemental	50,741	94,748	55,000	57,000
101-11-110-10-304-000	Property Taxes - Unsecured	20,612	17,943	25,000	21,000
101-11-110-10-310-000	Sales Tax - Measure U	4,646,594	4,191,015	3,967,000	4,700,000
101-11-110-10-313-000	Sales Tax - Bradley Burns	3,919,495	3,492,540	3,028,000	4,100,000
101-11-110-10-314-000	Property Transfer Tax	64,942	67,998	60,000	75,000
101-11-110-10-315-000	Business License - Annual Fee	24,170	23,230	24,000	25,000
101-11-110-10-316-000	Business License Tax	569,898	606,394	570,000	570,000
101-11-110-10-317-000	Construction Tax	100,226	297,939	500,000	500,000
101-11-110-10-318-000	Franchise Tax	990,696	965,943	1,000,000	965,000
101-11-110-10-319-000	Delinquent Taxes, Penalties and Interest	3,186	1,758	3,500	3,500
101-11-110-10-320-000	Utility Users Tax	2,289,439	2,242,714	2,400,000	2,300,000
101-11-110-10-322-000	TOT-Short Term Vacation Rentals (9%)	143,216	227,076	204,000	140,000
101-11-110-10-325-000	Business License SB 1186 Fee	4,645	3,929	5,000	4,000
101-11-110-10-398-000	RPTTF	381,068	365,194	305,000	376,000
101-11-110-30-333-000	Homeowners Prop Tax Relief	5,180	3,364	5,000	3,500
101-11-110-30-334-000	Property Tax In Lieu of VLF	4,525,650	4,714,590	4,800,000	5,100,000
101-11-110-30-335-000	Motor Vehicle In Lieu of Fees	21,905	36,685	20,000	25,000
101-11-110-30-336-000	Property Tax In Lieu	309,360	203,016	203,016	255,000
101-11-110-10-332-000	Cannabis - Distribution	5,600	10,477	-	-
101-11-110-10-333-000	Cannabis - Manufacturing Tax	86,034	46,257	440,000	7,000
101-11-110-10-334-000	Cannabis - Lab Testing Tax	3,416	-	-	-
101-11-110-10-335-000	Cannabis - Retail	371,664	384,228	420,000	593,000
101-11-110-10-336-000	Cannabis - Cultivation/Manufacturing Fee	175,636	25,250	-	400,000
Sub-Total Taxes		\$ 19,101,830	\$ 18,409,029	\$ 18,449,516	\$ 20,647,000
<u>Licenses and Permits</u>					
101-11-131-20-321-000	Other Licenses and Permits	\$ 20,710	\$ 14,931	\$ 20,000	\$ 18,000
101-11-144-20-320-000	Building Permits - Building	248,446	428,400	470,000	470,000
101-11-145-20-321-000	Other Licenses and Permits - Engineering	15,888	14,849	20,000	20,000
Sub-Total Licenses and Permits		\$ 285,044	\$ 458,179	\$ 510,000	\$ 508,000
<u>Charges for Services</u>					
101-11-141-40-341-000	Zoning and Subdivision Fees - Planning	188,484	114,554	200,000	200,000
101-11-144-40-346-000	Certificate of Occupancy Fees - Building	10,240	26,880	40,000	40,000
101-11-144-40-347-000	Plan Check Fees - Building	104,396	109,337	120,000	120,000
101-11-144-20-322-000	Development Agreement Fee	10,001	-	-	-
101-11-145-40-345-000	PW Inspection Fees - Engineering	73,058	84,266	75,000	75,000
101-11-145-40-347-000	Plan Check Fees - Engineering	152,261	142,927	150,000	150,000
Sub-Total Charges for Services		\$ 538,440	\$ 477,963	\$ 585,000	\$ 585,000



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

General Fund Revenues (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
<u>Fines and Forfeitures</u>					
101-11-150-60-351-000	Parking Citations / Vehicle Recovery Fees	\$ 52,313	\$ 56,159	\$ 125,000	\$ 55,000
101-11-150-60-353-000	Court Fees and Fines	30,657	58,101	30,000	30,000
101-11-150-60-354-000	Parking Bail Fees	16,140	6,858	40,000	15,000
101-11-150-60-356-000	Park Citations	270,214	236,594	250,000	60,598
101-11-150-60-369-000	Other Revenue - Police Services	2,600	35,836	-	3,000
101-11-155-20-321-000	Abandoned Residential Property	2,925	1,885	5,000	3,000
	Sub-Total Fines & Forfeitures	\$ 374,848	\$ 395,433	\$ 450,000	\$ 166,598
<u>Intergovernmental</u>					
101-11-110-40-332-000	General Government Administration Fees	\$ 299,163	\$ 249,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 125,000
101-11-110-40-333-000	Waste Transfer Station-JPA Income	300,000	312,500	350,000	700,000
101-11-150-10-527-000	Other intergovernmental Revenue	15,744	19,201	-	-
101-11-150-30-331-000	State Grant Revenue SLESA	165,413	155,948	100,000	100,000
101-11-150-30-332-000	Riverside County- PACT	178,250	178,250	196,919	-
101-11-311-30-331-000	State Grant Revenues 1/2% Sales Tax	102,764	142,237	100,000	149,349
101-11-311-30-343-000	Abandoned Vehicle Grant Revenue	11,039	43,375	125,000	125,000
	Sub-total Intergovernmental	\$ 1,072,373	\$ 1,100,511	\$ 1,121,919	\$ 1,199,349
<u>Interest and Other Revenue</u>					
101-11-110-70-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 79,114	\$ 182,419	\$ 60,000	\$ 45,000
101-11-110-70-362-000	Rents and Royalties	39,681	108,211	60,000	-
101-11-110-70-375-000	Rental of Community Center	1,062	566	-	-
101-11-110-70-380-000	Rental of Park Fields	64,971	29,000	-	60,000
101-11-110-90-349-000	Refunds, Rebates and Reimbursements	47,210	80,074	80,000	50,000
101-11-110-90-367-000	Contributions and Donations	15,260	14,807	-	-
101-11-110-90-369-000	Other Revenue - General Revenue	327,634	215,924	5,000	5,000
101-11-131-90-369-000	Other Revenue - Finance /Administration	12,725	29,838	10,000	15,000
101-11-144-20-369-000	Other Revenue - Charge for Services	353	68,559	2,500	3,000
101-11-147-40-350-000	Senior Excursions	1,160	-	-	-
101-11-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	142,572	-	-
	Sub-Total Interest & Other Revenue	\$ 589,170	\$ 871,971	\$ 217,500	\$ 178,000
	Total General Fund Revenues	\$ 21,961,705	\$ 21,713,085	\$ 21,333,935	\$ 23,283,947
<u>Transfers In</u>					
101-11-117-90-111-000	Transfers From Gas Tax	\$ 1,133,056	\$ 761,477	\$ 805,017	\$ 740,000
101-11-118-90-160-000	Transfer From L&LD-Gen Gov't Admin Fees	268,313	234,292	314,195	320,000
101-11-118-90-178-000	Transfer From Water-Gen Gov't Admin Fees	618,502	794,162	759,279	601,435
101-11-118-90-361-000	Transfer From Sewer-Gen Gov't Admin Fees	570,968	779,701	941,259	945,811
101-11-150-90-242-000	Transfer From Police Services	954,142	988,912	1,169,645	1,246,200
101-11-160-90-210-000	Transfer From CDBG	86,715	87,838	80,000	-
101-11-117-90-195-000	Transfer From Other	413,958	142,390	188,986	184,752
	Sub-Total Transfers In	\$ 4,045,654	\$ 3,788,772	\$ 4,258,381	\$ 4,038,198
Total General Fund Revenue and Transfers		\$ 26,007,359	\$ 25,501,857	\$ 25,592,316	\$ 27,322,145



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

The general fund is the main operating fund of the City of Coachella. It is used to account for all financial resources except where legal, administrative or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requirements cause them to be accounted for in another fund.

The City's general fund activity includes departments that serve the general public as well as functions that provide administrative support to the various departments within the government and its agencies. The table shown below provides a summary list of the general fund Departments and their respective budgets.

General Fund Expenditures by Department

Department Name	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22 Budget
			Estimated Year End	
City Council	\$ 148,056	\$ 189,175	\$ 212,269	\$ 282,598
City Clerk	140,948	100,218	124,059	103,024
City Attorney	658,167	671,589	585,000	652,000
City Manager	322,194	334,506	428,162	498,806
Human Resources	199,289	220,418	258,437	270,567
Grants Manger	68,735	74,067	83,905	92,080
Economic Development	141,433	145,605	148,208	214,717
Finance Department	544,189	651,361	625,713	782,536
General Government	2,680,431	2,170,801	1,647,082	2,258,138
Information Technology	492,589	520,104	578,099	539,408
Emergency Operations Services	71,320	76,916	95,404	87,459
Development Services - Planning	680,046	701,896	875,916	956,086
Development Services - Building	354,812	308,991	269,943	323,625
Development Services - Code Enforcement	541,716	653,912	569,906	619,080
Development Services - Graffiti	86,630	81,964	122,544	234,872
Engineering Department	900,558	1,082,265	1,003,752	875,788
Public Works - Administration	160,547	204,237	253,331	217,352
Public Works - Parks and Recreation Progr	201,117	288,496	321,439	323,069
Public Works - Seniors Program	293,619	334,118	335,418	337,691
Public Works - Fleet Maintenance	540,201	378,774	596,135	509,296
Public Works - Building Maintenance	646,603	698,493	806,141	857,759
Public Works - Streets	1,284,939	1,298,287	1,381,367	1,504,684
Public Works - Parks	1,504,129	1,563,917	1,721,460	1,741,573
Public Safety - Police Services	8,744,510	9,487,472	9,955,639	10,016,406
Public Safety - Fire Services	1,224,826	1,630,963	2,126,978	1,576,941
Public Safety - Animal Control	228,416	256,100	250,000	318,000
Transfers Out	616,225	-	612,131	610,931
Total	\$ 23,476,245	\$ 24,124,644	\$ 25,988,438	\$ 26,804,488



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

General Fund Expenditures by Category

	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
	Actual	Actual	Estimated Year End	Budget
Salaries and benefits	\$ 5,616,192	\$ 6,322,941	\$ 6,879,374	\$ 6,967,985
Donations/Contributions/Events	699,644	482,558	397,500	95,000
Administrative expenses	10,382	10,090	14,000	15,500
Legal services	658,167	671,589	585,000	652,000
Other professional fees	2,331,090	2,414,022	2,149,307	2,333,237
Public safety	9,979,621	11,214,121	12,075,017	11,594,487
Repairs and maintenance	225,397	170,525	290,334	302,428
Equipment rental	48,686	31,517	56,000	114,000
Insurance expense	749,158	993,659	928,882	646,600
Communication expense	128,313	129,847	164,890	158,241
Advertising expense	35,158	40,735	41,200	50,500
Meetings, conferences and travel	79,625	75,768	125,000	178,790
Supplies	537,676	500,762	597,637	589,940
Minor equipment	51,975	10,753	29,750	33,500
Computer software	128,493	141,744	168,360	190,956
Energy charges	673,673	661,297	698,100	708,100
Books and periodicals	316	1,714	4,683	6,100
Dues and subscriptions	66,712	104,753	33,238	119,195
Machinery and equipment	23,825	11,477	78,035	172,500
Miscellaneous expenses	80,670	82,606	18,000	155,000
Transfers and allocations	735,248	52,167	42,000	857,985
Transfer - Coachella Lease Bonds	616,225	-	612,131	862,444
TOTAL	\$ 23,476,245	\$ 24,124,644	\$ 25,988,438	\$ 26,804,488

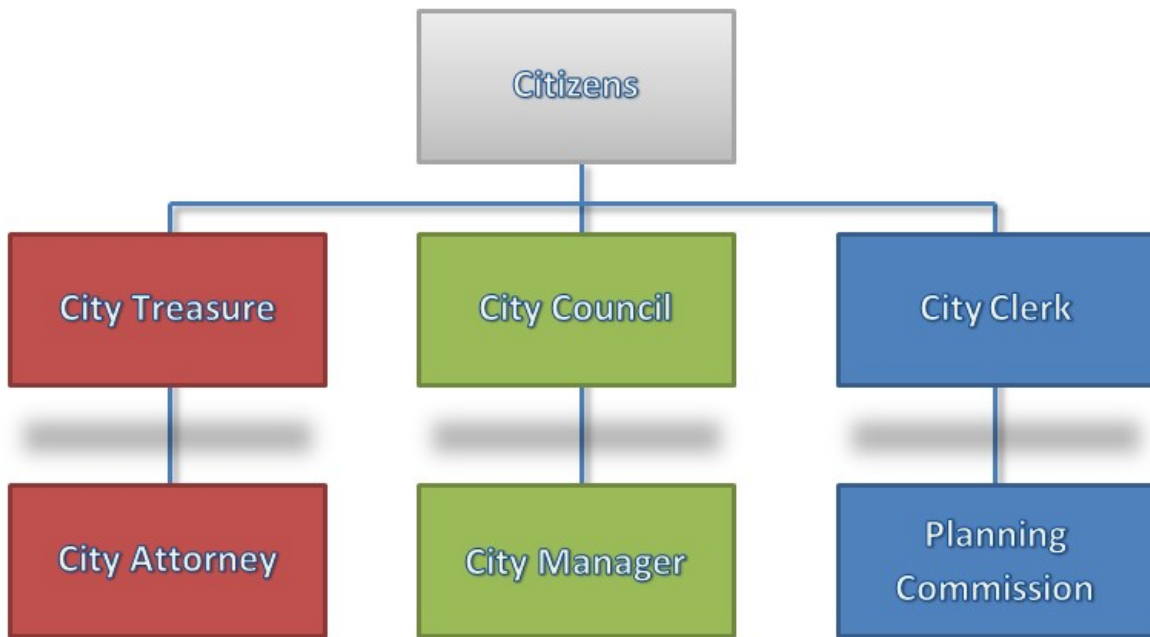


Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Council

The City Council Consists of five members; four Council Members and one Mayor. Each Council Member is elected to serve a four year at-large term. The Mayor is elected to serve a two year term. The Mayor presides over all Council meetings and represents the City in all official matters. Every year the Council selects and appoints one of its Members to serve as the Mayor Pro-tem, or Vice Mayor, who presides over the meetings and functions in the Mayor's absence.



Steven Hernandez.....	Mayor
Josie Gonzalez.....	Mayor Pro-Tem
Megan Beaman Jacinto	Council Member
Denise Delgado	Council Member
Neftali Galarza	Council Member



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Council



The City Council is the legislative authority that creates the policies and laws under which the City operates. Ordinances and resolutions are enacted and funds appropriated to provide the various services to the community. The City Council provides the leadership, policies and future direction, or vision, of the City. Beside two regular meetings per month, the Council meets in special sessions and workshops as required for the smooth operation of the City. The City Council also appoints the City Manager, the City Attorney and the members of the City's advisory boards and commissions.

The City Council also serves as the Board of Directors for the Fire Protection District, the Sanitary District, the Water Authority and the Cable Access Corporation. The City Manager also serves as the executive director or district manager of these entities.

City Council's Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
City Council					
101-11-111-10-110-000	Regular Employees	\$ 34,486	\$ 43,552	\$ 54,663	\$ 92,437
101-11-111-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	45	-	-	-
101-11-111-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	5,588	188	-	-
101-11-111-10-132-000	Other salary payments	10,900	12,250	12,000	12,000
101-11-111-10-210-000	Group insurance	57,774	98,353	101,727	137,247
101-11-111-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	1,533	1,399	967	1,514
101-11-111-10-230-000	PERS contributions	3,184	5,731	3,212	-
101-11-111-10-530-000	Communications	12,480	9,181	12,500	12,000
101-11-111-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	17,294	15,846	25,000	25,000
101-11-111-10-610-000	General supplies	3,730	2,320	2,000	2,000
101-11-111-10-611-000	Minor Equip, Furniture, < 5,000	400	-	-	-
101-11-111-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	210	90	200	400
101-11-111-10-801-000	Miscellaneous	-	267	-	-
101-11-111-10-801-001	Community Sponsorships	435	-	-	-
TOTAL CITY COUNCIL		\$ 148,056	\$ 189,175	\$ 212,269	\$ 282,598



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Administration

CITY CLERK



The City Clerk is an elective office and works closely with others in the City administration functions. The City Clerk's office is the official City recorder and provides research and documentation of all City Council actions; coordinates all regular and special council meetings; coordinates all legal advertising; prepares Council agendas and records of legislative action; maintains municipal code revisions; records all board and commission activities; provides procedures for filling Council and Commission vacancies; and assists the County registrar of voters in conducting municipal elections.

City Clerk's Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
City Clerk's Office					
101-11-112-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 38,653	\$ 31,034	\$ 28,466	\$ 29,212
101-11-112-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	11,084	2,604	7,779	7,880
101-11-112-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	17	-	-	-
101-11-112-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	3,185	4,231	-	-
101-11-112-10-132-000	Other salary payments	1,200	1,225	1,200	1,200
101-11-112-10-210-000	Group insurance	29,024	29,508	30,386	29,903
101-11-112-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	619	512	529	544
101-11-112-10-230-000	PERS contributions	7,687	8,216	9,705	4,837
101-11-112-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	40,818	9,102	28,738	8,738
101-11-112-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	-	100	100
101-11-112-10-442-000	Rental of Equipment & Vehicles	-	-	-	-
101-11-112-10-530-000	Communications	1,389	2,756	1,000	2,000
101-11-112-10-540-000	Advertising	714	-	1,200	500
101-11-112-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	2,004	1,333	6,435	6,435
101-11-112-10-610-000	General supplies	1,818	4,927	5,000	5,000
101-11-112-10-611-000	Minor Equip, Furniture, <5,000.00	-	-	-	2,700
101-11-112-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	2,735	4,769	3,521	3,975
TOTAL CITY CLERK'S OFFICE		\$ 140,948	\$ 100,218	\$ 124,059	\$ 103,024

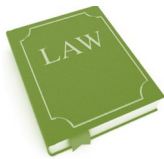


Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Administration

CITY ATTORNEY



The Office of the City Attorney is serviced through a contract with an attorney appointed from private practice. The City Attorney is the general legal counsel and performs all legal duties assigned to him/her by the City Council. The City Attorney is responsible for coordinating all outside legal counsel and keeping the City Council informed of all legal matters that may affect the operation of the City.

City Attorney's Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
City Attorney's Office					
101-11-114-10-332-000	City Attorney-retainer	\$ 400,493	\$ 376,644	\$ 390,000	\$ 410,000
101-11-114-10-332-001	City Attorney-reimbursable costs	4,033	8,629	5,000	2,000
101-11-114-10-332-002	City Attorney-other	36,839	22,673	40,000	40,000
101-11-114-10-333-000	Other Legal Services	216,802	263,642	150,000	200,000
TOTAL CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE		\$ 658,167	\$ 671,589	\$ 585,000	\$ 652,000



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Administration

CITY MANAGER



The City Manager acts as the administrative head of the City government under the direction of the City Council and in accordance within the framework of the City's municipal code and other references such as the general plan. The City Manager administers the affairs of the City and implements the policies of the City Council. In addition, the City Manager provides overall daily supervision, management support, and direction to City Departments.

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
City Manager's Office					
101-11-121-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 206,104	\$ 206,930	\$ 279,185	\$ 333,225
101-11-121-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	19,048	23,481	21,517	33,078
101-11-121-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	17	-	-	-
101-11-121-10-132-000	Other salary payments	3,250	3,281	3,250	3,250
101-11-121-10-210-000	Group insurance	37,959	35,585	39,687	67,592
101-11-121-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	3,310	3,307	3,393	5,222
101-11-121-10-230-000	PERS contributions	44,573	51,277	66,130	44,939
101-11-121-10-334-000	Other professionals/contract services	7	-	-	-
101-11-121-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	-	-	-
101-11-121-10-530-000	Communications	2,005	1,644	2,000	2,000
101-11-121-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	3,380	6,570	10,000	7,500
101-11-121-10-610-000	General supplies	181	402	500	500
101-11-121-10-611-000	Minor Equip, Furniture, <5,000.00	-	-	-	-
101-11-121-10-612-000	Minor Software <5,000	-	-	-	-
101-11-121-10-640-000	Books and periodicals	-	-	-	-
101-11-121-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	2,361	2,030	2,500	1,500
101-11-121-10-801-000	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE		\$ 322,194	\$ 334,506	\$ 428,162	\$ 498,806

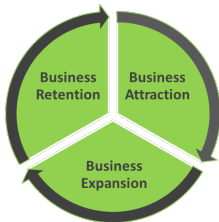


Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Administration

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



This budget category covers coordination with the Chamber of Commerce, non-profits, appropriate stakeholders, and City Council representatives on marketing and community events. The purpose of the program is to recruit hoteliers and businesses to diversify the City's sales tax revenues and begin to generate hotel tax revenues.

Economic Development Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Economic Development Department					
101-11-122-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 54,776	\$ 59,765	\$ 63,144	\$ 88,384
101-11-122-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	5,480	5,950	6,116	8,644
101-11-122-10-210-000	Group insurance	11,827	14,855	16,482	17,210
101-11-122-10-220-000	Payroll tax expenses	873	943	971	1,371
101-11-122-10-230-000	PERS contributions	5,781	5,669	5,195	6,708
101-11-122-10-334-000	Other professional services	15,066	13,523	15,000	50,000
101-11-122-10-530-000	Communications	1,036	1,221	1,200	1,200
101-11-122-10-540-000	Advertising	11,727	21,086	12,000	15,000
101-11-122-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	23,464	12,818	15,100	15,000
101-11-122-10-610-000	General supplies	1,043	683	1,000	1,000
101-11-122-10-611-000	Minor Equipment < 5,000	-	-	1,800	-
101-11-122-10-612-000	Computer Software	-	-	600	600
101-11-122-10-640-000	Books and periodicals	-	300	300	300
101-11-122-10-641-000	Dues and Subscriptions	5,360	6,293	9,300	9,300
101-11-122-10-801-001	CBGP-Small Business Assistance	5,000	2,500	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		\$ 141,433	\$ 145,605	\$ 148,208	\$ 214,717



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Administration

HUMAN RESOURCES



The Human Resources Manager performs the duties and responsibilities for all human resources functions. In addition, this position coordinates the workers compensation program and employment insurance programs as well as employee training and records. All recruitment and new hiring, fringe benefit administration, and coordination of the activities and contracts of the bargaining units are within the responsibility of the Human Resources Department.

Human Resources Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Human Resources Department					
101-11-123-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 104,013	\$ 108,990	\$ 137,731	\$ 142,372
101-11-123-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	8,624	7,346	17,831	18,306
101-11-123-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	35	14	-	-
101-11-123-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	-	23,287	-	-
101-11-123-10-132-000	Other salary payments	-	-	1,124	1,180
101-11-123-10-210-000	Group insurance	18,219	20,957	37,591	35,670
101-11-123-10-220-000	Payroll tax expenses	1,634	1,708	2,206	2,289
101-11-123-10-230-000	PERS contributions	11,010	11,661	12,215	11,217
101-11-123-10-334-000	Other professional services	21,805	15,508	29,092	27,813
101-11-123-10-530-000	Communications	1,230	686	500	471
101-11-123-10-540-000	Advertising	4,224	5,796	2,500	3,000
101-11-123-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	1,200	1,341	1,800	1,800
101-11-123-10-610-000	General supplies	2,612	4,543	2,000	2,000
101-11-123-10-612-000	Minor Software <5,000	14,715	2,580	-	-
101-11-123-10-641-000	Dues and Subscriptions	1,202	6,314	5,847	16,450
101-11-123-10-801-001	Employee holiday party	8,594	8,556	6,000	6,000
101-11-123-10-801-002	Employee recognition program	172	1,129	2,000	2,000
TOTAL HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT		\$ 199,289	\$ 220,418	\$ 258,437	\$ 270,567

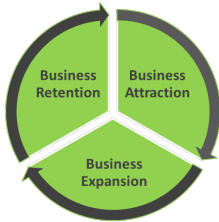


Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Administration

GRANTS MANAGER



This budget category covers coordination City programs funded by grants, special appropriations from the City Council, or cooperative agreements with external organizations are managed by the Grants Manager.

Grants Manager Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Grants Manager					
101-11-125-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 44,486	\$ 51,274	\$ 54,626	\$ 59,095
101-11-125-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	1,407	2,067	5,291	5,779
101-11-125-10-210-000	Group insurance	12,377	13,588	15,054	14,503
101-11-125-10-220-000	Payroll tax expenses	656	762	840	917
101-11-125-10-230-000	PERS contributions	9,596	4,883	4,494	4,485
101-11-125-10-334-000	Other professional services	-	41	-	-
101-11-125-10-530-000	Communications	-	204	1,000	2,000
101-11-125-10-540-000	Advertising	211	213	1,500	2,000
101-11-125-10-610-000	General supplies	-	1,035	1,100	3,300
TOTAL GRANTS MANAGER DEPARTMENT		\$ 68,735	\$ 74,067	\$ 83,905	\$ 92,080



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Administration

SENIORS PROGRAM



The Seniors division is responsible for providing funds and services that meet the needs of the City's senior population. The Senior Center is the focus of all the senior program activities. The program includes outreach services, hot lunches, education, recreation, support groups, information and referral, tax assistance, food distribution, and counseling.

The Seniors Program strives to provide the City's seniors with opportunities to enjoy a healthy lifestyle and to be self-sufficient. The City administration utilizes funding to assist the Program by providing transportation services, professional advisors, and recreation coordinators. Wherever possible, the use of volunteer services is encouraged.

Seniors Program Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Seniors Program					
101-11-147-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 123,182	\$ 127,854	\$ 124,503	\$ 127,708
101-11-147-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	4,332	1,026	10,967	11,261
101-11-147-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	846	1,154	-	-
101-11-147-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	27,673	31,471	31,500	31,500
101-11-147-10-132-000	Other salary payments	-	-	3,234	3,331
101-11-147-10-210-000	Group insurance	32,825	38,083	42,920	40,708
101-11-147-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	2,236	2,260	2,408	2,466
101-11-147-10-230-000	PERS contributions	32,592	43,284	51,186	24,116
101-11-147-10-334-000	Other professional services	51,355	68,269	52,000	71,900
101-11-147-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	824	841	1,000	1,000
101-11-147-10-530-000	Communications	251	279	2,400	2,400
101-11-147-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	363	279	300	300
101-11-147-10-610-000	General supplies	11,008	14,271	13,000	11,000
101-11-147-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	504	309	-	-
101-11-147-10-801-000	Miscellaneous	5,626	4,738	-	10,000
TOTAL SENIORS PROGRAM		\$ 293,619	\$ 334,118	\$ 335,418	\$ 337,691



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Finance Department

MISSION:



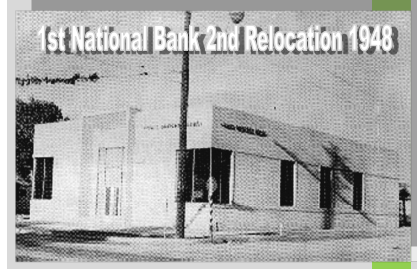
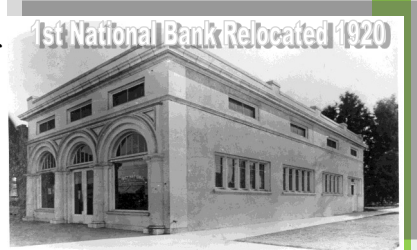
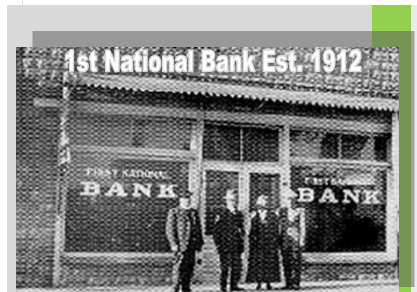
The Finance Department is charged with the responsibility with providing financial management, budgeting, accounting, cash management, revenue collection, utility billing, risk management, information technology management and general administrative support for the City and its component units.

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES:

Services provided through the finance and accounting functions include maintaining reliable accounting records, payment of approved demands against the City treasury, fiscal planning and debt administration. Internal controls are established and maintained to ensure that adequate accounting data allows for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal controls are evaluated to determine that the cost does not exceed the benefits likely to be derived. Financial reports are used as a tool to measure the results of operations for a variety of purposes, both internal and external.

The cash management function is responsible for the prudent investment of surplus funds. The City's Investment Policy directs the investment of City and component unit monies with the following priorities established: preservation and safety of principal, liquidity necessary to meet daily cash flow requirements and maximized yield after the first two priorities are met. The Investment Policy is reviewed annually and submitted to the City Council for approval.

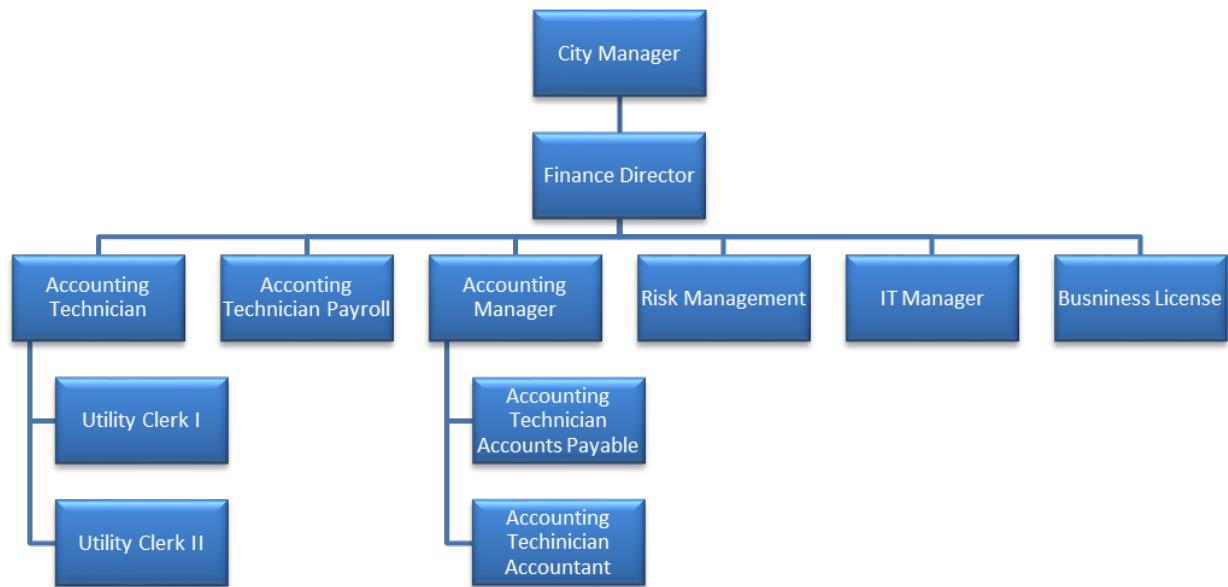
The financial statements of the City and its Component Units are examined annually by an independent, certified public accounting firm, which renders an opinion that the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the City and the results of its operations in all material respects. Operation of the City and Component Units are also reviewed for compliance with various laws and regulations.





Fund Overview

General Fund (101)



Finance Department Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Finance Department					
101-11-131-10-110-000	Regular employees	285,419	308,746	\$ 320,984	\$ 336,925
101-11-131-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	25,669	28,085	35,263	36,656
101-11-131-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	8,669	4,147	4,650	4,650
101-11-131-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	10,159	10,401	-	-
101-11-131-10-132-000	Other salary payments	600	1,288	9,105	9,677
101-11-131-10-210-000	Group insurance	69,381	75,299	88,144	105,650
101-11-131-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	4,643	4,923	5,215	5,486
101-11-131-10-230-000	PERS contributions	74,979	80,365	100,252	54,093
101-11-131-10-331-000	Audit Services	-	-	-	57,000
101-11-131-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	35,734	116,885	40,000	107,000
101-11-131-10-334-001	Credit Card Processing Fees	-	-	-	40,000
101-11-131-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	636	734	-	800
101-11-131-10-530-000	Communications	3,480	2,965	3,600	3,600
101-11-131-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	7,253	6,457	7,000	7,000
101-11-131-10-610-000	General supplies	9,798	9,645	8,000	8,500
101-11-131-10-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	6,495	-	2,000	3,500
101-11-131-10-640-000	Books and periodicals	-	-	-	500
101-11-131-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	1,275	1,420	1,500	1,500
TOTAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT		544,189	\$ 651,361	\$ 625,713	\$ 782,536



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

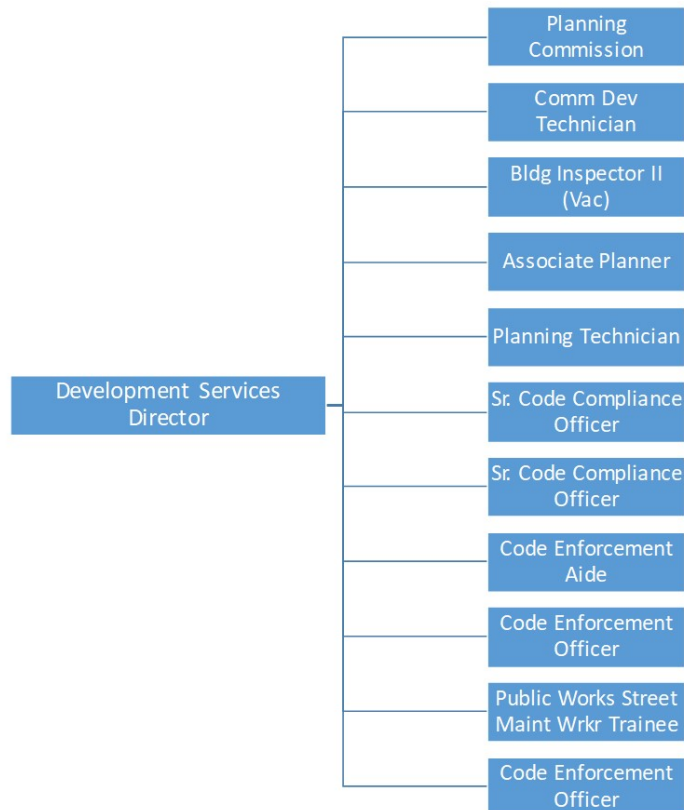
Development Services



The Development Services Department is comprised of the Planning Division, Building Division and Code Enforcement. The Department is responsible for the orderly planning and development of the City of Coachella and the maintenance of the State Building Code standards which promote public safety and welfare. The department through Code Enforcement monitors and enforces compliance issues throughout the City.

The Department processes all land use applications, administers the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), reviews and approves development and related landscaping plans, issues all building permits and performs building inspections to insure public safety. The Department also is responsible for evaluating and resolving damage caused to structures by fire, wind, earthquakes and man made or natural disasters.

A major goal of the department is the enhancement of the character and quality of life in the City through the creation and adoption of standards and ordinances which protect the community from incompatible development and promote orderly and sustainable growth. A major project for the City in the coming fiscal year is to move into new Permit Center Building, cross train staff for new corporate culture at Permit Center, and streamline the City's inspection logging services.





Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Development Services

Planning Division



The Planning Division is responsible for all current and advanced planning functions including General Plan Amendments and Housing Element Updates, Specific Plan Adoptions, Municipal Code Amendments, the day-to-day zoning and subdivision administration duties, and GIS mapping maintenance. The staff processes project development reviews from the conceptual designs to the issuance of building permits and the collection of development impact fees and monitoring of environmental mitigation measures. The Director serves as the environmental administrator for CEQA documents, negotiates Development Agreements, and staffs the Economic Development/ Planning Subcommittee and the Public Safety/Code Enforcement Subcommittee with the City Manager.

Planning Division Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Planning Division					
101-11-141-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 366,056	\$ 373,313	\$ 495,609	\$ 579,694
101-11-141-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	23,842	27,859	44,239	72,013
101-11-141-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	828	1,569	-	-
101-11-141-10-132-000	Other salary payments	6,300	5,250	5,200	5,363
101-11-141-10-210-000	Group insurance	80,356	92,301	106,416	157,392
101-11-141-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	5,945	6,084	6,815	9,309
101-11-141-10-230-000	PERS contributions	71,331	78,677	92,501	64,755
101-11-141-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	106,574	73,510	101,533	40,000
101-11-141-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	-	1,000	1,000
101-11-141-10-530-000	Communications	248	332	720	720
101-11-141-10-540-000	Advertising	10,814	12,824	10,000	15,000
101-11-141-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	4,457	17,763	7,835	7,625
101-11-141-10-610-000	General supplies	2,585	6,043	1,440	1,440
101-11-141-10-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	-	4,310	750	-
101-11-141-10-640-000	Books and periodicals	-	41	83	-
101-11-141-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	709	2,021	1,775	1,775
TOTAL PLANNING DIVISION		\$ 680,046	\$ 701,896	\$ 875,916	\$ 956,086



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Development Services

Building Division



The Building Division issues building permits and performs inspections. They are responsible for ensuring that all projects in the City are properly permitted and meet building code requirements.

Building Department Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Building Division					
101-11-144-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 28,804	\$ 62,652	\$ 93,018	\$ 100,583
101-11-144-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	447	3,403	7,445	8,070
101-11-144-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	-	4,968	-	163
101-11-144-10-210-000	Group insurance	12,589	22,967	34,415	33,495
101-11-144-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	428	991	1,417	1,537
101-11-144-10-230-000	PERS contributions	15,850	19,976	30,453	16,671
101-11-144-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	294,300	186,944	100,000	160,000
101-11-144-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	-	500	500
101-11-144-10-530-000	Communications	694	1,798	720	720
101-11-144-10-540-000	Advertising	-	473	-	-
101-11-144-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	195	195	1,030	780
101-11-144-10-610-000	General supplies	1,209	2,831	-	-
101-11-144-10-640-000	Books and periodicals	-	1,278	-	-
101-11-144-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	295	516	945	945
TOTAL BUILDING DIVISION		\$ 354,812	\$ 308,991	\$ 269,943	\$ 323,625



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Development Services

Code Enforcement Division



Under the Community Development Services Department, Code Enforcement monitors and enforces compliance issues for the City of Coachella regarding municipal codes and ordinances including zoning, land use, housing codes, property maintenance, illegal dumping, litter, sanitation, inoperative or abandoned vehicle abatement, parking regulations and public nuisance provisions. This is accomplished through field inspections, patrolling assigned areas and public complaints. Staff investigates and attempts to correct violations through public education, verbal warnings, notices of violations, civil citations, administrative abatement, and other legal remedies. Staff maintains their own case files, prepares all written reports and related correspondence including the necessary follow-up communication. There are currently three full time code enforcement officers and one code enforcement technician.

Code Enforcement Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Code Enforcement Division					
101-11-155-40-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 194,811	\$ 206,975	\$ 189,970	\$ 208,188
101-11-155-40-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	23,616	62,464	14,560	11,244
101-11-155-40-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	11,211	17,431	-	-
101-11-155-40-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	11,637	8,420	-	-
101-11-155-40-132-000	Other salary payments	-	-	9,318	7,673
101-11-155-40-210-000	Group insurance	43,185	50,684	64,867	69,165
101-11-155-40-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	3,311	4,139	3,023	3,207
101-11-155-40-230-000	PERS contributions	50,042	55,850	47,239	28,644
101-11-155-40-334-000	Other professional/contract services	3,257	20,692	23,000	32,500
101-11-155-40-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	220	-	-
101-11-155-40-530-000	Communications	2,483	2,066	7,000	7,000
101-11-155-40-540-000	Advertising	-	-	3,000	3,500
101-11-155-40-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	4,503	4,298	12,000	19,850
101-11-155-40-610-000	General supplies	10,720	5,399	12,000	24,000
101-11-155-40-611-000	Minor Equipment and Furniture	3,192	4,194	1,000	2,500
101-11-155-40-612-000	Computer Software	6,012	-	6,000	11,500
101-11-155-40-640-000	Books and periodicals	-	95	1,800	1,800
101-11-155-40-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	1,230	539	4,600	1,800
TOTAL CODE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION		\$ 369,210	\$ 443,466	\$ 399,377	\$ 432,571

Goals and Objectives

The Code Enforcement Division established the following goals and objectives for the new fiscal year:

- Begin garage conversion ordinance abatement/enforcement through public, flyers included with utility bills and community meetings.
- Continue to strive for the best customer service we can provide.



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Development Services (Continued)



		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
AVA Program					
101-11-155-41-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 97,883	\$ 102,218	\$ 85,540	\$ 94,407
101-11-155-41-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	12,871	39,199	6,601	4,010
101-11-155-41-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	6,156	9,079	-	-
101-11-155-41-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	848	-	-	-
101-11-155-41-132-000	Other salary payments	-	-	4,324	3,005
101-11-155-41-210-000	Group insurance	16,492	23,196	28,696	32,166
101-11-155-41-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	1,687	2,169	1,364	1,431
101-11-155-41-230-000	PERS contributions	29,823	33,475	29,004	16,090
101-11-155-41-334-000	Other professional services	5,040	-	4,000	8,700
101-11-155-41-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	-	1,000	-
101-11-155-41-530-000	Communications	1,274	1,111	2,500	2,500
101-11-155-41-540-000	Advertising	-	-	2,000	2,000
101-11-155-41-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	-	-	2,000	3,000
101-11-155-41-610-000	General supplies	433	-	3,000	7,000
101-11-155-41-611-000	Minor Equipment and Furniture	-	-	-	5,000
101-11-155-41-612-000	Computer Software	-	-	-	4,700
101-11-155-41-640-000	Books & Periodicals	-	-	500	1,500
101-11-155-41-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	-	-	-	1,000
TOTAL AVA PROGRAM		\$ 172,506	\$ 210,447	\$ 170,529	\$ 186,509



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Development Services

Graffiti Abatement Program



The graffiti abatement program is responsible for the removal of blight primarily caused by vandalism or more commonly known as “tagging”. The Division performs maintenance services on structures and walls in parks areas, public buildings and landscaping districts.

Graffiti Abatement Program Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Graffiti Abatement					
101-11-148-25-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 45,699	\$ 47,808	\$ 51,698	\$ 55,261
101-11-148-25-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	-	455	3,864	4,182
101-11-148-25-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	1,134	2,787	-	-
101-11-148-25-132-000	Other salary payments	-	-	348	348
101-11-148-25-210-000	Group insurance	17,797	13,243	13,100	12,542
101-11-148-25-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	679	733	781	845
101-11-148-25-230-000	PERS contributions	4,778	5,149	4,253	4,194
101-11-148-25-311-000	County Administrative Charges	-	246	-	-
101-11-148-25-334-000	Other professional/contract services	412	696	4,000	4,000
101-11-148-25-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	316	458	2,500	10,000
101-11-148-25-530-000	Communications	924	914	2,000	2,000
101-11-148-25-540-000	Advertising	-	-	3,000	3,000
101-11-148-25-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	22	-	2,000	10,500
101-11-148-25-610-000	General supplies	7,199	9,475	30,000	80,500
101-11-148-25-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	1,616	-	-	2,500
101-11-148-25-620-000	Energy charges	8,358	5,034	10,000	10,000
101-11-148-25-741-000	Machinery and Equipment	6,054	-	5,000	45,000
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS - GRAFFITI ABATEMENT		\$ 94,988	\$ 86,998	\$ 132,544	\$ 244,872

Goals and Objectives

The Graffiti Abatement Division established the following goals and objectives for the new fiscal year:

- Complete a cost recovery plan for subjects arrested.
- Purchase hot power washer needed in current truck.
- Add staff to graffiti division.



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Engineering



The Engineering Division is responsible for the design and construction of public improvements. They also provide engineering drawing plan check services, traffic engineering, inspection services, and capital project monitoring and management.

Engineering Division Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Engineering Division					
101-11-145-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 462,115	\$ 477,201	\$ 457,668	\$ 454,337
101-11-145-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	35,920	42,298	48,294	47,694
101-11-145-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	42,018	21,927	13,000	13,000
101-11-145-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	-	133,337	-	-
101-11-145-10-132-000	Other salary payments	3,138	1,470	7,846	7,956
101-11-145-10-210-000	Group insurance	95,630	94,753	120,501	92,813
101-11-145-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	7,807	7,746	7,460	7,395
101-11-145-10-230-000	PERS contributions	96,801	101,647	115,483	63,593
101-11-145-10-334-000	Other professional services	131,659	180,862	195,000	150,000
101-11-145-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	391	3,551	3,500	3,000
101-11-145-10-530-000	Communications	7,482	6,830	8,000	8,000
101-11-145-10-540-000	Advertising	-	-	1,000	1,500
101-11-145-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	7,717	2,791	7,500	7,000
101-11-145-10-610-000	General supplies	5,979	5,025	4,500	5,000
101-11-145-10-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	2,876	2,250	4,500	5,000
101-11-145-10-612-000	Computer software	-	-	6,000	6,000
101-11-145-10-640-000	Books and periodicals	316	-	2,000	2,000
101-11-145-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	708	576	1,500	1,500
TOTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION		\$ 900,558	\$ 1,082,265	\$ 1,003,752	\$ 875,788



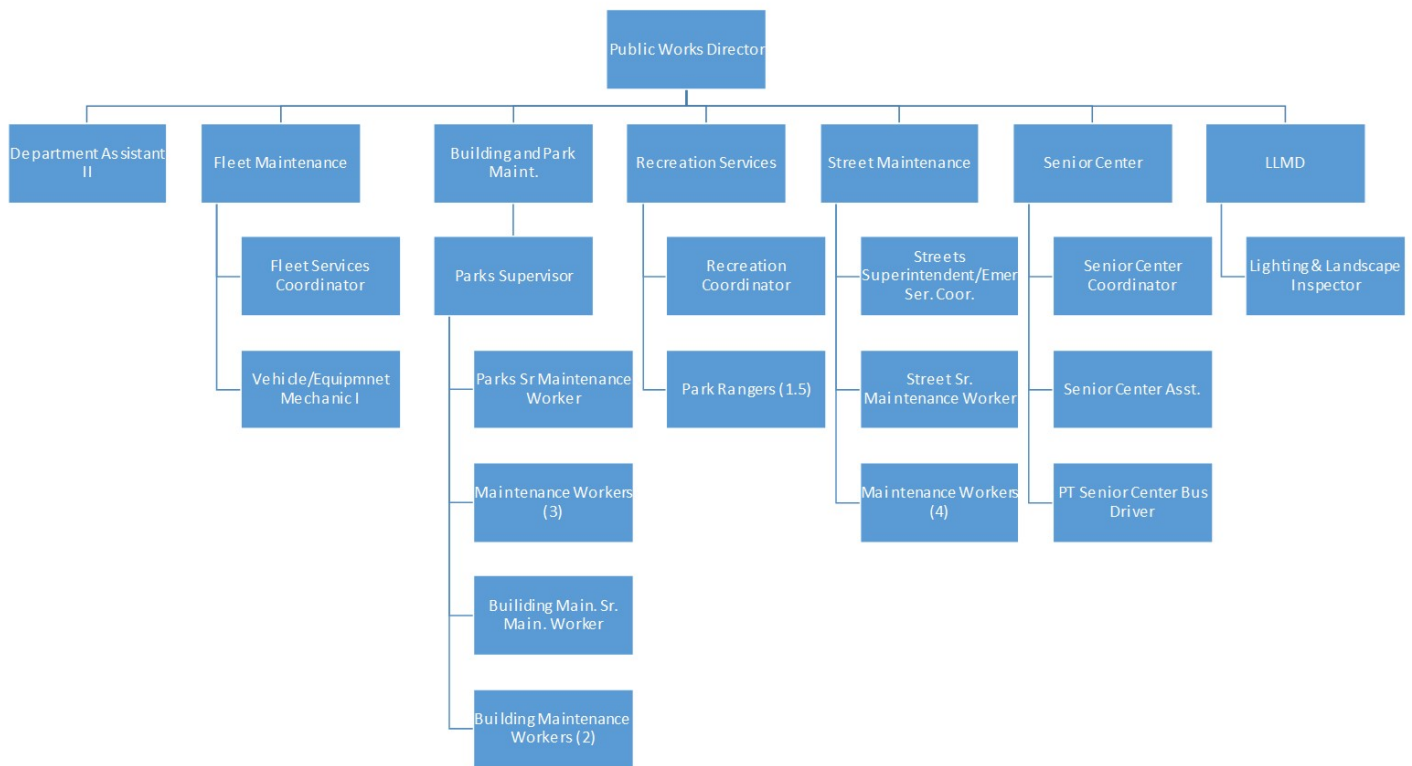
Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Public Works



The Public Works Department is responsible for the improvement, maintenance and operation of the City's streets, highways, and parks, and for construction of the City's infrastructure. The department is organized into three major divisions: (1) administration, (2) engineering and (3) operations.



Activities

The Public Works Department is engaged in a number of infrastructure projects and also acts as the project manager.



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Public Works

Administration



Public Works Administration is responsible for interpreting existing City policies and carrying out the City Council's priorities as they relate to streets, highways, parks and CIP projects. Public Works Administration also provides management services for the Sanitary District, a separate component unit of the City.

Administration Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Public Works Administration					
101-11-148-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 92,548	\$ 93,987	\$ 125,799	\$ 119,794
101-11-148-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	3,752	2,612	12,077	11,660
101-11-148-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	289	38	1,800	1,800
101-11-148-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	4,436	2,612	5,000	5,000
101-11-148-10-132-000	Other salary payments	2,080	2,100	4,018	4,044
101-11-148-10-210-000	Group insurance	15,142	18,618	27,517	24,992
101-11-148-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	1,432	1,412	2,020	1,940
101-11-148-10-230-000	PERS contributions	29,565	35,209	49,100	22,622
101-11-148-10-334-000	Other professional services	3,829	7,507	6,000	6,000
101-11-148-10-530-000	Communications	1,601	1,162	2,000	2,000
101-11-148-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	112	1,338	3,500	3,500
101-11-148-10-610-000	General supplies	4,939	8,667	8,500	8,000
101-11-148-10-612-000	Minor Software < 5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000
101-11-148-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	728	810	1,000	1,000
101-11-148-10-801-000	Miscellaneous	97	-	-	-
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION		\$ 160,547	\$ 176,073	\$ 253,331	\$ 217,352



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Public Works

Streets Division:



The Streets Division is responsible for repairs and maintenance of the City's streets and highways, and median strips. Repairs can range from pothole repair to major improvements that would also involve outside contractors.

Streets Department Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Public Works - Street Division					
101-11-148-20-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 382,340	\$ 374,413	\$ 407,154	\$ 416,036
101-11-148-20-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	31,830	29,312	46,579	47,525
101-11-148-20-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	65,981	53,952	40,000	45,000
101-11-148-20-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	-	-	15,000	15,000
101-11-148-20-132-000	Other salary payments	67	-	2,123	2,123
101-11-148-20-210-000	Group insurance	89,163	100,492	119,908	133,506
101-11-148-20-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	5,917	5,565	6,987	7,230
101-11-148-20-230-000	PERS contributions	96,490	125,122	158,916	78,563
101-11-148-20-310-000	Official/administrative	-	-	-	-
101-11-148-20-334-000	Other professional/contract services	37,904	39,894	10,000	30,000
101-11-148-20-334-001	Contract services/Street Sweeping	3,387	2,365	6,000	6,000
101-11-148-20-334-002	Contract services/Traffic Signals	59,955	87,784	65,000	65,000
101-11-148-20-334-004	Contract services/Median	44,105	61,523	55,000	55,000
101-11-148-20-334-006	Contract services/Storm Water	1,762	-	10,000	15,000
101-11-148-20-334-007	Contract services/Tree Trimming	32,660	39,924	35,000	35,000
101-11-148-20-334-602	Contract services/Traffic Signals	12,435	9,753	-	-
101-11-148-20-334-604	Contract services/ Median	15,652	2,655	-	-
101-11-148-20-334-608	Contract services/Street Striping	-	-	-	30,000
101-11-148-20-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	6,930	1,410	10,000	10,000
101-11-148-20-741-000	Machinery and equipment	-	28,164	-	-
101-11-148-20-442-000	Rental of equipment and vehicles	36,359	11,866	35,000	35,000
101-11-148-20-444-000	Leases	6,048	6,229	10,000	10,000
101-11-148-20-530-000	Communications	5,282	4,345	9,600	9,600
101-11-148-20-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	90	-	4,000	4,000
101-11-148-20-610-000	General supplies	21,743	23,315	12,000	12,000
101-11-148-20-610-602	Supplies/Traffic Signals	430	-	5,000	5,000
101-11-148-20-610-603	Supplies/ROW Weed Abatement	-	-	2,500	2,500
101-11-148-20-610-605	Supplies/Asphalt/Concrete	6,057	12,740	15,000	15,000
101-11-148-20-610-606	Supplies/Striping	14,560	11,390	25,000	25,000
101-11-148-20-610-608	Supplies/Street Lighting	35,227	23,882	35,000	35,000
101-11-148-20-610-609	Supplies/Potholes	2,148	-	-	-
101-11-148-20-610-610	Supplies/Signage	47,165	61,153	35,000	35,000



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Public Works

Streets Division (Continued)

The Streets Division is responsible for repairs and maintenance of the City's streets and highways, and median strips. Repairs can range from pothole repair to major improvements that would also involve outside contractors.

Streets Department Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Public Works Street Division - Continued					
101-11-148-20-610-611	Supplies/Traffic Control	\$ 23,435	\$ 11,304	6,000	\$ 6,000
101-11-148-20-610-612	Supplies/Drain Maint.	174	411	5,000	5,000
101-11-148-20-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	4,476	-	4,000	4,000
101-11-148-20-612-000	Computer software	-	-	5,000	5,000
101-11-148-20-620-000	Energy charges	3,278	3,727	-	-
101-11-148-20-620-602	Utilities/Traffic Signals	16,252	18,200	18,000	18,000
101-11-148-20-620-604	Utilities/Medians	2,744	2,848	2,600	2,600
101-11-148-20-620-609	Utilities/Street Lights	164,535	167,681	155,000	165,000
101-11-148-20-742-000	Vehicles	-	-	-	110,000
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS STREETS DIVISION		\$ 1,276,581	\$ 1,321,417	\$ 1,371,367	\$ 1,494,684



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Public Works

Parks Division



The Parks Division is responsible for improvement and maintenance of the eight City parks. The Division performs repair and maintenance services on structures, pools and landscape in the parks areas and public buildings.

Parks Division Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Parks Division					
101-11-148-30-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 287,951	\$ 303,093	\$ 311,415	\$ 327,282
101-11-148-30-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	16,653	9,101	25,896	27,330
101-11-148-30-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	46,963	57,981	40,000	60,000
101-11-148-30-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	7,679	3,298	5,000	31,500
101-11-148-30-132-000	Other salary payments	9	-	1,694	1,694
101-11-148-30-210-000	Group insurance	80,606	116,514	132,719	130,564
101-11-148-30-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	5,097	5,370	5,357	5,901
101-11-148-30-230-000	PERS contributions	65,716	58,503	64,882	41,902
101-11-148-30-311-000	County Administrative Charges	3,122	3,361	6,000	6,000
101-11-148-30-334-000	Other professional/contract services	187,677	221,043	203,000	231,000
101-11-148-30-334-401	Cont Serv/Bagdouma Park	212,609	203,370	228,000	228,000
101-11-148-30-334-404	Cont Serv/Rancho Las Fl Park	97,980	109,087	100,000	100,000
101-11-148-30-334-410	Cont Serv/Etherea exhibit	26,378	339	-	-
101-11-148-30-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	40,557	31,981	35,000	35,000
101-11-148-30-442-000	Rental of equipment and vehicles	9,485	18,084	18,000	18,000
101-11-148-30-530-000	Communications	6,597	4,414	8,000	8,000
101-11-148-30-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	473	3,874	4,000	4,000
101-11-148-30-610-000	General supplies	57,184	55,048	45,000	45,000
101-11-148-30-610-401	Supplies/Bagdouma	34,074	52,879	30,000	30,000
101-11-148-30-610-402	Supplies/Dateland Park	1,541	1,726	49,097	8,000
101-11-148-30-610-403	Supplies/DeOro Park	2,487	5,386	36,500	8,000
101-11-148-30-610-404	Supplies/Rancho Las Fl Park	15,687	9,537	18,000	18,000
101-11-148-30-610-405	Supplies/Sierra Vista Park	5,039	1,230	3,500	3,500
101-11-148-30-610-406	Supplies/Shady Lane Park	1,015	1,927	3,000	3,000
101-11-148-30-610-407	Supplies/Tot Lot Ave 53	226	46	1,500	1,500
101-11-148-30-610-408	Supplies/Veterans Park	5,409	9,303	7,000	7,000
101-11-148-30-610-410	Supplies/Etherea exhibit	1,925	34	2,000	2,000



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Public Works

Parks Division (Continued)

The Parks Division is responsible for improvement and maintenance of the eight City parks. The Division performs repair and maintenance services on structures, pools and landscape in the parks areas and public buildings.

Parks Division Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Parks Division - Continued					
101-11-148-30-610-411	Supplies/Library Park	\$ -	\$ -	3,000	\$ 3,000
101-11-148-30-610-412	Supplies/Cesar Chavez Park	-	-	2,000	3,000
101-11-148-30-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	-	-	8,000	4,000
101-11-148-30-620-401	Utilities/Bagdouma	190,645	188,331	195,000	195,000
101-11-148-30-620-402	Utilities/Dateland Park	17,842	11,503	20,000	20,000
101-11-148-30-620-403	Utilities/DeOro Park	20,207	18,921	17,000	17,000
101-11-148-30-620-404	Utilities/Rancho Las Fl Park	20,215	21,372	45,000	45,000
101-11-148-30-620-405	Utilities/Sierra Vista Park	11,298	11,093	11,000	11,000
101-11-148-30-620-406	Utilities/Shady Lane Park	3,627	3,788	3,500	3,500
101-11-148-30-620-407	Utilities/Tot Lot Ave 53	1,470	2,175	2,000	2,000
101-11-148-30-620-408	Utilities/Veterans Park	17,627	17,152	18,000	18,000
101-11-148-30-620-410	Utilities-Etherea exhibit	952	2,710	2,000	2,000
101-11-148-30-620-411	Utilities/Library Park	-	-	10,000	10,000
101-11-148-30-620-412	Utilities/Grapefruit Blvd.	-	-	-	3,000
101-11-148-30-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	105	340	400	400
101-11-148-30-720-000	Buildings and building improvements	-	-	-	22,500
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS -PARKS DIVISION		\$ 1,504,129	\$ 1,563,917	\$ 1,721,460	\$ 1,741,573



**Coachella Baseball
1913**





Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Public Works

Parks and Recreation Program Division

Parks and Recreation Program Division Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Parks and Recreation Program					
101-11-146-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 72,243	\$ 125,313	127,016	\$ 133,927
101-11-146-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	6,651	5,491	11,074	11,604
101-11-146-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	11,891	14,696	16,000	16,000
101-11-146-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	32,874	27,409	31,500	31,500
101-11-146-10-132-000	Other salary payments	4	-	348	348
101-11-146-10-210-000	Group insurance	23,713	41,238	44,998	42,802
101-11-146-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	3,424	2,489	2,187	2,292
101-11-146-10-230-000	PERS contributions	15,679	17,747	14,616	10,897
101-11-146-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	18,339	12,975	47,000	47,000
101-11-146-10-530-000	Communications	659	2,026	7,200	7,200
101-11-146-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	1,001	740	7,500	7,500
101-11-146-10-610-000	General supplies	14,637	13,110	12,000	12,000
101-11-146-90-801-011	Summer Programs	-	25,261	-	-
TOTAL PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM		\$ 201,117	\$ 288,496	\$ 321,439	\$ 323,069



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Police Services



Part of the Public Safety program for the City of Coachella includes the police services function and various law enforcement grants and programs. The police services function is carried out through a contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Office.

The City of Coachella police department was disbanded in December 1998. At that time, a contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Office was implemented and was designed to provide essentially the same level of service while sharing overhead costs with other contracted cities. The Sheriff's office contract is funded by the general fund. Many of the special programs such as the Coachella Valley Gang Task Force, The Coachella Valley Narcotics Task Force, the Safe Neighborhood Program and other focused crime prevention and traffic safety programs are funded partially or completely by grants.

The police services contract also includes administrative, clerical, accounting, and investigative support. This support includes sworn personnel for forensics, logistical support, an emergency services team and dispatch service.

Notable highlights of the Police Services Contract include:

- 17.44 Patrol Officers @ 90 hours per day
- 1 Sheriff's Sergeant
- 3 Community Action Team (SDC-B)
- 1 Coachella Valley Violent Gang Task Force Officer
- 1 Coachella Valley Violent Narcotic Crime Task Force Officer
- 1 PACT Deputy (UDC)
- 2 Community Service Officer II



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Police Services

Police Services Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Police Services					
101-11-150-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	\$ -	\$ 774	\$ -	\$ -
101-11-150-10-334-130	Justice Assist. Grant (JAG) 2018	5,992	1,712	-	-
101-11-150-10-350-500	Patrol deputies	6,040,027	6,188,450	6,642,270	6,826,066
101-11-150-10-350-503	Investigator overtime	64,982	140,301	99,991	105,762
101-11-150-10-350-504	Deputy overtime	111,351	213,458	174,645	184,622
101-11-150-10-350-505	Special event overtime	-	-	52,849	55,868
101-11-150-10-350-506	Facility charge	209,517	214,972	219,993	209,512
101-11-150-10-350-507	Patrol mileage	213,975	227,323	220,500	208,800
101-11-150-10-350-508	Professional services	38,628	51,052	35,000	75,000
101-11-150-10-350-509	Records management system	44,318	46,046	58,750	60,513
101-11-150-10-350-510	Plain Mileage	19,673	18,810	11,400	12,500
101-11-150-10-350-511	Gang task force officer - CVVCGTG	204,169	214,793	196,919	209,572
101-11-150-10-350-512	Community services officer	3,614	244,011	275,491	272,954
101-11-150-10-350-513	Cal ID	45,551	45,635	46,351	47,186
101-11-150-10-350-514	Jail access fees	9,777	-	-	-
101-11-150-10-350-515	Community Action Team	992,186	1,082,221	1,084,110	1,113,980
101-11-150-10-350-516	Narcotic Task Force Officer - CVNTF	213,666	226,180	196,919	209,572
101-11-150-10-350-517	Special enforcement overtime	16,911	24,547	52,849	55,868
101-11-150-10-350-520	Traffic Enforcement	-	-	40,000	40,000
101-11-150-10-350-521	Crossing guards	38,298	41,071	26,000	-
101-11-150-10-350-523	Special Enforcement Team	-	(9,692)	-	-
101-11-150-10-350-524	Special Enforcement Team-Over Time	-	13,917	-	-
101-11-150-10-350-525	PACT Deputy (UDC)	186,664	206,613	198,919	-
101-11-150-10-350-599	Dedicated sergeant	279,258	275,200	277,683	283,631
101-11-150-10-442-000	Rental of Equipment & Vehicles	-	-	-	15,000
101-11-150-10-530-000	Communications	5,008	5,195	15,000	10,000
101-11-150-10-610-000	General supplies	390	-	20,000	20,000
101-11-150-10-801-000	Miscellaneous	209	272	-	-
101-11-150-10-801-001	Summer Youth Program	348	-	10,000	-
101-11-150-10-350-527	Dep of Alcoholic Beverage Control	-	2,560	-	-
101-11-150-10-334-131	Justice Assist. Grant (JAG) 2019	-	833	-	-
101-11-150-10-741-017	JAG 2017 County Co-Op	-	11,219	-	-
TOTAL POLICE SERVICES		\$ 8,744,510	\$ 9,487,472	\$ 9,955,639	\$ 10,016,406



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Neighborhood Services

Animal Control



Animal control services are contracted with the County of Riverside. This contract is administered under the Neighborhood Services Department.



Animal Control Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Animal Control Program					
101-11-157-10-334-000	Contract services	\$ 228,416	\$ 256,100	\$ 250,000	318,000
TOTAL ANIMAL CONTROL PROGRAM		\$ 228,416	\$ 256,100	\$ 250,000	\$ 318,000





Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

City Administration

Emergency Services



The Emergency Services program is responsible for securing the resources necessary to carry out emergency procedures and response to local emergencies and major natural disasters. The program provides emergency preparedness training for City staff and equipment for coordination and communication.

Emergency Services Detailed Expense Budget

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-21 Initial Budget
Emergency Services Program				-
101-11-156-10-110-000 Regular employees	\$ 36,092	\$ 48,054	\$ 42,008	\$ 45,436
101-11-156-10-114-000 Benefit and leave cash-in	2,776	4,166	4,443	4,621
101-11-156-10-132-000 Other salary payments	-	-	139	139
101-11-156-10-210-000 Group insurance	5,467	5,468	6,975	10,621
101-11-156-10-220-000 Payroll tax deductions	-	57	676	703
101-11-156-10-230-000 PERS contributions	8,962	11,717	15,131	17,734
101-11-156-10-334-000 Other professional/contract services	3,000	-	6,000	6,000
101-11-156-10-530-000 Communications	4,864	1,782	5,500	5,500
101-11-156-10-580-000 Meetings, conferences and travel	36	-	3,000	3,000
101-11-156-10-610-000 General supplies	647	-	1,500	1,500
101-11-156-10-641-000 Dues and subscriptions	110	75	150	150
TOTAL EMERGENCY SERVICES PROGRAM	\$ 61,953	\$ 71,320	\$ 85,522	\$ 95,403



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

General Government

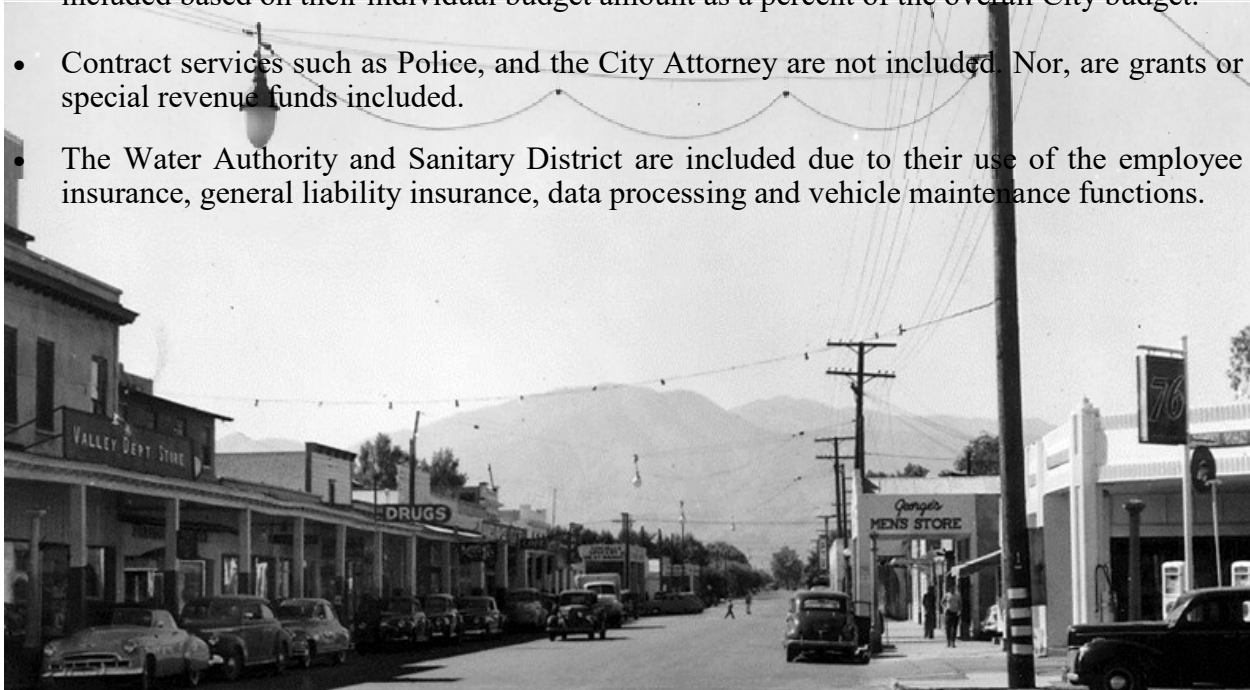


The function of the General Government division is to support the other City units by managing the goods and services they use in common. Support is provided in areas such as building maintenance, utility services payments, general insurance risk management and payment, office and operating supplies, equipment maintenance, data processing services, vehicle maintenance and others as they are used by City departments and agencies.

The single largest expenditure for this department is the transfer of \$1,776,978 to the Coachella Fire Protection District for fire protection services under contract with the California Department of Forestry through the Riverside County Fire Department. This section also includes insurance premiums that are common to all City divisions and agencies.

The schedule for the allocation of general government support is shown on the following pages. It represents the total amount that will be allocated. The allocation method is as follows:

- All departments and funds that are supported by general government in some way are included based on their individual budget amount as a percent of the overall City budget.
- Contract services such as Police, and the City Attorney are not included. Nor, are grants or special revenue funds included.
- The Water Authority and Sanitary District are included due to their use of the employee insurance, general liability insurance, data processing and vehicle maintenance functions.





Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

General Government

General Government Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
General Government					
	Special Events				
101-11-160-10-545-000	Sponsorships	\$ 40,722	\$ 105,413	\$ -	\$ -
101-11-160-10-801-000	Misc/Economic Development	228,591	58,946	-	-
101-11-160-10-801-001	Community Based Grant Programs	7,609	8,000	15,000	15,000
101-11-160-10-801-002	Boxing Club	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
101-11-160-10-801-003	Christmas Parade	88,207	67,068	45,000	-
101-11-160-10-801-004	Chamber of Commerce	3,891	10,375	50,000	50,000
101-11-160-10-801-005	July 4th Event	34,372	51,042	65,000	-
101-11-160-10-801-006	September 16th Event	69,491	83,527	65,000	-
101-11-160-10-801-007	Cinco de Mayo	366	-	-	-
101-11-160-10-801-008	Day of Young Child	2,750	4,546	-	-
101-11-160-10-801-009	Veterans Breakfast	10,819	5,462	12,500	-
101-11-160-10-801-011	Summer Programs	23,800	6,000	-	-
101-11-160-10-801-012	Coachella Mariachi Festival	51,206	-	45,000	-
101-11-160-10-801-013	Taco Event	64,050	47,211	70,000	-
101-11-160-10-801-014	Library - Literary Program	-	68	-	-
101-11-160-10-801-017	Suavecito Sundays	42,124	4,900	-	-
101-11-160-10-801-018	Coachella Valley LGBTQ Pride Festival	-	7,700	-	-
101-11-160-90-801-012	Synergy Festival	13,247	12,258	-	-
101-11-160-90-801-013	Run with Los Muertos	29,958	48,044	-	-
101-11-160-90-801-014	Dia de Los Muertos USA	1,380	-	-	-
101-11-160-90-801-017	City of Coachella Anniversary Event	(168)	-	-	-
	Total Special Events	\$ 742,414	\$ 550,560	\$ 397,500	\$ 95,000
General Government					
	Insurance				
101-11-160-90-521-000	Worker's compensation insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
101-11-160-90-521-001	General liability insurance	272,746	326,607	220,300	324,000
101-11-160-90-521-002	Employee practices insurance premium	29,966	28,224	32,500	39,600
101-11-160-90-521-003	Property damage premium	50,039	76,854	96,680	145,000
101-11-160-90-521-004	Employee honesty bond premium	-	-	2,900	-
101-11-160-90-521-007	Unemployment insurance	4,328	27,010	5,000	16,000
101-11-160-90-521-008	Insurance-Deadly Weapon Response Program	-	490	-	540
101-11-160-90-522-000	Retiree employee insurance	77,047	92,263	80,000	102,000
	Total Insurance	\$ 434,126	\$ 551,448	\$ 437,380	\$ 627,140



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

General Government (Continued)

General Government Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
General Government					
	Other			-	
101-11-160-10-311-000	County administrative charges	\$ 7,260	\$ 6,483	\$ 8,000	\$ 9,500
101-11-160-10-331-000	Audit services	23,914	3,956	25,000	-
101-11-160-10-324-000	Office Equipment Leases	-	-	-	58,000
101-11-160-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	341,059	413,896	120,000	249,000
101-11-160-10-521-000	PERS Liability (Public Safety)	305,215	432,948	491,502	-
101-11-160-10-523-000	CalPERS-Retiree Pension Replacement Benefit	9,816	9,753	-	20,000
101-11-160-10-540-000	Advertising	7,468	343	5,000	5,000
101-11-160-10-610-000	General supplies	18,979	24,824	15,000	24,000
101-11-160-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	49,118	50,562	-	55,000
101-11-160-10-741-000	Machinery and equipment	-	84,809	-	-
101-11-160-90-334-000	Health Plan Admin Fees	6,160	14,313	115,700	6,000
101-11-160-90-801-016	Structural Property Improvement Program	30,000	20,000	-	-
	Total Other	\$ 798,989	\$ 1,061,887	\$ 780,202	\$ 426,500
General Government					
	Transfers Out			-	
101-11-160-10-910-182	Transfers-out - other funds	\$ 672,900	\$ 6,906	\$ -	\$ -
101-11-160-10-910-240	Transfers-out - Fire District	1,224,826	1,630,963	2,126,978	1,576,941
101-11-160-10-910-390	Transfers-out - Cable Corp	32,000	-	32,000	32,000
101-11-160-90-910-182	Transfer Out to CIP Fund 182 (SD-2)	-	-	-	251,513
101-11-160-10-910-195	Transfer Out- Debt Service POB	-	-	-	825,985
101-11-160-90-910-195	Transfer Out- Debt Service Lease Rev. Bonds	616,225	-	612,131	610,931
	Total Transfers	\$ 2,545,951	\$ 1,637,869	\$ 2,771,109	\$ 3,297,370
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT		\$ 4,521,481	\$ 3,801,764	\$ 4,386,191	\$ 4,446,010



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Information Technology Division



The Department of Information Technology (IT) continues to maintain the pace of rapid change in the world of technology. The Department is responsible for development, implementation, and maintenance of information systems and technology for other City Departments.

The IT Department through collaboration and participation with other departments, provides the highest quality, cost-effective, technical support and services that are critical in meeting the needs of the public.

Information Technology Division Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Information Technology					
101-11-161-90-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 140,968	\$ 143,829	\$ 148,114	\$ 146,690
101-11-161-90-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	5,218	9,770	15,063	15,063
101-11-161-90-132-000	Other salary payments	-	-	348	348
101-11-161-90-210-000	Group insurance	22,733	25,657	33,332	30,903
101-11-161-90-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	2,083	2,191	2,289	2,289
101-11-161-90-230-000	PERS contributions	36,494	44,909	57,810	27,701
101-11-161-90-334-000	Professional/contract services	16,273	50,537	32,381	15,000
101-11-161-90-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	20,280	15,135	19,028	15,028
101-11-161-90-530-000	Communications	71,284	77,305	79,850	72,130
101-11-161-90-610-000	General supplies	5,413	3,514	7,000	9,000
101-11-161-90-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	31,582	-	2,000	2,000
101-11-161-90-612-000	Computer software	122,482	141,744	151,360	163,756
101-11-161-90-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	2	265	-	-
101-11-161-90-741-000	Machinery and equipment	17,778	5,248	29,524	39,500
TOTAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		\$ 492,589	\$ 520,104	\$ 578,099	\$ 539,408



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Fleet Maintenance Division



The Fleet Maintenance Division maintain and repairs the City's vehicle fleet and equipment assets. Services include heavy equipment such as street sweepers and skip loaders, personnel vehicles such as pick up trucks and autos, commercial passenger vehicles and small equipment such as mowers, blowers, and hedges.

The department is also responsible to manage the inventory replacement parts to service city equipment.

Fleet Maintenance Division Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Fleet Maintenance Division					
101-11-164-90-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 129,113	\$ 144,655	152,239	\$ 164,594
101-11-164-90-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	27,249	5,401	11,521	12,456
101-11-164-90-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	10,319	9,842	5,000	5,000
101-11-164-90-132-000	Other salary payments	-	-	696	696
101-11-164-90-210-000	Group insurance	40,546	46,073	52,485	50,889
101-11-164-90-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	2,758	2,282	2,396	2,584
101-11-164-90-230-000	PERS contributions	17,604	14,993	12,524	12,493
101-11-164-90-334-000	Other professional/contract services	12,359	7,094	-	-
101-11-164-90-334-005	Other Prof/Contact serv- Sr Center	227	648	1,800	1,000
101-11-164-90-334-006	Other Prof/Contact serv-Engineering	227	788	3,000	1,000
101-11-164-90-334-009	Other Prof/Contact serv- Bldg Maint	227	648	1,800	1,000
101-11-164-90-334-010	Other Prof/Contact serv- Code Enf	455	1,292	3,000	2,000
101-11-164-90-334-011	Other Prof/Contact serv- Develop Serv	76	201	1,800	1,000
101-11-164-90-334-012	Other Prof/Contact serv- Fleet	152	413	8,500	10,000
101-11-164-90-334-013	Other Prof/Contact serv- Gen Gov't	612	1,746	1,800	2,000
101-11-164-90-334-014	Other Prof/Contact serv- LLMD	76	201	1,800	2,000
101-11-164-90-334-015	Other Prof/Contact serv- Parks	985	2,821	6,000	2,000
101-11-164-90-334-016	Other Prof/Contact serv- Streets	1,137	3,261	6,000	2,000
101-11-164-90-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	5,555	13,677	5,000	2,500
101-11-164-90-430-005	Repair & maint/ Sr Center	3,693	4,832	5,000	5,000
101-11-164-90-430-006	Repair & maint/Engineering	1,779	797	2,000	1,000
101-11-164-90-430-009	Repair & maint/Bldg Maint	260	1,812	2,000	1,000
101-11-164-90-430-010	Repair & maint/Code Enf	20,905	833	1,000	1,000
101-11-164-90-430-011	Repair & maint/Develop Serv	-	19	1,000	1,000
101-11-164-90-430-012	Repair & maint/Fleet	286	231	1,000	1,000
101-11-164-90-430-013	Repair & maint/Gen Gov't	1,243	686	2,500	2,000
101-11-164-90-430-014	Repair & maint/LLMD	190	260	500	500



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Fleet Maintenance Division (Continued)



Fleet Maintenance Division Detailed Expenditure Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Fleet Maintenance Division - Continued					
101-11-164-90-430-015	Repair & maint/Parks	\$ 5,012	\$ 443	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
101-11-164-90-430-016	Repair & maint/Streets	11,211	5,596	5,000	5,000
101-11-164-90-442-000	Rental of equipment and vehicles	96	-	77,086	77,086
101-11-164-90-530-000	Communications	2,134	1,450	\$ 2,400	2,000
101-11-164-90-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	41	-	-	-
101-11-164-90-610-000	General supplies	31,924	3,912	16,500	8,500
101-11-164-90-610-005	General supplies/Senior Center	2,623	459	4,500	4,500
101-11-164-90-610-006	General supplies/Engineering	345	1,458	3,500	3,500
101-11-164-90-610-009	General supplies/Bldg Maint	1,055	2,558	2,000	2,000
101-11-164-90-610-010	General supplies/Code Enf	3,021	2,545	3,000	3,000
101-11-164-90-610-011	General supplies/Develop Services	325	-	500	500
101-11-164-90-610-012	General supplies/Fleet	659	635	2,000	2,000
101-11-164-90-610-013	General supplies/Gen Gov't	1,133	404	1,500	500
101-11-164-90-610-014	General supplies/LLMD	703	668	500	500
101-11-164-90-610-015	General supplies/Parks	7,303	3,099	14,000	8,500
101-11-164-90-610-016	General supplies/Streets	4,812	7,292	14,000	8,500
101-11-164-90-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	2,955	-	-	-
101-11-164-90-620-000	Energy charges - fuel costs	1,554	2,513	-	-
101-11-164-90-620-005	Utilities/Senior Center	6,309	6,279	5,500	5,500
101-11-164-90-620-006	Utilities/Engineering	3,630	3,249	5,500	5,500
101-11-164-90-620-009	Utilities/Bldg Maint	4,101	4,371	5,000	5,000
101-11-164-90-620-010	Utilities/Code Enf	9,693	7,989	10,000	10,000
101-11-164-90-620-011	Utilities/Develop Services	386	1,126	2,500	2,500
101-11-164-90-620-012	Utilities/Fleet	5,481	2,213	12,000	12,000
101-11-164-90-620-013	Utilities/Gen Gov't	2,633	1,039	3,000	3,000
101-11-164-90-620-014	Utilities/LLMD	3,491	3,769	3,000	3,000
101-11-164-90-620-015	Utilities/Parks	21,728	19,557	22,000	22,000
101-11-164-90-620-016	Utilities/Streets	22,452	20,351	22,000	22,000
101-11-164-90-741-000	Machinery and equipment	105,357	10,293	33,278	-
101-11-164-90-742-000	Vehicles	-	-	28,511	-
TOTAL FLEET MAINTENANCE DIVISION		\$ 540,201	\$ 378,774	\$ 596,135	\$ 509,296



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Fleet Maintenance Division (Continued)



Goals and Objectives

The Fleet maintenance Division established the following goals and objectives for the new fiscal year:

- Maintain annual per mile costs for entire fleet to reflect maintenance costs.
- Coordinate with all departments to update and maintain the vehicle and equipment replacement and surplus process.
- Continue to work on grant options to fund a CNG Fueling Station at the Coachella Corporate Yard.



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Building Maintenance Division



The building maintenance division is responsible for all in-house repair, renovation, and maintenance of city owned buildings and other approved facilities. In order to accomplish its responsibilities in maintaining city owned structures, this department may employ specialized electricians, heating and air conditioning technicians, carpenters, maintenance mechanics, laborers, locksmiths, and other service personnel on an as needed basis.

Building Maintenance Division Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Building Maintenance Division					
101-11-165-90-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 97,701	\$ 140,565	\$ 169,154	\$ 172,771
101-11-165-90-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	13,356	19,314	26,558	26,866
101-11-165-90-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	17,012	21,247	15,000	15,000
101-11-165-90-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	10,206	19,348	20,000	20,000
101-11-165-90-132-000	Other salary payments	-	-	2,646	2,646
101-11-165-90-210-000	Group insurance	11,185	17,349	38,189	35,095
101-11-165-90-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	1,845	2,623	3,026	3,081
101-11-165-90-230-000	PERS contributions	24,674	29,811	51,662	28,100
101-11-165-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	2,240	-	-	-
101-11-165-90-334-000	Other professional/contract services	17,481	52,216	10,000	18,000
101-11-165-90-334-001	Contract Services/City Hall	16,633	22,661	14,000	18,500
101-11-165-90-334-002	Contract Services/Comm Center	2,490	2,728	5,000	5,000
101-11-165-90-334-003	Contract Services/Finance	3,444	9,588	4,000	4,000
101-11-165-90-334-004	Contract Services/Corp Yard	12,952	19,282	15,000	15,000
101-11-165-90-334-005	Contract Services/Senior Center	8,591	4,826	12,000	12,000
101-11-165-90-334-006	Contract Services/Engineering	-	-	-	-
101-11-165-90-334-007	Contract Services/Fire Station	-	-	5,000	5,000
101-11-165-90-334-008	Contract Services/Other City Prop	10,178	10,157	5,000	5,000
101-11-165-90-334-010	Contract Services/Permit Center	25,442	25,365	10,000	25,000
101-11-165-90-334-011	Contract Services/Library	55,437	4,693	12,000	22,000
101-11-165-90-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	1,371	315	-	-
101-11-165-90-430-001	Repair & Maint/City Hall	10,460	16,445	15,000	40,000
101-11-165-90-430-002	Repair & Maint/Comm Center	9,333	6,206	12,452	50,000
101-11-165-90-430-003	Repair & Maint/Finance	817	2,433	1,500	1,500
101-11-165-90-430-004	Repair & Maint/Corp Yard	39,157	35,507	74,483	73,000
101-11-165-90-430-005	Repair & Maint/Senior Center	5,687	2,956	7,000	7,000
101-11-165-90-430-006	Repair & Maint/Engineering	1,349	-	1,000	1,000
101-11-165-90-430-007	Repair & Maint/Fire Station	6,622	2,490	4,500	4,500
101-11-165-90-430-008	Repair & Maint/Other City Prop	15,286	4,177	5,000	1,500



Fund Overview

General Fund (101)

Building Maintenance Division (Continued)

Building Maintenance Division Detailed Expenditure Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Building Maintenance Division - Continued					
101-11-165-90-430-009	Repair & Maint/Boxing Club	\$ 378	\$ -	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
101-11-165-90-430-010	Repairs & Maint/Civic Center	13,253	16,479	57,771	12,000
101-11-165-90-430-011	Repairs & Maint/Coachella Library	4,078	5,385	5,000	30,000
101-11-165-90-442-000	Rental of equipment and vehicles	2,842	1,566	3,000	3,000
101-11-165-90-530-000	Communications	3,996	4,056	5,200	5,200
101-11-165-90-610-000	General supplies	18,208	18,245	15,000	15,000
101-11-165-90-610-001	Supplies/City Hall	14,772	23,853	6,000	6,000
101-11-165-90-610-002	Supplies/Comm Center	2,667	1,374	5,000	5,000
101-11-165-90-610-003	Supplies/Finance	165	429	-	-
101-11-165-90-610-004	Supplies/Corp Yard	6,135	5,611	10,000	10,000
101-11-165-90-610-005	Supplies/Senior Center	6,675	8,610	11,000	11,000
101-11-165-90-610-006	Supplies/Engineering	542	33	-	-
101-11-165-90-610-007	Supplies/Fire Station	126	1,365	-	-
101-11-165-90-610-008	Supplies/Other City Prop	5,906	1,005	-	-
101-11-165-90-610-010	Supplies/Permit Center	3,846	9,755	10,000	10,000
101-11-165-90-610-011	Supplies/Library	19,588	6,376	8,000	8,000
101-11-165-90-611-000	Minor equipment and furniture	-	-	2,500	2,500
101-11-165-90-620-001	Utilities/City Hall	22,819	20,791	20,000	20,000
101-11-165-90-620-002	Utilities/Comm Center	6,535	6,019	8,000	8,000
101-11-165-90-620-003	Utilities/Finance	6,764	4,016	4,500	4,500
101-11-165-90-620-004	Utilities/Corp Yard	12,367	10,832	14,000	14,000
101-11-165-90-620-005	Utilities/Senior Center	14,082	11,598	12,000	12,000
101-11-165-90-620-007	Utilities/Fire Station	10,051	10,496	9,000	9,000
101-11-165-90-620-008	Utilities/Other City Prop	14,161	11,290	10,000	10,000
101-11-165-90-620-010	Utilities/Permit Center	10,227	21,538	20,000	20,000
101-11-165-90-620-011	Utilities/Library	25,470	25,470	23,000	23,000
TOTAL BUILDING MAINT. DIVISION		\$ 646,603	\$ 698,493	\$ 806,141	\$ 857,759
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES		\$ 23,476,245	\$ 24,124,644	\$ 25,988,438	\$ 26,804,488

Goals and Objectives

The Building Maintenance Division established the following goals and objectives for the new fiscal year:

- Maintain annual per mile costs for entire fleet to reflect maintenance costs.
- Coordinate with all departments to update and maintain the vehicle and equipment replacement and surplus process.
- Continue to work on grant options to fund a CNG Fueling Station at the Coachella Corporate Yard.



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds

The special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of revenue sources that are legally or otherwise restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

The City of Coachella utilizes special revenue funds for the following purposes:

- To account for funds the City receives from other agencies via public law or other enactment
- To account for grant funds received from other entities such as federal, state and county grant programs
- To account for revenue received through special assessments such as the landscape and lighting districts
- To account for revenue either transferred or provided to special districts such as the Coachella Fire Protection District

This section includes those special revenue funds received from other agencies via public law or other enactment, and those special revenue funds included in the landscape and lighting districts. Grant funds, transfers and other special districts are included in separate sections of this document.





Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (108)

Road Maintenance-Dillon Road



Detailed Revenue Budget

108-12-311-30-332-000	Road Maintenance - Dillon Rd.	\$ 11,077	\$ 34,125	\$ -	\$ 60,000
Total Road Repair & Maintenance - Dillon Road		\$ 11,077	\$ 34,125	\$ -	\$ 60,000

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Road Maintenance - Dillon Road				
108-12-281-10-910-182	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,500	\$ -
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,500	\$ -



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (109)

Road Maintenance & Rehabilitaton (SB 1)



After years of advocating for a solution to the state's transportation crisis, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed SB 1 (Beall, 2017), also known as the [Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017](#), increasing transportation funding and instituting much-needed reforms. SB 1 provides the first significant, stable, and on-going increase in state transportation funding in more than two decades.

Detailed Revenue Budget

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-21 Initial Budget
Road Maintenance & Rehabilitaton (SB 1)				
109-12-311-30-332 SB1 Road, Maint & Rehab Account	\$ 261,758	\$ 874,361	\$ 807,000	\$ 875,424
Total Road Maintenance & Rehabilitaton (SB 1)	\$ 261,758	\$ 874,361	\$ 807,000	\$ 875,424

Detailed Expenditure Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation (SB 1)				
109-12-229-10-910-182 Transfer out to Fund 182 (ST-77)	\$ 230,353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
109-12-257-10-910-182 Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-105)	-	-	-	647,560
109-12-277-10-910-182 Transfers out to fund 182 (ST-115)	-	-	740,000	-
109-12-278-10-901-182 Transfers out to fund 182 (ST-116)	200,000	-	-	-
109-12-281-10-910-182 Transfers out to fund 182 (ST-119)	-	-	1,138,000	-
109-12-282-10-910-182 Transfers out to fund 182 (ST-120)	-	-	500,000	-
109-12-283-10-910-182 Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-121)	-	296,377	-	-
109-12-291-10-910-182 Transfer out to Fund 182 (ST-129)	-	-	386,396	386,396
109-12-293-10-910-182 Transfer out to Fund 182 (ST-131)	-	-	-	277,000
Total Road Repair & Maintenance Fund	\$ 430,353	\$ 296,377	2,764,396	\$ 1,310,956

This bill would create the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria, consistent with a specified asset management plan, to ensure efficient use of certain funds available for the program. The bill would provide for the deposit of various funds for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to a \$0.12 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill with an inflation adjustment, as provided, 50% of a \$0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel excise tax, with an inflation adjustment, as provided, a portion of a new transportation improvement fee imposed under the Vehicle License Fee Law with a varying fee between \$25 and \$175 based on vehicle value and with an inflation adjustment, as provided, and a new \$100 annual vehicle registration fee applicable only to zero-emission vehicles model year 2020 and later, with an inflation adjustment, as provided. The bill would provide that the fuel excise tax increases take effect on November 1, 2017, the transportation improvement fee takes effect on January 1, 2018, and the zero-emission vehicle registration fee takes effect on July 1,



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (111)

State Gas Tax



This fund is used to account for the City's share of the tax imposed on vehicle fuel under the provision of the Street and Highway Code of the State of California. The funds are restricted to the acquisition, construction, improvement and maintenance of public streets.

Detailed Revenue Budget

111-12-311-30-331-000	State Gas Tax Revenue	\$ 885,665	\$ 1,007,169	\$ 1,163,200	\$ 1,100,000
Total State Gas Tax		\$ 885,665	\$ 1,007,169	\$ 1,163,200	\$ 1,100,000

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
State Gas Tax					
111-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional services	\$ 15	\$ 70	\$ -	\$ -
111-12-311-10-910-118	Transfers-out—street bond fund	-	-	358,183	359,400
111-12-311-10-910-101	Transfers-out - street expenditures	1,133,056	761,477	805,017	740,000
111-12-214-10-910-182	Transfers-out to Fund 182	33,575	-	-	
111-14-234-10-910-195	Transfer Out To Fund 195	-	340,333	-	
Total State Gas Tax Fund		\$ 1,166,646	\$ 1,101,880	\$ 1,163,200	\$ 1,099,400



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (112)

Air Quality Improvement



The City of Coachella receives AB 2766 funds to implement programs that reduce air pollution from motor vehicles. A Motor vehicle registration fee surcharge of \$6 per vehicle is collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles and subvended to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) for disbursement. The program provides a funding source for cities and counties to meet requirements of federal and state Clean Air Acts, and for implementation of motor vehicle measures in the AQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The legislation creating this revenue source provides for oversight of the use of these monies by local governments. Air districts that receive AB2766 monies report annually to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) on the use and results of the programs funded by the fees. Cities and counties under AQMD's jurisdiction provide annual program and financial information to the AQMD. This information is compiled by the AQMD and forwarded as an annual report to CARB.

Detailed Revenue Budget

112-12-311-30-331-000	AQMD AB2766 Revenues	\$ 59,191	\$ 43,926	\$ 58,000	\$ 57,000
112-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	660	921	-	691
112-12-110-90-101-000	Other Revenues	6,898	-	-	-
112-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	536	-	-
Total Air Quality Improvement		\$ 66,750	\$ 45,383	\$ 58,000	\$ 57,691

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Air Quality Improvement				
112-12-311-10-334-000 Professional/contract services	\$ 44,393	\$ 43,824	\$ 44,393	\$ 44,393
Total Air Quality Improvement	\$ 44,393	\$ 43,824	\$ 44,393	\$ 44,393



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (117)

Local Transportation - Measure A



This fund is set aside for the collection of the one-half cent sales tax increase approved by the Riverside County voters. The funds received are restricted for use in acquisition, construction and improvement of the City's streets.

Detailed Revenue Budget

117-12-311-30-338-000	RCTC-Measure "A"	\$ 599,831	\$ 683,776	\$ 531,000	\$ 570,000
117-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	48,599	27,737	-	20,803
Total Local Transportation - Measure A		\$ 648,429	\$ 711,512	\$ 531,000	\$ 590,803

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Local Transportation Fund-Measure A				
117-12-131-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	\$ -	\$ 2,007	\$ -
117-12-241-10-737-000	ST-89 Jefferson/I-10 Interchange Reimbursement A	-	2,861	-
117-12-248-10-910-182	Transfers-out—Fund 182 ST-96	(107)	-	-
117-12-249-10-910-182	Transfers-out—Fund 182 ST-97	(137)	-	-
117-12-252-10-910-182	Transfers-out to 182 (ST-100)	-	633,682	-
117-12-257-10-910-182	Transfers-out to 182 (ST-105)	-	-	561,815
117-12-229-10-910-182	Transfers-out to 182 (ST-77)	1,300,498	-	-
117-12-278-10-901-182	Transfers-out to 182 (ST-116)	-	705,239	256,000
117-12-281-10-901-182	Transfers-out to 182 (ST-119)	-	-	702,288
117-12-291-10-901-182	Transfers-out to 182 (ST-129)	-	-	119,000
117-12-295-10-901-182	Transfers-out to 182 (ST-131)	-	-	-
Total Local Transportation Fund-Measure A		\$ 1,300,254	\$ 1,343,789	\$ 1,077,288
				\$ 872,604



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (120)

Development Impact Fees - Park Land



In 1975 California Government Code Section 66477 (Quimby Act) was passed authorizing cities and counties to pass ordinances requiring that developers set aside land, donate conservation easements or pay fees for park improvements. The goal of the Quimby Act was to require developers to help mitigate the impacts of development on local communities. In 1982 the act was substantially amended to further define acceptable uses of or restrictions on Quimby funds, provided acreage/population standards and required agencies to show a reasonable relationship between the public need for the park or recreational land and the development project which the fee is imposed.

The fee is \$1,377.00 per residential unit and \$1,134.68 per multi family unit. This fee structure was approved by the Coachella City Council on February 24, 2010.

Detailed Revenue Budget

120-12-420-50-375-000	Park Land Fees	\$ 49,572	\$ 130,815	\$ 1,613,072	\$ 1,613,072
120-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	(3,026)	-	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Park Land		\$ 46,546	\$ 130,815	\$ 1,613,072	\$ 1,613,072

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee -Park Land					
120-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional/Contract services	\$ 2,287	\$ 1,613	\$ -	\$ -
Total Dev Impact Fee -Park Land		\$ 2,287	\$ 1,613	\$ -	\$ -



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (121)

Development Impact Fees - Library



Impact fees paid to the City by developers for their agreement to subsidize certain improvements or other mitigation measures that result from development projects are set aside in this fund. The use of the money in this fund must be connected to the impact item for which the funds were paid by the developer. This fund was established to collect fee in relation to the expansion and/or construct of a new City Library as needed by an increasing population.

The fee is \$577.88 per residential unit and \$485.42 per multi family unit. This fee structure was approved the Coachella City Council on September 12, 2012.

Detailed Revenue Budget

121-12-420-53-372-000	Library Fee	\$ 20,804	\$ 54,899	\$ 174,982	\$ 174,982
121-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	30,353	23,102	-	-
121-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	11,370	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Library		\$ 51,157	\$ 89,371	\$ 174,982	\$ 174,982

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee -Library					
121-12-311-10-334-000	Transfers-out	\$ 2,287	\$ 918	\$ -	\$ -
121-12-466-10-910-182	Transfers-out—Fund 182	957,699	-	-	-
121-12-311-10-852-000	Interest Expense	14,958	36,212	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Library		\$ 974,944	\$ 37,131	\$ -	\$ -



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (122)

Development Impact Fees - Bridge and Grade Separation



Impact fees paid to the City by developers for their agreement to subsidize certain improvements or other mitigation measures that result from development projects are set aside in this fund. The use of the money in this fund must be connected to the impact item for which the funds were paid by the developer. This fund was established to account for fees paid for the development of additional bridge and grade separation as necessary due to an increasing population.

These fees are collected for improvements to add/modify lane and circulation capacity. The fee is \$652.00 per residential unit, \$652.00 per 1,000 square feet for office and commercial uses, \$834.00 per 1,000 square feet for restaurant, gaming, and gasoline uses and \$1,632.00 for open space/vehicle sales. This fee structure was approved by the Coachella City Council on March 11, 2006.

As of the 2012 impact fee update, this fund will be closed upon use of all the remaining cash balance.

Detailed Revenue Budget

122-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 14,102	\$ 2,080	\$ -	\$ -
122-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	1,001	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Bridge & Grade Separation		\$ 14,102	\$ 3,081	\$ -	\$ -

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee -Bridge & Grade Separation					
122-12-204-10-910-182	Transfers-out—Fund 182	\$ (6,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
122-12-218-10-910-182	Transfer out to Fund 182 (ST-69)	18,777	-	-	-
122-12-233-10-910-182	Transfer out to Fund 182 (ST-81)	51,581	-	-	-
122-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	965	26	-	-
122-12-250-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-98)	301,467	-	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Bridge & Grade Separation		\$ 366,789	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ -



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (123)

Development Impact Fees - Bus Shelter

The purpose of this fee is the construction or installation of bus shelter improvements to add or improve shelters in accordance with the Regional Transit Plan and specifically impacted by Development Projects

Detailed Revenue Budget

123-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 7,380	\$ 5,639	\$ -	\$ -
123-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	2,713	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Bus Shelter		\$ 7,380	\$ 8,352	\$ -	\$ -

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee -Bus Shelter					
123-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	\$ 965	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ -
123-12-475-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (F-29)	-	-	237,705	237,705
Total Dev Impact Fee -Bus Shelter		\$ 965	\$ 26	\$ 237,705	\$ 237,705



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (124)

Development Impact Fees - Traffic Safety



Impact fees paid to the City by developers for their agreement to subsidize certain improvements or other mitigation measures that result from development projects are set aside in this fund. The use of the money in this fund must be connected to the impact item for which the funds were paid by the developer. This fund was established to account for fees paid for additional traffic safety items such as traffic signals as a result of increase development.

These fees are collected for improvements to add/modify traffic control and maintain service levels. The fee is \$297.00 per residential unit and per 1,000 square feet of office use, \$371.00 per 1,000 square feet of retail, restaurant, gaming, and gasoline use, and \$742.00 per acre of open use/vehicle sales. This fee structure was approved by the Coachella City Council on March 11, 2006. As of the 2010 impact fee update this fund will be closed upon use of all the remaining cash balance.

Detailed Revenue Budget

124-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 109	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ -
124-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	36	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Traffic Safety		\$ 109	\$ 110	\$ -	\$ -

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee -Traffic Safety					
124-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional/Contract services	\$ 965	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ -
Total Dev Impact Fee -Traffic Safety		\$ 965	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ -



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (126)

Development Impact Fees - Park Improvements



Impact fees paid to the City by developers for their agreement to subsidize certain improvements or other mitigation measures that result from development projects are set aside in this fund. The use of the money in this fund must be connected to the impact item for which the funds were paid by the developer.

This fund was established to account for fees paid in connection with park improvement as a result of increased demand due to new development. This money is restricted to capital improvements only and cannot be used to purchase park land. In addition, these monies should not be confused with the Quimby fees defined in another section. The fee is \$7,857.35 per residential unit and \$6,578.17 per multi family unit. This fee structure was approved the Coachella City Council on September 12, 2012.

Detailed Revenue Budget

126-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 10,973	\$ 12,628	\$ -	\$ -
126-12-420-50-375-000	Park Improvement Fee	233,793	616,033	759,092	759,092
126-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	8,968	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Park Improvement		\$ 244,766	\$ 637,630	\$ 759,092	\$ 759,092

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee -Park Improvement					
126-12-311-10-334-000	Professional/contract services	\$ 27,287	\$ 6,046	\$ 127,500	\$ -
126-12-311-10-852-000	Interest Expense	43,054	-	-	-
126-12-504-10-910-182	Transfers-out—To Fund 182 P-18	(98)	-	-	-
126-12-511-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (P-25)	321,055	-	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Park Improvement		\$ 391,298	\$ 6,046	\$ 127,500	\$ -



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (127)

Development Impact Fees - Street and Transportation

Impact fees paid to the City by developers for their agreement to subsidize certain improvements or other mitigation measures that result from development projects are set aside in this fund. The use of the money in this fund must be connected to the impact item for which the funds were paid by the developer. This fund was established to account for fees to construct or install improvements for new or modified traffic signals, street rehabilitation and construction, construction or installation of bridge and grade circulation improvements, and bus shelter improvements, that mitigate impacts of specific development projects. The fee is \$2,685.98 per residential unit, \$1,390.95 per multi-family unit, and \$3,693.22, \$4,364.73, \$2,997.74 per 1,000 square feet of commercial space, office space, and industrial space respectively. This fee structure was approved the Coachella City Council on September 12, 2012.



Detailed Revenue Budget

127-12-420-50-376-000	Street Construction and Rehab Fee	\$ 111,240	\$ 508,374	\$ -	\$ 1,100,000
127-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	43,706	5,380	-	-
127-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	4,867	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Streets & Transp.		\$ 154,946	\$ 518,621	\$ -	\$ 1,100,000

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------------

Dev Impact Fee -Streets / Transp.

127-12-477-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (F-31)	\$ -	\$ 233,778	\$ -	\$ -
127-12-311-10-741-000	Capital projects	-	-	70,000	-
127-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional/Contract services	2,287	2,750	156,250	-
127-12-293-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-131)	-	-	-	156,250
127-12-287-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-123)	-	-	458,827	-
127-12-286-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-124)	-	137,000	-	-
127-12-284-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-122)	-	136,742	-	-
127-12-272-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-110)	4,711	23,336	-	-
127-12-259-10-910-182	Transfer out to Fund 127 (ST-107)	15	-	-	-
127-12-258-10-910-182	Transfers-out to fund 182 (ST-106)	231,925	(57,195)	-	-
127-12-252-10-910-101	Transfer our fund 101 (ST-100)	46,944	-	-	-
127-12-250-10-910-182	Transfers-out to Fund 182 (ST-98)	-	201,652	80,000	110,000
127-12-245-10-910-182	Transfers-out—Fund 182 ST-93	18,040	55,034	245,226	121,765
127-12-238-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-86)	21,401	-	-	-
127-12-236-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-84)	14,640	15,679	-	-
127-12-233-10-910-182	New Interchange @ Ave 50 & 86S EXPY (ST-89)	-	6,878	219,000	-
127-12-230-10-910-182	Transfers-out to fund 182 (ST-78)	184,548	668,034	-	-
127-12-229-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-77)	577,459	-	-	-
127-12-222-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 - ST-66	140,546	-	-	-
127-12-218-10-910-182	Transfers-out to fund 182 (ST-69)	-	14,873	607,168	1,038,199
127-11-266-10-910-101	Transfer out to fund 101 (ST-70)	202,691	-	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Streets / Transp.		1,445,209	\$ 1,438,561	\$ 1,836,471	\$ 1,426,214



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (128)

Development Impact Fees - Police Facilities



Impact fees paid to the City by developers for their agreement to subsidize certain improvements or other mitigation measures that result from development projects are set aside in this fund. The use of the money in this fund must be connected to the impact item for which the funds were paid by the developer. During the 2010-2011 fiscal year fees were adjusted to better correspond with current costs. This fund was established to account for fees paid to offset the expansion / building of police and fire safety facilities necessitated by new development.

These fees are collected for expansion of current facilities and to provide new facilities and equipment for fire. The fee is \$306.52 per residential unit, \$257.48 per Multi Family unit, and \$23.22, \$30.57, \$12.10, \$6.05, and 40.59 per 1,000 square feet of commercial space, office space, industrial space, warehouse space, and open shed space respectively. This fee structure was approved the Coachella City Council on September 12, 2012.

Detailed Revenue Budget

128-12-420-52-371-000	Police Facilities Capital Improvements Fee	\$ 11,126	\$ 30,613	\$ 93,706	\$ 93,706
128-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	16,666	13,242	1,200	900
128-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	6,512	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -Police Facilities		\$ 27,793	\$ 50,367	\$ 94,906	\$ 94,606

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee -Police Facilities				
128-12-311-10-334-000 Professional/contract services	\$ 2,287	\$ 683	\$ -	\$ -
Total Dev Impact Fee -Police Facilities	\$ 2,287	\$ 683	\$ -	\$ -



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (129)

Dev Impact Fee -General Gov't



The purpose of the fee is to ensure that new development funds its fair share of general government facilities. General government facilities in the City of Coachella primarily include public works facilities and the City Hall.

The fee is \$2,357.61 per residential unit, \$1,980.39 per multi family unit, and \$178.57, \$235.13, \$93.04, 46.52, and \$4.55 per 1,000 square feet of commercial space, office space, industrial space, warehouse space, and open shade space respectively. This fee structure was approved the Coachella City Council on September 12, 2012.

Detailed Revenue Budget

129-12-420-53-371-000	General Government Facilities Fee	\$ 85,577	\$ 239,305	\$ 720,730	\$ 720,730
129-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	(100)	2,195	-	-
129-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	1,693	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -General Gov't		\$ 85,477	\$ 243,193	\$ 720,730	\$ 720,730

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee -General Gov't					
129-12-115-10-851-016	Principal Pmts - Permit Center	\$ 63,490	\$ 66,077	\$ 124,000	\$ 71,570
129-12-115-10-852-015	Interest Payments - Permit Center	42,814	115,678	124,000	34,945
129-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional/Contract services	2,287	2,465	-	-
129-12-311-10-852-000	Interest Expense	58,921	-	-	-
129-12-474-10-910-182	DACE and Corporate F-28	1,927,385	219,385	-	-
129-12-477-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (F-31)	1,122,172	1,336,290	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee -General Gov't		\$ 3,217,069	\$ 1,739,894	\$ 248,000	\$ 106,515



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (130)

Dev Impact Fee - Fire Facilities



The purpose of the fee is to ensure that new development funds its fair share of fire protection facilities.

The fee is \$1,750.03 per residential unit, \$1,470.02 per multi family unit, and \$381.04, \$501.80, \$198.57, \$99.28, and \$9.72 per 1,000 square feet of commercial space, office space, industrial space, warehouse space, and open shed space respectively. This fee structure was approved the Coachella City Council on September 12, 2012.

Detailed Revenue Budget

130-12-420-53-371-000	Fire Facilities Capital Improvement Fee	\$ -	\$ 184,782	\$ 544,518	\$ 544,518
130-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	29,439	24,320	4,000	3,000
130-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	12,563	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee - Fire Facilities		\$ 29,439	\$ 221,666	\$ 548,518	\$ 547,518

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee - Fire Facilities					
130-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional/Contract services	\$ 2,287	\$ 1,937	\$ -	\$ -
130-12-460-10-910-182	Transfers out to fund 182 (F-7)	-	49,300	232,600	75,000
Total Dev Impact Fee - Fire Facilities		\$ 2,287	\$ 51,237	\$ 232,600	\$ 75,000



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (131)

Dev Impact Fee - Public Arts



The City has a responsibility for expanding public experience with art, cultural and artistic resources, including Art Work and the performing arts, enhance the quality of life for individuals living in, working in, and visiting the City balanced development of cultural and artistic resources preserves and improves the quality of the urban environment and increases real property values as development and revitalization of the real property within the City continue, the opportunity for creation of cultural and artistic resources is diminished. As this development and revitalization continue as a result of market forces, urbanization of the community results. As these opportunities are diminished and this urbanization occurs, the need to develop alternative sources for cultural and artistic outlets to improve the environment, image and character of the community is increased development of cultural and artistic assets should be financed by those whose development and revitalization diminishes the availability of the community's resources for those opportunities and contributes to community urbanization establishment of this Art in Public Places Program ("APPP") will promote the general welfare through balancing the community's physical growth with revitalization and its cultural and artistic resources there is a need to create a Public Arts Commission to administer and oversee the Art in Public Places Program.

Detailed Revenue Budget

131-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 4,027	\$ 3,015	\$ 500	\$ 375
131-12-420-53-377-000	DIF Public Art	25,655	85,514	153,006	
131-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	1,787	-	
Total Dev Impact Fee - Public Arts		\$ 29,682	\$ 90,317	\$ 153,506	\$ 375

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Dev Impact Fee - Public Arts					
131-12-311-10-334-000	Other professional/Contract services	\$ 2,548	\$ 959	\$ -	\$ -
131-12-311-10-801-000	Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	8,255	-	-
131-12-311-10-745-000	Public Arts	25,000	-	-	-
131-12-511-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (P-25)	50,000	-	-	-
Total Dev Impact Fee - Public Arts		\$ 77,548	\$ 9,214	\$ -	\$ -





Grants

Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (152)

Detailed Revenue Budget

152-12-343-30-334-233	Grants Sec 125 (ST-81)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 222,027	\$ -
152-12-343-30-337-218	CVAG (ST-69)	-	-	63,294	-
152-12-343-30-337-233	Grants CVAG (ST-81)	-	-	225,220	-
152-12-343-30-337-245	CVAG (ST-93)	-	-	3,160,000	-
152-12-343-30-337-250	CVAG Ave 50 Extension-La E (ST-68)	-	-	575,273	-
152-12-343-30-337-445	Developer Deposit (S-15)	-	-	24,700	-
152-12-344-10-337-271	CVAG (ST-109)	-	-	-	1,931,767
152-12-344-30-334-233	Grants Sec 125 (ST-81)	-	-	-	100,000
152-12-344-30-337-218	CVAG (ST-69)	-	-	-	2,245,513
152-12-344-30-337-233	Grants CVAG (ST-81)	-	-	-	100,000
152-12-344-30-337-245	CVAG (ST-93)	-	-	-	2,820,046
152-12-344-30-337-250	Grants CVAG (ST-98)	-	-	-	156,712
152-12-345-30-331-001	Grants - Cannabis Social Equity	-	-	500,000	-
152-12-345-30-331-004	Local Early Action Planning (LEAP)	-	-	53,310	-
152-12-345-30-331-285	Urban Green & Connectivity (ST-123)	-	-	2,870,237	-
152-12-345-30-331-292	HCD - AHSC	-	5,450	694,026	3,796,500
152-12-343-30-337-293	CVAG (ST-131)	-	-	-	1,299,750
152-12-218-10-330-000	CVAG (ST-69)	10,059	50,525	-	-
152-12-222-30-331-000	Safe Routes to School, Federal Cycle 3	456,100	40,000	-	-
152-12-224-30-331-000	CVAG Avenue 50/I-10 Interchange (ST67)	646,218	25,188	-	-
152-12-224-31-331-000	Developer (ST-67)	322,483	-	-	-
152-12-230-10-330-000	Grants Sec 125 (ST-78)	229,609	1,490,028	-	-
152-12-230-10-331-000	Grants CVAG (ST -78)	-	770,145	-	-
152-12-230-10-332-000	City of Indio (ST-78)	213,231	-	-	-
152-12-233-10-330-000	Grants Sec 125 (ST-81)	-	70,229	-	-
152-12-236-30-331-000	CMAQ Class 2 Bike Lanes (ST-84)	16,625	443,375	-	-
152-12-238-30-331-000	ATP (ST-86)	1,294,114	65,702	-	-
152-12-245-30-331-000	CVAG (ST-93)	197,150	8,420	-	-
152-12-250-30-331-000	CVAG Ave 50 Extension-La E (ST-68)	116,372	15,206	-	-
152-12-250-31-331-000	Developer Ave 50 Extension-La E (ST-98)	517,107	-	-	-
152-12-258-11-330-000	Acc Name	-	75,000	-	-
152-12-259-30-331-000	CVAG (ST-107)	-	70,098	-	-
152-12-271-30-331-000	CVAG (ST-109)	-	607,159	-	-
152-12-311-32-331-000	Accelerator for America	-	50,000	-	-
152-12-330-40-341-000	ingebrand-Pohlrad-Mural Arts Grant	-	10,000	-	-
152-12-330-40-342-000	2020 Census Funding	-	10,222	-	-
152-12-330-70-337-000	CVAG Avenue 50/I-10 Interchange (ST-67)	8,874	-	-	-
152-12-362-15-331-000	Hwy Bridge Pgrm-HBP BR-NBIL 536 (ST-69)	38,755	-	-	-
152-12-362-16-331-000	HBP Grant (ST-81)	196,588	-	-	-
152-12-362-17-331-000	CVAG (ST-81)	106,222	154,734	-	-
152-12-367-17-331-000	Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control	-	20,194	-	-
152-12-367-30-331-000	SB 621 - F/Y 05-06	-	5,095	-	-
152-12-368-10-331-000	State Grant-Beverage Recycling Grant	23,091	11,657	-	-
152-12-432-30-178-000	Prop 1 DAC Involvement Grant (W-32)	81,599	-	-	-
152-12-435-30-178-000	Prop 84 DWR-Shady (W-35)	-	18,259	-	-
152-12-437-30-178-000	Prop 1 DAC Involvement Grant (W-37)	58,461	-	-	-
152-12-444-30-361-000	Prop 1 DAC Involvement Grant (S-14)	68,869	-	-	-
152-12-466-10-331-000	Riverside County Library (F20)	370,286	-	-	-
152-12-503-30-331-000	CVWD (SD-03)	50,094	50,094	-	-
152-12-503-31-331-000	CVMC (SD-03)	(50,094)	14,565	-	-
152-12-602-10-330-000	Grants Prop 1B CVMC (SD-3)	-	15,322	-	-
Total Grants		\$ 4,971,813	\$ 4,096,667	\$ 8,388,087	12,450,288

From 152 Expenditures

-

12,450,288



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (152)

Grants

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Grants					
152-13-160-76-800-000	Subrecipient - COVID Relief	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 380,000	\$ -
152-12-445-36-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 (S-15) Developer	-	-	24,700	-
152-12-391-35-368-000	California Recycling Grant	11,616	-	11,897	-
152-12-345-10-910-004	Go Biz	-	-	53,310	-
152-12-293-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-131) CVAG	-	-	937,500	1,299,750
152-12-292-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-130)	-	5,450	875,964	3,796,500
152-12-285-10-910-182	Transfers Out to Fund 182 (ST-123) Urban Green	-	192,073	2,870,237	-
152-12-271-10-910-182	Transfers Out to Fund 182 (ST-109) CVAG	95,513	546,355	-	1,931,767
152-12-250-12-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-98) CVAG	37,776	76,719	575,273	156,712
152-12-245-10-910-182	Transfers Out-to 182 CVAG (ST-93)	36,121	165,102	3,160,000	2,820,046
152-12-233-35-910-182	Transfers out to fund 182-ST-81 CVAG	154,734	20,635	225,220	100,000
152-12-233-10-910-182	Transfers Out-to 182 ST-81 Sec 125	118,585	15,814	222,027	100,000
152-12-218-11-910-182	Transfer out to Fund 182 (ST-69) CVAG	35,680	44,633	63,294	2,245,513
152-12-201-35-910-101	Transfer to fund 101	-	-	69,597	-
152-12-160-78-800-000	Cannabis Equity - Grant Award	-	-	500,000	-
152-12-160-75-800-000	Grant Award - COVID Relief	-	-	202,612	-
152-12-222-10-910-182	Transfers Out to 182 (ST-66) SRTSL	301,338	-	-	-
152-12-224-10-910-182	Transfers out - Ave 50/I-10 (ST67)	284,802	0	-	-
152-12-224-11-910-182	Transfers Out to Fund 182 (ST-67) Developer	322,483	-	-	-
152-12-224-12-910-182	Transfers Out to Fund 182 (ST-67) RCTC	-	-	-	-
152-12-230-10-910-182	Transfers Out-to 182 ST-78	536,196	1,343,853	-	-
152-12-230-11-910-182	Transfers Out to Fund 182 (ST-78) CVAG	770,145	-	-	-
152-12-230-12-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-78) Indio	213,231	-	-	-
152-12-236-10-910-182	Transfers Out-to 182 ST-84 CMAQ	294,794	165,206	-	-
152-12-238-10-910-182	Transfers out to 182 (ST-86)	477,052	-	-	-
152-12-250-11-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-98) CVAG	517,107	-	-	-
152-12-252-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (ST-100)	-	107,000	-	-
152-12-258-10-910-182	Transfers Out to Fund 182 (ST-106) School Dist.	-	75,000	-	-
152-12-311-10-334-032	Accelerator for America	-	22,200	-	-
152-12-311-10-334-342	2020 Census Grant	-	18,550	-	-
152-12-432-12-910-178	Transfer out to fund 178 (W-.32)	81,599	-	-	-
152-12-437-12-910-178	Transfer out to fund 178 (W-.37)	58,461	-	-	-
152-12-444-12-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 (S-14)	68,869	-	-	-
152-12-466-10-910-182	Transfer out to fund 182 (F-20)	370,286	-	-	-
152-12-503-10-910-361	Transfers Out to Fund 361 (SD-03) Prop 1B	50,094	-	-	-
152-12-503-11-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 SD-03 (CVMC)	5,095	-	-	-
152-12-602-10-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 (SD-3)	15,322	-	-	-
Total Grant		\$ 4,856,898	\$ 2,798,591	\$ 10,171,631	\$ 12,450,288



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (210)

CDBG—Community Development Block Grant

Detailed Revenue Budget

210-12-345-30-339-507	CDBG (P-21)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363,223	\$ 260,000
210-12-272-30-330-000	CDBG Grant-Sidewalk ARABY (ST-110)	-	152,000	-	-
210-12-322-30-388-000	CDBG Code Enforcement	403,241	267,594	-	-
Total CDBG - Community Development Block Grant		\$ 403,241	\$ 419,594	\$ 363,223	\$ 260,000

Detailed Expenditure Budget

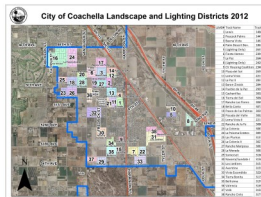
		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
CDBG - Community Development Block Grant					
210-12-272-10-910-182	Transfers out--to Fund 182 (ST-110)	\$ -	\$ 152,000	\$ -	\$ -
210-12-279-10-910-182	Transfers out to Fund 182 (ST-117)	-	172,850	-	-
210-12-321-10-734-121	Grant Forgiveness	1,779	-	-	-
210-12-321-10-910-101	Transfer out to Fund 101	86,715	87,838	-	-
210-12-387-10-110-000	Code/CDBG Regular Pay	80,653	59,101	-	-
210-12-387-10-117-000	Code/CDBG-Stand-by time/Overtime	1,108	629	-	-
210-12-387-10-210-000	Code/CDBG-Group Insurance	25,896	17,926	-	-
210-12-387-10-220-000	Code/CDBG Payroll Tax Deductions	1,182	871	-	-
210-12-387-10-230-000	Code/CDBG PERS	9,044	6,475	-	-
210-12-507-10-910-182	Transfer out to Fund 182 (P-21)	-	-	363,223	260,000
Total CDBG - Community Development Block Grant		\$ 206,377	\$ 497,690	\$ 363,223	\$ 260,000



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38



A Landscape Maintenance District (LMD) is created to pay for the costs of on-going maintenance of public landscaping that provides special benefits to parcels in given areas of the City. The district provides services solely for the benefit of those parcels located within each district. Formation of LMD is governed by the Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972, Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code.

Detailed Revenue Budget

District 1				
160-12-211-01-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (883)	\$ (605)	\$ -
160-12-211-01-363-000	Special Assessments	14,029	13,590	13,919
160-12-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	20,215	-
160-12-211-00-361-000	Interest income	-	234	-
Total District 1		\$ 13,146	\$ 33,434	\$ 13,919
District 2				
160-12-211-02-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (481)	\$ (286)	\$ -
160-12-211-02-363-000	Special Assessments	8,217	7,500	7,769
Total District 2		\$ 7,736	\$ 7,214	\$ 7,769
District 3				
160-12-211-03-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (1,471)	\$ (1,081)	\$ -
160-12-211-03-363-000	Special Assessments	17,315	16,886	17,267
Total District 3		\$ 15,845	\$ 15,805	\$ 17,267
District 4				
160-12-211-04-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 150	\$ 174	\$ -
160-12-211-04-363-000	Special Assessments	6,326	6,090	6,232
Total District 4		\$ 6,476	\$ 6,264	\$ 6,232
District 6				
160-12-211-06-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (7,164)	\$ (5,117)	\$ -
160-12-211-06-363-000	Special Assessments	37,392	36,320	36,642
Total District 6		\$ 30,228	\$ 31,203	\$ 36,642
District 7				
160-12-211-07-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (3,267)	\$ (2,196)	\$ -
160-12-211-07-363-000	Special Assessments	25,305	24,235	24,617
Total District 7		\$ 22,038	\$ 22,039	\$ 24,617

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Revenue Budget (Continued)

160-12-211-08-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (529)	\$ (409)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-08-363-000	Special Assessments	3,536	3,397	3,486	3,486
Total District 8		\$ 3,007	\$ 2,989	\$ 3,486	\$ 3,486
District 9					
160-12-211-09-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (1,405)	\$ (1,048)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-09-363-000	Special Assessments	5,734	5,645	5,645	5,645
Total District 9		\$ 4,329	\$ 4,598	\$ 5,645	\$ 5,645
District 10					
160-12-211-10-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (1,913)	\$ (1,412)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-10-363-000	Special Assessments	6,221	6,099	6,140	6,140
Total District 10		\$ 4,308	\$ 4,686	\$ 6,140	\$ 6,140
District 11					
160-12-211-11-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 596	\$ 555	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-11-363-000	Special Assessments	9,112	8,688	8,900	8,900
Total District 11		\$ 9,707	\$ 9,243	\$ 8,900	\$ 8,900
District 12					
160-12-211-12-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 1,466	\$ 1,252	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-12-363-000	Special Assessments	11,550	11,400	11,400	13,300
Total District 12		\$ 13,016	\$ 12,652	\$ 11,400	\$ 13,300
District 13					
160-12-211-13-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (299)	\$ 339	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-13-363-000	Special Assessments	53,294	54,095	56,065	57,748
Total District 13		\$ 52,995	\$ 54,433	\$ 56,065	\$ 57,748
District 14					
160-12-211-14-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (409)	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-14-363-000	Special Assessments	29,085	29,639	30,535	31,451
Total District 14		\$ 28,677	\$ 29,638	\$ 30,535	\$ 31,451
District 15					
160-12-211-15-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 144	\$ 382	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-15-363-000	Special Assessments	24,894	24,894	24,960	25,920
Total District 15		\$ 25,037	\$ 25,276	\$ 24,960	\$ 25,920

FY 2018-19
Actual

FY 2019-20
Actual

FY 2020-21
Estimated
Year End

FY 2020-22
Initial
Budget



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Revenue Budget (Continued)

160-12-211-16-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 15,742	\$ 17,664	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-16-363-000	Special Assessments	462,000	450,813	457,875	457,875
Total District 16		\$ 477,742	\$ 468,477	\$ 457,875	\$ 457,875
District 17					
160-12-211-17-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 4,200	\$ 3,530	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-17-363-000	Special Assessments	65,400	63,800	64,800	76,950
Total District 17		\$ 69,600	\$ 67,330	\$ 64,800	\$ 76,950
District 18					
160-12-211-18-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (6,104)	\$ (4,150)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-18-363-000	Special Assessments	91,959	94,178	97,311	100,231
Total District 18		\$ 85,855	\$ 90,027	\$ 97,311	\$ 100,231
District 19					
160-12-211-19-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,202	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-19-363-000	Special Assessments	39,589	39,259	39,690	43,261
Total District 19		\$ 40,774	\$ 40,461	\$ 39,690	\$ 43,261
District 20					
160-12-211-20-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 3,442	\$ 2,923	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-20-363-000	Special Assessments	40,500	40,500	42,120	44,550
Total District 20		\$ 43,942	\$ 43,423	\$ 42,120	\$ 44,550
District 21					
160-12-211-21-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (1,955)	\$ (1,436)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-21-363-000	Special Assessments	9,414	9,228	9,786	10,080
Total District 21		\$ 7,459	\$ 7,792	\$ 9,786	\$ 10,080
District 22					
160-12-211-22-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 5,698	\$ 4,739	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-22-363-000	Special Assessments	47,600	35,250	35,400	41,300
Total District 22		\$ 53,298	\$ 39,989	\$ 35,400	\$ 41,300
District 23					
160-12-211-23-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (7,962)	\$ (6,045)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-23-363-000	Special Assessments	62,805	63,024	66,107	68,089
Total District 23		\$ 54,843	\$ 56,980	\$ 66,107	\$ 68,089

FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Revenue Budget (Continued)

160-12-211-24-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (8,184)	\$ (7,279)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-24-363-000	Special Assessments	190,863	194,949	201,197	207,236
Total District 24		\$ 182,679	\$ 187,669	\$ 201,197	\$ 207,236
District 25					
160-12-211-25-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 3,912	\$ 3,361	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-25-363-000	Special Assessments	41,713	41,713	41,760	45,675
Total District 25		\$ 45,625	\$ 45,074	\$ 41,760	\$ 45,675
District 27					
160-12-211-27-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (4,339)	\$ (4,843)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-27-363-000	Special Assessments	47,528	53,496	53,760	58,800
Total District 27		\$ 43,189	\$ 48,653	\$ 53,760	\$ 58,800
District 28					
160-12-211-28-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (1,294)	\$ (902)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-28-363-000	Special Assessments	73,594	77,280	82,080	89,775
Total District 28		\$ 72,300	\$ 76,378	\$ 82,080	\$ 89,775
District 29					
160-12-211-29-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 6,062	\$ 5,103	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-29-363-000	Special Assessments	51,680	45,450	45,600	49,400
Total District 29		\$ 57,742	\$ 50,553	\$ 45,600	\$ 49,400
District 30					
160-12-211-30-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 9,351	\$ 7,392	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-30-363-000	Special Assessments	48,300	31,910	32,000	40,000
Total District 30		\$ 57,651	\$ 39,302	\$ 32,000	\$ 40,000

FY 2018-19
ActualFY 2019-20
ActualFY 2020-21
Estimated
Year EndFY 2020-22
Initial
Budget



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Revenue Budget (Continued)

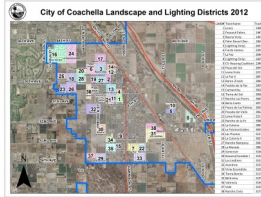
160-12-211-31-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 13,349	\$ 10,005	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-31-363-000	Special Assessments	56,743	56,529	66,250	86,125
Total District 31		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,250	\$ 86,125
District 32					
160-12-211-32-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 4,206	\$ 4,202	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-32-363-000	Special Assessments	105,769	103,461	112,500	112,500
Total District 32		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,500	\$ 112,500
District 33					
160-12-211-33-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 16,587	\$ 14,387	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-33-363-000	Special Assessments	162,291	162,291	162,291	169,200
Total District 33		\$ 178,878	\$ 176,678	\$ 162,291	\$ 169,200
District 34					
160-12-211-34-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (8,248)	\$ (6,431)	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-34-363-000	Special Assessments	39,470	43,700	48,300	54,625
Total District 34		\$ 31,222	\$ 37,269	\$ 48,300	\$ 54,625
District 35					
160-12-211-35-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 1,442	\$ 920	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-35-363-000	Special Assessments	25,235	25,235	25,725	28,175
Total District 35		\$ 26,677	\$ 26,155	\$ 25,725	\$ 28,175
District 36					
160-12-211-36-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 4,528	\$ 3,646	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-36-363-000	Special Assessments	34,522	32,939	34,560	39,960
Total District 36		\$ 39,051	\$ 36,584	\$ 34,560	\$ 39,960
District 38					
160-12-211-38-361-000	Interest Income	\$ 1,002	\$ 1,361	\$ -	\$ -
160-12-211-38-363-000	Special Assessments	75,000	75,000	75,000	82,500
Total District 38		\$ 76,002	\$ 76,361	\$ 75,000	\$ 82,500
Total Landscaping & Lighting Districts		\$ 1,881,073	\$ 1,874,630	\$ 2,047,689	\$ 2,165,343
			174,197		



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38



The Landscape and Lighting Districts were created to provide landscape and City light service to the districts that are considered benefit zones. These zones allow for the collection of levies on property that receives a direct benefit from the landscape and lighting provided.

Detailed Expense Budget:

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Landscape and Lighting Districts					
General Allocation Items					
160-00-195-00-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 115,334	\$ 119,482	\$ 121,507	\$ 101,663
160-00-195-00-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	7,876	7,895	10,435	8,832
160-00-195-00-117-000	Standby time/Overtime	5,448	3,404	-	-
160-00-195-00-132-000	Other salary payments	520	525	520	520
160-00-195-00-210-000	Group insurance	25,090	24,150	29,882	26,656
160-00-195-00-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	1,878	1,914	1,865	1,567
160-00-195-00-230-000	PERS contributions	15,786	38,327	47,425	19,198
160-00-195-00-334-000	Other Professional/contract Services	10,299	7,013	-	-
160-00-195-00-530-000	Communications	1,816	1,687	2,500	2,500
160-00-195-00-580-000	Meetings, conf. & travel	-	200	500	500
160-00-195-00-610-000	General supplies	1,218	381	1,500	1,500
160-00-195-00-918-101	Transfer Out-Gen Gov't Admin Fees	225,948	213,109	314,195	320,000
160-00-195-00-919-101	Transfer Out-Pub Works Admin Fees	42,365	21,183	-	-
160-11-195-00-930-000	Allocation to Districts	(453,577)	(412,424)	(530,329)	(482,839)
Total General Allocation Items		\$ -	\$ 26,846	\$ -	\$ 97



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 1					
160-12-195-01-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 146	\$ 136	\$ 185	\$ 185
160-12-195-01-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	3,379	2,068	1,176	3,394
160-12-195-01-334-000	Professional/contract services	3,228	2,342	3,620	10,266
160-12-195-01-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	2,441	536	400	400
160-12-195-01-620-000	Energy charges	2,584	2,482	3,620	3,620
Total District 1		\$ 11,778	\$ 7,563	\$ 9,001	\$ 17,865
District 2					
160-12-195-02-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 147	\$ 137	\$ 186	\$ 186
160-12-195-02-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	1,389	977	498	2,200
160-12-195-02-334-000	Professional/contract services	193	193	336	6,402
160-12-195-02-620-000	Energy charges	2,547	2,222	2,790	2,790
Total District 2		\$ 4,277	\$ 3,529	\$ 3,810	\$ 11,578
District 3					
160-12-195-03-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 169	\$ 155	\$ 207	\$ 207
160-12-195-03-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	4,626	3,555	1,324	2,118
160-12-195-03-334-000	Professional/contract services	3,981	4,557	4,200	4,424
160-12-195-03-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	3,384	260	200	200
160-12-195-03-620-000	Energy charges	3,684	4,229	4,200	4,200
Total District 3		\$ 15,844	\$ 12,754	\$ 10,131	\$ 11,149
District 4					
160-12-195-04-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 120	\$ 114	\$ 159	\$ 159
160-12-195-04-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	1,132	995	495	1,152
160-12-195-04-334-000	Professional/contract services	1,548	1,548	1,731	3,352
160-12-195-04-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	38	191	200	200
160-12-195-04-620-000	Energy charges	987	1,031	1,200	1,200
Total District 4		\$ 3,825	\$ 3,880	\$ 3,785	\$ 6,063



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 6					
160-12-195-06-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 165	\$ 151	\$ 203	\$ 203
160-12-195-06-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	3,977	3,167	1,490	3,267
160-12-195-06-334-000	Professional/contract services	4,860	4,825	5,008	9,028
160-12-195-06-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	550	-	-	-
160-12-195-06-620-000	Energy charges	3,741	3,822	4,700	4,700
Total District 6		\$ 13,293	\$ 11,965	\$ 11,401	\$ 17,198
District 7					
160-12-195-07-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 160	\$ 148	\$ 199	\$ 199
160-12-195-07-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	2,129	2,386	1,174	2,520
160-12-195-07-334-000	Professional/contract services	1,675	2,017	2,953	5,884
160-12-195-07-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	832	200	200
160-12-195-07-620-000	Energy charges	3,024	3,089	4,460	4,460
Total District 7		\$ 6,989	\$ 8,472	\$ 8,986	\$ 13,263
District 8					
160-12-195-08-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 151	\$ 139	\$ 189	\$ 189
160-12-195-08-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	1,041	921	50	115
160-12-195-08-334-000	Professional/contract services	-	-	143	300
160-12-195-08-620-000	Energy charges	2,161	2,214	-	-
Total District 8		\$ 3,353	\$ 3,275	\$ 382	\$ 604
District 9					
160-12-195-09-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 105	\$ 102	\$ 144	\$ 144
160-12-195-09-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	933	757	426	1,966
160-12-195-09-334-000	Professional/contract services	995	960	1,143	6,688
160-12-195-09-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	-	200	200
160-12-195-09-620-000	Energy charges	1,050	1,062	1,350	1,350
Total District 9		\$ 3,083	\$ 2,881	\$ 3,263	\$ 10,348



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 10					
160-12-195-10-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 123	\$ 117	\$ 162	\$ 162
160-12-195-10-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	530	469	255	587
160-12-195-10-334-000	Professional/contract services	192	192	335	1,140
160-12-195-10-620-000	Energy charges	888	909	1,200	1,200
Total District 10		\$ 1,733	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,952	\$ 3,089
District 11					
160-12-195-11-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 136	\$ 128	\$ 175	\$ 175
160-12-195-11-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	1,616	1,800	1,033	1,850
160-12-195-11-334-000	Professional/contract services	2,052	1,641	2,874	3,894
160-12-195-11-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	2,138	2,000	2,000
160-12-195-11-620-000	Energy charges	1,657	1,814	1,820	1,820
Total District 11		\$ 5,461	\$ 7,521	\$ 7,902	\$ 9,739
District 12					
160-12-195-12-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 124	\$ 118	\$ 163	\$ 163
160-12-195-12-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	2,469	1,401	1,651	3,054
160-12-195-12-334-000	Professional/contract services	2,477	1,996	3,965	6,002
160-12-195-12-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	1,701	5,086	5,000	5,000
160-12-195-12-620-000	Energy charges	1,866	1,645	1,855	1,855
Total District 12		\$ 8,637	\$ 10,246	\$ 12,634	\$ 16,074
District 13					
160-12-195-13-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 163	\$ 150	\$ 202	\$ 202
160-12-195-13-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	6,764	5,891	2,504	7,695
160-12-195-13-334-000	Professional/contract services	7,279	6,754	10,223	24,578
160-12-195-13-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	5,180	1,886	200	2,000
160-12-195-13-620-000	Energy charges	5,349	4,628	6,030	6,030
Total District 13		\$ 24,735	\$ 19,309	\$ 19,159	\$ 40,505



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 14					
160-12-195-14-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 130	\$ 123	\$ 169	\$ 169
160-12-195-14-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	4,147	4,819	1,597	3,520
160-12-195-14-334-000	Professional/contract services	4,176	4,498	4,643	7,224
160-12-195-14-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	273	2,991	200	2,000
160-12-195-14-620-000	Energy charges	4,945	5,057	5,615	5,615
Total District 14		\$ 13,671	\$ 17,488	\$ 12,224	\$ 18,528
District 15					
160-12-195-15-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 112	\$ 108	\$ 151	\$ 151
160-12-195-15-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	3,979	3,374	76,958	3,889
160-12-195-15-334-000	Professional/contract services	3,643	4,015	3,815	7,056
160-12-195-15-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	168	962	600	2,000
160-12-195-15-431-000	Vandalism	292	-	-	-
160-12-195-15-620-000	Energy charges	4,768	4,785	7,375	7,375
160-12-195-15-750-000	Capital Project(s) BUDGET USE ONLY	-	-	500,000	-
Total District 15		\$ 12,961	\$ 13,244	\$ 588,899	\$ 20,471
District 16					
160-12-195-16-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 329	\$ 285	\$ 364	\$ 364
160-12-195-16-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	64,668	55,497	32,934	76,389
160-12-195-16-334-000	Professional/contract services	95,161	103,697	136,724	143,330
160-12-195-16-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	10,994	19,562	30,000	130,000
160-12-195-16-431-000	Vandalism	251	-	-	-
160-12-195-16-620-000	Energy charges	45,072	40,353	52,000	52,000
Total District 16		\$ 216,476	\$ 219,395	\$ 252,022	\$ 402,083
District 17					
160-12-195-17-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 161	\$ 148	\$ 199	\$ 199
160-12-195-17-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	15,886	14,318	23,698	25,161
160-12-195-17-334-000	Professional/contract services	20,854	19,901	46,168	49,896
160-12-195-17-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	3,151	2,006	6,000	40,000
160-12-195-17-431-000	Vandalism	-	-	-	-
160-12-195-17-620-000	Energy charges	13,066	12,882	17,180	17,180
160-12-195-17-750-000	Capital Project(s) BUDGET USE ONLY	-	-	95,000	-
Total District 17		\$ 53,118	\$ 49,255	\$ 188,245	\$ 132,436



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 18					
160-12-195-18-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 165	\$ 151	\$ 203	\$ 203
160-12-195-18-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	16,659	17,675	7,261	11,619
160-12-195-18-334-000	Professional/contract services	22,578	28,572	39,974	33,036
160-12-195-18-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	899	2,216	2,000	5,000
160-12-195-18-620-000	Energy charges	14,857	13,069	11,300	11,300
Total District 18		\$ 55,158	\$ 61,684	\$ 60,738	\$ 61,158
District 19					
160-12-195-19-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 145	\$ 135	\$ 184	\$ 184
160-12-195-19-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	8,107	7,207	3,791	11,227
160-12-195-19-334-000	Professional/contract services	12,443	12,862	14,833	23,478
160-12-195-19-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	1,108	6,454	6,000	20,000
160-12-195-19-620-000	Energy charges	6,040	6,048	4,205	4,205
Total District 19		\$ 27,843	\$ 32,706	\$ 29,013	\$ 59,094
District 20					
160-12-195-20-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 126	\$ 120	\$ 165	\$ 165
160-12-195-20-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	9,680	8,512	6,916	14,026
160-12-195-20-334-000	Professional/contract services	14,583	15,156	37,039	29,238
160-12-195-20-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	492	3,228	3,000	20,000
160-12-195-20-620-000	Energy charges	7,165	7,694	10,400	10,400
Total District 20		\$ 32,046	\$ 34,709	\$ 57,520	\$ 73,829
District 21					
160-12-195-21-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 121	\$ 116	\$ 160	\$ 160
160-12-195-21-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	1,586	996	4,650	14,672
160-12-195-21-334-000	Professional/contract services	987	584	1,433	11,130
160-12-195-21-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	894	179	200	10,000
160-12-195-21-620-000	Energy charges	1,830	1,858	2,030	2,030
Total District 21		\$ 5,419	\$ 3,733	\$ 8,473	\$ 37,992



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 22					
160-12-195-22-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 142	\$ 132	\$ 181	\$ 181
160-12-195-22-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	10,410	8,628	7,096	17,292
160-12-195-22-334-000	Professional/contract services	13,809	15,788	46,123	29,844
160-12-195-22-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	1,689	822	6,000	35,000
160-12-195-22-620-000	Energy charges	7,763	7,461	8,700	8,700
Total District 22		\$ 33,813	\$ 32,831	\$ 68,100	\$ 91,017
District 23					
160-12-195-23-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 142	\$ 133	\$ 181	\$ 181
160-12-195-23-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	16,517	16,536	5,216	7,735
160-12-195-23-334-000	Professional/contract services	21,750	20,376	23,818	19,799
160-12-195-23-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	394	10,519	500	500
160-12-195-23-620-000	Energy charges	15,215	15,718	12,500	12,500
Total District 23		\$ 54,019	\$ 63,282	\$ 42,215	\$ 40,715
District 24					
160-12-195-24-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 216	\$ 193	\$ 253	\$ 253
160-12-195-24-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	71,561	58,735	22,755	48,433
160-12-195-24-334-000	Professional/contract services	116,851	116,587	128,819	163,244
160-12-195-24-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	9,350	13,323	3,500	15,000
160-12-195-24-431-000	Vandalism	153	-	-	-
160-12-195-24-620-000	Energy charges	40,280	33,137	28,000	28,000
Total District 24		\$ 238,412	\$ 221,975	\$ 183,327	\$ 254,930
District 25					
160-12-195-25-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 129	\$ 122	\$ 167	\$ 167
160-12-195-25-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	8,879	8,126	6,834	12,895
160-12-195-25-334-000	Professional/contract services	12,915	15,412	40,123	28,514
160-12-195-25-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	410	783	6,000	20,000
160-12-195-25-620-000	Energy charges	7,197	5,755	6,300	6,300
Total District 25		\$ 29,529	\$ 30,197	\$ 59,424	\$ 67,876



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 27				
160-12-195-27-311-000 County Administrative Charges	\$ 139	\$ 130	\$ 178	\$ 178
160-12-195-27-312-000 District Administrative Allocation	33,564	30,582	4,616	6,669
160-12-195-27-334-000 Professional/contract services	77,365	81,212	30,740	21,854
160-12-195-27-430-000 Repair and maintenance services	1,216	2,462	3,000	3,000
160-12-195-27-620-000 Energy charges	3,836	2,863	3,400	3,400
Total District 27	\$ 116,120	\$ 117,250	\$ 41,934	\$ 35,101
District 28				
160-12-195-28-311-000 County Administrative Charges	\$ 165	\$ 151	\$ 203	\$ 203
160-12-195-28-312-000 District Administrative Allocation	20,103	17,412	7,189	10,538
160-12-195-28-334-000 Professional/contract services	29,894	26,574	37,161	28,428
160-12-195-28-430-000 Repair and maintenance services	4,336	2,667	2,000	2,000
160-12-195-28-620-000 Energy charges	13,906	15,452	14,300	14,300
Total District 28	\$ 68,404	\$ 62,256	\$ 60,853	\$ 55,469
District 29				
160-12-195-29-311-000 County Administrative Charges	\$ 157	\$ 144	\$ 195	\$ 195
160-12-195-29-312-000 District Administrative Allocation	8,985	11,234	31,287	19,984
160-12-195-29-334-000 Professional/contract services	11,197	18,418	53,431	47,308
160-12-195-29-430-000 Repair and maintenance services	488	5,918	6,000	30,000
160-12-195-29-620-000 Energy charges	9,415	7,056	7,700	7,700
160-12-195-29-750-000 Capital Project(s) BUDGET USE ONLY	-	-	150,000	-
Total District 29	\$ 30,241	\$ 42,771	\$ 248,613	\$ 105,187



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 30					
160-12-195-30-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 160	\$ 147	\$ 198	\$ 198
160-12-195-30-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	11,399	9,997	45,568	21,477
160-12-195-30-334-000	Professional/contract services	16,259	18,199	41,008	40,270
160-12-195-30-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	598	1,493	6,000	40,000
160-12-195-30-431-000	Vandalism	50	-	-	-
160-12-195-30-620-000	Energy charges	10,252	9,453	11,100	11,100
160-12-195-30-750-000	Capital Project(s) BUDGET USE ONLY	-	-	250,000	-
Total District 30		\$ 38,718	\$ 39,289	\$ 353,874	\$ 113,045
District 31					
160-12-195-31-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 205	\$ 184	\$ 242	\$ 242
160-12-195-31-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	17,390	24,671	67,889	23,678
160-12-195-31-334-000	Professional/contract services	33,189	42,536	67,458	46,410
160-12-195-31-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	590	7,356	6,000	45,000
160-12-195-31-431-000	Vandalism	583	-	-	-
160-12-195-31-620-000	Energy charges	8,701	9,132	9,300	9,300
160-12-195-31-750-000	Capital Project(s) BUDGET USE ONLY	-	-	380,000	-
Total District 31		\$ 60,657	\$ 83,879	\$ 530,889	\$ 124,630
District 32					
160-12-195-32-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 199	\$ 179	\$ 236	\$ 236
160-12-195-32-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	18,968	17,482	32,352	23,290
160-12-195-32-334-000	Professional/contract services	30,044	34,884	60,717	59,364
160-12-195-32-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	2,542	1,834	6,000	30,000
160-12-195-32-620-000	Energy charges	13,689	12,265	9,700	9,700
160-12-195-32-750-000	Capital Project(s) BUDGET USE ONLY	-	-	145,000	-
Total District 32		\$ 65,443	\$ 66,644	\$ 254,005	\$ 122,590
District 33					
160-12-195-33-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 212	\$ 190	\$ 249	\$ 249
160-12-195-33-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	37,288	34,270	91,316	65,584
160-12-195-33-334-000	Professional/contract services	63,250	74,565	111,103	54,874
160-12-195-33-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	1,388	3,054	30,000	200,000
160-12-195-33-431-000	Vandalism	92	-	-	-
160-12-195-33-620-000	Energy charges	21,500	21,833	24,500	24,500
160-12-195-33-750-000	Capital Project(s) BUDGET USE ONLY	-	-	450,000	-
Total District 33		\$ 123,731	\$ 133,912	\$ 707,168	\$ 345,207



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (160)

Landscape and Lighting Districts 1-38

Detailed Expense Budget (Continued)

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
District 34					
160-12-195-34-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 141	\$ 131	\$ 166	\$ 166
160-12-195-34-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	9,572	8,344	3,821	3,851
160-12-195-34-334-000	Professional/contract services	15,108	15,474	22,081	6,154
160-12-195-34-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	1,065	1,339	2,000	4,500
160-12-195-34-620-000	Energy charges	9,144	5,351	5,600	5,600
Total District 34		\$ 35,030	\$ 30,640	\$ 33,668	\$ 20,271
District 35					
160-12-195-35-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 112	\$ 108	\$ 152	\$ 152
160-12-195-35-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	10,229	9,145	5,347	6,441
160-12-195-35-334-000	Professional/contract services	17,935	18,687	33,068	17,208
160-12-195-35-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	771	310	3,000	5,000
160-12-195-35-620-000	Energy charges	6,170	4,924	5,100	5,100
Total District 35		\$ 35,217	\$ 33,174	\$ 46,667	\$ 33,901
District 36					
160-12-195-36-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 138	\$ 129	\$ 176	\$ 176
160-12-195-36-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	7,727	8,049	20,820	13,927
160-12-195-36-334-000	Professional/contract services	14,989	15,382	40,638	37,804
160-12-195-36-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	358	2,235	6,000	15,000
160-12-195-36-431-000	Vandalism	114	-	-	-
160-12-195-36-620-000	Energy charges	4,492	2,510	6,400	6,400
160-12-195-36-750-000	Capital Project(s) BUDGET USE ONLY	-	-	90,000	-
Total District 36		\$ 27,817	\$ 28,305	\$ 164,034	\$ 73,307
District 38					
160-12-195-38-311-000	County Administrative Charges	\$ 156	\$ 144	\$ 194	\$ 194
160-12-195-38-312-000	District Administrative Allocation	16,290	12,424	8,343	10,723
160-12-195-38-334-000	Professional/contract services	29,876	29,002	55,933	28,724
160-12-195-38-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	1,802	2,304	2,000	10,000
160-12-195-38-620-000	Energy charges	5,945	5,844	6,800	6,800
Total District 38		\$ 54,068	\$ 49,718	\$ 73,270	\$ 56,441
Total Landscaping & Lighting Districts		\$ 1,530,916	\$ 1,588,266	\$ 4,157,580	\$ 2,502,849



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (241)

Community Facility District - Fire Protection Services



On September 14, 2005 the Coachella City Council created a Community Facilities District to help fund public safety expenses incurred by new development. Services provided include the operation and maintenance of law enforcement, fire and paramedic services.



The annual cost include \$453.00 for fire protection services and \$738.00 for police services. Beginning with the 2015 fiscal, these charges will increase by the change in annual CPI.



Detailed Revenue Budget

241-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (2,835)	\$ (922)	\$ -	\$ -
241-12-363-50-319-000	Delinquent Taxes	4,780	3,969	3,000	3,000
241-12-363-50-363-000	Special Assessments	579,811	643,296	716,878	763,800
241-12-311-90-369-000	Other Revenue	-	210	-	-
Total Community Facility District-Fire		\$ 581,756	\$ 646,553	\$ 719,878	\$ 766,800

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Community Facility District-Fire					
241-12-110-10-311-000	Official administrative	4,052	5,396	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
241-12-110-10-910-101	Transfer out to fund 101	47,741	-	-	-
241-12-110-10-910-240	Operating transfers out to Fund 240	535,743	640,625	714,878	761,800
241-12-110-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	953	-	-	-
Total Community Facility District-Fire		\$ 588,489	\$ 646,021	\$ 719,878	\$ 766,800



Fund Overview

Special Revenue Funds (242)

Community Facility District - Police Protection Services



On September 14, 2005 the Coachella City Council created a Community Facilities District to help fund public safety expenses incurred by new development. Services provided include the operation and maintenance of law enforcement, fire and paramedic services.



The annual cost include \$405.00 for fire protection services and \$663.00 for police services.



Detailed Revenue Budget

242-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	\$ (4,865)	\$ (1,299)	\$ -	-
242-12-363-50-319-000	Delinquent Taxes	7,798	6,476	5,000	5,000
242-12-363-50-363-000	Special Assessments	946,007	1,049,588	1,169,645	1,246,200
Total Community Facility District-Police		\$ 948,941	\$ 1,054,765	\$ 1,174,645	\$ 1,251,200

Detailed Expenditure Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Community Facility District - Police					
242-12-110-10-311-000	Official administrative	\$ 4,230	\$ 5,533	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
242-12-110-10-910-101	Operating transfers out	954,142	988,912	1,169,645	1,246,200
242-12-110-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	1,555	-	-	-
Total Community Facility District - Police Services		\$ 959,927	\$ 994,445	\$ 1,174,645	\$ 1,251,200



Coachella Sanitary District

The Coachella Sanitary District was created to provide sanitation and sewage treatment services to the City of Coachella. The District is considered to be a component unit of the City and has been blended into the City's general purpose financial statements for reporting. At the same time, the District is a separate legal entity and must have its own budget and a resolution to adopt it.



The adopted budget for the Coachella Sanitary District is based on total revenues budgeted to cover the cost of operations and debt service plus related depreciation. FY 2021-22 revenues from charges for service are projected to be \$6.2 million. This amount does not include revenue from connection fees which are restricted for capital improvements and are projected to be \$1.4 million. The connections have dropped considerably since the peak due to the housing and mortgage crises. A rate increase was implemented in July 2008 as part of our commitment in securing USDA loans to expand the sewer treatment plant.

The Sanitary District has seen an increase in costs due to increased personnel, equipment replacement and growth in the District. Many of these new costs are required to comply with the more stringent requirements of the State Water Quality Standards Board.





Sanitary District

Sewer Connection Fees

Detailed Revenue Budget

Connection Fees					
360-21-211-40-342-000	Connection Fees	\$ 399,736	\$ 529,922	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000
360-21-211-70-361-000	Interest Income	216,641	143,949	40,000	30,000
360-21-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	55,483	-	-
Total Sewer Connection Fees		\$ 616,377	\$ 729,354	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 1,430,000

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expenditure Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Sanitary Connection Fees				
360-21-205-10-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 (SWRCB Loan)	\$ 1,505,256	\$ 1,505,256	\$ 1,505,256
360-21-439-10-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 (S-9)	-	50,000	-
360-21-454-10-910-000	Transfer out to fund 361(S-24)	-	1,530,000	2,000,000
360-21-448-10-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 (S-18)	-	98,705	106,900
360-21-449-10-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 (S-19)	-	252,900	297,900
360-21-450-10-910-361	Transfer out to fund 361 (S-20)	-	103,500	-
Total Transfers Out		\$ 1,505,256	\$ 3,540,361	\$ 3,910,056



Sanitary District

Detailed Revenue Budget

General Revenues					
361-21-110-10-301-000	Secured Property Tax	\$ 42,576	\$ 43,120	\$ 44,000	\$ 44,000
361-21-110-10-303-000	Supplemental Property Tax	6,982	6,791	7,000	7,000
361-21-110-10-304-000	Unsecured Property Tax	1,854	1,996	2,000	2,000
361-21-110-10-319-000	Delinquent Taxes, Interest & Penalties	338	186	-	-
361-21-211-30-333-000	Homeowners Prop Tax Relief	567	377	-	-
361-21-110-10-395-000	RPTTF (Low/Mod)	26,088	1,263	-	-
361-21-110-10-396-000	RPTTF Pass-Through	21,525	124,483	22,000	22,000
361-21-110-10-398-000	RPTTF Residual	83,855	-	85,000	85,000
Total Sanitary District - General Revenue		\$ 183,787	\$ 178,215	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000
Charges for Service					
361-21-211-40-344-000	Utility Service Revenue	\$ 5,866,814	\$ 5,969,661	\$ 6,050,000	\$ 6,050,000
Total Sanitary District - Charges for Service		\$ 7,467,141	\$ 5,969,661	\$ 6,050,000	\$ 6,050,000
Other Revenue					
361-21-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	\$ -	\$ 17,244	\$ -	\$ -
361-21-170-70-365-000	Interest Income - fiscal agent	-	397	-	-
361-21-211-70-361-000	Interest Income	(29,976)	30,270	-	22,702
361-21-211-90-369-000	Other Revenue	-	146,733	-	-
361-21-419-30-331-000	IRWM Implementation-Recycle Water Program	80,295	24,477	-	-
361-21-444-30-330-000	Prop 1 DAC Involvement Grant(S-14)	-	2,468	-	-
361-21-445-30-330-000	Prop 84 DWR-Shady Ln (S-15)	-	16,021	-	-
Total Sanitary District - Other Revenue		\$ 50,319	\$ 237,609	\$ -	\$ 22,702
Total Sanitary District - Charges for Service and Other Revenue		\$ 7,517,460	\$ 6,207,270	\$ 6,210,000	\$ 6,232,702
Total Revenues Before Transfers		\$ 8,133,837	\$ 6,936,624	\$ 7,650,000	\$ 7,662,702

FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------



Sanitary District

Detailed Revenue Budget

Transfers In					
361-21-205-90-360-000	Transfers In From Fund 360 (SWRCB Loan)	\$ 1,505,256	\$ 1,505,256	\$ 1,505,256	\$ 1,505,256
361-21-439-90-360-000	Transfers In From Fund 360 (S-09)	-	-	50,000	-
361-21-444-90-152-000	Transfers In From Fund 152 (S-14)	68,869	-	-	-
361-21-448-90-360-000	Transfers In From Fund 360 (S-18)	-	-	98,705	106,900
361-21-449-90-360-000	Transfers In From Fund 360 (S-19)	-	-	252,900	-
361-21-454-90-360-000	Transfers In From Fund 360 (S-24)	-	-	1,530,000	2,000,000
361-21-503-90-152-000	Transfers In From Fund 152 (SD-03)	65,416	-	-	-
361-21-503-91-152-000	Transfers In From Fund 152 CVMC (SD-03)	5,095	-	-	-
Total Sanitary District - Transfers In		\$ 1,644,636	\$ 1,505,256	\$ 3,436,861	\$ 3,612,156
Total Sanitary District		\$ 9,962,259	\$ 8,620,095	\$ 11,246,861	\$ 11,434,858
Expenditures		7,667,875	8,101,751	15,847,463	17,677,550
		2,294,384	518,344	(4,600,602)	(6,242,692)



Sanitary District

Detailed Expense Budget - Administration

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Sanitary District Administration					
361-21-115-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 541,319	\$ 539,644	\$ 660,881	\$ 680,479
361-21-115-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	36,599	40,039	70,429	73,646
361-21-115-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	2,310	3,735	4,050	4,050
361-21-115-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	56,216	46,586	-	-
361-21-115-10-132-000	Other salary payments	4,477	3,937	10,242	10,741
361-21-115-10-210-000	Group insurance	112,618	166,199	164,362	149,795
361-21-115-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	8,493	8,981	10,327	10,870
361-21-115-10-230-000	PERS contributions	127,193	232,273	173,663	96,619
361-21-115-10-240-000	Pension Expense	82,782	-	-	-
361-21-115-10-241-000	OPEB Expense	117,775	-	-	-
361-21-115-10-310-000	Official/administrative	77,173	88,273	80,000	80,000
361-21-115-10-311-000	County administrative charges	5,736	4,465	6,000	6,000
361-21-115-10-331-000	Audit services	281	569	6,000	6,000
361-21-115-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	36,626	51,197	60,000	60,000
361-21-115-10-334-001	Merchant Account Fees	3,850	-	-	-
361-21-115-10-335-000	Franchise Fee expense	145,000	102,340	150,000	150,000
361-21-115-10-336-000	In lieu taxes	99,996	99,996	99,996	99,996
361-21-115-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	-	2,292	-	-
361-21-115-10-442-000	Rental of Equipment & Vehicles	163	-	2,000	2,000
361-21-115-10-530-000	Communications	9,756	12,910	10,000	10,000
361-21-115-10-540-000	Advertising	170	2,128	10,000	10,000
361-21-115-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	5,323	4,045	10,000	10,000
361-21-115-10-610-000	General supplies	6,787	13,565	8,000	8,000
361-21-115-10-611-000	Minor Equipment	-	2,615	3,000	3,000
361-21-115-10-612-000	Minor Software	-	6,757	8,000	8,000
361-21-115-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	8,184	7,817	14,718	20,000
361-21-115-10-851-011	Principal pmt - 2011 USDA Loan	-	-	55,000	55,000
361-21-115-10-851-015	Principal payments 2015A	-	-	170,000	175,000
361-21-115-10-851-105	Principal pmt - 2005 B	-	-	89,572	93,305
361-21-115-10-851-205	Principal pmt - 2005 SWB	-	-	1,283,751	1,283,751
361-21-115-10-851-020	Principal pmt - 2020 POB Bonds	-	-	-	220,000
361-21-115-10-852-015	Interest payments 2015A	145,638	140,801	136,975	130,175
361-21-115-10-852-054	Int Exp - USDA Ave 54 Loan	61,527	60,162	59,864	59,864
361-21-115-10-852-105	Int Exp - 2005 B	171,991	168,477	165,802	162,030
361-21-115-10-852-205	Int Exp - 2005 State Water Board	271,528	243,151	221,505	221,505
361-21-115-10-852-020	Interest payments - 2020 POB Bonds	-	-	-	93,305
361-21-115-10-891-000	Depreciation expense	1,390,971	1,389,501	1,500,000	1,500,000
361-21-115-10-892-000	Amortization expense	-	-	22,623	22,623
360-21-311-10-344-000	Other professional/contract services	-	2,399	-	-
361-00-115-00-918-101	Transfer Out-Gen Gov't Admin Fees	570,968	779,701	945,811	981,026
Total Sanitary District Administration		\$ 4,104,451	\$ 4,229,650	\$ 6,212,571	\$ 6,496,780



Coachella Sanitary District

Detailed Expense Budget - Operations

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Sanitary District Operations					
361-21-120-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 656,176	\$ 719,576	\$ 745,769	\$ 785,304
361-21-120-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	79,781	53,402	85,916	89,636
361-21-120-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	64,133	57,872	30,125	30,125
361-21-120-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	1,469	-	-	-
361-21-120-10-132-000	Other salary payments	-	150	10,217	10,721
361-21-120-10-210-000	Group insurance	104,577	166,844	189,373	179,506
361-21-120-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	11,417	11,901	12,275	12,960
361-21-120-10-230-000	PERS contributions	176,929	322,906	241,074	129,041
361-21-120-10-334-000	Professional/contract services	101,278	75,383	205,000	310,000
361-21-120-10-334-001	Professional/contract services - lab	47,213	49,875	80,000	250,000
361-21-120-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	202,262	115,116	250,000	-
361-21-120-10-442-000	Rental of equipment and vehicles	20,671	24,022	22,280	100,000
361-21-120-10-530-000	Communications	-	-	2,000	2,000
361-21-120-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	-	-	-	2,000
361-21-120-10-610-000	General supplies	129,207	142,787	187,000	180,000
361-21-120-10-611-000	Minor Equip, Furniture, <5,000	-	-	-	-
361-21-120-10-612-000	Software	4,992	4,992	5,000	-
361-21-120-10-620-000	Energy charges	372,180	390,159	395,650	400,000
361-21-120-10-741-000	Machinery and equipment	-	-	33,278	190,000
361-21-120-10-742-000	Vehicles	-	-	9,000	-
361-21-120-10-801-000	Miscellaneous	9,596	-	-	-
Total Sanitary District Operations		\$ 1,981,881	\$ 2,134,986	\$ 2,503,957	\$ 2,671,293



Coachella Sanitary District

Detailed Expense Budget - Capital Projects

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Sanitary District - Capital Expenditures					
361-21-419-60-734-000	Recycled Water Program-FSP	\$ 76,288	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
361-21-439-60-737-000	S-9 CVHS Lift Station Replacement	-	-	250,000	250,000
361-21-444-60-737-000	S-14 Mesquite Septic to Sewer Conversion	-	-	15,000	43,842
361-21-445-60-734-000	S-15-Prof Serv-Shady Lane Septic to Sewer	-	-	37,490	
361-21-445-60-737-000	S-15 Shady Lane / Amezcua Septic to Sewer Conve	-	-	294,700	820,000
361-21-447-60-734-000	S-17 SCADA System -Professional Services	-	11,836	-	
361-21-447-60-737-000	S-17 SCADA System Improvements	-	-	85,579	
361-21-448-60-737-000	S-18 Capacity Imp. Tyler from Ave 53 to Ave 54	-	-	981,805	1,069,000
361-21-449-60-737-000	S-19 Capacity Imp. Ave 50 from Coronado to Harr	-	-	281,000	331,000
361-21-450-60-737-000	S-20 Capacity Imp. Airport 450ft West of Van Bu	-	-	115,000	
361-21-454-60-737-000	S-24 48th & Harrison Sewer Improvements	-	-	1,530,000	2,000,000
361-21-456-60-737-000	S-26 Industrial Waste Line & Sewer Intertie	-	-	-	85,579
361-21-503-60-734-000	SD-3 -Prop 1/Stormwater Professional Services	-	359,691	-	-
361-21-503-60-737-000	SD-3 Prop 1 Local Assistance for Storm water Imp	-	(139,668)	-	-
Total Capital Expenditures		\$ 76,288	\$ 231,859	\$ 3,590,574	\$ 4,599,421



Coachella Water Authority



The Coachella Water Authority is a joint powers agency (JPA) organized and existing under and by virtue of Articles 1 through 4 of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 commencing with 6500 of the California Government Code, as amended. The City and the Coachella Redevelopment Agency entered into a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement dated July 1, 2003 to establish the Authority. The Authority is governed by a Board of five members comprised of the same individuals who are members of the City Council of the City of Coachella. The Authority was created for the purpose, among other things, of providing financing related to any utility system or service through the lease, acquisition or construction of such capital improvements. Under the bond law, the Authority has the power to issue bonds to pay the costs of public capital improvements.

Prior to the establishment of the Authority, the City of Coachella treated the water utility as an enterprise fund that was self-sustaining and that generated its revenue from user charges. The water utility's operations have not changed with the creation of the Authority.

The service area of the Authority is the same as the City limits and the City's sphere of influence. As the City becomes more developed, the demand for water services grows proportionately. Accordingly, the growth of the water system should not require an increase in size of the service area unless annexations are undertaken. However, as expected, the linear footage of the system is expanding as the growth fills in the space within the City's service area.

On March 24, 2010 the Board of Directors approved a five-year rate structure. Water service charges were increased on May 1, 2010 and are scheduled to increase on January 1 for four year beginning in 2011.



Water Authority

Water Connection Fees

Detailed Revenue Budget

177-21-211-40-342-000	Connection Fees	\$ 202,541	\$ 421,060	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 850,000
177-21-211-70-361-000	Interest Income	211,359	165,322	40,000	30,000
177-21-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	81,511	-	-
Total Water - Connection Fees		\$ 413,901	\$ 667,893	\$ 1,240,000	\$ 880,000

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
--	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Detailed Expense Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Water Connection Fees				
177-21-311-10-334-000	Other professional/contract services	\$ -	\$ 2,287	\$ -
177-21-446-10-910-178	Transfer to fund 178 (W-46)	-	-	1,500,000
177-21-447-10-910-178	Transfer to fund 178 (W-47)	192,334	-	409,166
Total Water Authority		\$ 192,334	\$ 2,287	\$ 409,166



Water Authority

Detailed Revenue Budget

178-21-211-40-344-000	Utility Service Revenue	\$ 6,221,940	\$ 5,991,611	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 6,200,000
Total Water - Charge for Services		\$ 6,221,940	\$ 5,991,611	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 6,200,000
Other Charges, Interests, and Grants					
178-21-211-40-342-000	Other Charges	\$ 133,689	\$ 96,279	\$ 140,000	\$ 110,000
178-21-211-40-348-000	Connection Fees	19,670	22,474	20,000	20,000
178-21-211-90-369-000	Other Revenue	(140)	191	-	-
178-21-211-90-370-000	Ground Water Replenishment	433,729	437,331	540,000	450,000
178-21-211-91-369-000	Other Revenue	31,582	980	37,000	-
178-21-330-40-337-000	State Prop 84 Grant-Round 3	148,155	31,701	-	-
178-21-330-41-338-000	State Prop 84 Grant -Round 4	5,697	206	-	-
178-21-330-40-335-000	Prop 1 DAC Involvement	-	11,050	-	-
178-21-211-70-361-000	Interest Income	162,518	144,562	-	-
178-12-311-70-361-000	Interest Income	216	-	-	-
178-12-170-70-365-000	Interest Income - fiscal agent	-	300	-	-
178-21-170-70-364-000	Unrealized gain/loss on investment	-	74,056	-	-
178-21-330-40-336-000	Sate Prop 84 Grant	814	-	-	-
178-21-435-30-330-000	Prop 84 - Shady Lane (W-35)	-	-	-	-
178-21-437-30-330-000	Prop 1 DAC Involvement Grant(W-37)	-	22,267	-	1,100,000
178-21-330-41-339-000	Water - Conservation Rebate Program	-	-	55,000	100,000
Total Water - Other Charges, Interest, and Grants		\$ 935,932	\$ 841,397	\$ 792,000	\$ 1,780,000
Total Water Revenues Before Transfers		\$ 7,571,772	\$ 7,500,900	\$ 8,332,000	\$ 8,860,000
Transfers In					
178-21-432-90-152-000	Transfers In From Fund 152 (W-32)	\$ 81,599	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
178-21-437-90-152-000	Transfers In From Fund 152 (W-37)	58,461	-	-	-
178-21-447-90-177-000	Transfers In From Fund 177 (W-47)	192,334	-	-	409,166
178-21-446-40-177-000	Transfers In From Fund 177 (W-46)	-	-	-	1,500,000
178-21-330-40-XXX	Account Title	-	-	-	-
Total Water - Transfers In		\$ 332,393	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,909,166
Total Coachella Water Authority		\$ 8,318,066	\$ 8,168,793	\$ 9,572,000	\$ 11,649,166



Water Authority

Detailed Expense Budget - Administration

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Water Authority Administration					
178-21-115-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 575,579	\$ 635,402	\$ 695,501	\$ 716,118
178-21-115-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	38,007	43,129	73,301	76,600
178-21-115-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	11,024	12,654	4,050	4,050
178-21-115-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	52,558	14,403	-	-
178-21-115-10-132-000	Other salary payments	4,483	3,937	10,416	10,915
178-21-115-10-210-000	Group insurance	124,143	213,933	179,050	164,013
178-21-115-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	9,135	9,643	10,858	11,417
178-21-115-10-230-000	PERS contributions	136,138	257,350	187,175	103,349
178-21-115-10-240-000	Pension Expense	25,015	-	-	-
178-21-115-10-241-000	OPEB Expense	(6,254)	-	-	-
178-21-115-10-310-000	Official/administrative	41,646	51,220	30,000	30,000
178-21-115-10-331-000	Audit services	338	569	18,000	18,000
178-21-115-10-332-001	City Attorney Services-reimbursable cost	4,550	287	-	-
178-21-115-10-332-002	City Attorney services - special services	90,065	55,874	-	-
178-21-115-10-334-000	Professional/contract services	78,164	223,222	200,000	150,000
178-21-115-10-334-001	Merchant Account Fees	42,137	58,521	45,000	-
178-21-115-10-335-000	Franchise Fee Exp.	156,760	136,380	156,760	156,760
178-21-115-10-336-000	In Lieu Tax Exp.	103,020	103,020	103,020	103,020
178-21-115-10-337-000	Utility Support Program	2,000	2,800	2,000	2,000
178-21-115-10-430-000	Repairs and maintenance	-	734	159,483	-
178-21-115-10-442-000	Rental of Equipment & Vehicles	163	-	2,000	2,000
178-21-115-10-530-000	Communications	8,068	10,621	10,000	10,000
178-21-115-10-540-000	Advertising	170	16,178	25,000	25,000
178-21-115-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	3,860	2,066	10,000	10,000
178-21-115-10-610-000	General supplies	7,459	11,144	10,000	10,000
178-21-115-10-611-000	Minor Equipment	-	5,795	3,000	5,000
178-21-115-10-612-000	Minor Software <5000	-	-	30,000	5,000
178-21-115-10-641-000	Dues and subscriptions	10,219	20,595	28,718	26,500
178-21-115-10-851-008	Principal payments - 2008 USDA Bonds	-	-	77,094	80,467
178-21-115-10-851-012	Principal payments - 2012 Water Bonds	-	-	455,000	470,000
178-21-115-10-852-008	Interest payments - 2008 USDA Bonds	193,022	189,790	186,417	184,658
178-21-115-10-852-012	Interest payments - 2012 Water Bonds	290,620	281,737	301,125	287,175
178-21-115-10-851-020	Principal payments - 2020 POB	-	-	-	200,000
178-21-115-10-852-020	Interest payments - 2020 POB	-	-	-	84,822
178-21-115-10-891-000	Depreciation expense	1,300,348	1,278,343	1,500,000	1,400,000
178-21-115-10-918-101	Transfer Out-Gen Gov't Admin Fees	618,502	794,162	970,183	601,435
Total Water Authority Administration		\$ 3,920,939	\$ 4,433,511	\$ 5,483,151	\$ 4,948,299



Water Authority

Detailed Expense Budget - Operations

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Water Authority Operations					
178-21-120-10-110-000	Regular employees	\$ 472,299	\$ 462,435	\$ 611,392	\$ 631,985
178-21-120-10-114-000	Benefit and leave cash-in	71,573	45,529	83,943	85,984
178-21-120-10-117-000	Stand-by time/overtime	69,170	109,727	68,375	68,375
178-21-120-10-120-000	Temporary/part-time employees	-	-	-	-
178-21-120-10-132-000	Other salary payments	-	150	10,867	11,371
178-21-120-10-210-000	Group insurance	90,477	170,221	177,296	187,698
178-21-120-10-220-000	Payroll tax deductions	9,903	8,868	10,924	11,306
178-21-120-10-230-000	PERS contributions	139,157	202,671	152,868	87,266
178-21-120-10-334-000	Professional/contract services	154,600	108,661	120,000	120,000
178-21-120-10-334-001	Professional services - lab fees	26,292	20,959	40,000	40,000
178-21-120-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	102,969	106,267	100,000	150,000
178-21-120-10-442-000	Rental of equipment and vehicles	4,095	2,705	12,280	20,000
178-21-120-10-530-000	Communications	591	502	2,000	2,000
178-21-120-10-610-000	General supplies	163,610	462,034	400,000	250,000
178-21-120-10-612-000	Computer Software	4,992	-	15,000	15,000
178-21-120-10-620-000	Energy charges	438,860	456,238	550,000	550,000
178-21-120-10-620-001	Ground water replenishment	451,843	455,050	540,000	519,000
178-21-120-10-741-000	Machinery and equipment	-	-	33,278	-
178-21-120-10-742-000	Vehicles	-	-	8,200	-
178-21-120-10-744-000	Computer Software	-	4,992	-	-
178-21-120-10-801-000	Miscellaneous	-	5,731	-	-
Total Water Authority Operations		\$ 2,200,430	\$ 2,622,740	\$ 2,936,423	\$ 2,749,985



Coachella Water Agency

Detailed Expense Budget - Capital Expenditures

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Capital Expenditures					
178-06-148-10-739-023	Turf Buyback-Prop 84 Round 3	\$ 60,899	\$ 5,798	\$ 55,000	\$ -
178-21-421-10-734-000	W21 Water Master Plan	110,719	-	-	-
178-21-432-10-734-000	W-32 Mesquite Water MA-Prof Services	-	-	118,430	-
178-21-432-10-737-000	W-32 Mesquite Water MA-Construction	-	-	17,000	888,541
178-21-433-10-734-000	W33 Chromium 6 Treatment Sys-Prof Service	-	851,465	-	-
178-21-435-10-734-000	W-35 Shady Lane Co-Professional Services	-	-	68,282	750,000
178-21-437-10-737-000	W-37 Well 20-Construction	-	-	21,800	-
178-21-438-10-737-000	W-38 3.6Mg Reservoir Interior Relining	-	-	450,000	450,000
178-21-441-10-737-000	W-41 Valve Replacement	-	-	100,000	100,000
178-21-445-10-737-000	W-45 Aging Pipeline Replacement	-	-	500,000	500,000
178-21-446-10-737-000	Well 20 (150 Zone)	-	-	-	3,000,000
178-21-447-10-737-000	W-47 Advanced Meter Infrastructure	192,334	-	518,462	518,462
178-21-448-10-737-000	W-48 SCADA System Update	-	-	150,000	150,000
178-21-450-10-737-000	W-37 Castro's Water System Consolidation	-	-	-	1,110,833
Total Capital Expenditures		\$ 363,952	\$ 857,263	\$ 1,998,975	\$ 7,467,836



Fire Protection District



The Coachella Fire Protection District (the District) was created in December 1990 to provide fire protection services to the residents of the City of Coachella. The District is considered a component unit of the City of Coachella for financial reporting purposes. The Riverside County Fire Protection District provides all necessary services that are described in a contract between the two entities. Governance is provided by the City Council whose members also serve as the District's Board of Directors. The board funds the District through transfers from the City's general fund, property tax collected, interest earned on investments, and miscellaneous sources. Fixed assets include structures and equipment that existed prior to the contract with the County Fire Protection District.

The District utilizes the same Fiscal Control Ordinance, as adopted by the City, which provides for a system of fiscal and budgetary controls.

The District is currently staffed by one (1) engine company that staffs three (3) Fire Captains, one (1) Engineer, one (1) Engineer medic, one (1) Firefighter II, four (4) Firefighter II medics, and one (1) Office assistant.

In addition to the staffed positions, an active volunteer program boasts a company that consists of a staff of approximately one (1) Volunteer Firefighter.

Activity for the past fiscal year includes the following (approx. 2,738 responses):

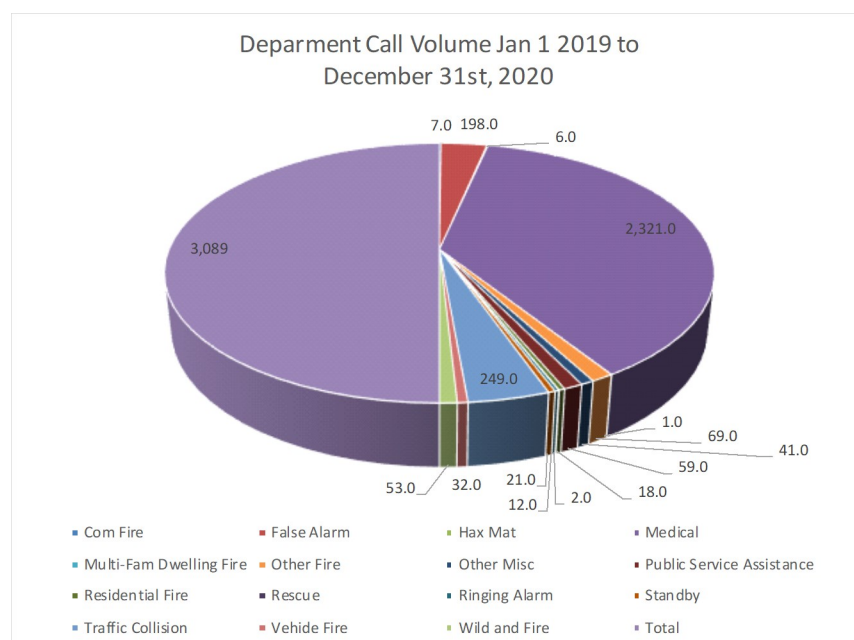




Fire Protection District (Continued)

Activity for the 2020 calendar year includes the following:

Department Call Volume		
Response By Category	Jan 1 2019 to December 31st, 2020	Percentage of Total Calls
Com Fire	7.0	0.227%
False Alarm	198.0	6.410%
Hax Mat	6.0	0.194%
Medical	2,321.0	75.138%
Multi-Fam Dwelling Fire	1.0	0.032%
Other Fire	69.0	2.234%
Other Misc	41.0	1.327%
Public Service Assistance	59.0	1.910%
Residential Fire	18.0	0.583%
Rescue	2.0	0.065%
Ringing Alarm	12.0	0.388%
Standby	21.0	0.680%
Traffic Collision	249.0	8.061%
Vehicle Fire	32.0	1.036%
Wild and Fire	53.0	1.716%
Total	3,089	100.00%





Component Units

Coachella Fire Protection District

Detailed Revenue Budget

240 240-12-110-10-303-000	Supplemental Property Tax	26,281	23,727	28,000	29,000
240 240-12-110-10-304-000	Unsecured Property Tax	15,940	15,865	15,000	15,000
240 240-12-110-10-395-000	RPTTF (Low/Mod)	100,833	4,900	-	-
240 240-12-110-10-396-000	RPTTF Pass-Through	405,773	486,197	80,000	455,000
240 240-12-110-10-398-000	RPTTF Residual	(0)	-	320,000	-
240 240-12-151-30-333-000	Homeowners Prop Tax Relief	4,868	3,126	4,000	3,000
240 240-12-110-10-319-000	Delinquent Taxes, Interest & Penalties	3,038	1,655	2,000	2,000
240 240-12-110-40-342-000	Other Charges	101,028	40,880	100,000	100,000
240 240-12-311-70-361-000	Interest and Rents	20,017	10,917	-	-
240 240-12-311-90-369-000	Other Revenue	17,315	14,201	-	-
Total Fire Protection District Revenues Before Transfers		1,060,745	962,101	921,300	987,400
Transfers-in					
240 240-12-151-90-101-000	Transfers In - General Fund	1,224,826	1,630,963	2,126,978	1,576,941
240 240-12-151-90-150-000	Transfers In From Fund 150	-	-	-	-
240 240-12-151-90-241-000	Transfers In - CFD	535,743	640,625	714,878	761,800
240 240-12-151-90-152-000	Transfers In From Fund 152 (SAFER)	-	-	178,437	-
Total Fire Protection District Transfers-In		\$ 1,760,569	\$ 2,271,588	\$ 3,020,293	\$ 2,338,741
Total Fire Protection District		\$ 2,821,314	\$ 3,233,689	\$ 3,941,593	\$ 3,326,141

Detailed Expense Budget

		FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Fire Protection District					
240-12-110-10-311-000	County administrative charges	\$ 3,020	\$ 3,602	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
240-12-110-10-331-000	Audit services	281	569	10,000	10,000
240-12-110-10-334-000	Professional/contract services	2,681,072	3,073,168	3,350,107	3,108,456
240-12-110-10-430-000	Repair and maintenance services	9,187	6,757	30,000	30,000
240-12-110-10-540-000	Advertising	-	-	-	1,000
240-12-110-10-580-000	Meetings, conferences and travel	-	277	1,000	1,000
240-12-110-10-610-000	General supplies	932	1,777	4,000	4,000
240-12-110-10-611-000	Minor Equip, Furniture <5,000	-	3,668	-	-
240-12-110-10-612-000	Computer software	-	-	1,000	1,000
240-12-110-10-640-000	Books and periodicals	-	-	500	500
240-12-110-10-741-000	Machinery and equipment	-	-	350,000	-
240-12-110-10-801-000	Miscellaneous	1,043	4,304	1,000	1,000
240-12-110-90-930-101	General government allocation	116,582	142,390	188,986	164,185
Total Fire Protection District		\$ 2,812,118	\$ 3,236,511	\$ 3,941,593	\$ 3,326,141



Government Access and Cable Corporation

The Coachella Educational and Governmental Access Cable Corporation, is funded to provide the community with televised coverage of the City Council meetings.

The revenue for this fund is a \$32,000 transfer from the General Fund. The expenditures for the budget are based on two City Council meetings per month and include professional services and operating supplies. The estimated costs for this year are \$32,000.

Detailed Revenue Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2020-22 Initial Budget
Education and Gov't Access Cable				
390-12-211-90-101-000 Transfers In-General Fund	\$ 32,000	\$ -	\$ 32,000	\$ -
390-12-311-31-331-000 Time Warner Cable Grant	11,580	11,580	-	11,580
Total Education and Gov't Access Cable	\$ 43,580	\$ 11,580	\$ 32,000	\$ 11,580

Detailed Expense Budget

	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Estimated Year End	FY 2021-22 Initial Budget
Education and Government Access Cable				
390-12-192-10-334-000 Professional/contract services	\$ 11,580	\$ 11,580	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000
Total Education and Government Access Cable	\$ 11,580	\$ 11,580	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Luis Lopez, Development Services Director

SUBJECT: B-4 Ranch Change of Zone Project

- a) Resolution No. 2021-36, Environmental Assessment (EA 2-04) adopting a Negative Declaration pursuant to the environmental review guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act.
- b) Ordinance No. 1183, Change of Zone (CZ 20-07) to change the zoning from R-S (Single Family Residential) and R-M (Multiple Family Residential) to R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), R-M General (20-25 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N) on approximately 56.9 acres of vacant, agricultural land located on the north side of Avenue 52, east and west of Education Way (APN: 763-060-048). City-Initiated. (*First Reading*)

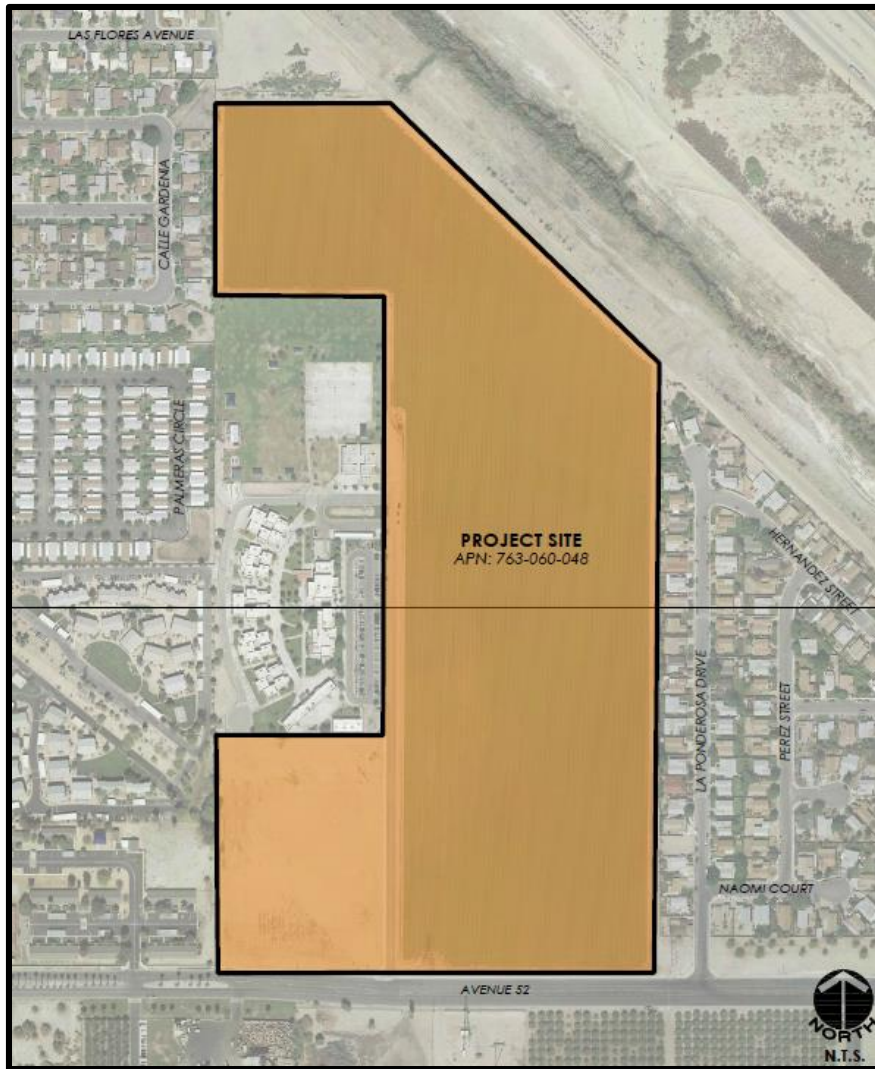
STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2021-36 adopting a Negative Declaration, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, and introduce for first reading, by title only, Ordinance No. 1183 approving Change of Zone No. 20-07 for the B-4 Ranch Change of Zone Project.

BACKGROUND:

The B-4 Ranch Change of Zone project (“Project”) is located on approximately 56.9 acres north of Avenue 52, and west and east of Education Way (APN: 763-060-048). The City initiated effort is proposing a Change of Zone from the existing Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) designations to R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), R-M General (20-25 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N).

The Change of Zone will help create adequate zoning capacity to meet the City’s 5th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), consistent with the adopted Housing Element and General Plan. It will also allow a mixture of housing types available to all residents including market rate housing and affordable housing. The Project proposes a Change of Zone only, no development plans are proposed at this time for the property. The Planning Commission recommended approval of the Project on May 5, 2021. The exhibit below shows the project location.



DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

The City of Coachella initiated Change of Zone No. 20-07 at the request of the State of California – Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) pursuant to a mandatory re-zoning effort called out in the City’s Housing Element. The Change of Zone’s main purpose is to create additional “development ready” multifamily residential zoning to accommodate the City’s Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) from the 5th Cycle carryover which is required to be completed as part of the City’s 2013-2021 Housing Element. Communities use the RHNA in land use planning, prioritizing local resource allocation, and in deciding how to address identified existing and future housing needs resulting from population, employment, and household growth. The rezoning is anticipated to allow for the development of approximately 1,314 dwelling units as shown below in Table 4, Potential Project Units. The project would help create adequate zoning capacity to meet the City’s 5th Cycle RHNA Allocation consistent with the adopted Housing Element and General Plan.

The Change of Zone will re-designate the property as shown below in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 3 Proposed Change of Zone:

Table 1: Current and Proposed Zoning

Current Zoning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Single Family (R-S) • Residential Multiple Family (R-M)
Proposed Zoning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Multiple Family (R-M) - General: 20-25 Du./Ac. • Residential Multiple Family (R-M) - Urban: 20-38 Du./Ac. • Neighborhood Commercial (C-N)

The proposed Change of Zone will allow for Multi-Family Residential and Commercial Neighborhood uses. The R-M and C-N zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple family residential development areas at various medium and high population densities, including market rate housing, and related community services. The proposed zones are consistent with the project's land use designations of Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center, established by the Coachella General Plan Update (CGPU) and therefore a General Plan Amendment is not needed for this project.

Land Use and Proposed Zoning Breakdown:

The project site is approximately 56.9 acres. The project proposes R-M General (20-25 du/ac) on approximately 29.3 acres of the site, R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac) on approximately 22.6 acres of the site, and C-N on approximately 4.1 acres of the site as illustrated in Figure 3 below. R-M General land uses permits 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre; therefore, the R-M General portion of the project site may include an average of 659 dwelling units. The R-M Urban land use permits 20 to 38 du/ac; therefore, this portion of the site could accommodate an average of 655 dwelling units. The project site in total could accommodate an average of approximately 1,314 dwelling units. This is shown in Table 3, Potential Project Units.

The current General Plan Land Use category acreages, the Zoning District acreages, and the total dwelling unit yield for the project site are as shown below:

Table 2 Existing GP Land Use Designations

Land Use	Acres
Urban Neighborhood	51.9
Neighborhood Center	4.1
Total*	56

*Approximate value

Table 3 Proposed Zoning

Proposed Zoning	Acres
R-M General (20-25 du/ac)	29.3
R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac)	22.6
Neighborhood Commercial	4.1
Total*	56

*Approximate value

Table 4 Potential Project Units

Proposed Zone	Acres	Allowed DU	Mid Density	Total DU/AC
R-M General	29.3	20-25 du/ac	22.5 du/ac	659
R-M Urban	22.6	20-38 du/ac	29 du/ac	655
Total				1,314

Currently, the site has a split-zone (R-S and R-M) consisting of R-S (Residential Single-Family) on the west side of Education Way (north of the IID Powerline Easement) and R-M (Multifamily Residential) zoning on the south of the IID Powerline easement. The territory on the east side of Education Way and the area north of the Valle Del Sol Elementary School consists of R-S zoning, except for the southerly 215 feet of the land which has R-M zoning.

The proposed Change of Zone Exhibit will change the zoning to C-N (Neighborhood Commercial) for the southerly 4.1 acres located west of Education Way. The northerly 3.9 acres west of Education Way will have R-M General (20-25 du/ac) zoning. Similarly the area west of Education Way and north of the elementary school will have R-M Urban (25-38 du/ac) zoning for the southerly 25.6 acres, and R-M General (20-25 du/ac) zoning for the northerly 25.4 acres. These more specific R-M districts with “minimum density” requirements, will allow further development of the sites without the need for additional discretionary actions, and are consistent with State Laws regarding the low and moderate income categories of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation.

The Change of Zone Exhibit is shown below:

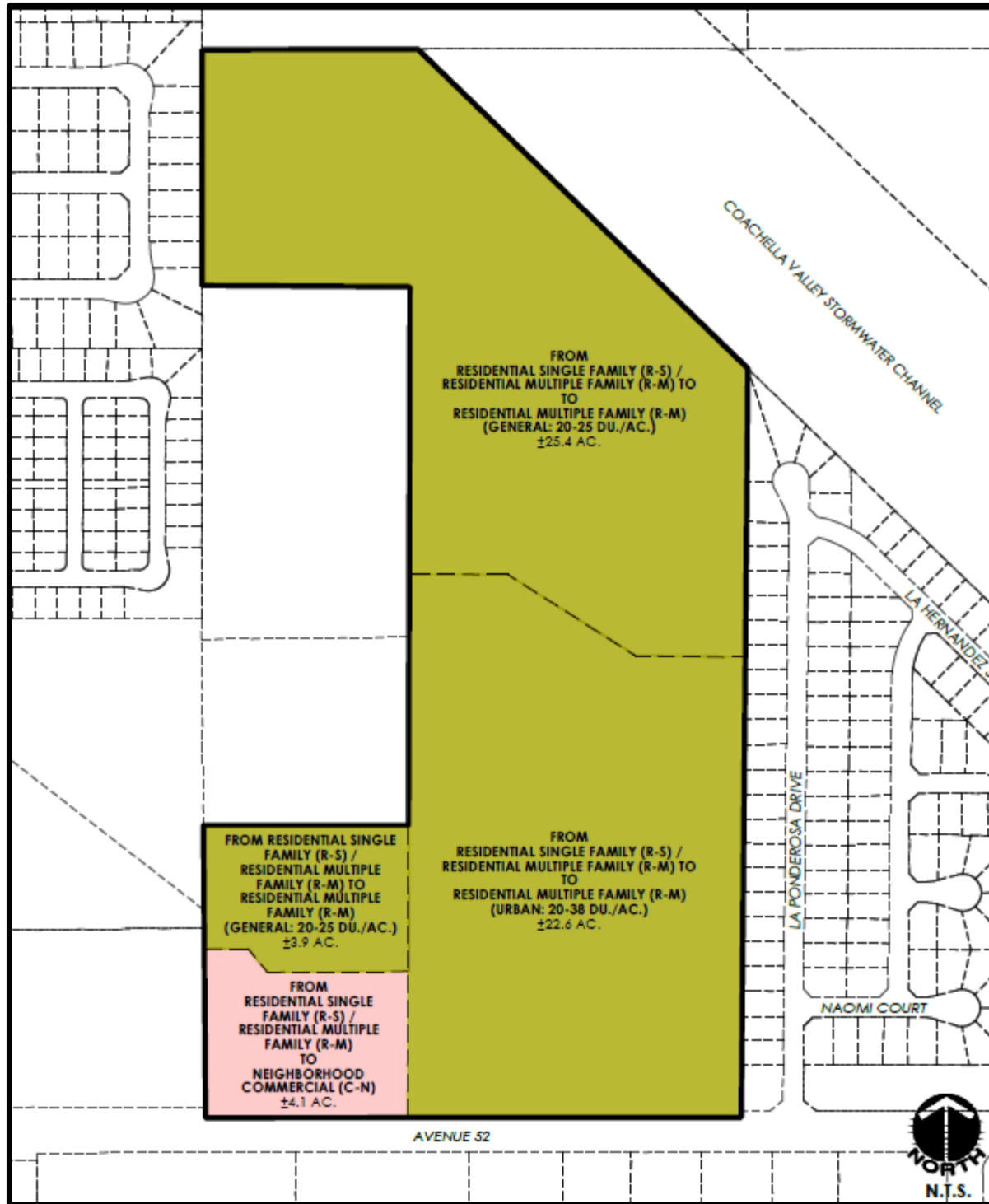


Figure 3: Proposed Change of Zone

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW:

The City of Coachella as the lead agency for this project prepared an Initial Study pursuant to the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(c) to provide a preliminary analysis of the proposed project's actions and to determine if the project, as proposed, may have a significant effect upon the environment. Staff undertook review of the proposed rezoning and determined the project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and subsequently a NEGATIVE DECLARATION has been prepared.

Attached to this staff report is Resolution No. 2021-36 adopting a Negative Declaration for the project, pursuant to CEQA review guidelines. A copy of the Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration and the Initial Study/Negative Declaration document are attached to this report. The City Council must adopt the environmental documents, prior to approving the Change of Zone item.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Adopt the attached Resolution approving EA 20-04 and Introduce for 1st reading, by title only, Ordinance No. 1138 approving Change of Zone (CZ 20-07).
2. Take no action.
3. Continue this item and provide staff with direction.

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE(S):

Staff recommends Alternative #1 as noted above.

Attachment: Resolution No. 2021-36
 Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration
 CEQA Initial Study/ Negative Declaration
 Ordinance No. 1138 (1st Reading)

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-36

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA ADOPTING A NEGATIVE DECLARATION (ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 20-04) FOR THE B-4 RANCH CHANGE OF ZONE PROJECT, PURSUANT TO CEQA GUIDELINES, CONSISTING OF CHANGE OF ZONE (CZ 20-07) FOR 56.9 ACRES LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF AVENUE 52, EAST AND WEST OF EDUCATION WAY. CITY-INITIATED.

WHEREAS, the Proposed Project, as set forth in Environmental Assessment (EA 20-04) and Change of Zone (CZ 20-07) consists of the above-referenced application on approximately 56.9 acres of vacant agricultural land located on the north side of Avenue 52, east and west of Education Way (APN: 763-060-048); and the Project seeks to bring the properties into compliance with the General Plan’s “Land Use and Community Character Element”; and

WHEREAS, the General Plan Land Use Map and Sub-Area 1 policies, call for the subject property to include medium to high-density residential uses in close proximity to commercial uses, and to create an urban pattern that includes short blocks with good street connectivity and pedestrian amenities; and

WHEREAS, Prior to the approval of this Change of Zone (CZ 18-10), the project site contains only two zoning districts: R-S (Residential Single-Family) and R-M (Multiple-Family Residential). Neither of these two zones provides the proper density and variety of housing types envisioned by the General Plan; and

WHEREAS, to bring the site into compliance with the General Plan, and to comply with the City’s Housing Element re-zoning requirements, the City of Coachella Development Services with the consent of the Property Owner proposes to create the following Zoning Districts:

- R-M General (Multiple-Family Residential, 20 – 25 DU/AC)
- R-M Urban (Multiple-Family Residential, 25-38 DU/AC)
- C-N (Neighborhood Commercial); and,

WHEREAS, the City completed Environmental Assessment/Initial Study (EA 20-04) for the Proposed Project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS, based on this Environmental Assessment/Initial Study the City has made a determination that the Project will not have a significant impact on the environment and has prepared a Negative Declaration for this Project; and

WHEREAS, a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration was posted with the County Clerk and the proposed Mitigated Negative was made available for a 20-day public review period commencing on March 25, 2021 and ending on April 13, 2021; and

WHEREAS, interested and concerned individuals and public agencies had the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed Negative Declaration; and

WHEREAS, findings of the Initial Study indicated that the Proposed Project would not create any significant impacts to the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Proposed Project would not be detrimental to the general health, safety and welfare of the community; and

WHEREAS, the City Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing on Change of Zone No. 20-07 on June 9, 2021 in the Council Chambers, 1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, California to consider staff recommendations and prior written and oral testimony regarding the project and wherein the public was given an opportunity to testify; and

WHEREAS, a Negative Declaration was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the City Council has considered the Negative Declaration prepared for Change of Zone 20-07 (CZ 20-07) under Environmental Assessment No. 20-04 (EA 20-04), attached hereto, and has determined that the project would have no significant deleterious effect on the environment and orders that a Negative Declaration be adopted and filed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended, for CZ 20-07 for approximately 56.9 acres of vacant, agricultural land located on the north side of Avenue 52, east and west of Education Way further identified as Assessor Parcel Number 763-060-048.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED, this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Capos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-36 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on this 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF COACHELLA

Development Services Department



53-990 Enterprise Way
Coachella CA 92236
(760) 398-3102

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/Location:

B-4 Ranch Re-Zone Project

North Side of Avenue 52, east and west of Education Way, the City of Coachella, CA

Project Description:

Change of Zone No. 20-07 proposes a Change of Zone from the existing Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) zones to R-M General (20-25 dwelling units per acre (du/ac)), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The proposed zones are consistent with the City of Coachella's General Plan land use designations of Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. The subject site is approximately 56.9 acres of land north of Avenue 52, and west and east of Education Way.

An Environmental Initial Study recommending the adoption of a Negative Declaration for EA 18-04 has been prepared and distributed to responsible agencies for review and comment pursuant to the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A 20-day review period for the Negative Declaration will commence on March 25, 2021 and will end on April 13, 2021 for interested and concerned individuals and public agencies to submit written comments on the Initial Study. Any written comments on the proposed Negative Declaration must be received within the public review period. Below is the weblink to the City Webpage containing the Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the B-\$ Ranch Re-Zone Project.

<https://www.coachella.org/departments/development-services/environmental-reviews>

The Planning Commission will hold a public hearing to consider the proposed project on April 21, 2021 to review the CEQA Draft documents for adequacy.

Copies of the proposed Negative Declaration and all environmental documents are available for review at the City of Coachella - Development Services Department located at 53-990 Enterprise Way, Coachella, CA 92236 Monday through Thursday, from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., by appointment.

Comments on the proposed Negative Declaration should be sent to Luis Lopez, Development Services Director at the above referenced address or by e-mail to LLopez@Coachella.org.

The proposed project site is not contained on the lists compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the California Government Code.

**Initial Study / Negative Declaration for
Peter Rabbit Re-Zone
Site ID: 24**

LEAD AGENCY:

City of Coachella
Development Services Department
1515 Sixth Street
Coachella, CA 92236



APPLICANT:

City of Coachella
c/o Luis Lopez, Development Services Director
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236

PREPARED BY:



MSA Consulting, Inc.
34200 Bob Hope Drive
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270

Table of Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction	1
1.1	Overview	1
1.2	Authority	1
1.3	Scope of Environmental Review	1
1.4	Impact Assessment Terminology	2
1.5	Organization of the Initial Study	2
1.6	Documents Incorporated by Reference	3
Chapter 2	Project Description.....	4
2.1	Project Description	4
2.2	Proposed Land Use Breakdown	5
2.3	General Plan and Zoning Designation.....	5
2.4	Environmental Setting and Surrounding Land Uses.....	6
2.5	Permits/Approvals required from public agencies	6
Exhibit 1	Regional Location Map.....	7
Exhibit 2	Vicinity Map.....	8
Exhibit 3	Aerial Map	9
Exhibit 4	Project Site Plan	10
Environmental Impact Analysis		
I.	AESTHETICS.....	14
II.	AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES	22
III.	AIR QUALITY	26
IV.	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	35
V.	CULTURAL RESOURCES.....	38
VI.	ENERGY.....	41
VII.	GEOLOGY AND SOILS.....	51
VIII.	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.....	59
IX.	HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	64
X.	HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY	72
XI.	LAND USE AND PLANNING	79
XII.	MINERAL RESOURCES.....	82
XIII.	NOISE	84
XIV.	POPULATION AND HOUSING.....	96
XV.	PUBLIC SERVICES	100
XVI.	RECREATION	104

XVII.	TRANSPORTATION	105
XVIII.	TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.....	111
XIX.	UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.....	113
XX.	WILDFIRE	117
XXI.	MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE	120

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The Peter Rabbit Re-Zoning project (“project”) is located on approximately 56.9 acres in the City of Coachella. The site is formed by a parcel (APN 763-060-048) north of 52nd Avenue, and west and east of Education Way. The City of Coachella (the Applicant) is proposing a Change of Zone from the existing Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to R-M Urban, R-M General, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). Future development of the site is intended to include a multi-family housing community with a variety of pricing options and with commercial uses on the 56.9-acre property.

The project site has been disturbed due to its previous use as an agricultural operation. Based on historical aerial imagery, the site was intermittently utilized as agricultural fields, being harvested, cleared and graded, since before 1953. However, onsite agricultural operations have ceased, and the property is currently fallow. The property’s southern boundary is met by 52nd Avenue; the eastern boundary is met by single family dwelling units; the northern boundary is met by the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, and the western boundary is met by residential dwelling units and Valle Del Sol Elementary School.

The project site is currently located within the City of Coachella’s General Plan Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations. Urban Neighborhood land use designations are established for predominantly multi-family housing types with very good non-motorized access to a wide range of civic and commercial amenities located at the edges and/or within the mixed-use fabric of the neighborhood. Neighborhood Center land use designations are intended to provide for a concentration of neighborhood-serving commercial businesses and civic amenities – often mixed with multi-family housing – within convenient walking or biking distance of nearby neighborhoods.

As previously stated, the existing zoning designations for the project site includes Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). R-S zones are intended to provide areas within the City where development is limited to low-density concentrations of single-family dwellings, and to stabilize and protect the residential character of such areas. R-M zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple-family residential development areas at various medium and high population densities and related community services.

The project is proposing a Change of Zone from R-S and R-M to R-M General, 20-25 dwelling units per acre (du/ac), R-M Urban, 20-38 du/ac, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The proposed zones are consistent with the existing General Plan land use designations; therefore, the only entitlement required for this project includes a Change of Zone. However, additional entitlements, such as Architecture Review and Tentative Parcel Maps, would be required if future development of the 56.9-acre site is proposed. The Change of Zone will create adequate zoning capacity to meet the City’s 5th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), consistent with the adopted Housing Element. It will also allow a mixture of housing types available to all residents including market rate housing and affordable housing.

1.2 Authority

The City of Coachella is the lead agency for the proposed Peter Rabbit Re-Zone project. The City undertook the review of the applicant’s submittal, and determined that it is a project, as defined by the

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Since the project includes a discretionary action, the City concluded that an Initial Study should be prepared. This Initial Study/Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21000 et. seq.

1.3 Scope of Environmental Review

This Initial Study evaluates the proposed project's potential environmental effects on the following topics as contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, as follows:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire
- Mandatory Significance of Findings

1.4 Impact Assessment Terminology

The Environmental Checklist identifies impacts using four levels of significance as follows:

No Impact: When the analysis finds that the project would not affect the environment.

Less than Significant: When the analysis finds that a project would not substantially impact the environment and no mitigation is required to reduce the impact to less than significant.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: When the analysis finds that project would result in substantial impact on the environment, but feasible mitigation measures can be successfully implemented to reduce levels to less than significant.

Potentially Significant: When the analysis finds that a project would result in substantial impact on the environment and no mitigation measures can be implemented to reduce the impacts to less than significant.

1.5 Organization of the Initial Study

This Initial Study has been completed in the following format:

*City of Coachella
January 2021*

*Peter Rabbit Re-Zone
Initial Study/Negative Declaration*

Chapter 1 Introduction: This chapter provides a brief summary of the proposed project and describes the regulatory framework for the preparation of an Initial Study under CEQA.

Chapter 2 Project Description: This chapter provides a comprehensive description of the applicant's proposal for the project, the General Plan and Zoning for the project and the surrounding land uses.

Chapter 3 Environmental Checklist: This chapter contains the analysis of each topic identified in CEQA Appendix G, and includes a discussion of the environmental setting, the project's impacts, the determination of significance, and mitigation measures where necessary.

Chapter 4 References: This chapter identifies the documents and technical reports used for this Initial Study.

1.6 Documents Incorporated by Reference

In addition to the documents listed in Chapter 4, the City of Coachella's General Plan, General Plan EIR, and Municipal Code were used as part of the evaluation of the proposed project. These documents are available on the City's website at www.coachella.org and at the Development Services Department, located at 1515 Sixth Street.

Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Description

The Peter Rabbit Re-Zoning project is proposing to change the existing zone of the property from Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to R-M General (20-25 dwelling units per acre (du/ac)), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The project is currently located on approximately 56.9 acres of land, north of 52nd Avenue and west and east of Education Way. The Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) for the site is 763-060-048. The project property previously operated as agricultural land since at least 1953; however, the site is currently vacant. The proposed zones are consistent with the project's land use designations of Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center, established by the Coachella General Plan Update (CGPU). Development of the site would also include landscaping, street improvements, and parking. Vehicular access to the project will be provided from 52nd Avenue and Education Way.

The project site is currently vacant, with evidence of prior disturbance, due to the development of the surrounding land uses, and the previous agricultural operation that took place onsite. The project's northern boundary is delineated by the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The eastern boundary is met by a residential community with single family dwellings. 52nd Avenue delineates the property's southern boundary, and a residential community with single family and multiple family homes, as well as Valle Del Sol Elementary School borders the property's western boundary. Distribution and transmission power poles are located at the property's southern boundary. South of 52nd Avenue are industrial land uses. The land use designations for the surrounding area includes Suburban Neighborhood to the east, Industrial District to the south, Suburban Neighborhood, General Neighborhood, and School to the west.

R-M and C-N zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple family residential development areas at various medium and high population densities and related community services, all located in conformance with the general plan. The project proposes to provide housing in compliance with the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The RHNA is mandated by State Housing Law as part of the periodic process of updating local housing elements of the General Plan. The RHNA quantifies the need for housing within each jurisdiction during specified planning periods. Communities use the RHNA in land use planning, prioritizing local resource allocation, and in deciding how to address identified existing and future housing needs resulting from population, employment, and household growth. The project would create adequate zoning capacity to meet the City's 5th Cycle RHNA Allocation consistent with the adopted Housing Element. The project includes a mixture of housing types available to all residents including market rate housing.

The project site is approximately 56.9 acres. The project proposes R-M General on approximately 29.3 acres of the site, R-M Urban on approximately 22.6 acres of the site, and C-N on approximately 4.1 acres of the site. R-M General land uses permits 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre; therefore, the R-M General portion of the project site may include an average of 659 dwelling units. The R-M Urban land use permits 20 to 38 du/ac; therefore, this portion of the site could accommodate an average of 655 dwelling units. The project site could accommodate an average of approximately 1,314 dwelling units. This is shown in Table 3, Potential Project Units.

Development of the site would also include landscaping, street improvements, and parking areas constructed in compliance with the standards established for Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood

Center land use designations. Approval of the Change of Zone will render the project in full compliance with City regulations.

2.2 Proposed Land Use and Zoning Breakdown

The proposed breakdown for the project is as follows:

Table 1 Existing Land Use

Land Use	Acres
Urban Neighborhood	51.9
Neighborhood Center	4.1
Total*	56

*Approximate value

Table 1 Proposed Zoning

Proposed Zoning	Acres
R-M General	29.3
R-M Urban	22.6
Neighborhood Commercial	4.1
Total*	56

*Approximate value

Table 3 Potential Project Units

Proposed Zone	Acres	Allowed DU	Mid Density	Total DU/AC
R-M General	29.3	20-25 du/ac	22.5 du/ac	659
R-M Urban	22.6	20-38 du/ac	29 du/ac	655
Total				1,314

	R-M General	R-M Urban	Total Potential DU
Min DU	586	452	1,038
Mid DU	659	655	1,314
Max DU	733	859	1,592

2.3 General Plan and Zoning Designation

The existing General Plan Land Use designation for the project site is Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. The existing zoning designation is Residential Single Family (R-S), and Residential Multiple Family (R-M).

2.4 Environmental Setting and Surrounding Land Uses

The proposed project site is located in the central portion of the City of Coachella, within the General Plan's Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use. Urban Neighborhood land uses are characterized predominantly (although not exclusively) by multi-family housing types with very good non-motorized access to a wide range of civic and commercial amenities located at the edges and/or within the mixed-use fabric of the neighborhood. The site has been disturbed and previously graded. Surrounding land uses include:

North: Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

South: 52nd Avenue and Industrial District

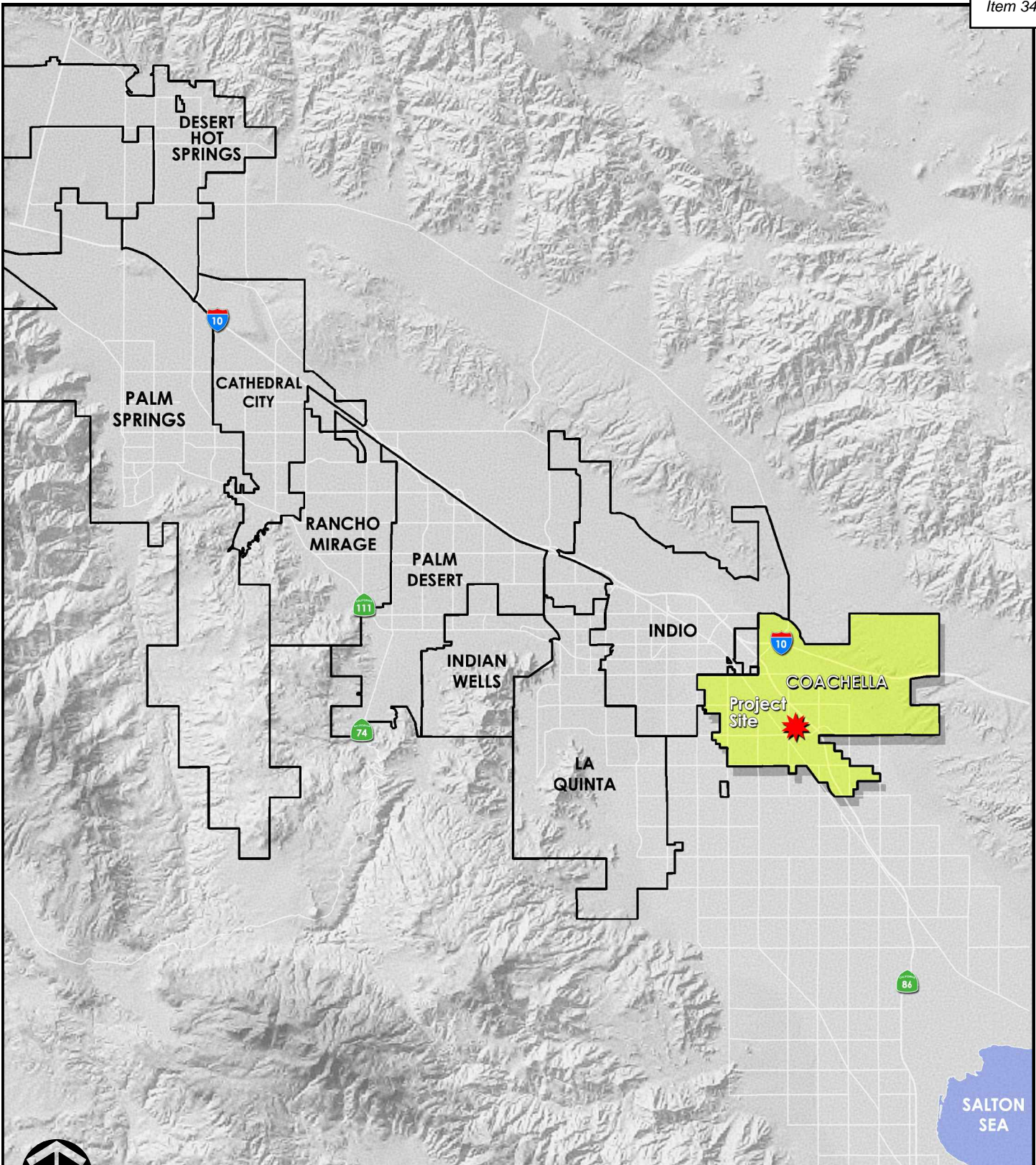
East: Residential neighborhood

West: Valle Del Sol Elementary School and Residential neighborhood

2.5 Permits/Approvals required from other public agencies:

State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB)

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

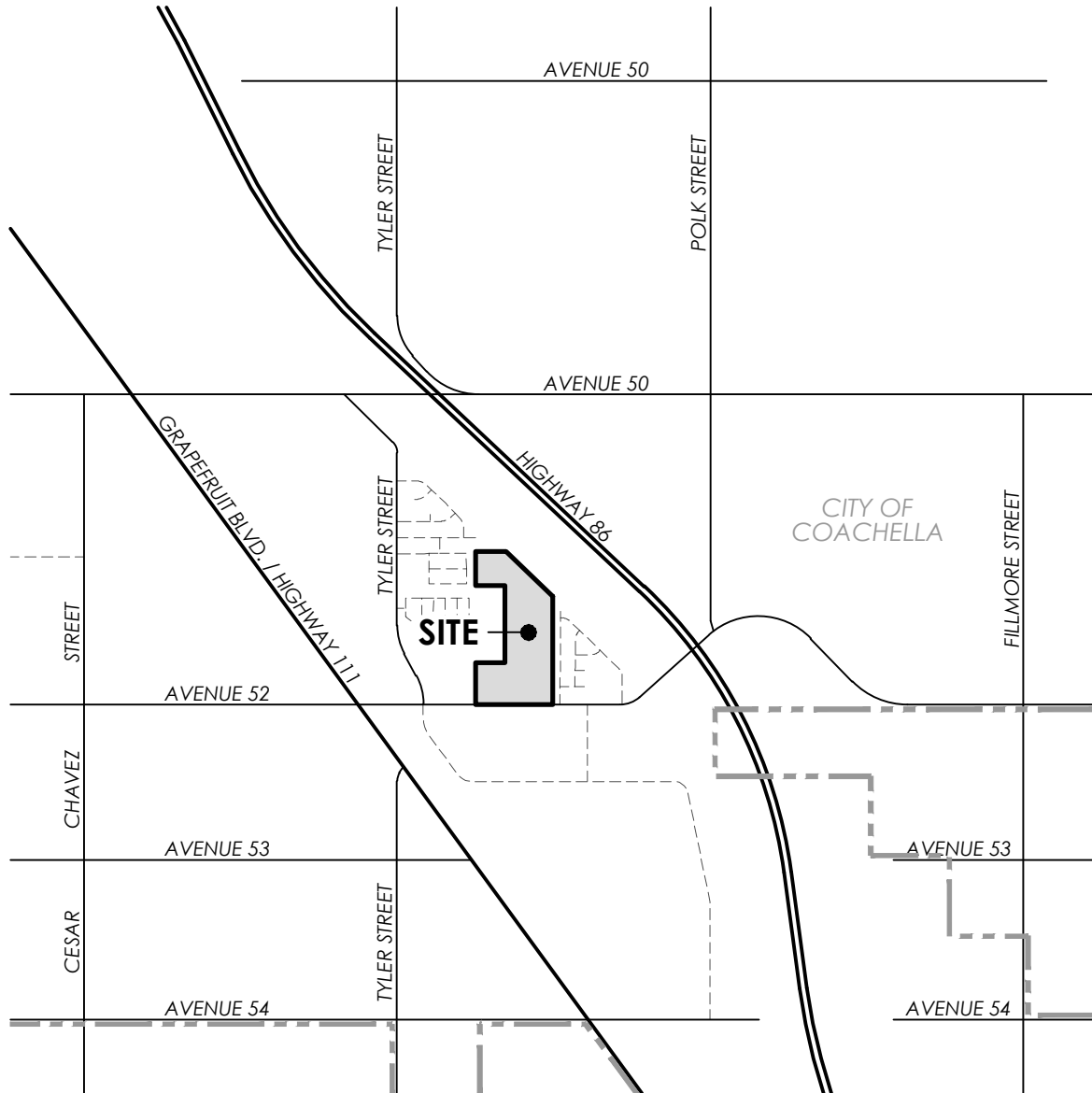


MSA CONSULTING, INC.
> PLANNING > CIVIL ENGINEERING > LAND SURVEYING
34200 Bob Hope Drive, Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
760.320.9811 msaconsultinginc.com



REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

PETER RABBIT FARMS





MSA CONSULTING, INC.
> PLANNING > CIVIL ENGINEERING > LAND SURVEYING
34200 Bob Hope Drive, Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
760.320.9811 msaconsultinginc.com

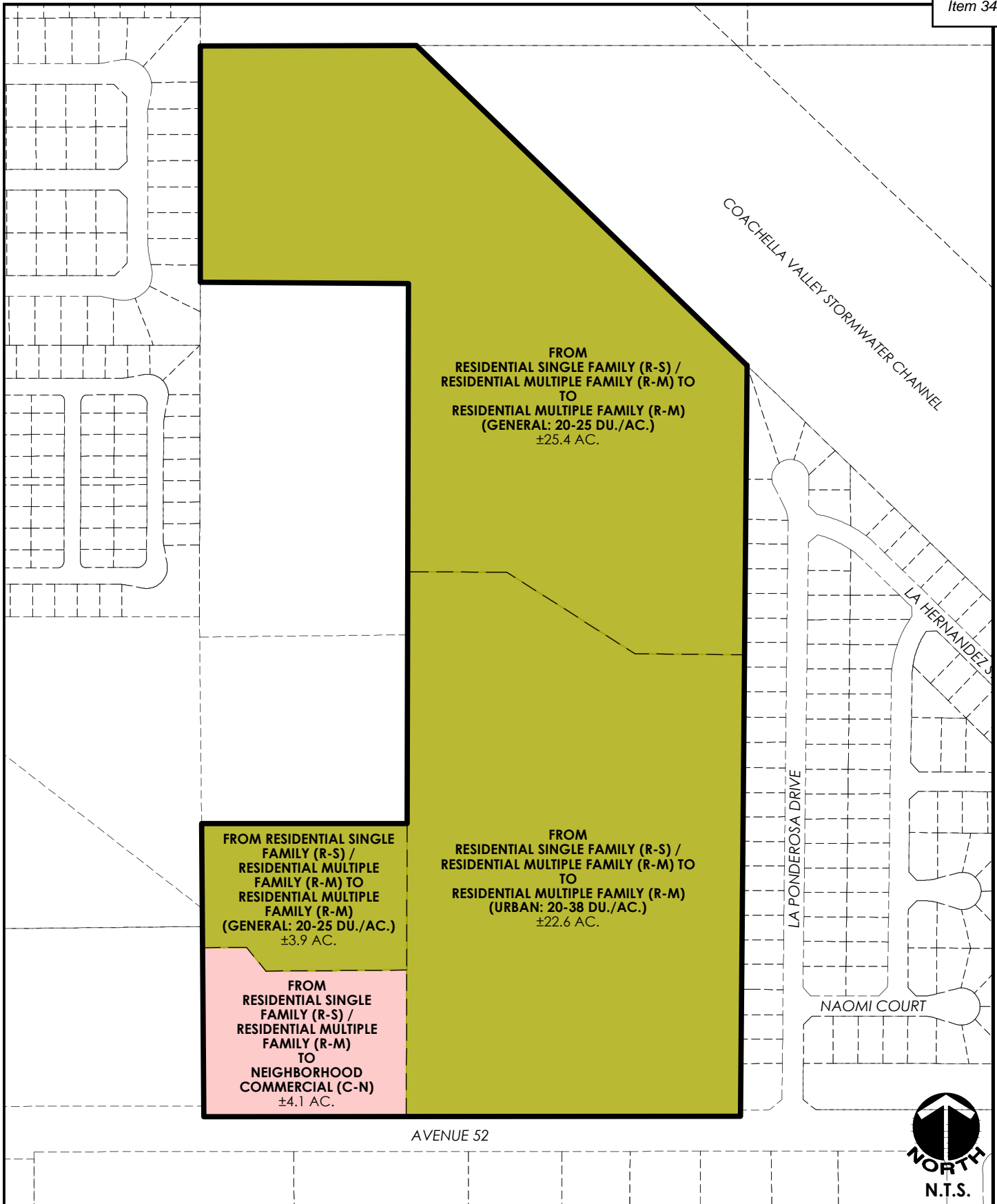


AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

PETER RABBIT FARMS

EXHIBIT

3



MSA CONSULTING, INC.


> PLANNING > CIVIL ENGINEERING > LAND SURVEYING
34200 Bob Hope Drive, Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
760.320.9811 msaconsultinginc.com



PROJECT SITE PLAN

PETER RABBIT FARMS

Environmental Impact Analysis

 <p>The seal of the City of Coachella, California, featuring a palm tree, a sun, mountains, and lemons, with the text 'CITY OF COACHELLA', 'CALIFORNIA', and 'INCORPORATED 1946'.</p>	<p>INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION</p>
--	--

Project Title:	Peter Rabbit Re-Zoning	
Case No.	Environmental Assessment – EA #20-04 Change of Zone – CZ #20-07	
Assessor's Parcel No.	763-060-048	
Project Location:	North of 52nd Avenue & East and West of Education Way Coachella, CA 92236 Riverside County	
Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	Cardinal Distributing Co. Inc. / Peter Rabbit Farms	85810 Grapefruit Boulevard Coachella, CA 92236
General Plan Designation(s):	Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center	
Zoning:	Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M)	
Lead Agency Name and Address:	City of Coachella – Planning Division 1515 Sixth Street Coachella, California 92236	
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Luis Lopez, Community Development Director	
Phone Number:	(760) 398-3502	
Date Prepared:	January 2021	

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, as indicated by the checklist and corresponding discussion on the following pages.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture and 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

DETERMINATION: The City of Coachella Planning Department

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 impact” 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.

Luis Lopez
Director of Community Development

Date

PURPOSE OF THIS INITIAL STUDY

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(c) to provide a preliminary analysis of a proposed project's actions and to determine if the project, as proposed, may have a significant effect upon the environment. The findings determined from the preliminary analysis are presented in the form of the Initial Study, which will be used in support of the preparation of a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

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 project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take into account the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, 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 may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an 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 Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," 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 Analysis 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 list of references used during the preliminary analysis and research should be attached with this document. In addition, other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 8) 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 impacts to less than significance.

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"/>
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"/>
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 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: "California Scenic Highway Mapping System," 2019; 2035 Coachella General Plan Update, 2015; Coachella Municipal Code.)

Setting

The Coachella Valley is defined as a low and relatively flat desert basin bounded by mountainous terrain. The surrounding mountain ranges specifically include the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north and northeast, the Santa Rosa Mountains to the south, and the San Jacinto Mountains to the west. The topographic variety in the Coachella Valley establishes elevations from 1,000 feet in the Mecca Hills to the east, to approximately 160 feet below sea level south of Thermal. Although the elevation varies widely, the City of Coachella is relatively flat, with a gentle slope from northwest to southeast. The project site is located in the southeast portion of the City, surrounded by developed properties to the west, south, and east.

The approximately 56.9-acre project site is currently disturbed, due to its previous operation as agricultural land. Historical imagery shows the project site was previously occupied by agricultural and residential uses prior to 1953. However, the project is disturbed with scattered vegetation according to historical imagery from 1972. Between the years 1986 to present, the site has been used intermittently for agricultural purposes, showing evidence of harvesting and clearing of land. However, agricultural operations have ceased, and the site is currently fallow. The residential properties east of the site were developed by (at least) 1996, the residential properties west of the site were developed by 2004, and Valle Del Sol Elementary School was fully developed by 2005. The paved roadway, 52nd Avenue, occurs along the project's southern boundary. 52nd Avenue is equipped with sidewalks and curb and gutter improvements.

The City of Coachella categorizes the different land uses into six specific designations. These six different designations include: Ranchos, Neighborhoods, Centers, Districts, Specific Plans and Public. The project

site is located in the Neighborhoods and Centers designation. Neighborhood Districts, as defined by the City, are areas that mixes a variety of residential types within a walkable network of green streets and parks, well-connected to parks, schools and neighborhood centers to serve daily shopping needs. Suburban, General and Urban are all subcategories within the Neighborhood District designation. The proposed project lies within the Urban Neighborhood subcategory in Coachella, which is characterized predominantly (although not exclusively) by multi-family housing types with very good non-motorized access to a wide range of civic and commercial amenities located at the edges and/or within the mixed-use fabric of the neighborhood. Urban Neighborhoods support retail, office, civic, and recreational uses in limited quantities. Building heights are generally two to three stories. Development intensities for Urban Neighborhood land use designations vary from 20 to 38 dwelling units per acre (du/ac), with 30 du/ac average for new projects (2035 Coachella General Plan Update).

The southwestern portion of the site is designated Neighborhood Center land use. Neighborhood Centers create a concentration of commercial businesses and civic amenities – often mixed with multi-family housing. These land uses are located within convenient walking or biking distance of nearby neighborhoods and provide gathering places for residents of surrounding neighborhoods. Neighborhood Centers are intended to be ideal locations for high-quality transit stops. Uses allowed within Neighborhood Centers primarily includes neighborhood-serving retail and services, permitting residential uses on the upper floors and mixed-use buildings and in multi-family buildings at the edge of the center where it transitions to the adjoining neighborhood. Development intensities permitted within this land use includes 15 to 40 du/ac, and a floor area ratio (FAR) of 0.5 – 1.5.

The proposed project site is also located in Coachella's Single Family Residential (R-S) and Residential Multiple Family (R-M) zoning designations. R-S zones are intended to provide areas within the City where development is limited to low-density concentrations of single-family dwellings, and to stabilize and protect the residential character of such areas (Coachella Municipal Code 17.16). R-M zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple-family residential development areas at various medium and high population densities and related community services, all located in conformance with the General Plan (Coachella Municipal Code 17.20).

The project proposes a Change of Zone from the R-S and R-M zones to R-M General (20-25 du/ac), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The increased densities would permit more housing that is needed in the City of Coachella. The proposed zones are consistent with the property's existing land use designations of Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center (discussed further in the Land Use and Planning Section of this document). The existing land use designations and proposed zoning designations establish standards and guidelines that contribute to the visual character and scenic quality of the City. They also establish guidelines that maintain the existing natural landscaping and scenic vistas in the City. The project does not currently propose development on the 56.9-acre property and a site plan does not currently exist. However, analysis of future development on aesthetics and aesthetic resources are provided in this discussion. The City of Coachella's General Plan Update was used to determine the aesthetic resources in the City, as well as development regulations, guidelines, and standards for the proposed uses.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** The City of Coachella lists various aspects of scenic beauty in the City's General Plan Update (CGPU). These include views of the mountains, the rural and agricultural character, as well as parks and open space areas. According to the City, the natural topography of the hills,

the existing agricultural uses and the views of the surrounding mountains should be maintained and preserved for its scenic quality. The value of scenery can be highly subjective due to personal preference and opinion and is generally affected by the presence and intensity of neighboring man-made improvements, such as structures, overhead utilities, and landscape, to name a few. Certain man-made features can either add to or obstruct a scenic vista, depending on viewpoint and perspective.

The project site is located in the southeast portion of the City of Coachella, in the City's West Coachella Neighborhood General Plan Subarea. The zoning designations within the project site includes Residential Single Family (R-S) and Residential Multiple Family (R-M) zones. The project site is surrounded by the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to the north, single-family residential properties to the east, 52nd Avenue to the south, and single family residential, multiple family residential and Valle Del Sol Elementary School to the west. The residential properties west and east of the project site are separated from the project by fencing or block wall perimeters.

According to the CGPU, hillsides and mountains in the Coachella Valley are considered visual resources to the City. From the project site, views of the San Jacinto Mountains to the west, Santa Rosa Mountains to the southwest, and Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north and northeast are present. However, views of these mountain ranges are distant and partially obstructed by existing manmade structures and landscaping. The Little San Bernardino Mountains are located north and east of the project and can be viewed from a distance. Due to the location of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, abutting the property's northern boundary, and the agricultural uses north of the site, views of the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north are unobstructed. However, the views of the Little San Bernardino Mountains (when viewed from the project) to the east are largely obstructed by the existing residential community immediately adjacent to the project's eastern boundary.

The project proposes to change the current zoning designations of R-S and R-M to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The project, located in the City's Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations, will comply with the requirements of properties within these designations. The project will avoid larger blocks, lots and buildings that would be incompatible with the scale and character of Coachella's Neighborhoods and Centers. Per the CGPU, buildings within this land use designation are not to exceed three stories.

Future development may partially obstruct the views of the San Jacinto Mountains to the single-story residences immediately east of the site. Future development may also partially obstruct the views of the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the east, when viewed at the existing residential properties west of the project site. However, as established previously, these views are already distant and obstructed. Building heights within future development will not exceed 3 stories, per the CGPU. Future buildings will also be separated from the existing residential communities east of the project by setbacks established for Multifamily Residential zones (R-M), per the Coachella Municipal Code Chapter 17.20, *R-M Multiple-Family Residential Zone*. Industrial and agricultural uses, including packing houses, electrical substation, and date farm is located south of the project, separated from the project by 52nd Avenue. Future construction of the proposed project may partially obstruct the views of the Little San Bernardino Mountains from the south-lying properties, however, the properties to the south do not include

opportunities to view the Mountains, compared to a residential community. For example, scenic vistas may be viewed from residential building windows, front or back yards, or driveways, and neighborhood streets and sidewalks, where vistas can be viewed at leisure. In contrast, the industrial properties to the south do not include building windows or yards where the mountains can be viewed. Additionally, the proposed project will abide by building, and setback standards established for R-M and C-N zones.

The proposed project is not expected to obstruct the views of the surrounding scenic vistas. Future proposed building height, setbacks and design standards will comply with the guidelines established in the City's Municipal Code for R-M and C-N zones, as well as design standards outlined in the CGPU for Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Centers land use designations. The distant views of the various mountain ranges will remain visible to the surrounding residences and residents after the construction of the project. Future development may partially obstruct the views, depending on location and viewpoint; however, the project will comply with the standards established in the City Municipal Code and General Plan regulating building heights and setbacks to ensure scenic vistas continue to be visible. No development is proposed at this time, therefore, no impacts to the scenic vistas are anticipated.

- b) **No Impact.** The approximately 56.9-acre project property lies on previously disturbed land in the central portion of Coachella. Prior land uses of the site included farmland operations. Historical aerial imagery (dating back to 1953) residents that the property was used for agriculture uses, since at least 1953. No buildings or structures were developed onsite, according to the historical images. Though, grading of the site as well as the growing and clearing of crops has occurred onsite from at least 1953 to recent years.

Scenic resources, including trees, rock outcroppings, and scenic highways within the viewsheds of State Scenic Highways provide aesthetic and visual appeal for residents and visitors of the City's Planning Area. Similarly, scenic routes provide valuable visual relief to travelers. The State Scenic Highway Program was established to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of California. It not only adds to the pleasure of the residents, but also encourages the growth of the recreation and tourism in the State. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) manages the State Scenic Highway Program. To be listed as a Scenic Highway, the road must traverse an area of outstanding scenic quality, containing striking views, flora, geology, or other unique natural attributes. There are three officially designated State Scenic Highways in Riverside County. They include Highway 273, 62 and the closest, Highway 74, which is approximately 13.60 miles northwest of the project site. The northern section Highway 111 (Palm Springs to Palm Desert) and the southern section (Mecca to the Salton Sea) is categorized as an eligible State Scenic Highway, but it is not officially designated.

There are no designated, or eligible, State Scenic Highways within the Planning Area. According to the Coachella General Plan Update Environmental Impact Report (EIR), certain sections of Old Highway 99 (now Dillon Road between Grapefruit Boulevard and Interstate 10), Old Highway 86 (Harrison Street south of Grapefruit Boulevard), Old Highway 111 (Grapefruit Boulevard), and Highway 86-S Expressway (south of Interstate 10) represent visual corridors and serve as an aesthetic resource for the City. The project lies approximately 0.20 miles southwest of the closest City designated visual corridor, Highway 86-S. Due to the distance from the project to Highway 86-S, the project will not obstruct the scenic resources viewed by motorists driving along the roadway.

Conclusively, the proposed project is not located adjacent to a designated Scenic Highway, as identified by Caltrans or the City. Additionally, there are no significant trees, rock outcroppings, or historical buildings due to the cleared and disturbed character of the site. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in adverse impacts to scenic resources adjacent to or near a State Scenic Highway. No impact.

- c) **No Impact.** According to the CGPU Environmental Impact Report (EIR), the City has a unique visual characteristic in its scenic geographical location, agricultural and rancho history, and quality architecture of historic buildings. Although the alteration of the existing landscape is unavoidable due to future development, the views of the mountains, rural, agricultural character should be respected, maintained, and preserved.

The Draft EIR presents policies to help preserve the existing visual character of the City where it is deemed valuable, or direct future development to either enhance the existing visual character in the City or create a new, complementary visual character. Specifically, these policies direct new development to maintain the existing small-town character and cultural diversity of Coachella, preventing development not compatible with the existing character from being constructed. The policies identify specific urban design practices, such as the development of complete neighborhoods, preservation of agriculture and open space, pedestrian-oriented design, and sustainable development practices, as methods of achieving the preservation of this character. Further, the policies specify that the City's natural resources should be retained to help preserve visual character, which will further preserve the existing character. Finally, the policies require high-quality and long-lasting building materials and quality architecture, which will also ensure quality visual character in the community by preventing the construction of bland, poor quality buildings.

The project site is currently characterized by disturbed land previously utilized for agricultural operations. Historical imagery dating from 1953, shows the property graded and operating as agricultural land. The properties west, south, and east of the project were also utilized as agricultural land in 1953. Between 1953 to the recent years, the project site has been harvested and cleared of agriculture intermittently. No buildings occur on the project site throughout this time. By at least 2005, the properties west and east of the project ceased their agricultural operations and were developed into residential communities and a public facility (elementary school). By 1986, the industrial business south of the project property were developed. The surrounding developed context largely contributes to the existing scenic quality of the area.

The project proposes the development of a mixed-use community consisting of multifamily residential uses and neighborhood commercial uses on approximately 56.9 acres. The City's Zoning Code will regulate the developmental standards for the proposed project. The City's Zoning Code establishes permitted uses and property development standards for the zones within the City.

Currently, the project is designated as Residential Single Family (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) as established by the City's Zoning Map. R-S zones are intended to provide areas within the city where development is limited to low density concentrations of single-family dwellings, and to stabilize and protect the residential character of such areas. R-M zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple family residential

development areas at various medium and high population densities and related community services, all located in conformance with the general plan.

The project proposes a Change of Zone from the R-S and R-M designations, to R-M (Urban), R-M (General), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). C-N zones are intended to provide for every day, convenience shopping intended to serve residential neighborhoods, consistent with the environmental requirements of such neighborhoods. The project proposes an increased residential density and use within the project area. The Coachella Municipal Code establishes property development standards for the various zones within the City. These standards include density and lot size requirements, yard requirements, height limits, distances between buildings, usable open space, off-street parking standards, and minimum dwelling unit sizes. The project will be required to comply with the standards and requirements listed in the Coachella Municipal Code for the proposed R-M and C-N zones.

In addition to the City's Municipal Code, the 2035 General Plan Update provides guidance on the type of buildings that should be constructed in order to create the form and character envisioned by the City. The project site is located in Subarea 1, West Coachella Neighborhoods. The vision for the West Coachella Neighborhoods is to create a block and street network that links existing and new development into a coherent town. This subarea will provide housing that ranges from single-family houses to house-scale multi-family buildings. New development will occur as infill development and streets will be pedestrian friendly with on-street parking, sidewalks shaded by trees and safe crosswalks.

The project is also located within the City's Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations established in the General Plan. The intended physical character of Urban Neighborhoods is to create high intensity, walkable, transit ready neighborhood with a variety of types of housing – predominantly multi-family of various types. Urban Neighborhoods should be located in close proximity to high quantities of commercial, civic, and recreational uses. Per the General Plan Update, urban form guidelines for Urban Neighborhoods include the following:

1. Lot coverage generally does not exceed 60 percent.
2. Buildings should generally have front and rear yards.
3. Desired building types are rowhouse/townhouse, garden apartment and urban apartment.
4. The main entrance to each building should be located within the front façade, accessed directly from the street and designed to welcome visitors.
5. Building heights are generally two to three stories.
6. Vehicular access should be provided through an alley at the rear of the lot or a driveway connecting to the street. Driveways from the street, when necessary, should be as narrow as practical – and not more than 18 feet wide.

Neighborhood Center land use designations are intended to create a concentration of commercial businesses and civic amenities (often mixed with multi-family housing) within convenient walking or biking distance of nearby neighborhoods. The intended physical character of Neighborhood Centers is to provide convenient access and parking to motorists and pedestrians. Buildings face public streets (either the primary roadway or new internal streets) with attractive shopfronts designed to display merchandise, dining rooms, patios, and signage to passersby. Streets connect the center to adjacent neighborhoods and to the urban corridor(s), providing convenient access on foot or by bike from residences to retail amenities and to transit.

Per the General Plan Update, urban form guidelines for Urban Neighborhoods include the following:

1. A variety of building types are allowed, ranging from rowhouse/townhouse to main street/mixed-use.
2. Building entrances are direct from the sidewalk, generally via shopfronts.
3. Building heights are generally one to three stories.
4. Vehicular access is provided to parking lots via common drives detailed as small streets and by alleys. Services and trash should be located behind buildings in alleys.

Future development shall comply with the City's standards for projects in Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use areas in order to achieve the intended physical character and scenic quality of these land uses.

In addition to the design standards outlined in the General Plan, the City's Zoning Code will also regulate the standards for the proposed project. The City's Zoning Code establishes permitted uses and property development standards for the zones within the City. Currently the project is designated as Residential Single Family (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). R-S zones are intended to provide areas within the city where development is limited to low density concentrations of single-family dwellings, and to stabilize and protect the residential character of such areas. R-M zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple family residential development areas at various medium and high population densities and related community services, all located in conformance with the general plan.

The project proposes a Change of Zone from the R-S and R-M designations, to R-M (Urban), R-M (General), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). C-N zones are intended to provide for every day, convenience shopping intended to serve residential neighborhoods, consistent with the environmental requirements of such neighborhoods. The project proposes an increased residential density and use within the project area. The Coachella Municipal Code establishes property development standards for the various zones within the City. These standards include density and lot size requirements, yard requirements, height limits, distances between buildings, usable open space, off-street parking standards, and minimum dwelling unit sizes. The project will be required to comply with the standards and requirements listed in the Coachella Municipal Code for the proposed R-M and C-N zones.

Future development shall follow the City of Coachella's standards for buildings in R-M and C-N zones and Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations. Additionally, in order to ensure that the project will properly comply with the architectural guidelines of the City and the provisions of development standards, the project is subject to Architectural Review. The change of zone project is not expected to degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; thus, no impacts are expected.

- d) **No Impact.** As stated in the previous discussions, the project site is located in the Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations in the City of Coachella. The existing zoning designations for the project is R-S and R-M. The project proposes a Change of Zone from the R-S and R-M zones, to R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N. The proposed zones are consistent with the General Plan land use designations. The project site is currently vacant, however, prior use of the site included both vacant land and agricultural operations. Due to the

vacant character of the project site, the property does not currently contribute to the ambient lighting in the area.

Sources of fixed nighttime lighting in the areas surrounding the project can be attributed to the existing homes west and east of the project, Valle Del Sol Elementary School located immediately west of the project, and the industrial uses south of the project. The individual home lighting typically consists of low-intensity, wall-mounted, downward-oriented fixtures in the patio, side and front yards of homes. Nighttime lighting from the school also includes low-intensity, wall-mounted, downward-oriented fixtures on the buildings and entrances, as well as lighting in parking and outdoor recreational areas. Nighttime lighting from the industrial uses typically includes exterior lighting systems to provide adequate security. Non-fixed sources of daytime or nighttime lighting are attributed to vehicular traffic in the surrounding area.

Future development is expected to consist of residential and commercial uses on the 56.9-acre site. Buildout of the proposed project can be expected to generate increased levels of light and glare from interior and exterior building lighting, safety and security lighting, landscape lighting, and vehicles accessing the site. Stationary lighting in the residential portion of the project will be consistent with exterior and interior lighting typical for residential communities in Coachella. These typically consist of low-intensity, wall-mounted, downward-oriented fixtures, which avoid spilling onto adjacent properties.

Chapter 17.54.010 (K) (off-street parking and loading: lighting) of the Coachella Municipal Code, states that parking area lighting is not always required; however, if lighted parking areas are required parking areas, such lighting fixtures shall be located, with hoods provided and adjusted, so as to preclude the direct glare of the light from shining onto property or streets. Future development shall comply with Chapter 17.54.010 (K) in order to provide lighting for cars and pedestrians without generating excess light and spillage.

As stated previously, future development is anticipated to generate increased levels of light compared to the existing use as fallow agricultural land. Although the land use density will increase, the lighting levels are not expected to exceed typical levels within the surrounding environment and levels inconsistent with Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations and R-M and C-N zones.

Pertaining to glare, the project would not introduce buildings with large reflective surfaces that would generate substantial glare. Building surfaces and materials used would be subject to review by the City of Coachella and Architectural Review to ensure that the project site is consistent with the development standards in the City's Municipal Code and aligns with the intended physical character of the associated land use designations.

No impacts pertaining to project-generated light and glare are anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.

Mitigation Measures: None required

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 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"/>
c) 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"/>
d) 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"/>
e) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: 2035 Coachella General Plan, Figure 3-6, 2015; "Riverside County Important Farmland 2014 Map," sheet 2 of 3, California Department of Conservation, updated November 2016.)

Setting

As a part of Riverside County, the City of Coachella's agricultural lands are a key aspect of the County and its character. Agricultural land covers approximately 40 percent of the City's General Plan area. Though, most of the agricultural land is located in and around the unincorporated areas of Coachella, with the more centralized areas being converted into or being used for urban or industrial use.

The California Land Conservation Act, also known as the Williamson Act, was adopted in 1965 in order to encourage the preservation of the State's agricultural lands and to prevent its premature conversion to urban uses. The Williamson Act creates an arrangement whereby private landowners' contract with counties and cities to voluntarily restrict land to agricultural and open space uses. Under the Williamson Act, an agricultural preserve must consist of no less than 100 acres, any development on the property must be related to the primary use of the land for agricultural purposes, and development must be in compliance with local uniform rules or ordinances. Williamson Act contracts are estimated to save agricultural landowners from 20 to 75 percent in property taxes each year.

The vehicle for these agreements is a rolling-term, 10-year contract (i.e., unless either party files a "notice of nonrenewal," the contract is automatically renewed annually for an additional year). In return, restricted parcels are assessed for property tax purposes at a rate consistent with their actual use, rather than potential market value (California Department of Conservation, 2006). If a "notice of nonrenewal" is filed by a landowner, a nine-year nonrenewal period commences. Over this period of

time, the annual tax assessment gradually increases. At the end of the nine-year nonrenewal period, the contract is terminated. Only the landowner can petition to cancel a Williamson Act contract.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** Preservation of agriculture is considered integral to the City's future. Agricultural land is one of several predominant land uses within Coachella, covering approximately 29 percent (11,139 acres) of the City's planning area. Approximately 5,112 acres of the total agricultural land within the Planning Area is located within the City's incorporated area. Most of the agricultural land is located in the unincorporated areas (6,058 acres). Of this agricultural land, much of it is Important Farmland as defined by the State.

The project property's land use designations are determined as Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center in the Coachella General Plan 2035. The entire property is disturbed, including clearing and grading. Approximately 49 acres of the site operated as an agricultural farmland. Based on historical aerial imagery, the property operated as farmland prior to 1953. According to the most recent Riverside County Important Farmland Map, the entire property is designated as Farmland of Local Importance. Farmland of Local Importance is defined by the Department of Conservation as farmland that is important to the local economy. In the County of Riverside, Farmland of Local Importance includes (1) land where the soils would be classified as Prime or Statewide Farmland, but lack available irrigation water; (2) lands producing major crops for the County but are not listed as unique crops; (3) dairylands including corrals, pasture, milking facilities, hay and manure storage areas if accompanied with permanent pasture or hayland of 10 acres or more; or (4) lands identified by the city or county ordinance as agricultural zones or contracts.

Historical aerial imagery reveals that by 1953 the project site, and the surrounding area, operated as agricultural land. However, the surrounding areas became more urbanized, constructing residential communities by 2002, and the elementary school by 2005. The project property was used intermittently as agricultural field. The site currently lies within an urbanized area of Coachella. The project is also located within Subarea 1, West Coachella Neighborhoods, of the Coachella General Plan. The West Coachella Neighborhoods area includes predominantly single-family homes but also contains various types of retail uses, apartments, schools, and parks. The vision for the West Coachella Neighborhood subarea includes residential housing, ranging from single family to multi-family buildings, and new development located in infill lots.

Additionally, the land use designations, which the project site is located within is identified as Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center, established by the City of Coachella. Urban Neighborhoods are designated for multi-family housing types with very good non-motorized access to a wide range of civic and commercial amenities located at the edges and/or within the mixed-use (retail, office, civic, and recreational) fabric of the neighborhood. Neighborhood Centers provides for a concentration of neighborhood-serving commercial businesses and civic amenities, often mixed with multi-family housing, within convenient walking or biking distance of nearby neighborhoods.

Although the site is designated as Farmland of Local Importance, the City designated land uses established for the site intends for the development of residential dwellings and commercial uses. Additionally, the project site is surrounded by developed uses including residential

communities and a public elementary school. The project is located in Coachella General Plan's Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land uses, which emphasize the development of residential communities in close proximity to commercial and retail areas. The project is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance by the California Department of Conservation. The project is not in use as Farmland of Local Importance and is not planned for such use in the General Plan. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

- b) **No Impact.** Review of agricultural maps indicates that there are 994 acres of agricultural land covered by Williamson Act contracts within the Coachella Planning Area and 1,480 acres of agricultural land covered by Williamson Act contracts that have filed for non-renewal. Existing Agricultural Uses summarizes the agricultural lands within Planning Area that are and are not covered by Williamson Act contracts. General information about the Williamson Act can be found on page 4.2-7 of the City of Coachella General Plan Update. There are no lands with a Williamson Act contract in the immediate project vicinity. The closest farmland properties lie approximately 1.20 miles northwest of the project and approximately 1.60 miles southwest of the project. Additionally, the project does not lie in an area zone for agriculture. The zoning designations for the site includes Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). The project proposes a Change of Zone from R-S and R-M to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). These zones are consistent with the existing land use designations at the property: Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Commercial. Therefore, the project will have no impact on zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract.
- c) **No Impact.** The project property is not currently zoned as forest land, timberland, or timberland production. Development of project will not result in the re-zoning of forest land, timberland or timberland zoned for timberland production. No impacts are anticipated.
- d) **No Impact.** The proposed project is zoned for Residential Single Family (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) uses. The project proposes a Change of Zone to update the zoning to R-M General (20-25 dwelling units per acre), Urban (20-38 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). No forest land, timberland or Timberland Production zoning occurs on the project site or in the surrounding area because forest vegetation is not characteristic of the Coachella Valley desert environment. No impacts are anticipated.
- e) **Less than Significant Impact.** As previously described, the project site and vicinity are designated by the City of Coachella Zoning Map as Residential Single Family (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). The project proposes a Change of Zone from the current R-S and R-M designations to R-M General (20-25 du/ac), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The proposed residential community will not result in conversion of any forest land because no forest land is situated within or adjacent to the project.

The project site previously operated as agricultural field. Development of the proposed project will convert farmland to non-farmland uses. The project property is located within an urbanized area of Coachella, surrounded by developed communities and includes residential to the west and east, an elementary school to the west, and industrial uses to the south. As stated in discussion a), the project site is located within Subarea 1, West Coachella Neighborhood. This subarea predominantly includes single-family homes, however, mixed use operations including retail, apartments, schools, and parks are permitted within Subarea 1. The vision for the West

Coachella Neighborhood subarea includes residential housing, ranging from single family to multi-family buildings, and new development located in infill lots.

In addition to the project's location within Subarea 1 of the City, the land use designations for the project area is Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center, as established by the Coachella General Plan. Urban Neighborhoods allows multifamily residential homes with access to civic and commercial amenities. Neighborhood Centers allows commercial retail areas in close proximity to residential areas.

The project proposes the development of a residential community and commercial uses. The project is consistent with the vision of Subarea 1 and the land use designations of Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. Although the project will convert land previously utilized as farmland to non-farmland uses, the project proposes needed affordable housing in a land use designation that permits residential and commercial developments. Less than significant impacts are required.

Mitigation Measures: None required

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. Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) 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 standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) 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"/>

(Sources: Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015, CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2)

Setting

The project site and the Coachella Valley are located in the northern region of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB), within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The regional climate, as well as the temperature, wind, humidity, precipitation, and amount of sunshine significantly influence the air quality in the SSAB. Climate in the Coachella Valley is considered a continental, desert-type climate, with hot summers, mild winters, and very little annual rainfall. Precipitation is less than six inches annually and occurs mostly in the winter months from active frontal systems and in the late summer months from thunderstorms. The Coachella Valley is exposed to frequent gusty winds. The flat terrain of the valley and strong temperature differentials, created by intense solar heating, produce moderate winds and deep thermal convection. Higher wind speeds occur most frequently in the months of April and May. As subsequently discussed, SCAQMD has established Rules 403 and 403.1 to prevent wind erosion and fugitive dust impacts, particularly during land disturbance and earth moving activities associated with construction.

Existing air quality is measured at established SCAQMD air quality monitoring stations. Monitored air quality is evaluated in the context of ambient air quality standards. These standards are the levels of air quality that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health and welfare. Monitoring stations are located in Indio, Palm Springs and Mecca. To maintain compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), SCAQMD has adopted a series of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs). AQMPs are updated regularly in order to more effectively reduce emissions, accommodate growth, and to minimize any negative fiscal impacts of air pollution control on the economy.

In March of 2017, SCAQMD released the most current Final Air Quality Management Plan (2016 AQMP), which is a regional blueprint for achieving the federal air quality standards. The 2016 AQMP is the most recently adopted air quality plan, which includes both stationary and mobile source strategies to ensure

that the approaching attainment deadlines are met and public health is protected to the maximum extent feasible. As with every AQMP, a comprehensive analysis of emissions, meteorology, atmospheric chemistry, regional growth projections, and the impact of existing control measures is updated with the latest data and methods. Land use designation adopted by local jurisdictions are important considerations in the AQMP development. The 2016 AQMP provides local guidance for the State Implementation Plans (SIP), which establishes the framework for the air quality basins to achieve attainment of the state and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** Site the project is not proposing development at the time of writing, future development of the site has been evaluated for consistency with the local air quality management plans, which links local planning and individual projects to the regional plans developed to meet the ambient air quality standards and the most recently accepted air quality plans. The assessment takes into consideration whether the project forms part of the expected conditions identified in local plans (General Plan Land Use and Zoning) and whether the project adheres to the City's air quality goals, policies, and local development assumptions factored into the regional 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (2016 AQMP) by SCAQMD. Air emissions associated with the short- term construction activities and long-term operations were analyzed for this purpose.

As discussed in the land use and planning section of this Initial Study, the existing General Plan land use designation for the project site is Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. Urban Neighborhood land use designations are established for predominantly multi-family housing types with very good non-motorized access to a wide range of civic and commercial amenities located at the edges and/or within the mixed-use fabric of the neighborhood. Neighborhood Center land use designations are intended to provide for a concentration of neighborhood-serving commercial businesses and civic amenities – often mixed with multi-family housing – within convenient walking or biking distance of nearby neighborhoods. The allowable development intensity for Urban Neighborhood designation ranges from 20 to 38 dwelling units per acre (du/ac), with 30 du/ac being the average density for new projects. As part of the proposed entitlement process, the project will result in a Change of Zone (CZ) from the existing Residential Single Family (R-S) and Multiple-Family Residential (R-M) zoning designations to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). For the analysis of future development, the residential density was estimated at a mid-density of 22.5 du/ac for the R-M General zone and 29 du/ac for the R-M Urban zone. These densities are within the allowable range intended under the General Plan designation and assumptions.

Based on the 2019-2020 California Department of Finance population and housing estimates, the City of Coachella's current total population is approximately 47,186 with an average household size of 4.65. Future development is estimated to support a tenant population of 6,110 persons, which represents approximately 13 percent of the current City population. It is anticipated that some of the project tenants served by the project will be existing residents from within the City of Coachella and/or from neighboring incorporated and unincorporated areas. The net population increase resulting from the project is expected to be less than 13 percent. Therefore, the proposed development and associated tenant population are not expected to conflict with the City's land use composition, zoning, housing diversity, or other regulatory policies factored into the local and regional air quality objectives for complying with the

applicable air quality standards. The project is expected to meet the General Plan objective for Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center designations by contributing to the housing diversity within a walkable environment.

An impact is potentially significant if concentration of emissions exceed the State or Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards. Based on Table 2-4 of the Final 2016 AQMP, the two primary pollutants of concern in the Coachella Valley including the City of Coachella are ozone (O₃) and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). The project site is located within the Salton Sea Air Basin, which has been designated by the California Air Resources Board as a nonattainment area for ozone (8-hour standard) and PM₁₀. Violations of the air quality standards for ozone are impacted by pollutant transport from the South Coast Air Basin.

Ozone (O₃) is described in the Final 2016 AQMP as being formed when byproducts of combustion react in the presence of ultraviolet sunlight. This process occurs in the atmosphere where oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) combine with reactive organic gases (ROG), such as hydrocarbons, in the presence of sunlight. Ozone is a pungent, colorless, toxic gas, and a common component of photochemical smog. Although also produced within the Coachella Valley, most ozone pollutants affecting the Valley are transported by coastal air mass from the Los Angeles and Riverside/San Bernardino air basins, thereby contributing to occasionally high local ozone concentrations.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) is described in the Final 2016 AQMP as consisting of fine suspended particles of ten microns or smaller in diameter, and are the byproducts of road dust, sand, diesel soot, windstorms, and the abrasion of tires and brakes. The elderly, children, and adults with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular disease are most susceptible to the effects of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

To assist lead agencies in determining the significance of air quality impacts, SCAQMD has established suggested short-term construction-related and long-term operational impact significance thresholds for direct and indirect impacts on air quality. Table III-1 displays the established construction and operational daily significance thresholds, which are recommended for use by lead agencies in considering potential impacts on air quality. Future development effects would be considered potentially significant if the emissions exceed these thresholds.

Table III-1
SCAQMD's Air Quality Significance Thresholds (Pounds/Day)

Emission Source	CO	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Construction or Operation	550	75	100	150	150	55

Source: Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook, Chapter 5.

Prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hndbk.html

In November of 2017, the SCAQMD in conjunction with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and other California air districts, released the latest version of the California Emissions Estimator Model™ (CalEEMod™) Version 2016.3.2. CalEEMod serves as an adopted platform to calculate both construction emissions and operational emissions from a land use project. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutant (NO_x, VOC, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO_x, and CO) and greenhouse gas (GHG)

emissions from direct and indirect sources; and quantify applicable air quality and GHG reductions achieved from mitigation measures. CalEEMod utilizes widely accepted methodologies for estimating emissions combined with default data that can be used when site-specific information is not available. Sources of these methodologies and default data include but are not limited to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) AP-42 emission factors, California Air Resources Board (CARB) vehicle emission models, studies commissioned by California agencies such as the California Energy Commission (CEC) and CalRecycle. In addition, some local air districts provided customized values for their default data and existing regulation methodologies for use for projects located in their jurisdictions.

CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2 was utilized to estimate the short-term construction-related and long-term operational emissions of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases associated with future development on the project site. Short-term construction-related emissions are calculated for site preparation, grading (earth movement), vertical construction, paving, and architectural coating. Long-term operational emissions are attributed to mobile sources (vehicle trips, vehicle emissions, fleet mix and road dust), land use area sources, energy use, solid waste disposal, and water use.

The SCAQMD requires any emission reductions resulting from existing rules or ordinances to be included as part of the unmitigated project emissions. Those measures that are mandated and therefore required of all developments by applicable ordinances, rules, and regulations are not considered mitigation. The previously cited Coachella Code of Ordinances (Chapter 8.20 – Fugitive Dust Control) and SCAQMD Rule 403 and 403.1 outline the minimum requirements for construction activities to reduce man-made fugitive dust and corresponding PM10 emissions. The City will require the preparation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan identifying the fugitive dust sources at the site and the work practices and control measures proposed to meet the minimum performance standards and Coachella Valley Best Available Control Measures (CVBACM). Being surrounded primarily by existing residential uses, the required dust control plan must be coordinated with the construction logistics plan to identify the appropriate temporary construction access point that results in the least amount of disturbance to existing nearby residents. The plan must also call for appropriate temporary fencing with screening along perimeter segments without an existing solid block wall. Moreover, the proper soil stabilization measures must be implemented to control visible dust. Therefore, the implementation of fugitive dust control measures are a requirement and not deemed mitigation.

Based on the emissions modeling results shown in Table III-2, construction related emissions resulting from site preparation, grading, utilities/building construction, paving, architectural coating, and construction workers commuting would not exceed the applicable SCAQMD regional thresholds of significance for any criteria pollutants, including PM10 and Ozone precursors. Thus, a less than significant impact would occur for future development-related construction-source emissions and no additional mitigation is required.

Table III-2
Short-Term Air Pollutant Emissions Associated with Projected
Construction at Mid-Density Development Scenario (Pounds/Day)

Emission Source	ROG/VOC	NOx	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Daily Emissions Resulting from Site Preparation, Grading, Building Construction, Paving, and Architectural Coating Activities	60.2452	46.4431	45.6059	0.1397	6.6711	4.4134
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note: The PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions are based on compliance with Chapter 8.20 (Fugitive Dust Control) in the City's Code of Ordinances and the local standard requirement to implement SCAQMD Rule 403 and 403.1 to control fugitive dust. VOC and ROG are summed in the CalEEMod report under the header ROG.

Table III-3
Long-Term Operational Air Pollutant Emissions
Associated with Mid-Density Development Scenario (Pounds/Day)

Emission Source	ROG/VOC	NOx	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Total Area Sources, Energy Use, Mobile Sources	50.2970	98.2724	270.1071	0.7110	50.167	14.4695
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note: VOC and ROG are summed in the CalEEMod report under the header ROG.

Furthermore, CalEEMod was utilized to estimate the long-term operational air pollutant emissions that would result from operation of future development of the project site. Operational emissions are ongoing emissions that will occur during the life of the future uses. These sources include energy demand and vehicular emissions. As shown in Table III-3, the future development-related emissions of criteria pollutants are not projected to exceed any of the SCAQMD recommended significance threshold criteria for operational impacts.

In summary, future development is not expected to result in growth or land use changes which would interfere with the City or region's ability to comply with the most current air quality plans. Moreover, the future development's short-term construction and long-term operational emissions would not exceed the established regional thresholds. Pertaining to the obstruction of an applicable air quality plan, less than significant impacts are anticipated for the future development. No impacts are anticipated for the Change of Zone.

- b) No Impact.** Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) is designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a "Severe-15" ozone nonattainment area for the 1997 8-hour federal ozone standard (0.080 ppm) and the more stringent 2008 standard (0.075

ppm). Violations of the ambient air quality standards for ozone in the Coachella Valley are primarily due to pollutant transport from the neighboring SCAB. Ozone is formed on sunny days from ozone precursors in the lower atmosphere that are emitted upwind of the Coachella Valley, in the coastal and central Los Angeles County areas of the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). Pollutant transport through the Banning Pass, from the SCAB to the Salton Sea Air Basin, is the primary cause of the high ozone concentrations experienced in the Coachella Valley in the late afternoon and early evening. The attainment date for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard is June 15, 2019.

Based on reference publications by SCAMQD, ozone is a pungent, colorless toxic gas produced in the troposphere by the photochemical process. In the Coachella Valley, peak ozone concentrations occur in the late afternoon and early evening hours. The attainment date for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard is July 20, 2027. The 2016 AQMP is addressing the Clean Air Act planning requirements for ozone in the SCAB and the Coachella Valley portion of the SSAB. As demonstrated in tables III-3 and III-4, future development-related short-term construction and long-term operational emissions are not expected to exceed the daily thresholds of significance established by SCAQMD for ozone precursors, such as NO_x and ROG/VOC. By complying with the adopted thresholds, the future development is also complying with the overall attainment strategies reflected in the 2016 AQMP.

Furthermore, the Coachella Valley is currently designated as a serious nonattainment area for PM₁₀ (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less). In the Coachella Valley, there are two primary sources of PM₁₀: natural sources consisting of sea salts, volcanic ash, and pollens, and man-made or anthropogenic sources. Man-made sources originate from direct emissions, such as industrial facilities, fugitive dust sources (e.g., construction sites) and paved and unpaved road dust. The U.S. EPA-approved 2002 Coachella Valley PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (2002 CVSIP) includes an attainment strategy for meeting the PM₁₀ standards. Some of the existing measures include the requirement of detailed dust control plans from builders that specify the use of more aggressive and frequent watering, soil stabilization, wind screens, and phased development to minimize fugitive dust. Appropriate air quality measures to prevent fugitive dust are required by the City's fugitive dust control policies, which is consistent with SCAQMD Rules 403 and 403.1 that apply to the Coachella Valley strategy for reducing fugitive dust emissions.

Relative to the PM₁₀ emissions threshold, construction activities associated with future development will be required to adhere to the City's Fugitive Dust and Erosion Control policies and ordinance to minimize potential temporary construction related emissions. An approved Fugitive Dust (PM₁₀) Control Plan will be required prior to issuance of a grading permit. Implementation of the Fugitive Dust Control Plan is required to occur under the supervision of an individual with training on Dust Control in the Coachella Valley (Rule 403 and 403.1). The plan will include methods to prevent sediment track-out onto public roads, prevent visible dust emissions from exceeding a 20-percent opacity, and prevent visible dust emissions from extending more than 100 feet (vertically or horizontally from the origin of a source) or crossing any property line. The most widely used measures include proper construction phasing, proper maintenance/cleaning of construction equipment, soil stabilization, installation of track-out prevention devices, and wind fencing. Since emissions related to future development would be consistent with the Air Quality Management Plan, the Coachella Valley PM₁₀ SIP, and all SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds, long-term operational air quality impacts

associated with future development should not be considered cumulatively considerable. No impacts are anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.

- b) No Impact.** A sensitive receptor is a person in the population who is particularly susceptible (i.e. more susceptible than the population at large) to health effects due to exposure to an air contaminant. Sensitive receptors and the facilities that house them are of particular concern if they are located in close proximity to localized sources of carbon monoxide, toxic air contaminants, or odors. Land uses considered by the SCAQMD to be sensitive receptors include residences, long-term health care facilities, schools, rehabilitation centers, playgrounds, convalescent centers, childcare centers, retirement homes, and athletic facilities.

As previously introduced, the vacant project property is surrounded primarily by residential uses and is within close proximity to Valle Del Sol Elementary School. During construction of future development on the project property is expected to produce temporary and localized emissions, which based on the Air Quality Study's modeling results, would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds of significance. Implementation of the required SCAQMD rules, best available dust control measures and the City's Fugitive Dust Control policies will minimize those temporary impacts, preventing pollutants emissions from reaching any substantial concentrations. Examples of best available dust control measures include constructing a temporary fence with a wind screen to prevent propagation of dust emissions, utilizing properly maintained equipment, maintaining stabilized soil, and constructing track-out prevention devices at construction access points. These standard practices are consistent with the SCAQMD Rule 403 and 403.1 and the Coachella Valley Best Available Control Measures (CVBACM), as identified in the SCAQMD Coachella Valley Fugitive Dust Control Handbook.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has developed and published the Final Localized Significance Threshold (LST) Methodology to identify potential impacts that could contribute or cause localized exceedances of the federal and/or state ambient air quality standards (NAAQS/CAAQS). LST methodology was developed in response to environmental justice and health concerns raised by the public regarding exposure of individuals to criteria pollutants in local communities. The purpose of analyzing LSTs is to determine whether a project may generate significant adverse localized air quality impacts in relation to the nearest exposed sensitive receptors, such as schools, churches, residences, hospitals, day care facilities, and elderly care facilities. LST thresholds represent the maximum emissions from a project that will prevent an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard at the nearest sensitive receptor, taking into consideration ambient concentrations in each source receptor area (SRA), project, size, and distance to the sensitive receptor. Therefore, meeting the lowest allowable emissions thresholds translates to meeting the most stringent air quality standards for a project locality.

As part of the LST methodology, SCAQMD has divided its jurisdiction into 37 source receptor areas (SRAs) which can be used to determine whether a project may generate significant adverse localized air quality impacts. The proposed development is located in SRA 30, which covers the Coachella Valley and City of Coachella. LSTs only apply to certain criteria pollutants: carbon dioxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx) particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10), and particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5).

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping analysis was used to delineate the project area and identify the nearest sensitive receptors using the distance intervals established by the LST methodology, which are 25 meters (82 feet), 50 meters (164 feet), 100 meters (328 feet), 200 meters (656 feet), and 500 meters (1,640 feet). Since the project's immediate surroundings include residential developments and an elementary school, the shortest and most conservative distance interval of 25 meters (82 feet) was used for this analysis. The shortest distance interval establishes the strictest threshold with the lowest emissions allowances needed to maintain compliance. The existing separation between the project property and existing neighboring residential units and the elementary school includes solid block walls (6-ft tall) and chain-link fencing. It is worth noting that in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403.1 and Chapter 8.20 (Fugitive Dust Control) of the City of Coachella Code of Ordinances, the proponent of the future development is required to install and maintain a temporary wind fence during construction to contain dust emissions.

Table III-4
Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) Associated with
Associated with Projected Construction at Mid-Density Development Scenario
With Receptors at 25 Meters (82 Feet), 5-Acre Area Increments
(In Pounds/Day)

Emission Source	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Maximum Unmitigated Emissions Resulting from Site Preparation, Grading, Building Construction, Paving and Architectural Coating (Rounded Value)	46.4431	45.6059	6.6711	4.4134
SCAQMD LST Threshold for SRA 30	304	2,292	14	8
LST Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No
Sources: CalEEMod Results and AQMD LST Look-Up Tables Note: The PM10 and PM2.5 emissions are based on the CalEEMod mitigated results due to the local standard requirement to implement SCAQMD Rule 403 and 403.1 to control fugitive dust.				

California Emissions Estimator Model™ (CalEEMod™ Version 2016.3.2) was utilized to calculate the maximum daily on-site emissions that will occur during construction based on the largest acreage interval allowed by the LST methodology, which is 5 acres. The data provided in Table III-4 demonstrates that the construction activities would not generate emissions in excess of the site-specific LSTs; therefore, site-specific impacts during construction of future development would be less than significant. Based on the LST methodology, if the calculated emissions for the proposed construction or operational activities are below the LST emission levels. Related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations as a result of future development, less than significant impacts are anticipated. However, no impacts are expected related to the Change of Zone.

- d) No Impact.** As previously analyzed and disclosed, implementation of the proposed Change of Zone will not result in emissions that would exceed the South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds pertaining to construction or operation. Moreover, the project emissions would not exceed the Localized Significance Thresholds applicable to the project setting in relation to the nearby residences or school sites.

The proposed Change of Zone will not include the types of facilities commonly known to generate odors, such as wastewater treatment plants, sanitary landfills, composting/green waste facilities, recycling facilities, petroleum refineries, chemical manufacturing plants, painting/coating operations, rendering plants, or food packaging facilities. As such, the Change of Zone is not expected to result in odor emissions adversely affecting nearby neighbors. Pertaining to other emissions adversely affecting a substantial number of people, no impacts are expected relative to the proposed Change of Zone.

Mitigation Measures: None Required

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) 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"/>
f) 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"/>

(Source: City of Coachella General Plan 2035, 2015; City of Coachella General Plan 2035 Draft Environmental Impact Report, 2015)

Setting

The proposed project site is comprised of approximately 56.9 gross-acres that have been previously graded and disturbed for agricultural uses. The project is located within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan area (CVMSHCP) but is not within a Conservation Area.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** The proposed project occupies approximately 56.9 acres of vacant and fallow farmland in the City of Coachella. The project proposes a Change of Zone from the existing Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). Surrounding properties include residential to the east and west, the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to the north, and industrial uses to the

south. The property's western and eastern boundaries are physically delineated by a combination of perimeter block wall and chain link fencing.

According to historic imagery dating back to 1953, prior uses of the site appear to consist primarily of agricultural uses. The project site has been disturbed and utilized for agricultural purposes in the past decades; however, the site currently indicates a fallow condition. Due to the property's past use as an agricultural operation, as well as the developed nature of the surrounding properties, the current state and activities of the site do not provide a condition that would support natural vegetation communities or habitats, including the presence of plant or animal species given special status by governing agencies.

Per the Coachella General Plan Draft EIR, the project site is not identified as a vegetation community or habitat plan and is not in a location where special status plant or wildlife resources have been identified. The property is within the CVMSHCP, which outlines policies for conservation of habitats and natural communities. The project site is not located within a CVMSHCP Conservation Area and there are no known significant biological resource on the project site. Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse impact on candidate, sensitive, or special status species. No impacts are expected to 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 (CDFW) or US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

- b) **No Impact.** The project does not contain nor is it adjacent to any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California department of Fish and Wildlife, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife service. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel is located along the northeasterly border of the site, however, no impacts to the channel are expected. There is no blue line stream within the project property as depicted on the United States Geological Survey topographic maps or National Hydrography Dataset. The project is proposing a zone change from Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to R-M General (20-25 du/ac), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The proposed zones complies with the City of Coachella General Plan Update land use designations. As a result, no impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities are anticipated.
- c) **No Impact.** The project site is surrounded by residential communities to the west and east, the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to the north, and industrial uses to the south. The project site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, federally protected wetlands, marshes, or other drainage features. The project is adjacent to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel; however, the proposed project will not impact the Channel or any other drainage features.

The project proposes a Change of Zone from R-S and R-M to R-m General, R-M Urban, and C-N. The project applicant will be required to develop and implement a Project-Specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to ensure that the project does not contribute pollutants of concern from storm runoff. As a result, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the direct removal, filing or other hydrological interruption of these resources. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

- d) **No Impact.** No migratory wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites are found on the project or adjacent properties. As previously discussed, the project has been graded and used for agricultural purposes for decades. Moreover, there are no existing drainages that would

support wildlife nursery sites or corridors and the site is not located in a known wildlife corridor. Therefore, no impacts to movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, corridors or wildlife nursery sites are expected.

- e) **No Impact.** The site has been disturbed for a number of years and as a result does not support natural vegetation communities or habitats. Project implementation would not result in demolition or tree removal. The future development will include landscaping improvements in a manner that is consistent with local development standards. The project will comply with the CVMSHCP and there are no other unique local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources that would cause a conflict nor does the site support high valuable biological resources that could be affected. There are no applicable tree preservation policies or ordinances and no impacts are expected.
- f) **No Impact.** The project lies within the boundary of the CVMSHCP, which outlines policies for conservation of habitats and natural communities. However, the project is not located within or adjacent to a designated Conservation Area under this plan. Therefore, it is not subject to CVMSHCP requirements regarding lands adjoining Conservation Areas. The CVMSHCP implements a Local Mitigation Development Fee (LDMF) from all new development to support the acquisition of conservation lands. The fee would be applied per Chapter 4.48.060 of the City of Coachella Municipal Code. Based on these provisions, the applicable fees would be collected by the City and future development is expected to comply with the provisions of the CVMSHCP. No impacts would result from the Change of Zone.

Mitigation Measures: None Required

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Source: City of Coachella General Plan 2035, 2015; City of Coachella General Plan 2035 Draft Environmental Impact Report, 2015)

Setting

The City of Coachella sits on the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla, a large intermittent freshwater lake created by the Colorado River. Its shorelines continually changed as the lake was filled and emptied by the river, and when it was full it attracted human settlement with its plentiful resources. Settlement along the lakeshore in the Coachella Valley was particularly intensive, with evidence of large-scale, multi-seasonal occupation.

The first known human inhabitants of the Coachella Valley included the Cahuilla Indians, whose occupancy spread from the Banning Pass to the Salton Sea. Anthropologists divided the Cahuilla into three groups based on their geographic setting: (1) the Pass Cahuilla of the San Geronio Pass-Palm Springs area; (2) the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains; and (3) the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The Cahuilla Indians developed a seasonal mobility system, which utilized the lake when it was full and benefited from the available terrestrial resources once the lake desiccated. They also migrated to higher elevations to utilize the resources and cooler temperatures.

The City of Coachella contains a significant amount of archeological resources due to its rich cultural history and historical settlements within its boundaries. It was once the site of Native Americans tribal land and some tribal land still exists there. While having a rich Native American historical background, the Native American population is still present in Coachella. Due to its historical, cultural, and archaeological resources, most of the City is designated as "medium sensitivity to historical resource sensitivity" (Coachella 2035 General Plan Final EIR, Figure 4.4-2).

The project property occupies approximately 56.9 acres of disturbed, vacant land north of 52nd Avenue and west and east of Education Way. The site is surrounded by the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to the north, and existing residential developments to the east and west. Valle Del Sol Elementary School abuts the project site's western boundary. The paved roadway, 52nd Avenue, borders the southern property boundary. Industrial uses are located south of the project site, south of 52nd Avenue.

The site previously operated as agricultural land, and has been subject to grading, clearing, and harvesting since before 1953, according to historical aerial imagery. The project is currently zoned for Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). The project is proposing a zone

change from the R-S and R-M designations to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N).

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** A historical resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, shall include: a resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources; a resource determined as historically or culturally significant; any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource.

The project site occupies approximately 56.9 acres of fallow farmland. There are no known or observable historic resources as defined in Section 15046.5 of the CEQA Guidelines that would be adversely affected by the proposed zone change. This includes known or observable objects, buildings, structures, sites, areas, places, records, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant.

According to the National Register Database and Research, historic buildings do not exist within or near the project site. In addition, historical imagery dated between 1953 and 2016 do not indicate the existence of any buildings within the project vicinity. Therefore, no man-made features were known to be present in the project area prior to then. The aerial photographs further demonstrate that the project area has been primarily used as farmlands since 1953, alternating between fallow and vegetative cycles until present day.

The project site is not located on or near a mapped historical resource as identified in the Multipurpose Open Space of the Riverside County General Plan. At such time when development of residential or commercial uses are proposed, the property would be subject to further environmental analysis and a project specific cultural analysis shall be conducted by a qualified professional. The proposed project would only involve a zoning change and does not involve approval of any development entitlements. As a result, less than significant impacts to historical resources relative to the zone change are anticipated to result from the project.

Therefore, there are no recognizable potential historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines that would be adversely affected by future development. No impacts are anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.

- b) **No Impact.** The City of Coachella defines an archeological resource as places where human activity has measurably altered the earth or left deposits of physical remains and may be either prehistoric-era (before European contact) or historic-era (after European contact). Archaeological resources are important for scientific historic, and/or religious reasons to cultures, groups, or individuals. Given the sheer number of recorded resources and Native American or Euro-American locations throughout the Coachella Valley, the City of Coachella can be considered sensitive for archaeological resources (2035 Coachella General Plan EIR).

The proposed project would only involve a policy action to amend the zoning designation and does not involve approval of any development entitlements. Future development of residential

or commercial uses would be subject to further environmental analysis and require a project specific cultural analysis be completed by a qualified professional. This would identify any archaeological resources and provide appropriate project mitigation as needed. No impacts relative to adverse change in archaeological resources are anticipated as a result of the proposed zoning change.

- c) **No Impact.** As previously discussed, the project site previously operated as agricultural land. The project site is not likely to uncover human remains during grading operations, since the site was previously disturbed during agricultural operations. However, the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, and the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 requires that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site, or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent remains, until the County Coroner has examined the remains. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of Native American, the coroner shall contact by telephone the Native American Heritage Commission within 24-hours. Pursuant to the mentioned California Health and Safety Code, proper actions shall take place in the event of a discovery or recognition of any human remains during future development construction activities. Pursuant to the mentioned California Health and Safety Code, proper actions shall take place in the event of a discovery or recognition of any human remains during project construction activities. No impacts are expected relative to the proposed Change of Zone.

Mitigation Measures None Required

VI. ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) 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"/>
b) 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"/>

(Sources: The City of Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015; City of Coachella Climate Action Plan, 2014; California Energy Consumption Database, California Energy Commission, 2019; CalEEMod Version: CalEEMod.2016.3.2, accessed July 2019; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2020).

Setting

The project proposes a multi-family housing community located on approximately 56.9 acres in the City of Coachella. The site is located north of 52nd Avenue and west and east of Education Way. The project is currently located within the Coachella General Plan Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations. The existing zoning designations for the project are Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). The project is proposing a Change of Zone from the R-S and R-M zones to R-M General (20-25 du/ac), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N).

According to the City of Coachella's Climate Action Plan (CAP), energy is used for heating and cooling, transportation, manufacturing, and producing food. The most common sources of energy include fossil fuels like oil, gasoline, natural gas and coal. The consumption of these energy sources leads to the production of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2010, total GHG emissions in Coachella were approximately 382,787 metric tons (MTCO₂e), a 22 percent increase over 2005 emissions of 312, 628 MTCO₂e. This number accounts for direct emissions from the on-site combustion of fuels and the combustion of fuel in vehicles, as well as indirect emissions associated with community electricity consumption, and emissions from solid waste generated, crop management and water consumed by Coachella. The residential sector was the third largest producer of GHG emissions within the City, after transportation and commercial/industrial. The City of Coachella established various methods to reduce energy related GHG emissions produced by the City in their CAP.

Electricity is provided to the City of Coachella by Imperial Irrigation District (IID). IID is the sixth-largest utility in California, has an energy service area of 6,471 square miles, serving more than 145,000 customers and controlling more than 1,100 megawatts (MW) of energy. Electricity is delivered through high voltage transmission and low voltage distribution power lines. Distribution power lines transport anywhere from 4 kV to 69 kV, while transmission lines can transport 69 kV to 765 kV of electricity. Transmission and distribution power poles are located on the southern boundary of the project, along 52nd Avenue.

The Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas or the Gas Company) provides natural gas to the City of Coachella, including the project site. Natural gas is used primarily for space and water heating, as well as cooking. The two closest high-pressure distribution lines provided by the Gas Company are located

approximately 0.37 miles west of the project site. High pressure distribution pipelines that operate at pressures above 60 psi and deliver gas in smaller volumes to the lower pressure distribution system.

The project does not currently propose development on the 56.9-acre property and a site plan does not currently exist. However, energy consumption of future development is analyzed in this Energy discussion. Future development is expected to consume energy in the form of electricity, natural gas and petroleum during project construction and operation. The latest version of CalEEMod v2016.3.2 was utilized to calculate construction-source and operational-source energy use for the future development. The discussion of the findings is provided below.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** As previously stated, the proposed Change of Zone will not consume energy. However, future development of the project site will consume energy during its construction and operation. Energy consumption (via electricity, natural gas, and petroleum) relative to potential future development of the site is analyzed below. Energy consumption was calculated using the latest version of CalEEMod.

Electricity

According to the California Energy Commission (CEC), the residential sector in Riverside County consumed approximately 7,705.52 million kWh (GWh) in 2018. The non-residential sector in Riverside County consumed approximately 8,275.21 million kWh in 2018. This equals a combined electrical consumption of residential and non-residential uses 15,980.73 million kWh.

Electricity is provided to the City of Coachella, and the project site, by Imperial Irrigation District (IID). Electricity use resulted in the second largest emissions produced community-wide, behind petroleum (discussed further below). Electricity use increased from approximately 212 million kWh in 2005 to 220 million kWh in 2010, a 4 percent increase. Residential electricity consumption increased by 20 million kWh (25 percent) and outdoor and street lighting electricity use rose by approximately 300,000 kWh (48 percent).

Construction

Temporary electrical power for lighting and electronic equipment, such as computers inside interim construction trailers, would be provided by IID. Electricity consumed for onsite construction trailers, which are used by managerial staff during the hours of construction activities, as well as electrically powered hand tools are expected to use a minimal amount of electricity. However, the electricity used for such activities would be temporary and negligible. Most energy used during construction would be from petroleum consumption (discussed further below).

Operation

Future development is anticipated to be composed of mixed uses including residential and local serving commercial uses. The project would not result in the use of excessive amounts of fuel or electricity and would not result in the need to develop additional sources of energy. While energy use at the site would not be excessive, future development would incorporate several measures directed at minimizing energy use. These measures include applying energy efficient design building shells and building components, such as windows, roof systems, electrical

lighting systems, and heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems to meet the most current Title 24 Standards at the time of development, as well as providing low-flow appliances and covered parking stalls with PV solar facilities. Therefore, reducing the use of electricity during operation.

According to the CalEEMod calculations future development could generate the demand for approximately 5,733,960 kWh of annual electricity use for the multiple-family residential component (depicted in CalEEMod as “apartments low-rise”), as depicted in the table below.

Table VI-1 Operational Electricity Demand

	Electricity Use
Land Use	kWh/yr
Apartments Low-Rise	5,733,960
Total	5,733,960

Natural Gas

According to the California Energy Commission, the residential sector consumed approximately 259.34 million therms of natural gas in 2018, while the non-residential sector consumed approximately 139.19 million therms in 2018. Combined, both the residential and non-residential sectors consumed approximately 398.54 million therms in 2018.

Natural gas is provided to the City of Coachella, and the project site, by the SoCal Gas Company. In 2010, the residential sector consumed approximately 2.1 million therms of natural gas. Specifically, single family residential natural gas use grew by over 500,000 therms (35 percent), multifamily residential natural gas fell by approximately 20,000 therms (16 percent), and commercial and industrial natural gas use increased by over 50,000 therms (4 percent). Throughout the City, natural gas use between 2005 and 2010 increased 20 percent, equivalent to an increase of approximately 600,000 therms. Natural gas combustion resulted in 11,000 MTCO₂e of greenhouse gas emissions. Natural gas use within multi-family residential contributed one percent of the emissions (City of Coachella Climate Action Plan).

Note: The CalEEMod program uses thousand British thermal units (kBtu) to quantify natural gas use, where 1 therm equals approximately 99.976 kBtu. For example, the approximately 600,000 therm increase of natural gas consumption between 2005 and 2010 is equivalent to approximately 59,985,680 kBtu. Thousand British thermal units will be used when analyzing the potential project-related natural gas consumption below.

Construction

Natural gas is not anticipated to be required during construction of the future development. Fuels used for construction would primarily consist of diesel and gasoline, which are discussed under the following petroleum subsection. Any minor amounts of natural gas that may be consumed because of construction would be temporary and negligible and would not have an adverse effect.

Operation

The consumption of natural gas typically is consumed during building heating, water heating and cooking, which will occur during project operation. The project's expected natural gas consumption was calculated using the CalEEMod default values. Based on the CalEEMod calculations, the project is estimated to consume approximately 22,209,200 thousand British thermal units (kBtu) of natural gas annually during operation of the multiple-family residential (apartment low-rise) component. This is displayed in Table VI-2, Operational Natural Gas Demand, below.

As such, future development would result in a long-term increase in demand for natural gas. However, future development would be designed to comply with Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Natural gas consumption would be appropriate and not place a significant burden on SoCal Gas services.

Table VI-2 Operational Natural Gas Demand

	Natural Gas Use
Land Use	kBtu/yr
Apartments Low Rise	22,209,200
Total	22,209,200

Petroleum

Petroleum is the largest U.S. energy source according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). Petroleum products are used to fuel vehicles and produce electricity. U.S. Petroleum consumption in 2017 was primarily used by the transportation sector (71 percent). The industrial sector accounted for 24 percent petroleum consumption, the residential sector consumed 3 percent, commercial consumed 2 percent, and finally, electric power consumed 1 percent.

Gasoline is the most consumed petroleum product in the United States. In 2017, consumption of finished motor gasoline averaged about 392 million gallons per day, which was equal to about 47 percent of total U.S. petroleum consumption, according to the U.S. EIA. Gasoline and other vehicle fuels are commercially provided commodities and would be available to the project via commercial outlets.

The transportation sector within the City of Coachella produced approximately 130,000 MTCO_{2e} in 2010, being the largest contributor to GHG emissions in the City. Overall, the transportation sector emitted 45 percent of the City's GHG emissions in 2010. Transportation sector emissions were estimated in the City's CAP by applying conversion factors to daily vehicle miles traveled (VMT). It was estimated that 75 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector were the result of burning gasoline, and the remainder resulted from burning diesel fuel.

Construction

Petroleum would be consumed throughout construction of future development of the project property. Fuel consumed by construction equipment would be the primary energy resource expended over the course of construction, while VMT associated with the transportation of

construction materials and construction worker commutes would also result in petroleum consumption. Heavy-duty equipment used for project construction would rely on diesel fuel, as would haul trucks involved in off-hauling materials from excavation. Construction workers are expected to travel to and from the project site in gasoline-powered passenger vehicles. There are no unusual characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive than is used for comparable activities or use of equipment that would not conform to current emission standards (and related fuel efficiencies).

Heavy-duty construction equipment of various types would be used during each phase of construction. CalEEMod was used to estimate construction equipment usage. In the analysis of the future development, the mitigated construction figures were used, based on the assumption that the site will implement applicable mitigation measures. Fuel consumption from construction equipment was estimated by converting the total CO₂ emissions from each construction phase to gallons using the conversion factors shown in the tables included below.

Table VI-3 Construction Worker Gasoline Demand

Phase	Days	Trips	Miles	VMT	KgCO ₂ e	Kg/CO ₂ /Gallon	Gallons
Site Prep.	10	18	11	1,980	2,413.5	8.89*	271.5
Grading	110	20	11	24,200	7,159.2	8.89	805.3
Building Const.	1,110	1,207	11	14,737,470	3,418,407	8.89	384,522.7
Paving	60	15	11	9,900	2,494.2	8.89	280.6
Arch. Coating	150	205	11	338,250	82,975.5	8.89	9,333.5
Total							395,213.6

*<https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gases-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references>
<https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>

Table VI-4, Construction Vendor Diesel Fuel Demand (below), illustrates the demand of diesel fuel for construction vendor trips to and from the site. These trips are associated with the delivery of construction materials during the construction phase. Construction vendor demand equals a total of 1,646,043 gallons of diesel fuel.

Table VI-4 Construction Vendor Diesel Fuel Demand

Phase	Days	Trips	Miles	VMT	KgCO ₂ e	Kg/CO ₂ /Gallon	Gallons
Site Preparation	10	0	0	0	0	10.18	0
Grading	110	0	0	0	0	10.18	0
Building Const.	1,110	152	5.40	911,088	16,756,721	10.18	1,646,043
Paving	60	0	0	0	0	10.18	0
Arch. Coating	150	0	0	0	0	10.18	0
Total							1,646,043

Table VI-5, Construction Equipment Diesel Fuel Demand, displays the demand of diesel fuel for construction vehicles on-site during the various construction phases. Construction equipment diesel demands equals a total of 171,288.9 gallons of diesel fuel.

Table VI-5, Construction Equipment Diesel Fuel Demand

Phase	Days	Equipment Units	KgCO ₂ e	Kg/CO ₂ /Gallon	Gallons
Site Preparation	10	7	67,412	10.18	6,622.0
Grading	110	8	302,321.2	10.18	29,697.6
Building Const.	1,110	9	1,294,360.5	10.18	127,147.3
Paving	60	6	60,453.3	10.18	5,938.4
Arch. Coating	150	1	19,175.5	10.18	1,883.6
Total					171,288.9

Overall, future development is estimated to consume approximately 395,213.6 gallons of gasoline and 1,817,331.9 gallons of diesel fuel during the construction phases. In total, future development may consume approximately 2,212,545.5 gallons of petroleum during the estimated 6 years of construction. Petroleum use is necessary to operate construction equipment. The US EPA applied a Tier 3 program in order to reduce the impacts of motor vehicles on air quality and public health. The vehicle emissions standards will reduce both tailpipe and evaporative emissions from passenger cars, light-duty trucks, medium duty passenger vehicles, and some heavy-duty vehicles. The construction equipment will utilize Tier 3 engines or higher, therefore would be newer off-road equipment units.

The energy used during the construction of future development would be limited to the development of the property and would not require long-term petroleum use. Additionally, at this time there are no unusual characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive that is used for comparable activities or use of equipment that would not conform to current emissions standards (and related fuel efficiencies). Thus, construction is not anticipated to consume petroleum in a wasteful or inefficient manner. No impacts relative to the Change of Zone are anticipated.

Operation

Lowering transportation emissions requires making vehicles and their fuels cleaner, reducing the length of driving trips, managing the demand for travel, and providing alternatives such as walking, biking, and transit for travel. According to the Coachella CAP, in 2010 the City produced approximately 900,000 vehicle miles traveled each day, producing 180,078 MTCO₂e from transportation-related emissions.

According to the figures provided by the CalEEMod calculations, future development could potentially generate and estimated annual VMT of 21,043,892, depicted in Table VI-6 below. The average daily trip rate for weekdays could be 9,397.34 VMT, 10,210.16 on Saturdays, and 8,655.82 on Sundays. Total mobile source CO₂e is 9,853.76 MT per year, or 9,853,760 kg per year. CalEEMod assumes 92.5 percent of VMT burns gasoline, while the remaining 7.5 percent burn diesel. Thus, of the 9,853,760 kg of mobile emissions (CO₂e), 9,114,728 kgCO₂e is generated by gasoline combustion and 739,032 kgCO₂e is generated by diesel combustion. Future development could have an annual gasoline demand of 1,025,278.7 gallons and an annual diesel demand of 72,596.5 gallons, as displayed in the following Table VI-7.

Table VI-6, Operational Petroleum Demand

Land Use	Annual VMT
Apartments Low Rise	21,043,892
Total	21,043,892

Table VI-7 Operational Annual Petroleum

	Annual VMT	KgCO ₂ e*	Kg/CO ₂ /Gallon	Annual Gallons
Gasoline	1,951,419.8	9,114,728	8.89	1,025,278.7
Petroleum	158,223.2	739,032	10.18	72,596.5
Total				1,097,875.2

*9,853,760 x 0.925 = 9,114,728; 9,853,760 x 0.075 = 739,032

Over the lifetime of operation of future development, the fuel efficiency of vehicles in use is expected to increase, as older vehicles are replaced with newer more efficient models. Therefore, it is expected that the amount of petroleum consumed due to the vehicle trips to and from the future development site during operation would decrease over time. Additional advancement of technology includes the use of plug-in hybrid and zero emission vehicles in California, which will also decrease the amount of future petroleum consumed in the state. With the foregoing, operation of future development is expected to use decreasing amounts of petroleum over time, due to advances in fuel economy.

Additionally, future development is located within a mile radius of various existing markets, restaurants and services. These services are located primarily on Grapefruit Boulevard, approximately 2,000 feet west of the project site. Bus services, provided by SunLine Transit, will also be accessible to the project site. Three bus stops are located within 1,000 feet of the project. These stops include 52nd Avenue at La Ponderosa (Stop ID 494), 52nd Avenue at Enterprise (Stop ID 230), and 52nd Avenue at Tyler (Stop ID 487). 52nd Avenue at La Ponderosa is the closest stop to the project site, located approximately 450 feet east of the project. The availability of bus lines and services will reduce the amount of potential VMTs created by future development.

Although future development of the project property would result in an increase in petroleum use during construction and operation compared to the existing, vacant conditions, the property would comply with the City's General Plan Update, City Municipal Code, and Climate Action Plan regarding VMT reduction. Additionally, future development may provide a pedestrian access network that internally links all uses and connects to all existing external streets and pedestrian facilities contiguous with the site. Providing a pedestrian access network to link areas of the site encourages people to walk instead of drive, therefore, reducing the regional VMTs and associated vehicular-source emissions. Given these considerations, petroleum consumption associated with operation would not be considered excessive.

Development and operation of future development would increase demand for energy in the project area and in the service areas of IID and SoCal Gas Company. However, based on the findings described above, construction and operation are not anticipated to result in potentially significant impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy

resources, during project construction or operation. No impacts to energy resources relative to the Change of Zone are expected.

- b) **No Impact.** The project proposes to change the existing zoning of an approximately 56.9-acre property north of 52nd Avenue and east and west of Education Way in Coachella. The site is currently designated as R-S and R-M; however, the proposed Change of Zone will revise the project zones to R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N. As stated in the previous discussion, the proposed project will not use an unnecessary or wasteful amount of energy resources. To ensure the conservation of energy, the state of California and the City of Coachella implements various regulations in order to be more energy efficient and reduce the amount of GHG emissions. Some of the state-wide and local regulations are listed below.

State Regulations

Assembly Bill 32

Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) was signed in 2006 to establish and reduce the amounts of greenhouse gases being emitted on a state-wide level. Specifically, AB 32 requires a reduction of emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. It plans to do this by establishing an annual reporting program for significant sources. Energy efficiency goals listed in AB 32 includes maximizing energy efficiency building and appliance standards, and pursuing additional efficiency efforts including new technologies, and new policy and implementation mechanisms.

Executive Order S-3-05

Executive Order (EO) S-3-05, passed in 2005, established reduction targets of an 80 percent of 1990 levels reduction by 2050, and created agencies to achieve these targets. The passage of this regulation requires the use of more energy efficient practices regarding building development and operation in order to reduce the amount of GHGs produced.

Title 20: Appliance Efficiency Standards

The California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 20: Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 4, Sections 1601-1608 (Appliance Efficiency Regulations) regulates the sale of appliances in California. The Appliance Efficiency Regulations include standards for both federally regulated appliances and non-federally regulated appliances. 23 categories of appliances are included in the scope of these regulations. The standards within these regulations apply to appliances that are sold or offered for sale in California, except those sold wholesale in California for final retail sale outside the state and those designed and sold exclusively for use in recreational vehicles or other mobile equipment.

Title 24: Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen Building Standards Code

In addition to Title 20 (Sections 1601-1608) of the CCR, Title 24, parts 6 and 11, also outlines energy efficient building designs for new development. The CCR's 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6), and the CALGreen Building Standards Code (Title 24, Part 11), establish mandatory guidelines and standards requiring more energy efficient new and existing developments. The California Energy Commission adopted the Building Energy Efficient Standards for all new residential and nonresidential construction to reduce greenhouse gases, as a part of the California Building Code, Title 24. This requires new homes to include at least 50 percent of kitchen lighting to be LED, compact fluorescent or similar high efficiency fixtures, double pane windows, cool roofs, and other design techniques to reduce heat loss. Title 24, Part

11, establishes design and development methods that include environmentally responsible site selection, building design, building siting and development to protect, restore and enhance the environmental quality of the site and respect the integrity of adjacent properties. The proposed project will be required to comply with the state implemented standards for energy efficient new developments.

California's Renewable Portfolio Standards

The California Renewable Portfolio Standards will reduce GHG emissions by requiring utility companies, such as IID, to switch from non-renewable resources, such as coal-fired power plants, to renewable resources, such as wind turbines and solar power.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard

The Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), or Executive Order (EO) S-1-07, establishes a low carbon fuel standard for transportation fuels in California. EO S-1-07 was enacted to reduce carbon intensity in transportation fuels as compared to conventional petroleum fuels, such as gasoline and diesel. It requires that the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels be reduced at least 10 percent by 2020.

Clean Car Standards

The Clean Car Standards, otherwise known as Pavley 1493, sets more stringent vehicle fuel economy standards for cars and light trucks that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2009, the federal government enabled the state of California to enforce stricter tailpipe emissions limits on new passenger vehicles. In 2010, the US EPA and the Department of Transportation's National Highway Safety Administration announced new vehicle greenhouse gas emission standards and corporate average fuel economy standards that reinforce California's standard.

City Regulations

The City of Coachella Climate Action Plan

The City of Coachella developed their Climate Action Plan (CAP) in 2014 in order to achieve community-wide greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The CAP quantifies emissions from the build-out of the City and includes additional policies and implementation actions to help Coachella further reduce emissions. The CAP analyzes policies from the General Plan Update, that reduce energy use, vehicle miles traveled, resource consumption, and greenhouse gas emissions, comparing the emissions to voluntary statewide emissions targets outlined in the California Climate Action Scoping Plan and Executive Order S-03-05. In compliance with the statewide emission targets, the City established a per service population 2020 emissions reduction target of 15 percent below 2010 levels and a 2035 emissions reduction target of 49 percent below 2010 levels.

The CAP organizes the General Plan policies into six strategies to reduce emissions reductions throughout the City: building and infrastructure energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, land use and transportation, vegetation and open space, solid waste, and water use. According to the CAP residential and non-residential buildings produce approximately 39 percent of Coachella's emissions and are a primary target for the CAP. The City plans to achieve this emissions reduction through energy efficiency policies for homes, and businesses including energy performance targets to construct buildings 15 percent more energy efficient than Title 24 standards.

Coachella General Plan Update

The City of Coachella's General Plan Update (GPU) emphasizes the importance to increase energy conservation and efficiency and reduce energy consumption and emissions within its City. The various goals and policies outlined within the Sustainability and Natural Environment Element of the GPU focuses on City development and its impact to climate change, energy and water resources, while presenting the goal to implement green building design into new developments in the City. Reoccurring policies include GHG emissions reductions, water conservation methods, energy efficient building design, and implementation of renewable energy sources. Goal 2 specifically requires and energy efficient community that relies primarily on renewable and non-polluting energy sources. Policies within this goal include building design strategies such as passive solar design, use of alternative energy, construction standards, and energy performance targets in order to create a more energy efficient community.

The importance of efficient land use and transportation patterns is also a goal in the GPU, in order to reduce emissions and VMTs, while improving air quality. The overall goal is to reduce energy consumption in the City to improve air quality, reduce GHG emissions, to increase the quality of life for the City's residents.

Coachella Municipal Code

Similar to the City's CAP and GPU, the City's Municipal Code also encourages the reduction of air pollution created by vehicle emissions. Chapter 12.40, Transportation Demand Management Program, of the Coachella Municipal Code, is intended to protect the public health, welfare and safety by reducing air pollution caused by vehicle trips and VMTs. This chapter is intended to reduce emissions by requiring the development of a trip reduction and travel demand element to the congestion management plan (CMP), and adoption and implementation of trip reduction and travel demand ordinances by local agencies.

The project property proposes a residential and commercial project on approximately 56.9 acres of disturbed, vacant land in the City of Coachella. The project will comply with state-implemented building standards such as those outlined in Title 20 and Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. As stated in the previous discussion, project-related energy consumption and VMTs created by the project are not anticipated to be substantial. Construction activities would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive that is used for comparable activities. However, construction equipment will comply with the Tier 3 program engines or higher, therefore would be newer off-road equipment units.

The project property is located in a built urban environment, surrounded by existing residential uses. Existing grocery stores, elementary schools, parks, churches and bus stops all lie within a half-mile radius of the project property. Pedestrian pathways that internally links all uses and connects to all existing planned external streets will assist in reducing potential project-related VMTs. Future development of the project property will comply with all applicable State and local guidelines and regulations regarding energy efficient building design and standards. The proposed Change of Zone will not conflict or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. No impacts.

Mitigation Measures: None Required

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) 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"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: The City of Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015; The City of Coachella 2035 General Plan Update EIR, 2015; Technical Background Report to the Safety Element, 2014; FEMA Flood Zone Map: Riverside County, 2017; Riverside County General Plan EIR, 2014)

Setting

Coachella defines its city as highly diverse both physically and geologically. The multiple faults that traverse the area and climate helps define the Coachella Valley region as a low and relatively flat desert basin bounded by mountainous terrain. The surrounding mountain ranges specifically include the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the northeast, the Santa Rosa Mountains to the south, and the San Jacinto Mountains to the west. The topographic variety in the Coachella Valley establishes elevations from 1,000 feet in the Mecca Hills to the east, to approximately 160 feet below sea level south of Thermal. Although the elevation varies widely, the City of Coachella is relatively flat, with a gentle slope from northwest to southeast. The project site is located in the southeast portion of the City on previously disturbed and relatively flat land.

The City of Coachella, including the project site, is located within a northwest-southeast structural depression extending from the Banning Pass to the Gulf of California. This region is designated as the Salton Trough, which was inundated by the Colorado River's water, forming ancient Lake Cahuilla. Since that time, the floor of the Trough has been repeatedly flooded with other "fresh" water lakes, the most recent being the current Salton Sea. The Trough is an internally draining area with no readily available outlet to the Gulf of California portions well below sea level. The sole outlet for these waters is evaporation, leaving behind vast amounts of terrestrial sediment materials.

The project does not currently propose development on the 56.9-acre property and a site plan does not currently exist. However, analysis of future development on geology and soils is provided in this discussion. In 2014 the City of Coachella published a Technical Background Report to the Safety Element Update, which analyzes various hazards that can possibly occur in the City. The various hazards addressed within the Technical Background Report includes seismic, geologic, flood, fire, hazardous material and severe weather hazards. The seismic and geologic hazards sections of the Technical Background Report were consulted for this Geology and Soils Section.

Discussion of Impacts

- a.i) **No Impact.** The City of Coachella recognizes the potential of seismic hazards in the region. 2035 Coachella General Plan Update (CGPU) states that because the San Andreas Fault passes through the northeastern portion of the City, the potential for primary surface fault rupture and strong ground shaking are very high. For this reason, a project's location relative to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone is evaluated to determine the project's susceptibility to seismically induced rupture. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone is a northwest-southeast descending zone established in 1971 to reduce losses from surface fault rupture on a statewide basis. The intent of the zone is to ensure public safety by prohibiting the siting of most structures for human occupancy across traces of active faults that constitute potential hazards to structures from surface faulting or fault creep.

According to the City of Coachella's Technical Background Report, the maximum magnitude recorded from the San Andreas Fault was 7.2, and the Coachella section is the only section of the southern San Andreas Fault that has not produced a major earthquake in historic times. Surface rupture is expected to occur along pre-existing, known active fault traces, however, it could potentially splay or step from the known active faults or rupture along unidentified traces. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Map issued by the State Geologist, determined that the subject property lies approximately 1.70 miles southwest of the closest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.

The City of Coachella's Municipal Code reflects the possible impacts of potential seismic hazards in Chapter 15.66, Seismic Hazards Mitigation. New buildings are required to follow these codes in order to be theoretically stronger and more likely to survive an earthquake, with the main purpose to prevent the collapsing of structures. Therefore, risks to future development associated with fault rupture at the project site is considered low since the project site is not located within the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and will comply with the requirements outlined in the Coachella Municipal Code. No impacts are expected associated with the Change of Zone.

- a.ii) No Impact.** The project site is located in a seismically active region where earthquakes originating on local and regional seismic faults can produce severe ground shaking. Like most of the Coachella Valley, the project site has been subjected to past ground shaking by nearby faults. According to Plate 1-1 of the Technical Background Report, the closest recorded historical (years 1800-2014) seismic event to the project occurred at the residential community immediately east of the site, with an earthquake magnitude 2 to 3.

In order to reduce hazards associated with ground shaking impacts on people and buildings, the City of Coachella implements the latest seismic safety design standards outlined in both the Coachella General Plan Technical Background Report, and the most recent (2019) edition of the updated California Building Code (CBC). The City of Coachella requires new buildings to be constructed in accordance with the most recent edition of the CBC and City Municipal Code. The Coachella Municipal Code provides regulations for collapse-resistant design, which will be enforced during structure design and construction. Remedial grading and construction will work to reduce exposure of people or structures to adverse effects to the greatest extent possible against seismic hazards.

The buildings and structures proposed for the future development will be required to follow all applicable building standards outlined in the CBC and the City's Municipal Code, in order to ensure the safety of the residents. All grading and construction plans will be reviewed by the City. No impacts associated with the Change of Zone are expected.

- a.iii) No Impact.** The General Plan's Technical Background Report addresses the different forms of ground failure that the City of Coachella may be susceptible to after the event of an earthquake, including liquefaction, settlement and slope failure. Liquefaction, according to the Technical Background Report, typically occurs in saturated, loose, fine- to medium-grained sandy to silty soils in the presence of ground accelerations of 0.2g, and groundwater within 50 feet below the ground surface. In an event of an earthquake, the increase of subsurface water pressure may fill the pores and increase subsurface water pressure, causing the soil to lose strength and behave like a liquid, and potentially compromising the ground. According to the General Plan Seismic Hazard Zones Map in the Technical Background Report (Plate 1.3), the project site is located in an area with high liquefaction susceptibility due to the youthful, unconsolidated sediments, and historically shallow groundwater within 30 feet of the ground surface.

The Coachella Water Authority and Sanitary District operates and maintains the water distribution system for the project property and the City of Coachella. According to the California Department of Water Resources Groundwater Information Center, one of the nearest monitored public well to the project is identified as State Well 05S08E33D001S, located approximately 1.50 miles northwest of the project. Based on the most recent monitoring information, reported on May 26, 2020, the depth to groundwater at this well site was approximately 27.2 feet. Additional wells in proximity to the project includes State Well 06S08E22D002S, approximately 2.34 feet southeast of the site, and 06S07E13J003S, approximately 2.75 miles southwest of the site. Groundwater depths at these sites were measured at 18.8 feet below ground surface (measured June 24, 2020), and 58.54 feet below ground surface (measured November 18, 2020), respectively. Due to the shallow groundwater depths in the area, the site is susceptible to seismically-induced liquefaction.

Settlement is a potential consequence of seismic activity and liquefaction, where the excess pore pressure generated by ground shaking and leading to liquefaction is associated with the tendency for loosely compacted, saturated soil to rearrange into a denser configuration during shaking. Dissipation of that excess pore pressure will produce volume decreases (termed consolidation or compaction) within the soil that may be manifested at the ground surface as settlement. Unconsolidated young alluvial deposits are especially susceptible to this hazard. Artificial fills may also experience seismically induced settlement. Damage to structures typically occurs as a result of local differential settlements. Plate 2-1a (Geologic Map) in the Technical Background Report indicates that the project site, and a majority of the City's valley floor is underlain by young, unconsolidated alluvial and lacustrine sediments, locally mantled with wind deposits (map symbols Qg and Ql/Qa). These sediments are susceptible to seismically induced settlement.

Per the Technical Background Report, mitigation for seismically induced settlement is similar to those used for liquefaction. Over-excavation and re-compaction are the most commonly used method to densify soft soils susceptible to settlement. Deeper over-excavation below final grades, especially at cut/fill, fill/natural, or alluvium/bedrock contracts may be recommended to provide a more uniform subgrade. Over excavation should also be performed so that large differences in fill thickness are not present across individual lots. In some cases, specially designed deep foundations, strengthened foundations, and/or fill compaction to a minimum standard that is higher than that required by the applicable building codes may be recommended. The potential for seismic related ground failure at the project site is projected to be less than significant with the efforts established in the California Building Code and Coachella Municipal Code.

Seiches can occur in bodies of water both near and far from the earthquake epicenter. Given that there are canals, ponds, and pools in the Coachella area, seiches as a result of ground shaking can be expected to occur in the region. The amplitude of these waves cannot be predicted but these are typically less than about 1.6 feet (0.5 meters) high. The amplitude of the seiche waves that could occur in these water bodies cannot be predicted given that several parameters combine to form these waves, although, given the relatively shallow depth of these bodies of water, the seiches are anticipated to be relatively minor. Water in swimming pools is known to slosh during earthquakes, but in most cases, the sloshing does not lead to significant damage, according to the Technical Background Report. Given its distance from the ocean, Coachella does not have a tsunami hazard.

The Change of Zone will not be impacted by seismically induced liquefaction, settlement, or seiches.

- a.iv) No Impact.** The City defines landslides as movements of relatively large landmasses, either as nearly intact bedrock blocks, or as jumbled mixes of bedrock blocks, fragments, debris and soils. The potential for landslides is dependent on various factors including slope height, slope steepness, shear strength and orientation of various weak layers underground. Strong ground shaking can cause existing slopes to become unstable, which may lead to landslides or rockfalls that can overrun structures, harm people or damage property, sever utility lines and block roads. According to the City of Coachella's Technical Background Report to the Safety Element Update, the majority of the City has a 0 to 10 percent grade, including the project site (Plate 2-2). Areas with a 10 percent grade or greater involves the areas along the San Andreas Fault

northeast of the project site. In the Technical Background Report, the City recognizes and maps the various landslide and rockfall hazard areas in Coachella (Plate 1-3). These areas are also located where the percent grade is higher than 10 percent.

Rockfalls and landslides are more likely to occur in the northeastern and eastern portions of the Coachella General Plan area due to the steep slopes located in those regions. Protection from rockfalls or surficial slides can often be achieved by protective devices such as barriers, retaining structures, catchment areas, or a combination of the above. According to Plate 1-3, in the Technical Background Report, the project property is not located in an area that is susceptible to seismically induced rockfalls, rock slides, soil falls, soil slides and soil slumps. This is due to the project's location in a generally developed and urban area, as well as its distance from the nearest sloped areas. The subject site is located on relatively level ground and is not located immediately adjacent to any mountains or hillsides. As such, the site is not susceptible to any forms of slope instability. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

- b) **No Impact.** The Coachella Technical Background Report states that climate, topography, soil and rock types and vegetation are all influential factors of erosion, runoff and sedimentation in the Coachella Valley. Human activities, such as grading and construction, are also a large contributor to erosion in the region. The soils most susceptible to erosion include the unconsolidated sediments in the canyon bottoms and valley floor, as well as the granular semi-consolidated sediments forming the hills. Windborne, waterborne and human-borne erosion are concerns for the City of Coachella, especially because wind-blown sand causes soil loss, dryness and deterioration of soil structure, nutrient and productivity losses, air pollution, sediment transport and deposition, and health problems.

Windborne erosion is a widespread concern in Riverside County, especially in the Coachella Valley. Approximately 20 percent of land area in the County is vulnerable to "high" and "very high" wind erosion. The Coachella Valley floor is highly susceptible to wind erosion due to the high winds funneled from the west (Riverside County 2016 General Plan Figure S-8). As previously stated, windborne erosion not only causes physical and structural damage, but also damages to the public health by causing respiratory problems.

Future development will require activities such as clearing onsite vegetation, grading, construction, and other ground disturbances by heavy machinery that could result in the loss of some topsoil and generate particulate matter. The City of Coachella requires mitigation of this hazard with the implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan (Coachella Municipal Code Chapter 8.20, Fugitive Dust Control). The Fugitive Dust Control Plan is a document that describes fugitive dust sources at a site and the corresponding control measures. Pursuant to SCAQMD Rules 403 and 403.1, the future development is required to implement the Fugitive Dust Control Plan and the use of best management practices (BMPs) during operations capable of generating fugitive dust in the Coachella Valley.

In addition to windborne erosion, the City of Coachella determines that a majority of the City, including the project site, is susceptible to water erosion due to the distal fan and lake deposits. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Map Panel Number 06065C2270H, revised March 6, 2018, the entire project is located within the FEMA Flood Zone X, protected by levee. Flood Zone X are areas determined to have moderate to low flood risk, and corresponds to areas of 500-year flood, areas of 100-year flood with average depths of less

than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile, and areas protected by levees from 100-year flood. North and east of the project property is the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, which FEMA designates as Flood Zone A. This flood zone is defined as an area subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event and likely to create erosion within the zone.

The mitigation of waterborne erosion at the project site during future construction activities includes the developer's compliance with the State's most current Construction General Permit (CGP) (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ). Compliance with the CGP involves the development and implementation of a project-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) designed to reduce potential adverse impacts to surface water quality during the period of construction. The required plan will identify the locations and types of construction activities requiring BMPs and other necessary compliance measures to prevent soil erosion and stormwater runoff pollution. The plan will also identify the limits of allowable construction-related disturbance to prevent any exceedances or violations. Waterborne erosion and the City's Standard Conditions associated with it are thoroughly discussed in the Hydrology and Water Quality Section of this document.

To reduce the amount of soil erosion created, future development shall implement a Fugitive Dust Control Plan, a SWPPP, and best management practices, which are required not only by Coachella but also the Riverside County. No impacts are expected associated with the Change of Zone..

- c) **No Impact.** The proposed project site is located on the southeastern side of the City, on previously disturbed land. The majority of the City has a grade of 0 to 10 percent, meaning that Coachella is relatively flat. Per the Coachella's General Plan Technical Background Report, Quaternary river channel deposits (Qg), alluvial fan and stream deposits (Qa), and interbedded lake and distal fan deposits (Ql/Qa) sediments are cohesionless and loose in the upper sections, and thus susceptible to liquefaction. According to Figure 4.5-7 in the Coachella General Plan Draft EIR, Soils Classification, the surficial sediments at the project site includes lake and distal deposits (Ql/Qa). These sediments are fine-grained sand, silt, and clay of the valley floor. The various soil components are vital to the stability of the project site specifically regarding landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

As previously stated in discussion VII.a.iii, above, the project site is located in an area susceptible to liquefaction due to the youthful, unconsolidated sediments, and historically shallow groundwater. Since the site is potentially susceptible to liquefaction, it may also be susceptible to lateral spreading, which also requires a shallow water table or proximity to a water source that could cause inundation of onsite soils. However, ground improvement (such as over-excavation and re-compaction of low density soils) and foundation design can mitigate the potential effects of liquefaction, lateral spread, and settlement.

The site is not susceptible to landslides due to its relatively flat terrain and distance from mountainous slopes, and although tectonic subsidence has been documented in the Coachella Valley, it is not known to occur in the project vicinity.

Settlement or collapsible soils, as the Safety Element of the Coachella GPU states, typically occur in recently deposited sediments that accumulated in arid or semi-arid environments. Collapsible

soils do not appear to be widespread in the planning area, but most likely do occur in localized areas, especially in those with distal fan and lake deposits. However, settlement resulting from the anticipated foundation loads should be minimal provided that foundation design and construction complies with the applicable California Building Code and the Coachella Municipal Code standards. No impacts are expected associated with the Change of Zone.

Overall, no impacts of liquefaction, lateral spread, landslides and rockfall, settlement, or collapsible soils to the project site are anticipated relative to the proposed Change of Zone.

- d) **No Impact.** Expansive soils typically contain large amounts of clay that expand when water is absorbed and shrink when they dry. The best defense against this hazard in new developments is to avoid placing expansive soils near the surface or over watering the expansive soils.

As stated in discussion VII.c., the surficial sediments at the project site includes lake and distal deposits (Ql/Qa), which includes fine-grained sand, silt, and clay of the valley floor. According to the Technical Background Report, the potential for expansive soils in lake and distal deposits is generally low, except where lake deposits of silt and clay are within or just below the depth of structural foundation elements. These deposits are suitable for fill materials; however, clay-rich sediments should not be placed in foundation areas if possible.

No impacts are anticipated relative to risks of structural damage caused by expansive soils regarding the Change of Zone.

- e) **No Impact.** The project site previously operated as agricultural land intermittently since at least 1953. Currently, crops are not being harvested and the site is fallow. Residential structures have not occurred onsite, and septic tanks do not occur within the project boundaries. The project property is surrounded by residential developments to the west and east, Valle Del Sol Elementary School to the west, and industrial uses to the south. The proposed project will connect to the City's existing sewer system. No alternative wastewater disposal systems are proposed. No adverse impacts associated with wastewater disposal systems will occur. No impacts are expected regarding wastewater disposal systems and sewers.

- f) **No Impact.** The City values its rich history and paleontological resources; therefore, the preservation of these resources is highly important. The protection of important archaeological and paleontological resources from loss or destruction depends on the implementation of appropriate mitigation during development activities.

Per the Riverside County Environmental Impact Report (EIR), the County categorizes the project site as having a "High Sensitivity A" regarding paleontological sensitivity. High Sensitivity A, as defined by the Riverside County EIR, "is based on geologic formations or mapped rock units that are known to contain or have the correct age and depositional conditions to contain significant paleontological resources. These include rocks of Silurian or Devonian age and younger that have potential to contain remains of fossil fish, and Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks that contain fossilized body elements and trace fossils such as tracks, nests and eggs."

Although the Riverside County General Plan EIR mapped the project as an area with high paleontological resources, the Coachella GPU EIR considers the project site and surrounding

area as having an “undetermined sensitivity” for paleontological resources (Figure 4.4-3, Paleontological Resource Sensitivity).

Additionally, the site has been subject to previous human disturbance since at least 1953, where it served as agricultural land. Agricultural activities include tilling the land, and planting, growing and harvesting crops. Paleontological resources are not likely to be onsite due to the use of the property for agricultural purposes for multiple decades. The project is also located in an urbanized context within the City and due to the disturbance on the project site, the property is not recognized as a unique paleontological or a unique geologic feature. No impacts are expected associated with the Change of Zone.

Mitigation Measures None required

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2; 2035 General Plan, 2015; City of Coachella Climate Action Plan, June 2014.)

Setting

Greenhouse gases (GHG) are a group of gases that trap solar energy in the Earth's atmosphere, preventing it from becoming too cold and uninhabitable. Common greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere include: water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), ozone, and chlorofluorocarbons to a lesser extent. Carbon dioxide is the main GHG thought to contribute to climate change. Carbon dioxide reflects solar radiation back to Earth, thereby trapping solar energy and heat within the lower atmosphere. Human activities (such as burning carbon-based fossil fuels) create water vapor and CO₂ as byproducts, thereby impacting the levels of GHG in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) is a metric used to compare emissions of various greenhouse gases. It is the mass of carbon dioxide that would produce the same estimated radiative forcing as a given mass of another greenhouse gas. Carbon dioxide equivalents are computed by multiplying the mass of the gas emitted by its global warming potential. Global Climate Change (GCC) is defined as the change in average meteorological conditions on the earth with respect to temperature, precipitation, and storms. GCC is currently one of the most controversial environmental issues in the United States, and much debate exists within the scientific community about whether or not GCC is occurring naturally or as a result of human activity.

To address the long-term adverse impacts associated with global climate change, California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) requires California Air Resource Board (CARB) to reduce statewide emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by 2020. In 2016, Governor Jerry Brown signed Senate Bill 32 (SB32) that requires California to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. With the passage of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32) in California, environmental documents for projects pursuant to CEQA are required to analyze greenhouse gases and assess the potential significance and impacts of GHG emissions. On July 11, 2018, CARB announced in a press release (No. 18-37) that greenhouse gas pollution in California fell below 1990 levels for the first time since emissions peaked in 2004, an achievement roughly equal to taking 12 million cars off the road or saving 6 billion gallons of gasoline a year. Moreover, according to the CARB report on California Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2000 to 2016, which tracks the trends of GHG emissions, California's GHG emissions have followed a declining trend between 2007 and 2016. The largest reductions are attributed to the electricity sector, which continues to see decreases as a result of the State's climate policies.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact:** CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2 was used to quantify GHG emissions associated with the project. As previously mentioned, this software was developed in conjunction with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) to estimate air emissions, including GHGs. CalEEMod utilizes widely accepted methodologies for estimating emissions combined with default data that can be used when site-specific information is not available. Sources of these methodologies and default data include but are not limited to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) AP-42 emission factors, California Air Resources Board (CARB) vehicle emission models, studies commissioned by California agencies such as the California Energy Commission (CEC) and CalRecycle. The project's total building area and parking lot uses were factored into the model to evaluate whether the estimated criteria pollutants and GHG emissions would exceed the established thresholds and therefore conflict with the plans and efforts of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Construction-related GHG emissions were amortized over a 30-year period and added to the project's annual operational GHG emissions. The operational GHG emissions can be attributed to the following sources:

Area Sources: Landscape maintenance equipment would generate emissions from fuel combustion and evaporation of unburned fuel. Equipment in this category would include lawnmowers, shredders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers used to maintain the landscaping of the developed site.

Energy Sources: GHGs are emitted from buildings as a result of activities for which electricity and natural gas are typically used as energy sources. Combustion of any type of fuel emits CO₂ and other GHGs directly into the atmosphere; these emissions are considered direct emissions associated with a building. GHGs are also emitted during the generation of electricity from fossil fuels; these emissions are considered to be indirect emissions.

Mobile Sources: GHG emissions will also result from mobile sources associated with the project, which include the typical daily operation of motor vehicles by employees and visitors. Project mobile source air quality impacts are dependent on both overall daily vehicle trip generation and the effect of the project on peak hour traffic volumes and traffic operations in the local vicinity.

Solid Wastes: The proposed land uses will result in the generation and disposal of solid waste. A large percentage of this waste will be diverted from landfills by a variety of means, such as reducing the amount of waste generated, recycling, and/or composting. The remainder of the waste not diverted will be disposed of at a landfill. GHG emissions from landfills are associated with the anaerobic breakdown of material. GHG emissions associated with the disposal of solid waste associated with the proposed project were calculated by the CalEEMod model using default parameters.

Water Supply, Treatment and Distribution: Indirect GHG emissions result from the production of electricity used to convey, treat and distribute water and wastewater. The amount of electricity required to convey, treat and distribute water depends on the volume of water as well as the sources of the water.

The currently applicable GHG thresholds for local lead agency consideration are referenced from the SCAQMD Draft Local Agency Threshold supporting documentation, which establishes

an interim tiered approach. Under this guidance, a screening threshold of 3,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) per year has been an acceptable approach for non-industrial projects, while industrial projects have higher screening level of 10,000 MTCO₂e per year. As a conservative measure, the GHG analysis for future development aims to meet the lowest screening level of 3,000 MTCO₂e per year, as shown below.

Table VIII-1
Total Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Associated with Future Construction at Mid-Density Development Scenario

Unmitigated Emission Source	Emissions (metric tons per year)
	Total CO ₂ E
Annual Construction Emissions Amortized Over 30 Years	50.8660
Area, Energy, Mobile Sources, Waste, and Water Usage	15,718.7184
Total CO ₂ E (All Sources)	15,769.5844
Service Population	6,110
Total CO ₂ e/Service Population	2.5809
Threshold	3.0 (Based on 2035 Target)
Threshold Exceeded?	NO

As shown in VIII-1 resulting from the CalEEMod calculations, future construction is expected to generate approximately 15,769.6 MTCO₂e per year from construction, area, energy, stationary, waste, and water usage sources. As such, future development GHG emissions would not exceed the lowest threshold of significance set at 3,000 MTCO₂e per year. Having been evaluated against the regionally accepted thresholds, which are part of the State's regulations aimed at addressing climate change, future development is not expected to interfere with the plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. The Change of Zone project will result in no impacts.

- b) No Impact:** The City of Coachella has prepared and adopted Climate Action Plan (CAP) in conjunction with a General Plan Update as a roadmap for achieving community-wide greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The CAP builds on the 2013 General Plan Update, quantifying emissions from the build-out of the proposed plan and includes additional policies and implementation actions to help Coachella further reduce emissions. It also includes strategies to protect public health and make the community more resilient to climate change. Coachella's CAP is designed to provide clear policy guidance to the City staff and decision-makers on how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It identifies a pathway to reduce emissions within a range of voluntary, state-level emissions reduction targets. This path includes strategies for improving connectivity and land use patterns, transportation modes and systems, incorporating energy efficiency standards, increasing the City's renewable energy supply, and reducing waste and consumption. By providing an emissions inventory, emissions targets, and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the City of Coachella has established a framework evaluating and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Part of these emissions

reductions will need to be achieved through better environmental performance of new development.

The CAP organizes General Plan policies into six strategies to reduce emissions throughout the City: building and infrastructure energy efficiency; renewable energy generation; land use and transportation; vegetation and open space; solid waste; and water use. Each strategy is supported by a number of more specific programs, actions, and measures that will be implemented as part of the City's General Plan.

Energy Efficiency: Residential and non-residential buildings produce approximately 39% of Coachella's emissions and are a primary target for the CAP. This strategy for energy performance targets to construct buildings 15% more energy efficient than Title 24, increase passive solar design features, and planting new shade trees. The proposed development will include solar photovoltaic panels mounted on the proposed carports, thus complying with the energy efficiency strategy identified in the City's CAP.

Energy Generation: This strategy includes General Plan policies that will help homes and businesses in Coachella increase renewable energy production. It includes requirements for solar photovoltaic infrastructure on new homes and businesses and pursuing clean energy through community choice aggregation. The proposed development will include solar photovoltaic panels mounted on the proposed carports, thus complying with the energy efficiency strategy identified in the City's CAP.

Land Use and Transportation: Coachella's General Plan provides clear guidance for how Coachella will become a city of walkable neighborhoods tied together by multi-modal transportation corridors and interspersed with vibrant districts for shopping, working, entertaining, and commerce. The walkable neighborhoods will have a diverse mix of housing types and will be in close proximity to shopping and neighborhood services so that the majority of one's daily needs are a short walk away. This strategy evaluates the land use and transportation policies in the General Plan that aim to reduce vehicle miles travelled and improve mobility. Specific implementation measures involve changing land uses, adopting a new perspective on community design, promoting alternative modes of travel, and revising antiquated parking standards.

Future development of the project property will occur on a site located within a walkable environment in terms of proximity to schools, commercial uses, and other services. Specifically, the site is located adjacent to the nearest elementary school, and approximately one half-mile (equivalent to a 10-minute walk) to the nearest commercial establishment. As such the project's location is expected to align with the land use and transportation strategy of the CAP.

Solid Waste: Solid waste generation produces only a small percentage of Coachella's emissions (3%), but with population and employment growth, the specific actions outlined in the General Plan to increase waste diversion can result in significant emissions reductions. This strategy includes General Plan policies related to increase residential and commercial recycling and construction recycling. The proposed development is expected to follow the City's most current recycling and other waste diversion programs, which tend to be promoted at the Citywide level. Therefore, no conflicts with this strategy are anticipated.

Vegetation and Open Space: Not only do trees and open space enhance the appearance of a community, they reduce ambient air temperature, lower energy use, reduce air and water pollution, and absorb greenhouse gases. Coachella's General Plan includes policies for increasing access to parks and open spaces and planting new trees. This compilation of General Plan policies focuses on the carbon sequestration benefits of new vegetation and trees. Approximately 60 percent of the site's land use composition will consist of open space while the remaining 40 percent will be occupied by residential buildings, community buildings, and paving.

Water Use: Water use represents one of the fastest growing emissions sectors in the Coachella CAP with potable water use growing 45% between 2005 and 2010. The General Plan includes policies to address indoor and outdoor water use and future water supply. This strategy analyzes the effectiveness of these measures at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The proposed development is expected to implement the required water-efficient landscape irrigation and indoor fixtures to support the water use strategy.

The CAP includes a process in which projects are evaluated for their design attributes and performance. The CAP establishes a per service population 2020 emissions reduction target of 15% below 2010 levels and a 2035 emissions reduction target of 49% below 2010 levels. The CAP's 2020 targeted GHG emissions per service population goal is 7.0 MTCO₂e/SP/year and the 2035 targeted GHG emissions per service population goal is 4.2 MTCO₂e/SP/year.

As previously discussed, future development on the project property may result in GHG emissions totaling 15,769.6 MTCO₂e. The City of Coachella CAP defines a service population as the total number of residents and employees (jobs) in a geographic area. From the perspective of service population efficiency, the project's total emissions (15,769.6 MTCO₂e) divided by a service population of 6,110 residents is equivalent to 2.58 MTCO₂e/SP/year, which satisfies the 2035 targeted GHG emissions per service population goal is 4.2 MTCO₂e/SP/year. As such, the proposed residential development is not expected to conflict with the applicable plan for the purposes of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. No impact relative to the Change of Zone is anticipated.

Mitigation Measures: None required

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

(Sources: City of Coachella 2035 General Plan Update, 2015; Coachella Municipal Code; Coachella Technical Background Report to the Safety Element Update, 2014; Enforcement and Compliance History Online, EPA; EnviroStor, Department of Toxic Substances Control; GeoTracker, State Water Resources Control Board.)

Setting

The project site is located on approximately 56.9 acres of disturbed land north of 52nd Avenue and east and west of Education Way in the City of Coachella. The project proposes to re-zone the 56.9-acre property from its current designation of Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) zones to R-M General (20-25 du/ac), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The project is currently characterized by disturbed land. Approximately 8 acres of the site (southwest corner) has been graded and disturbed, however, this area is currently vacant. The remainder of the site (approximately 49 acres) was previously used for agricultural operations; however, it is currently vacant.

The project does not currently propose development on the 56.9-acre property and a site plan does not currently exist. However, a general analysis of future development relative to hazards and hazardous materials are provided in this discussion.

Discussion of Impacts

- a-b) **No Impact.** As stated in the Setting, the project proposes to re-zone approximately 56.9 acres of land north of 52nd Avenue and east and west of Education Way in Coachella. The project site is surrounded by the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to the north, residential uses to the east and west, Valle Del Sol Elementary School to the west, and industrial and agricultural land uses to the south (separated by 52nd Avenue).

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR Title 40, Part 261) defines hazardous materials based on ignitability, reactivity, corrosivity, and/or toxic properties. The State of California defines hazardous materials as substances that are toxic, ignitable or flammable, reactive and/or corrosive, which have the capacity of causing harm or a health hazard during normal exposure or an accidental release. As a result, the use and management of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances is regulated under existing state, federal and local laws. Hazardous wastes require special handling and disposal methods to reduce their potential to damage public health and the environment. Manufacturer's specifications also dictate the proper use, handling, and disposal methods for the specific substances.

Future construction would involve the use of heavy equipment that have a potential of fuel and oil spills due to the usage of fuel, oil, lubricants and other potential flammable substances. The contractor will be required to identify a staging area for storing these materials, as well as other practices to prevent any hazardous discharge or release into the environment, in their Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP requires a list of pollutant sources and the identification of construction areas where additional control measures are necessary to prevent pollutants from being discharged. Best management practices (BMPs) are necessary for proper material delivery and storage, material use and spill prevention and control. The measures will outline the required physical improvements and procedures to prevent impacts of pollutants and hazardous materials to workers and the environment during construction. For example, all construction materials including paints, solvents, and petroleum products must be stored in controlled areas and according to the manufacturer's specifications. Additionally, perimeter controls (fencing with wind screen), linear sediment barriers (gravel bags, fiber rolls or silt fencing), and access restrictions (gates) would help prevent temporary impact to the public and environment. No impacts will occur associated with this Change of Zone.

The project proposes residential and commercial zoning designations on the approximately 56.9-acre site. The proposed residential portion of the project would include Multiple Family Residential (R-M) General developments, which allows 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre (du/ac) and Urban developments, which allows 20 to 38 du/ac. Approximately 4 acres of the southwest portion of the site is designated as Neighborhood Commercial zone, which permits commercial businesses in proximity to residential communities. The nature of residential and commercial uses are not expected to involve, as a primary activity, the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials in quantities or in a manner that would pose a threat to the project and its surroundings or create a significant hazard through a foreseeable accident condition involving

the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The regular operation of future development will involve the handling, application, and storage of cleaning agents, building maintenance products, paints, solvents and other related substances commonly used with residential apartment maintenance. These products are not expected to be used in amounts harmful to the public.

The handling, application and storage of cleaning agents, building maintenance products, paints, solvents and other related substances is expected to occur within the project in order to carry out the necessary operations for the residential and commercial uses. However, these materials would not be present in sufficient quantities that pose a significant hazard to public health and safety, or the environment. The Change of Zone will result in no impacts.

- c) **No Impact.** The closest school is located west of the project, Valle Del Sol Elementary School. As previously discussed, the project proposes a Change of Zone from the property's existing zoning of R-S and R-M to R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N on approximately 56.9 acres. During the construction of future development, proper safety measures will be implemented. These standard operational procedures and protocols as well as the best management practices (BMPs), will minimize any potential public exposure to hazardous materials. Operation of future residential and commercial property will not include the use, transportation, or storage of hazardous materials in quantities that would pose a significant hazard to the west-lying school (see discussion b. for further analysis). No impact to schools is expected relative to the Change of Zone.
- d) **No Impact.** As previously discussed, the project site proposes a change of zone from R-S and R-M to R-M General (20-25 du/ac), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and C-N. Since before 1953, the project site operated as agricultural land; however, the site is currently vacant.

Record searches on the project property were performed within multiple database platforms, pursuant to Government Code 65962.5 and its subsections. The resources consulted included GeoTracker, EnviroStor and the EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO).

GeoTracker is a database maintained by the State of California Water Resources Control Board that provides online access to environmental data. It serves as the management system for tracking regulatory data on sites that can potentially impact groundwater, particularly those requiring groundwater cleanup and permitted facilities, such as operating underground storage tanks and land disposal sites.

EnviroStor is a database maintained by the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The EnviroStor database identifies sites with known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. It includes the identification of formerly contaminated properties that have been released for reuse; properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses; and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Moreover, the ECHO database focuses on inspection, violation, and enforcement data for the Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

(RCRA) and also includes Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data.

In December 2020, a search was performed on all three database platforms. The three consulted databases did not list any facilities related to the project site. The three databases, however, recorded sites within a half-mile radius of the project property. The results are described below:

GeoTracker is a database maintained by the State of California Water Resources Control Board to provide online access to environmental data. It serves as the management system for tracking regulatory data on sites that can potentially impact groundwater. The database search results revealed thirteen Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) Cleanup Sites and Cleanup Program Site within a mile of the project site. The facilities are listed as follows:

- Koolco is located approximately 0.12 miles southwest of the project, at 52112 Industrial Way. This facility is listed as a LUST Cleanup Site, with an existing status of Completed Case Closed as of December 24, 1994.
- Coachella Valley Water District, located at 85995 52nd Avenue, approximately 0.20 miles west of the project. The site is listed as a LUST Cleanup Site three times. The site currently has a status of Completed Case Closed as of August 26, 1996, April, 29, 2005, and January 13, 2011.
- Kinder Morgan Energy Partners (Former Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners – 52nd Ave/HWY) is located at 85989 52nd Avenue, approximately 0.27 miles west of the site. This facility is registered as a Cleanup Program Site and has the status of Open – Remediation as of July 15, 1990. The site is currently monitored, and quarterly and semi-annual groundwater monitoring reports are administered at the site (available at GeoTracker).
- El Super Toro Loco #3, located approximately 0.40 miles west of the project at 52051 Grapefruit Avenue. This facility is registered as a LUST Cleanup Site; however, the site currently has a status of Completed Case Closed as of July 7, 2006.
- Circle K/Former, located at 51989 Grapefruit Boulevard, approximately 0.40 miles west of the project site. This registered facility is listed as a LUST Cleanup Site; however, the facility currently has a status of Completed Case Closed as of December 12, 2002.
- Circle K #1303 is located at 49989 Grapefruit Boulevard, approximately 0.56 miles west of the project site. This facility is listed as a LUST Cleanup Site, with a Completed Case Closed status as of November 13, 2000.
- Red Dragon Restaurant, approximately 0.62 miles west of the project, is located at 85981 Grapefruit Boulevard and registered as a LUST Cleanup Site. This facility currently has a status of Completed Case Closed as of November 7, 1986.
- Cox Oil Company is located at 1121 Highway 111, approximately 0.75 miles west of the project. This registered site is listed as a LUST Cleanup Site with a status of Completed Case Closed as of July 24, 1992.
- Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners – 52nd Ave/HWY lies approximately 0.76 miles west of the project, at 52nd Avenue and Highway 111. This facility is listed as a Cleanup Program Site with a status of Open – Remediation as of July 6, 2010. The site is currently monitored, and semi-annual groundwater monitoring is administered at the site (available at GeoTracker).

- Sanchez Mini Mart is located approximately 0.80 miles west of the project, at 1003 Grapefruit Avenue. This facility is registered as a LUST Cleanup Site with a status of Completed Case Closed as of August 22, 2007.
- CVSD Palm View Maintenance is located at 1101 Orchard Street, approximately 0.87 miles west of the project. This facility is registered as a LUST Cleanup Site, however, the current status of the facility is Completed Case Closed as of January 13, 1997.

The facilities listed above are not anticipated to impact the project site due to their distances from the site and their statuses of Completed Case Closed.

The EnviroStor database revealed two “cleanup sites” within a mile radius of the project property. The two facilities are listed below:

- The closest facility in the database is Bobby Duke Middle School conversion and expansion project, at 85358 Bagdad Avenue, approximately 0.86 miles northwest of the project. This facility is listed as a school investigation, however, as of June 2007, it was listed as Inactive, Withdrawn.
- The second facility listed included East Coachella Elementary School, approximately 1-mile northwest of the project. This site is listed as a School Cleanup Site; however, no further action was required as of June 2004.

When consulting the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database, no facilities or records on the property were identified, however, thirteen were listed within a mile radius of the project. The facilities are listed as follows:

- Woodspur Operations LLC: 52200 Industrial Way, approximately 0.13 miles south of the project. This facility is registered with the RCRA. No violations.
- SFPP LP Coachella Site: 85985 52nd Avenue, approximately 0.23 miles west of the project. This site is registered with the RCRA as an active small quantity generator (SQG). No violations.
- BCI Coca Cola Bottling Company of LA: 86375 Industrial Way, approximately 0.26 miles south of the project site. Registered under the Clean Water Act (CWA) as a Minor General Permit Covered Facility. No violations.
- Imperial Irrigation District/Coachella: 1280 Grapefruit, approximately 0.59 miles west of the project. This facility is registered under the CAA, as an operating major emissions facility. No violation.
- Armtec Defense Products Company: 85901 Avenue 53, approximately 0.60 miles southwest of the project. This site is registered under the RCRA as an active large quantity generator (LQG), the CWA as a Minor General Permit Covered Facility, and the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). No violation.
- Coachella Gas Turbine Plant: J1170 Shady Lane, approximately 0.70 miles west of the project is registered under the CWA as a Minor General Permit Covered Facility. The facility has failed to submit the required reporting for Stormwater Non-Construction permit. The violation has been identified since January 2019.
- Coronet Concrete Prod Inc: 50305 Highway 111, approximately 0.71 miles west of the project. The facility is registered under the CWA as a Minor General Permit Covered Facility.

The site is currently in violation for failing to submit required Storm Water Non-Construction report. The facility has been in violation since January 2019.

- South West Pump & Drilling Inc: 53381 Highway 111, approximately 0.74 miles south of the project site, is registered under the RCRA. No violations.
- Valley Pride Inc.: 86120 Tyler Lane, approximately 0.79 miles south of the project. This site is registered under the RCRA. No violations.
- Coachella Water Authority: 1515 6th Street, approximately 0.92 miles west of the project, is listed under the SDWA. No violations.
- Imperial Western Products: 86600 Avenue 54, approximately 0.93 miles south of the project. This site is registered under the CWA as a Minor Unpermitted Facility and the RCRA.
- General Telephone of CA: 723 Vine Street, approximately 0.96 miles northwest of the project. The facility is listed under the RCRA as an active SQG. No violations.
- Burrtec Coachella Yard: 53600 Polk Street, approximately 0.96 miles southeast of the project. This facility is registered under the CWA. No violations.

The facilities listed above are not anticipated to impact the project site due to their distances from the site and their statuses of “No Violations”. Future development on the project property would be required to assess the statuses of the facilities registered in the property’s vicinity prior to development of the site.

The project site is characterized by approximately 56.9 acres of disturbed land and proposes a Change of Zone from R-S and R-M to R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N. The nature of the proposed zones will not use hazardous materials in sufficient quantities as to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. The facilities registered in the GeoTracker, EnviroStor, and ECHO are not associated with the project, and the project is not located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. The Change of Zone will have no impacts.

- e) **No Impact.** The Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is located approximately 2.20 miles south of the project site. The proposed project is located within Zone E of the airport’s land use compatibility plan. Zone E is the least restrictive zone within an airport’s land use compatibility plan. Zone E is considered “Other Airport Environs”, and there are no limits to residential densities/intensities. However, airspace review is required for objects greater than 100 feet in height. Additionally, physical (e.g., tall objects), visual, and electronic forms of interference with the safety of aircraft operations, otherwise referred to as “Hazards to flight”, are prohibited. The project will not result in safety hazards or excessive noise for people living or working in the area.
- f) **No Impact.** The City of Coachella’s Technical Background Report to the Safety Element Update analyzes various safety hazards within the City. These potential hazards include seismic hazards, geologic hazards, fire hazards, hazardous materials management and severe weather hazards. The preparation, response and recovery of these hazards are outlined within Chapter 7 of the Technical Background Report. According to Chapter 7, the City of Coachella is a participant member of the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) approved by FEMA in 2005 and ongoing updates to the document.

The Coachella Fire Department Station is located approximately 1.15 miles northwest of the project site, at 1377 6th Street. The closest police station to the project site is the Riverside County Sheriff Department Thermal Station at 86625 Airport Boulevard, approximately 2 miles south of the project property. The Indio Police Department, at 46800 Jackson Street, and the Indio Fire Department, at 46990 Jackson Street, lies approximately 4.15 miles northwest of the project site. The Police Department typically serves as the lead organization in carrying out evacuations, supported by the Fire Department as appropriate. The Public Works Department typically assists in the identification of the best evacuation routes and in barricading the evacuated areas.

As depicted in Plate 7-2 in the Technical Background Report, major evacuation routes within the City of Coachella includes 48th Avenue, 50th Avenue, 52nd Avenue, Route 86, Harrison Street, Grapefruit Boulevard, and Interstate 10 (I-10) freeway. The closest evacuation route to the project property is 52nd Avenue, lying immediately south of the project site. Grapefruit Boulevard (Highway 111) and Route 86 are the second and third closest evacuation routes to the project, lying approximately 0.36 miles west and 0.50 miles east of the proposed project, respectively.

The proposed project will not significantly alter the existing circulation pattern in the project area or adversely impact evacuation plans, considering that the site is currently surrounded by developed homes and existing paved improvements. The project lies within the City's General Plan Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations. These land use designations permit the development of residential dwelling units and commercial uses, respectively. The project's western and eastern boundaries are met by existing residential communities. Valle Del Sol Elementary School is located west of the project site, and industrial uses are located south of the project property. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel borders the northern boundary, and 52nd Avenue borders the southern property boundary. The area surrounding the project is developed with paved roadways and existing infrastructure. The project will not impact existing evacuation routes.

As previously discussed, the proposed residential community and commercial use on approximately 56.9 acres of disturbed land. Primary ingress and egress will be located along the existing paved roadways: 52nd Avenue and Education Way. These roadways will also provide emergency access to the project site. Proposed parking and circulation plans will be reviewed by the Fire and Police Departments to assure that the project's ingress/egress driveways and roads are adequate for accommodating emergency vehicles. In order to assure that the future development does not interfere with emergency access during development, a construction traffic plan may be required to be submitted to the Fire Department for review prior to development. The Change of Zone will have no impacts.

- g) **No Impact.** Large areas of Southern California are susceptible to wildfires all year around due to the region's weather, topography and vegetation conditions. The Coachella Valley's hot, dry summer with the dry brush vegetation creates ideal conditions to fuel most wildfires. The California Board of Forestry considers wildland as important source of water, timber, minerals, wildlife, recreation and forage. Wildland fire protection in California is the responsibility of either the State, local government, or federal government. Local responsibility areas include incorporated cities where fire protection is typically provided by City fire departments, fire protection districts, counties and by CAL Fire under contract to local government.

The project site is located in the Coachella General Plan's Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations. It is located in an urbanized area of the City with existing residential units to the west and east, Valle Del Sol Elementary School to the west, and industrial and agricultural uses to the south. The Riverside County General Plan and the CAL Fire Maps for Western Riverside County indicate that the project and its surroundings are not located within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone for both State or Federal Responsibility Areas and Local Responsibility Areas. With the foregoing, the project would not expose people or structures to significant injury, loss or death due to wildfires. See the Wildfire Section of this Initial Study for further discussion. No impacts are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures: None Required.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY**Would the project:**

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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 that would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm-water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	<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"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: Flood Insurance Rate Map #06065C2270H, Federal Emergency Management Agency, March 6, 2018; 2035 Coachella General Plan, 2015; City of Coachella, 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, 2016)

Setting

The Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 was enacted to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters by regulating the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. from point sources. As part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, subsequent amendments to the CWA established a framework for regulating non-point source discharges from urban land runoff and other diffuse sources that were also found to contribute to runoff pollution. Under CWA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authorized the NPDES permit program to various state, tribal, and territorial governments, enabling them to perform many of the

permitting, administrative, and enforcement aspects of the program. California is a delegated NPDES state and has authority to administer the NPDES program within its limits.

The Porter-Cologne Act is the principal law governing water quality regulation for surface waters in California. It established a comprehensive program to protect water quality and the beneficial uses of water. Presently in the state of California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) regulate and protect water quality pursuant to NPDES. Their regulations encompass storm water discharges from construction site, municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), and major industrial facilities.

The approved Colorado River Basin Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) identifies the beneficial water uses, describes the water quality which must be maintained to support such uses, and describes the programs, projects, and other actions necessary to achieve the standards and protect water quality. The proposed project is located within the Whitewater River Watershed in the Colorado River Region (Region 7). As a component of Region 7, the Whitewater River Watershed MS4 established a compliance program that covers approximately 1,645 square miles, including the City of Coachella and the proposed project.

The Regional Basin Plan establishes water quality standards for surface waters within the Colorado River region, which include designated beneficial uses of those water bodies and the levels of water quality that must be met and maintained to protect those uses. Based on the project's location and setting, the nearest receiving water to the project is the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC), located north of the project property. CVSC is the primary regional flood control facility in the eastern Coachella Valley and City of Coachella. As an unlined, engineered extension of the Whitewater River, CVSC accepts agricultural irrigation return water and conveys treated wastewater, urban runoff, and stormwater runoff to the Salton Sea. The project is physically and hydrologically separated from this facility by the existing engineered levee system that is operated and maintained by CVWD.

Water bodies where the assessed water quality does not meet the standards to support the beneficial uses are regionally listed pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA. The most current 2014 and 2016 Integrated Report (Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List/305(b) Report) indicates that portions of the CVSC are impaired by DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane), Dieldrin, Indicator Bacteria, PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls), and Toxaphene. These water quality impairments are not known to be associated with or caused by development.

The Chapter 13.16 (Water Quality Control) of the Coachella Code of Ordinances serves as the local stormwater management standard, aligning with CWA, NDPEs, and MS4 provisions.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** The size and nature of the proposed development prompts compliance with the existing regulations pertaining to water quality standards and waste discharge requirements during and after construction. As a result, the project proponent must comply with the State's most current Construction General Permit (CGP), Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ. Compliance with the CGP involves the development and implementation of a project-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), designed to prevent potential adverse impacts to surface water quality during the period of construction. The required plan will identify the limits of disturbance during construction, indicating specific

locations where activities will require implementation of storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs). Storm water BMPs refer to a schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent, eliminate, or reduce the pollution of water of the receiving waters. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff spillage or leaks. Consistent with Section XIV of the CGP, the required SWPPP will also specify the necessary recordkeeping, relevant good site housekeeping requirements, proper waste management, proper handling and storage within the allowable construction limits.

Based on the project location and setting, the compliant SWPPP is expected for future development to identify temporary sediment track-out prevention BMPs at each construction entrance/exit point that eventually exits to a public street. This type of BMP will provide temporary stabilization to prevent sediment track-out and fugitive dust emissions from exiting the site. Linear sediment barriers may be warranted along portions of the construction perimeter to prevent soil erosion impacts and sediment impacts. As construction progresses, any on-site catch basin inlets that become operational will require temporary protection to prevent sediment or pollutants from entering the on-site storm drain system. As a standard condition, any ground surface area disturbed by construction activities must be entirely covered by the SWPPP and must be properly re-stabilized to satisfy the City and NPDES requirements. The BMPs will be regulated by the plan review process prior to obtaining a grading permit and will be enforced as part of the agency site inspection protocols during construction.

During construction, future development will also be required to comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Rule 403 and 403.1 and the City's Fugitive Dust Control policies, which establish the minimum requirement for construction and demolition activities and other specified sources in order to reduce man-made fugitive dust and the corresponding PM10 emissions. Implementation of Fugitive Dust Control Plan primarily pertains to air quality, but also supports water quality protection through the requirement of soil stabilization measures to prevent sediment erosion and track-out. The concurrent implementation of the required SWPPP and Dust Control Plan plans will prevent the potential construction-related impacts to water quality at the site and its surroundings, therefore, resulting in less than significant impact.

Future development will be designed with an on-site stormwater retention system that during the life of the project will comply with the City's drainage requirements by preventing site discharge and transport of untreated runoff. The proposed storm drain system will include facilities sized to provide sufficient storage for the 100-year controlling storm event. As a standard requirement, the project development proponent must develop and implement a project-specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to comply with the most current standards of the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan for Urban Runoff and the Whitewater River Watershed MS4 Permit.

The project-specific WQMP and Hydrology Report will identify a strategy of site design, source controls, and treatment controls with a required operation and maintenance program to address post-construction runoff quality and quantity. To achieve this, future will be divided into multiple drainage management areas with corresponding underground retention facilities. Runoff from the impervious areas of the project (building buildings, hardscape, asphalt) will be conveyed to a corresponding retention facility sized to collect and percolate the entire

stormwater volume resulting from the controlling 100-year storm event. The site plan, grading design, catch basin design, and retention facilities of the project must be factored in the project-specific WQMP development and documentation. The project design will be subject to City review and approval.

During construction and operation, future development will be required to comply with CWA, NPDES, and local regulations to prevent impacts to water quality standards and the beneficial uses assigned to local receiving waters. No impacts are anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.

- b) **No Impact.** The Coachella Water Authority (CWA) is the primary domestic water purveyor for the City of Coachella and the project area, primarily relying on groundwater as the primary supply. The project area and City of Coachella are underlain by the East (Lower) Whitewater River Subbasin, which forms part of the Coachella Valley groundwater basin. The East (Lower) Whitewater River Subbasin is managed regionally by a collaborative effort by multiple agencies. The collaboration among CWA, CVWD, and other local water districts has resulted in an established water conservation, water reuse, and groundwater recharge strategy to ensure water availability and system capacity to meet the growing needs of the City. These planning efforts include: residential and commercial landscape and irrigation upgrade rebates, water audits, water conservation kits, budget-tiered rate structure, water conservation workshops, and a Memorandum of Understanding between the City and CVWD to help ensure a sufficient and reliable water supply for development projects within the City and in its Sphere of Influence.

In 2014, the California Legislature signed a three-bill legislative package into law, collectively known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). SGMA allows local agencies to manage groundwater resources in a sustainable manner, with management efforts tailored to the resources and needs of their specific communities. Groundwater management is described as the planned and coordinated monitoring, operation, and administration of a groundwater basin sustainability. As part of this effort, the Coachella Water Authority was elected to serve as a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) to develop and implement the Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Since groundwater management has been a historic effort in the Coachella Valley, local agencies, including Coachella Water Authority, have been able to adapt their current measures as part of their sustainability plan.

Local groundwater resources are managed under the 2015 City of Coachella Urban Water Management Plan (2015 UWMP). The 2015 UWMP serves as a planning tool that documents actions in support of long-term water resources planning and ensures adequate water supplies are available to meet the existing and future urban water demands.

The 2015 UWMP indicates that the Coachella Valley groundwater basin historically has been in a state of overdraft. An overdraft condition occurs when the outflows (demands) exceed the inflows (supplies) to the groundwater basin over a period of time. To address this condition, the Coachella Water Authority and other domestic water suppliers like CVWD have implemented water conservation measures and groundwater replenishment efforts to stabilize the groundwater levels and eliminate the overdraft condition. Artificial replenishment, or recharge, is recognized by the water districts as one of the most effective methods available for preserving local groundwater supplies, reversing aquifer overdraft and meeting demand by domestic

consumers. According to the CVWD web site on Ground Replenishment and Imported Water, local agencies have percolated over 650 billion gallons of water back into the aquifer to date. In the eastern Coachella Valley, Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility is the primary site for groundwater recharge. This facility operates by recharging water obtained from the Coachella Canal at a capacity of 40,000 acre feet per year (AFY).

Combined with water conservation and efficiency requirements, individual development projects can contribute to groundwater sustainability by implementing the required stormwater runoff retention and infiltration facilities.

The project's location and setting will not impede with any existing or planned groundwater recharge facility, such that it would impede sustainable groundwater management in this manner. The proposed project aligns with the local and regional groundwater recharge strategies by implementing on-site retention, infiltration and low impact development improvements as part of the site design. Project's stormwater management design includes a system of on-site retention basins designed to collect and infiltrate storm water runoff resulting from the controlling 100-year event. Based on the preliminary engineering estimates, the proposed underground retention structures will have a combined capacity of approximately 60,524 cubic feet. As such, the entire volume of stormwater runoff generated on-site up to the 100-year event will be percolated on-site, contributing to groundwater recharge.

Furthermore, future development will implement water conservation measures in accordance with the 2015 UWMP. These measures include water efficient landscaping and irrigation and water efficient plumbing and appliances. Future development will conserve water through measures that may include efficient irrigation and drought-tolerant planting materials. Therefore, the Change of Zone will not interfere with the regional groundwater recharge efforts or groundwater sustainability for the regional basins. No impacts are anticipated.

- c.i) **No Impact.** The project property consists of fallow farmland and a relatively flat terrain absent of any on-site natural drainage features or courses attributed to any stream or river. The project sites surroundings include man-made drainage controls, including fully improved curb and gutter improvements along its southerly and westerly portions. Runoff resulting from precipitation events would have the propensity to follow the elevation gradient toward the southeast, but no defined drainage paths, depressions, or basins are present. The nearest defined drainage feature to the project is the engineered Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC), located approximately 100 feet to the northeast. This channel accepts urban runoff from developed and undeveloped areas throughout the City of Coachella and other upstream jurisdictions. The CVSC facility is physically and hydrologically separated from the project site by a system of engineered levees.

As previously mentioned, the proposed zone change does not involve development entitlement or physical improvement on the vacant land that would result in the alteration of any drainage course or stream, such that would raise concerns about erosion or siltation. As a standard condition, future development of the site, whether under the existing or proposed land use policy, would require a proper and thorough review of the existing hydrologic conditions for site planning decisions that avoid drainage alterations. The proposed land use policy change would not preclude future development from undergoing environmental review and implementing the appropriate site design considerations to prevent substantial erosion or siltation impacts. Future

development would be subject to agency review and approval to ensure that the proposed grading and drainage conditions are acceptable to the City standards. Pertaining to erosion or siltation, on- or off-site, no impacts are anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.

- c.ii) **No Impact.** The proposed project does not involve the entitlement of any specific form of development plan and no physical alterations to the existing undeveloped land would result from its implementation. Future development on the property would be subject to a separate environmental review process to assess the site-specific considerations pertaining to existing drainage conditions and the management of any potential changes to the surface runoff resulting from that development.

Future development under the proposed general and urban multiple family residential and neighborhood commercial designations could potentially involve a relatively more utilization of the project site compared to the current policy. This is due to the current residential development standards allowing for a density of 20-25 dwelling units per acre for the R-M General designation, and 20-38 dwelling units per acre for the R-M Urban designation. A greater portion of impervious cover (buildings, hardscape, pavement) allowable under the development standards of the aforementioned designations would typically result in a potential increase in surface runoff rates and amounts. Therefore, future development would be required to implement the appropriate storm drain and retention facilities to prevent to control the volume and rate of stormwater runoff, as stipulated in Chapter 13.16 of the Coachella Municipal Code (Ordinance #1152). On-site stormwater retention systems of future development will be adequately sized to protect the proposed buildings and facilities from flooding conditions up to the controlling 100-year storm event. As such, the future development's storm drain and flood control improvements are not expected to substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site. No impacts are anticipated related to the Change of Zone.

- c.iii) **No Impact.** Runoff from the impervious surfaces introduced by future development will not be directly connected to the municipal stormwater system, such that it would exceed its capacity or introduced additional sources of runoff pollution. The City is currently in the process of developing its stormwater master plan, which will factor land use projects with and without on-site retention facilities. In complying with the applicable retention requirements, future development is not expected to interfere with the City's stormwater master planning efforts currently underway. No impacts related to the Change of Zone are anticipated.

- c.iv) **No Impact.** As previously discussed, the project is absent of any mapped natural drainage courses or designated FEMA zones with flood flow concerns. The site is not situated in an area where flood flows could be impeded, redirected, or increased as a result of the implementation of the proposed Change of Zone. However, future development's storm drain system will meet the local MS4 and City requirements by including the properly sized retention facilities. No impacts are anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.

- d) **No Impact.** Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) serve as the basis for identifying potential flood hazards. According to FIRM panel 06065C2270H, effective March 6, 2018, the entire Subject Property is located within Zone X, which applies to areas of 0.2 % annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas of less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood. Furthermore,

this flood zone is categorized as an area of minimal flood hazard. The project is not located near any coastal areas and therefore is not prone to tsunami hazards. The project is not located near any body of water and therefore is not prone to seiche hazards. The project does not propose any development at this time; however, any future development would be required to design a storm drain system designed to properly capture the site's urban runoff to prevent any risk of uncontrolled pollutant discharge. The typical developments involved with a zoning of urban and general multiple-family residential and neighborhood commercial do not typically host the storage of pollutants, petroleum products, or other hazardous materials in conditions which would be deemed a risk of release in an inundation condition. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated related to the Change of Zone.

- e) **No Impact.** As discussed previously, the project proponent for future development is required to implement a project-specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to comply with the most current standards of the *Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan for Urban Runoff*, *Whitewater River Watershed MS4 Permit*, and the City of Coachella's Water Quality Control regulations outlined in the Code of Ordinances (Chapter 13.16). The WQMP will incorporate grading, hydrology, and other plans to document the site design, source controls, and treatment controls with a required operation and maintenance program to comply with the hierarchy water quality objectives. Moreover, storm water retention facilities will ensure that urban runoff is recharged into the ground via infiltration. Combined with the required water conservation practices, the project is expected to contribute to the groundwater sustainability efforts implemented for the Coachella Valley region. No impacts are anticipated related to the Change of Zone.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING

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

(Sources: City of Coachella 2035 General Plan Update, 2015; Coachella Municipal Code)

SettingOn-site and Vicinity Land Uses

Per the City of Coachella General Plan Update (CGPU), residential land uses (which include single family, multi-family and other) occupy approximately 1,339 acres of the City. This makes up almost 4 percent of the total area within the City, while vacant land occupies approximately 53 percent. Agricultural land uses occupy 33 percent of the City's area, being the second largest land use classification in the City. Transportation, communications, and utilities is the third largest land use, covering approximately 6 percent of the City. Commercial land uses occupy approximately 138 acres (0.4 percent) in the City. The site of the proposed project is currently characterized by disturbed land, used previously for agricultural purposes.

The project site is primarily surrounded by developed, single family residential homes to the east and west, multiple family residential homes to the west, Valle Del Sol Elementary School to the west, and industrial and agricultural uses to the south. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel abuts the project's northern boundary, and 52nd Avenue abuts the project's southern boundary.

Existing General Plan Land Use Designations

Future development of the project site and all lands within the City of Coachella are subject to land use and other development related goals and policies contained in the recently adopted City of Coachella General Plan 2035, and the codified regulations, standards and other criteria provided in the Coachella Municipal Code. The current General Plan Update Land Use designation for the project site is Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. The Urban Neighborhood designation provides predominantly (although not exclusively) multi-family housing types with very good non-motorized access to a wide range of civic and commercial amenities located at the edges and/or within the mixed-use fabric of the neighborhood. Neighborhood Centers create a concentration of commercial businesses and civic amenities – often mixed with multi-family housing – within convenient walking or biking distance of nearby neighborhoods. Centers provide gathering places for residents of surrounding neighborhoods and are ideal locations for high-quality transit stops.

Existing Zoning Designations

The existing zones for project site includes Residential Single-Family Zone (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M), as designated by the City of Coachella. R-S zones are intended to provide areas within

*City of Coachella
January 2021*

*Peter Rabbit Re-Zone
Initial Study/Negative Declaration*

the City where development is limited to low-density concentrations of single-family dwellings and to stabilize and protect the residential character of such areas (Coachella Municipal Code Chapter 17.16). R-M zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple-family residential development areas at various medium and high population densities and related community services, all located in conformance with the general plan (Coachella Municipal Code Chapter 17.20).

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** The project site is currently located on disturbed and vacant land, surrounded by existing, developed properties. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel abuts the property's northern boundary, a single-family residential community abuts the property's eastern boundary, and single family residential, multi-family residential, and Valle Del Sol Elementary School abuts the property's western boundary. 52nd Avenue delineates the project's southern boundary and industrial and agricultural uses lie south of 52nd Avenue. The boundaries of the existing residential units that surround the project property are clearly separated from the project site, by either fencing or block walls. A majority of the Elementary School's perimeter is surrounded by fencing. The existing communities are developed and operate independently from the project property. Therefore, the project site is not anticipated to physically divide an established community. No impact.
- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** As stated previously, the subject property occurs in an area designated for Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center, according to the General Plan Map. Urban Neighborhood land uses allow 20 to 38 dwelling units per acre (du/ac), with a 30 du/ac average for new projects, and a flood area ratio (FAR) of 0.5. Neighborhood Center land uses allow 15 to 40 du/ac, and a FAR of 0.5 to 1.5.

General Plan Consistency

The project proposes to process a Change of Zone to facilitate the development of a housing community available for a variety of costs and local serving commercial uses with the Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations established by the City of Coachella. Project design features and land use operations shall be consistent with the General Plan land use designations.

Zoning Consistency

The City's Official Zoning Map identifies the project to be located in Residential Single Family Zone (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential Zone (R-M). R-S zones are intended to provide areas within the city where development is limited to low-density concentration of single-family dwellings, and to stabilize and protect the residential character of such areas. R-M zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple-family residential development areas at various medium and high population densities and related community services, all located in conformance with the general plan.

The project proposes a Change of Zone (CZ) to change the current R-S and R-M zones to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). R-M General zones will allow for 20 to 25 du/ac, and R-M Urban zones allow for 20 to 38 du/ac.

Chapter 17.20 of the Coachella Municipal Code states that R-M zones are intended to provide for the establishment and expansion of multiple-family residential development areas at various medium and high population densities and related community services. R-M zones allows higher density residential developments and is consistent with the Urban Neighborhood land use, designated by the General Plan. The increased land use density will provide much needed affordable housing to the City of Coachella. C-N zones are intended to provide for every day, convenience shopping intended to serve residential neighborhoods, consistent with the environmental requirements of such neighborhoods. Convenience shopping facilities are those which provide space for retail and service businesses serving the immediate neighborhood. The provisions of this zone are intended to minimize or eliminate, insofar as possible, any conflicting aspects of commercial land use within residential neighborhoods, particularly as related to traffic, type of activity, and site requirements (Coachella Municipal Code Chapter 17.24).

The CZ would permit an increased density and intensity allowed on the project site, compared to the existing R-S zoning designation. The proposed project would allow the development of much needed affordable housing units in the City, as well as locate commercial uses in proximity to the existing and proposed communities. The proposed R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N zones are consistent with the existing General Plan land use designations of Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. As previously stated, Urban Neighborhood land use designations permit 20 to 38 du/ac, with 30 du/ac average for new projects.

Future development will participate in Architecture Review as part of the entitlement process. Overall, the Change of Zone will comply with the land use policies provided by the City of Coachella to ensure impacts are less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) 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"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015; California Division of Mines and Geology, 1987; Riverside County General Plan, 2015)

Setting

Riverside County emphasizes the importance of mineral resources and its protection. For this reason, the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) listed and prioritized the mineral deposits in Riverside County. These Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) help identify mineral deposits that need to be protected from encroaching urbanization and land uses incompatible with mining. The SMGB categorized the mineral resources into six zones and identifies designation as having either a regional or a statewide economic significance. The purpose of these designations is to identify those areas that are of prime importance in meeting the future needs of the study region and protect these areas from a land use perspective.

As described in Section VII of this document, the sedimentary units in the Coachella area are composed of a mix of water-transported alluvial sand, silt, clay, and gravel derived from erosion of the adjacent hills and mountains and very fine-grained ancient lake deposits. Very young, unconsolidated alluvial sediments line the drainage courses. The existing and potential mineral resources in Coachella include sand and gravel, clay, oil and gas, and geothermal.

The project site is located in the City of Coachella's Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations, specifically zoned Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). The project proposes a Change of Zone from R-S and R-M to R-M General, R-M Urban and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The proposed zones are consistent with the existing General Plan land use designations.

As stated throughout this document, the project site has been utilized for agricultural operations from the 1950s to recent years. The project site is currently vacant and fallow. According to the Department of Agriculture, the soil types present at the project site include Coachella fine sand (CrA), Gilman fine sandy loam (GcA), Gilman silt loam (GfA), and Indio fine sandy loam (Ir).

Discussion of Impacts

a-b) No Impact. The project site is designated as Mineral Resource Zone 1 (MRZ-1) by the State Mining and Geology Board. Available geological information indicates that areas within this designated zone have little likelihood of significant mineral resources (Riverside County General Plan 2015). The project site also occurs in an existing residential district and is not designated for

mineral resource land uses. The proposed zone change, therefore, will 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.

Due to the mineral resource designation by the State Mining and Geology Board, and the land use designation selected by the City, the proposed zone change is not expected to result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site defined on a local general plan, specific plans or other land use plans. No project-related impacts to mineral resources are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XIII. NOISE

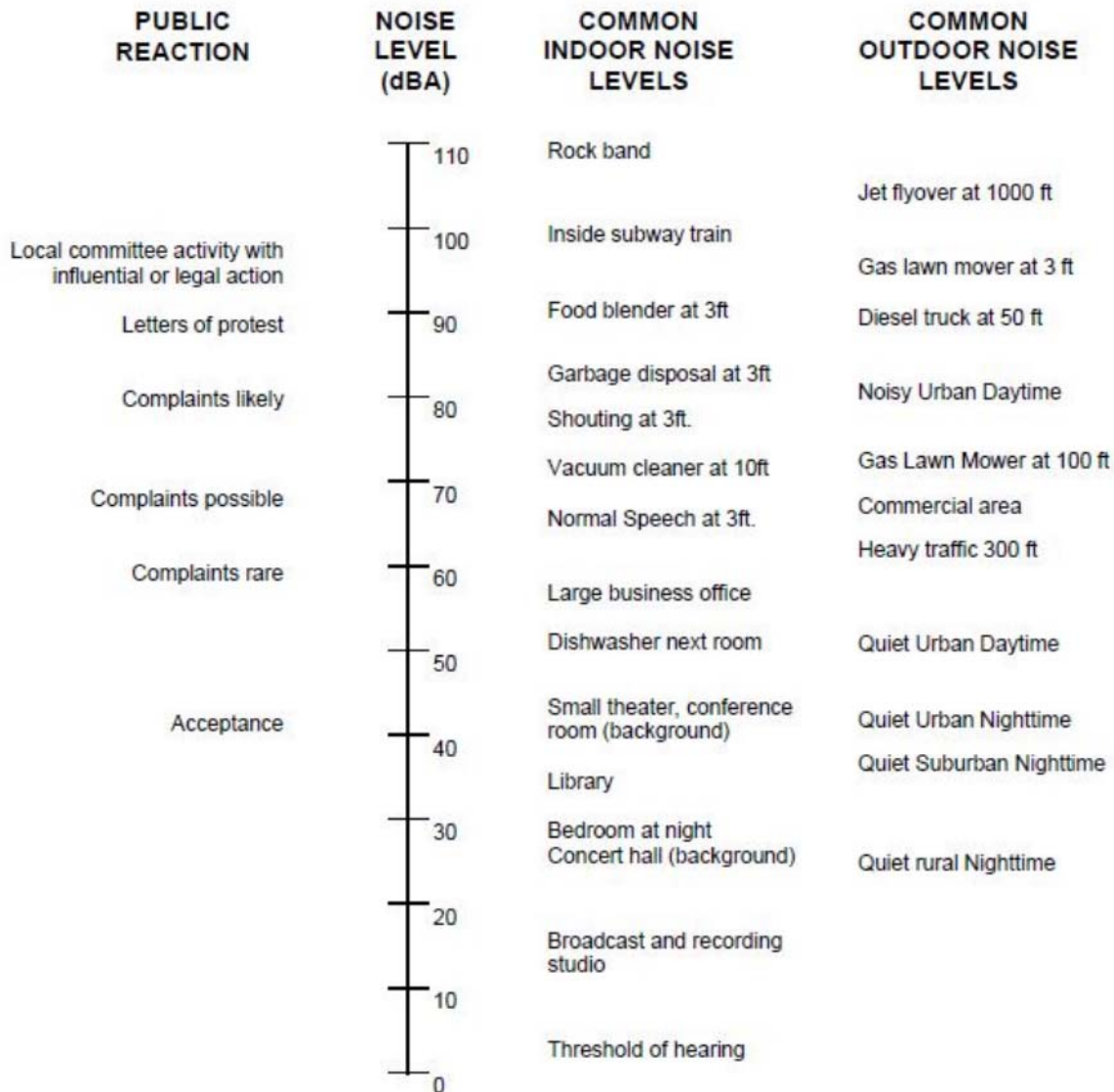
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established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

(Sources: Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015; Coachella Noise Technical Appendix, 2015)

SettingNoise

Noise is simply defined as “unwanted sound.” Sound becomes unwanted when it interferes with normal activities, causing physical harm or causing adverse effects on health. Noise is measured on a logarithmic scale of pressure level known as a decibel (dB). An A-weighted decibel (dBA) is an expression of the relative loudness of sounds in air as perceived by the human ear. In the A-weighted system, the decibel values of sounds at low frequencies are reduced compared with unweighted decibels, in which no correction is made for audio frequency. Excessive noise or prolonged exposure to noise can contribute to temporary and permanent impairments, such as hearing loss, fatigue, stress, sleep deprivation, anxiety, and annoyance. Although noise has been accepted as a necessary by-product of urban development, it can become an environmental hazard. A variety of components of the urban environment generate noise; these include construction equipment and activities, motor vehicles, air traffic, mechanical equipment, household appliances, and other sources. Figure 4.10-1 in the Coachella General Plan Update (CGPU) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) outlines common indoor and outdoor noise levels. The figure is provided below.

Figure XIII-1 Examples of Typical Sound Levels



Source: City of Coachella, Noise Technical Appendix, Figure 1, 2015.

Noise transmission is affected by a variety of factors, such as temperature, wind speed and direction, as well as the type of ground surface. Soft ground surfaces tend to reduce sound levels better than hard surfaces. This reduction of sound intensity caused by surfaces, walls, vegetation, or other material is called attenuation. A drop off rate of 4.5 dBA per doubling distance is typical across soft ground. In comparison, hard ground, such as concrete, stone, and hard packed earth reduce sound by 3.0 dBA per doubling distance. Effective noise barriers, such as walls or berms, can help reduce noise levels by 10 to 15 decibels. These types of barriers can provide relief from traffic noise. Vegetation, on the other hand, is less effective for reducing noise levels. For a noise barrier to work, walls need to be high enough and long enough to block the view of a road.

The State of California requires each city and county to adopt Noise Elements as a part of their General Plan. In addition to the 12 Land Use Categories included in the Noise Element, there are 4 Community

Noise Equivalent Level's (CNEL), in order to interpret the compatibility of the 12 Land Use Categories. Zone A (Green) – Clearly Compatible, Zone B (Yellow) – Normally Compatible, Zone C (Orange) – Normally Incompatible, Zone D (Red) Clearly Incompatible. The four zones of compatibility are dependent on the Land Use Categories (Figure 10-1 Coachella General Plan Update). Figure 10-1 from the CGPU is provided below.

Figure 10-1 Coachella Land Use/Noise Compatibility Matrix

LAND USE CATEGORIES		CNEL					
CATEGORIES	USES	55	60	65	70	75	80
RESIDENTIAL	Single Family, Duplex, Multiple Family	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red
RESIDENTIAL	Mobile Homes	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red
COMMERCIAL - Regional, District	Hotel, Motel, Transient Lodging	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red
COMMERCIAL - Regional, Village District, Special	Commercial Retail, Bank, Restaurant, Movie Theater	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL	Office Building, Research and Development, Professional Offices, City Office Building	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
COMMERCIAL - Recreation INSTITUTIONAL - Civic Center	Amphitheater, Concert Hall Auditorium, Meeting Hall	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red
COMMERCIAL - Recreation	Children's Amusement Park, Miniature Golf Course, Go-cart Track, Equestrian Center, Sports Club	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
COMMERCIAL - General, Special INDUSTRIAL, INSTITUTIONAL	Automobile Service Station, Auto Dealership, Manufacturing, Warehousing, Wholesale, Utilities	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
INSTITUTIONAL - General	Hospital, Church, Library, School Classroom	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red
OPEN SPACE	Parks	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
OPEN SPACE	Golf Course, Cemeteries, Nature Centers, Wildlife Reserves, Wildlife Habitat	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange
AGRICULTURE	Agriculture	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

INTERPRETATION

ZONE A (GREEN) CLEARLY COMPATIBLE

Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

ZONE B (YELLOW) NORMALLY COMPATIBLE

New construction or development should be undertaken only after an analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design are determined. Conventional construction, with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.

ZONE C (ORANGE) NORMALLY INCOMPATIBLE

New construction or development should be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

ZONE D (RED) CLEARLY INCOMPATIBLE

New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

* Construction of new residential uses will not be allowed within the 65 dBA CNEL contour for airport noise.

Noise levels are generally low in agricultural and rural areas, and higher in more urbanized areas. Noise in eastern Coachella Valley is generally related to linear sources, or "noise corridors," such as roadways and railroads, or to aircraft. Within the General Plan area, principal noise corridors are major roadways such as Highway 111 and Highway 86/86S; Southern Pacific Railroad; Harrison Street and Polk Street;

and the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport. Other sources of vehicular noise include the local streets in the General Plan area. Transportation noise is concentrated along these roadways and can vary with the volume of traffic, the vehicular speed, the vehicular mix, and the roadway cross-section.

The project site is located north of 52nd Avenue and west and east of Education Way. According to the Noise Technical Appendix, 52nd Avenue west of Education Way is a roadway with relatively high traffic volumes. As part of the development of the Noise Element of the General Plan, noise level measurements were collected at 11 different locations throughout the City. The measurement locations were selected on the basis of proximity to major noise sources, noise sensitivity of nearby land uses, and obtaining a representative sample of different noise environments throughout the community. A measurement of 52nd Avenue was taken west of Education Way, approximately 50 feet from the centerline of 52nd Avenue and 670 feet south of Valle Del Sol Elementary School, at 1:19 p.m. The noise level measurement at this location was 65.8 dBA. Contours of 70 dBA are rated normally compatible with residential land use categories.

Interior and exterior noise standards for the City of Coachella are outlined in Table 4.10-3 in the Noise Element of the CGPU EIR and displayed below. In Coachella, interior and exterior noise standards for residential communities are 45 dB (interior) and 65 dB (exterior).

Table XIII-1 Coachella Interior and Exterior Noise Standards

LAND USE CATEGORIES		ENERGY AVERAGE CNEL (DB)	
<u>CATEGORIES</u>	<u>USES</u>	<u>INTERIOR¹</u>	<u>EXTERIOR²</u>
RESIDENTIAL	Single Family, Duplex, Multiple Family	45 ³	65
	Mobile Homes	-----	65 ⁴
COMMERCIAL	Hotel, Motel, Transient Lodging	45	65 ⁵
INDUSTRIAL	Commercial Retail, Bank, Restaurant	55	----
INSTITUTIONAL	Office Building, Research and Development, Professional Offices, City Office Building	50	----
	Amphitheater, Concert Hall, Amphitheater, Meeting Hall	45	----
	Gymnasium (Multipurpose)	50	----
	Sports Club	55	----
	Manufacturing, Warehousing, Wholesale, Utilities	65	----
	Movie Theaters	45	----
	Hospitals, School classroom	45	65
INSTITUTIONAL	Church, Library	45	
	Parks	----	65
OPEN SPACE	Parks	----	65

INTERPRETATION

1. Indoor environment excluding: bathrooms, toilets, closets, corridors.
2. Outdoor environment limited to:
 - * Private yard of single family residence
 - * Multi-purpose private patio or balcony which is served by means of exit from inside
 - * Mobile home Park
 - * Hospital patio
 - * Park's picnic area
 - * School's playground
 - * Hotel and motel recreation area
3. Noise level requirement with closed windows. Mechanical ventilating system or other means of natural ventilation shall be provided as of Chapter 12, Section 1205 of the Uniform Building Code.
4. Exterior noise level should be such that interior noise level will not exceed 45 CNEL.
5. Except those areas affected by aircraft noise.

Source: City of Coachella General Plan Noise Element Background Study, November 1996.

Vibration

Vibration is sound radiated through the ground. The rumbling sound caused by the vibration of room surfaces is called groundborne noise. Groundborne vibration is almost exclusively a concern inside buildings and is rarely perceived as a problem outdoors. Groundborne vibration related to human annoyance is generally related to root mean square (RMS) velocity levels expressed in vibration decibels (VdB). However, construction-related groundborne vibration in relation to its potential for building damage can also be measured in inches per second (in/sec) peak particle velocity (PPV), as determined by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) (2006).

The background vibration velocity level in residential and educational areas is usually around 50 VdB. The vibration velocity level threshold of perception for humans is approximately 65 VdB. A vibration velocity level of 75 VdB is the approximate dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels for many people. Most perceptible indoor vibration is caused by sources within buildings, such as operation of mechanical equipment, movement of people, or the slamming of doors. Typical outdoor sources of perceptible groundborne vibration are construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads. If a roadway is smooth, the groundborne vibration of traffic is rarely perceptible. The range of interest is from approximately 50 VdB, which is the typical background vibration velocity level, to 100 VdB, which is the general threshold where minor damage can occur in fragile buildings.

The project site is located on approximately 56.9 acres north of 52nd Avenue and east and west of Education Way. Surrounding land uses includes residential communities to the east and west, Valle Del Sol Elementary School to the west, and industrial and agricultural uses to the south. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel delineates the property's northern boundary, and 52nd Avenue delineates the property's southern boundary. The project proposes a Change of Zone from the existing

designations of Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to R-M General (20-25 du/ac), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac) and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The land use designations for the project property is Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. The existing land use designations are compatible with the proposed Change of Zone.

The project does not currently propose development on the project property and a site plan does not currently exist. However, analysis of noise generated by the proposed zone changes is provided in this Noise discussion. All future activities within the project property will be required to adhere to the City's Noise Ordinance. Project-related impacts to noise and vibration will be less than significant.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** As stated above in the Setting, the project proposes a Change of Zone from the existing zoning designations of R-S and R-M to R-M General (20-25 du/ac), R-M Urban (20-38 du/ac), and C-N. The project property is currently vacant, however, previous onsite operations included agricultural uses. Land uses surrounding the project includes residential communities to the east and west, Valle Del Sol Elementary School to the west, and industrial and agricultural uses to the south. The northern and southern boundaries are met by the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and 52nd Avenue, respectively.

According to the CGPU, noise sources in the City can be divided into two basic categories, transportation sources (primarily traffic) and non-transportation sources; however, transportation sources are by far the largest contributor to noise in Coachella. Project-related construction and operational noise impacts are discussed in greater detail below.

Construction

Construction of future development would include development of residential and commercial uses on approximately 56.9 acres of vacant land previously used for agriculture. Construction activities include site preparation (i.e., clearing, watering the site), grading, building construction, and paving the site; all activities that impact the noise environment.

Sensitive receptors are located near to the potential project construction site of future development. In order to mitigate the potential noise impacts generated by construction, the City of Coachella established hours of construction permitted for projects adjacent to sensitive receptors. The restriction on hours of construction would keep any such construction activities at the nearest sensitive receptor from significantly interfering with people's sleep or morning and evening activities. Section 7.04.070 of the Coachella Municipal Code (CMC) specifically exempts noise sources associated with construction, erection, demolition, alteration, repair, addition to or improvement of any building, structure, road or improvement to realty, provided that such activities take place during daytime hours, as follows:

October 1st through April 30th

Monday – Friday: 6:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Saturday/Sunday/Holidays: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

May 1st through September 30th

Monday – Friday: 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Saturday/Sunday/Holidays: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

During construction, future development shall follow common industry standards that will help limit noise level increases. For example, construction equipment, fixed or mobile, should be equipped and properly operating and maintained mufflers and the engines should be equipped with shrouds. Approved haul routes shall be used to minimize exposure of sensitive receptors to potential adverse levels from hauling operations. Construction equipment shall be in proper working order and maintained to reduce backfires. To maintain normal noise levels during construction and vehicle movement on/off the project site, the staging area(s) will be required to maintain a safe minimal distance from the nearby residences to avoid high noise levels.

Additionally, construction traffic and equipment are also anticipated to generate noise along access routes to the proposed future development. The larger pieces of heavy equipment would be moved onto the development during their associated construction activity (i.e., site preparation, grading, etc.). Daily transportation of construction workers and the hauling materials both on and off the project site are expected to cause increases in noise levels along surrounding roadways. However, vehicle movement on/off the project site shall occur within the City designated construction times.

Operation

The Change of Zone project proposes Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations. Primary project-related operational noise sources will include vehicular traffic accessing the site, grounds maintenance equipment, and heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) units. Stationary and traffic noise generated by the proposed project are discussed subsequently.

Stationary Noise

Stationary noise generated by the proposed project's R-M and C-N zones will include activities normally associated with residential communities and commercial developments. These activities include the operation of HVAC units, people talking, parking area noise, car alarms, trash pick-ups, and landscaping and property maintenance equipment (i.e. lawn mowers). People talking at a normal level typically has a noise level of 60 to 65 dBA, while louder activities such as operating HVAC equipment and car alarms typically lie within the moderately loud range of 65 to 80 dBA, and garbage trucks can be very loud at 100 dBA. However, these activities are typically temporary and intermittent; therefore, stationary noise generated by the proposed project is not anticipated to increase the existing ambient noise environment substantially.

Table 4.10-3 in the CGPU EIR's Noise Element outlines the interior and exterior noise standards for the various land uses within the City (this table is also included in the Setting discussion of this Noise section). Per Table 4.10-3, residential land uses are permitted to have a maximum exterior noise standard of 65 dB (energy average CNEL), and interior noise standard of 45 dB. The 45 dB noise level for residential interiors is the requirement with closed windows (excluding bathrooms, toilets, closets, and corridors). Interior noise can be mitigated by using standard building materials during construction of the residential structures.

The outdoor environment is limited to private yard of single family residence, multi-purpose private patio or balcony which is served by means of exit from inside; mobile home park, hospital patio, park's picnic area, school's playground, and hotel and motel recreation area. The Coachella Land Use/Noise Compatibility Matrix (CGPU, Figure 10-1) defines noise levels up to 70 CNEL within residential developments (single-family, duplex, and multiple family) to be normally compatible. Noise levels exceeding 70 dBA CNEL are categorized as normally incompatible and clearly incompatible in residential land uses. Normally compatible noise levels for commercial uses (i.e., commercial retail, bank, restaurant, movie theater) is up to 80 dBA CNEL (Figure 10-1). As previously stated, the outdoor noise environment in residential and commercial areas can range from 60 dBA (people talking) to 100 dBA (trash trucks). However, these activities are intermittent, temporary, and typical of residential and commercial areas.

Per the Noise Element in the CGPU, the goal is to create a community where excessive noise from stationary sources is minimized through policies such as the City noise ordinance and noise control. Chapter 7.04.030 of the Coachella Municipal Code states that regardless of whether an objective measurement by sound level meter is involved, it shall be unlawful for any person to make, continue, or cause to be made or continued, within the city limits any disturbing excessive or offensive noise or vibration which causes discomfort or annoyance to any reasonable person of normal sensitivity residing in the area or that is plainly audible at a distance greater than fifty (50) feet from the sources point for any purpose. The following ten-minute average sound level limits, unless otherwise specifically indicated, shall apply as indicated in the following table as it relates to a fixed noise source.

Zone	Time	Applicable Ten-Minute Average Decibel Limit (A-weighted)
Residential – All Zones	6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	55
	10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.	45
Commercial – All Zones	6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	65
	10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.	55

Maintenance of the project site is anticipated to include activities, such as landscaping and gardening, that create a stationary source of noise. Chapter 7.04.075 of the Coachella Municipal Code states that noise associated with property maintenance activity and all portable blowers, lawnmowers, edgers, or similar devices shall be prohibited except during the following hours:

Date	Permitted Hours of Property Maintenance
October 1 st through April 30 th	Monday – Sunday: 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
May 1 st through September 30 th	Monday – Friday: 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday: 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
*Property maintenance activities shall not occur on holidays.	

Notwithstanding the hours of permitted operations, such equipment that constitutes a public nuisance may be abated as otherwise provided in the Noise Control Chapter of the City's Municipal Code.

The project proposes residential uses on approximately 52.9 acres of the site and 4 acres of commercial uses on the southwest portion of the site. The project is currently located within the City's Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) zoning designations. However, the project proposes a Change of Zone from R-S and R-M to R-M General, R-M Urban and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The proposed zones are consistent with the land uses designations for the project, which is Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. The project proposes increased development intensities for the residential portion of the site; however, the noise levels are not anticipated exceed the City's noise compatibility level for residential properties. Future development will include building materials and noise attenuating devices, such as block walls and landscaping, in order to decrease noise generated by the project. Additionally, the project will comply with the City's Noise Ordinance which designates times permitted for operation of the project (i.e., property maintenance). Future development will not introduce a land use that will exceed the allowable noise levels in residential and commercial areas. Additionally, the project's proposed zones comply with existing land use designations for the project, and the surrounding area. Therefore, the project will not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project.

Traffic Noise

The project proposes Multiple-Family Residential and Neighborhood Commercial zones on approximately 56.9 acres. The vehicle mix will be comparable with existing vehicles on surrounding roads and within the surrounding residential communities. Neighborhood Commercial zones are intended to provide for a concentration of neighborhood-serving commercial businesses and civic amenities (often mixed with multi-family housing) within convenient walking or biking distances of nearby neighborhoods. The proposed commercial zone would be utilized by the proposed multiple-family residential dwellings associated with the project, as well as the existing residential communities in proximity to the project.

Onsite Traffic

Vehicular use related to residential properties typically include commuter vehicles. The project proposes R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N land uses on the 56.9-acre property. Residential communities typically do not generate high levels of traffic noise in a neighborhood due to the decreased traffic speeds, traffic calming designs, and pedestrian pathways generally designed for residential communities. These features keep traffic noise levels low and maintains the ambient noise environment typical for residential communities. The residential portion of the project will not generate a substantial increase in ambient noise levels. The residential portion of the project will increase the existing ambient noise level due to the proposed land use, however, the implementation of traffic calming designs, pedestrian features, and low vehicle speeds will ensure that the increase of noise level is not substantial.

Traffic generated by the commercial zone at the site (southwest portion of the project property) would likely increase the noise environment in the area nominally. Traffic generated by the commercial portion of the project would occur during the permitted hours of operation and would cease during the nighttime hours. As previously stated, Neighborhood Center land uses are intended to provide for a concentration of neighborhood-serving commercial businesses and civic amenities. These land uses are located near neighborhoods, where biking and walking to

the centers are permitted and encouraged through design. According to Figure 4.10-1 in the CGPU EIR (also provided in the Settings discussion of this Noise section), outdoor noise levels generated by commercial areas typically ranges from 65 to 70 dBA. Per the Coachella Land Use/Noise Compatibility Matrix, this is a normally compatible noise level in residential uses (excluding mobile home communities). Impacts relative to the Change of Zone are not expected.

Offsite Traffic

Operation of future development would result in an increase of vehicular traffic on the existing surrounding roadways, including the south-adjacent roadway, 52nd Avenue due to the increased land use densities. As stated in the Setting discussion of this Noise section, noise level measurements were collected at 11 different locations throughout the City for the development of the Noise Element in the CGPU. The measurement locations were selected on the basis of proximity to major noise sources, noise sensitivity of nearby land uses, and obtaining a representative sample of different noise environments throughout the community. The segment of 52nd Avenue, west of Education Way, was measured since it is a roadway with relatively high traffic volumes located near a sensitive receptor (Valle Del Sol Elementary School). The noise measurement was taken at 52nd Avenue west of Education Way, approximately 50 feet from the centerline of 52nd Avenue and 670 feet south of Valle Del Sol Elementary School, at 1:19 p.m. The noise level measured at this location was 65.8 dBA.

The CGPU EIR analyzes noise sections throughout the City to establish existing conditions and the noise measurement at 52nd Avenue, between Grapefruit Boulevard and Enterprise Way were used for this analysis. According to Table 4 in Coachella's Noise Technical Appendix, the segment of 52nd Avenue between Grapefruit Boulevard and Enterprise Way will generate a future noise level of 76.5 Leq (dBA), assuming City buildout. The results of the noise modeling of the roadways concluded that peak noise levels along I-10, SR-86S, Dillon Road, as well as certain segments of Grapefruit Boulevard and 52nd Avenue are expected to exceed 75 dBA CNEL. Peak noise level along all modeled segments are expected to exceed 70 dBA CNEL, with the 65 CNEL contour expected to extend over 100 feet from the centerline of all modeled roadways.

Given these projected future noise levels, it was concluded that implementation of the proposed CGPU could expose either existing or future noise-sensitive receptors in these areas to noise levels above the City's 65 dBA CNEL exterior noise standard for residential uses. A local government has little direct control of transportation noise at the source. State and federal agencies have the responsibility to control vehicle noise emission levels. The most effective methods local governments have to mitigate transportation noise is through land use planning that reduces vehicle trips and physical interventions that reduce the impact of the noise on the community (e.g., building and site design that shields sensitive receivers from noise sources).

Although noise barriers and setbacks have historically been common methods of protecting noise sensitive land uses from excessive transportation-related noise in many communities, recent attempts to emphasize pedestrian-friendly design and mixed-use development have led to consideration of alternative strategies for dealing with transportation-related noise sources. These alternative strategies include land use planning to reduce and slow (or "calm") vehicle trips, and incorporation of noise attenuating features into the architectural design of projects. Low vehicle speeds will be implemented in the residential community.

The project site is currently designated for residential communities and commercial developments in the General Plan, which allows for the exterior noise levels of between 65 and 70 dBA CNEL. The proposed project is consistent with surrounding land uses, and therefore, will not result in unacceptably high noise levels requiring mitigation. The City requires that all projects conform to all applicable General Plan goals and policies and will include noise attenuation strategies in its review of the project-specific design. No impacts relative to the Change of Zone are anticipated.

- b) No Impact.** Ground-borne vibration and/or ground-borne noise generated during construction of future development could be felt by adjacent land uses. The Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) May 2006 *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, states that temporary construction create "frequent" vibration events and a threshold of 72 VdB for frequent events affecting residences and buildings where people normally sleep.

Sensitive receptors are located near to the potential project. The restriction on hours of construction would keep any such construction activities exceeding 72 VdB at the nearest sensitive receptor from significantly interfering with people's sleep. Section 7.04.070 of the Coachella Municipal Code (CMC) specifically exempts noise sources associated with construction, erection, demolition, alteration, repair, addition to or improvement of any building, structure, road or improvement to realty, provided that such activities take place during daytime hours, as follows:

Date	Permitted Hours of Construction
October 1 st through April 30 th	Monday – Friday: 6:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturday/Sunday/Holidays: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
May 1 st through September 30 th	Monday – Friday: 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Saturday/Sunday/Holidays: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The primary source of ground-borne vibration will be operation of heavy equipment, such as grading vehicles; however, the impacts will be temporary and will end once construction is complete. Construction of future development will involve the temporary operation of vehicles and equipment which could result in localized, short-term vibration increases during the permitted hours of construction established by the City.

Additionally, all construction equipment staging will be located within the temporary construction limits, while vehicular and equipment access to the construction site would be restricted to only the approved entry points that minimize disturbance to local traffic.

The transport of workers, equipment, and building materials to and from the construction site will incrementally increase noise levels along the roadways leading to and from the site. The increase, although temporary in nature, could be audible to noise receptors located along the roadways utilized for this purpose. Even though there could be a relatively high single event noise exposure potential with passing trucks causing annoyance, the effect on ambient noise levels would be substantially less than 3 dBA when truck noise (87 dBA at 50 feet) is added to existing noise levels and averaged over a 24-hour period.

Neither the County nor the affected cities have vibration standards for temporary construction, but the County's General Plan Noise Element does contain the human reaction to typical vibration levels. Vibration levels with peak particle velocity of 0.787 inches per second are considered readily perceptible and above 0.1968 in/sec are considered annoying to people in buildings. Riverside County General Plan Policy 15.3 identifies a motion velocity perception threshold for vibration due to passing trains of 0.01 inches per second (in/sec) over the range of one to 100 Hz.

No impact is anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.

- c) **No Impact.** The project is located approximately 2.20 miles from the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport and is located outside of the 70, 65 and 60 CNEL noise contours associated with this facility. No impacts are expected relative to the Change of Zone.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------------	---	------------------------------------	-----------

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) 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 roads or other infrastructure)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) 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"/> |

(Source: Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015; E-5 Population and Housing Estimates prepared by the California Department of Finance; E-8 Historical Population and Housing Estimates prepared by the California Department of Finance; SCAG: Profile of the City of Coachella [2019])

Setting

According to the California Department of Finance (DOF), the City of Coachella had a total population of 40,704 people in 2010. Based on the 2020 DOF population and housing estimates, the City of Coachella's current total population is approximately 47,186, which is an approximately 16 percent increase from the City's population in 2010. The City of Coachella's population accounts for approximately 1.9 percent of the County of Riverside's total population of 2,442,304 people (2020). In 2018 the median age in the City of Coachella was 30.8, while the median age in Riverside was 35 (SCAG Local Profiles, Coachella). Additionally, the number of jobs in Coachella in 2017 was 9,785; an approximately 9.2 percent increase in jobs since 2016.

Table XIV-1 shows the increase in number of households (total and occupied housing units) between 2000 and 2020, according to the DOF Population and Housing Estimates. In 2000, Coachella had 5,024 total households which increased to 10,631 total households by 2020, representing a 111.6 percent increase in 20 years.

Table XIV-1 Total Households, 2000 to 2020

Jurisdiction	Household	2000	2020	# Increase	% Increase
County of Riverside	Total	584,674	856,124	271,450	46.4
	Occupied	506,218	746,160	239,942	47.4
City of Coachella	Total	5,024	10,631	5,607	111.6
	Occupied	4,807	10,126	5,319	110.6

Source: California Department of Finance E-8 Historical Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 1990-2000; E-5, Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2020.

There are three housing types in the City of Coachella, as presented in Table XIV-2, Total Dwelling Units by Type of Structure, 2000 to 2020. The housing units include single family units, consisting of both detached and attached units; multifamily units, consisting of apartments, duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, plus; and mobile homes.

Table XIV-2 Total Dwelling Units by Type of Structure, 2010 to 2020

Building Type	2000		2020		Change 2000-2020	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	Units	% Change
Single Family	3,419	68.0	7,838	73.7	4,419	+129.2
Multifamily	1,150	22.9	2,164	20.3	1,014	+88.2
Mobile Home	455	9.1	629	6.0	174	+38.2
Total Dwelling Units	5,024	100	10,631	100	5,607	+111.6

Source: California Department of Finance E-8 Historical Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 1990-2000; E-5, Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2020.

In 2020, the City of Coachella had a total of 10,631 total housing units, in which 10,126 units (approximately 95 percent of units), were occupied. Conversely, 505 units, or 5 percent, were registered as vacant in 2020 by the DOF. This vacancy rate may be due to the seasonal, recreational, or occasional use of homes that is popular in the Coachella Valley. The average household size in the City of Coachella is 4.65 persons.

The project proposes a Change of Zone on approximately 56.9 acres of land north of 52nd Avenue and west and east of Education Way. The site previously operated as agricultural land; however, agricultural operations has stopped. The site is currently located within the City's Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) zoning designations. Currently, the northern portion of the site is designated as R-S, and the southern portion is designated as R-M. The project proposes a Change of Zone from the R-S and R-M designations to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). R-M General zones permit 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre (du/ac), and R-M Urban zones permit 20 to 38 du/ac.

The Change of Zone proposed for the project is consistent with the Coachella General Plan Land Use designations within the project area. Currently, the project is located within the City's Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. Urban Neighborhood land use designations permit residential densities between 20 to 38 du/ac. Therefore, the project would permit an average of approximately 1,314 dwelling units on the 56.9-acre property. This is illustrated in Table XIV-3.

Table XIV-3 Potential Project Units

Proposed Zone	Acreage	Allowed DU	Mid Density	Total DU/AC
R-M General	29.3	20-25 du/ac	22.5 du/ac	659
R-M Urban	22.6	20-38 du/ac	29 du/ac	655
Total				1,314

*For purposes in the analysis of this Initial Study, Mid density dwelling units are utilized.

	R-M General	R-M Urban	Total Potential DU
Min* DU	586	452	1,038
Mid DU	659	655	1,314
Max DU	733	859	1,592

*Min = Minimum number du (20 in both zones), Mid = Medium/middle du (22.5 in R-M General and 29 in R-M Urban), and Max = Maximum du (25 in R-M General and 38 in R-M Urban)

The proposed project could generate a tenant population of 6,110 (mid du), when referencing the 4.65 persons per household in the City. The potential population generated from the project (6,110 persons) represents approximately 13 percent increase of the City's current population. It is anticipated that some of the project tenants served by the future development will be existing residents from within the City of Coachella and/or from neighboring incorporated and unincorporated areas. The net population increase resulting from the project is expected to be less than 13 percent. Therefore, the proposed development and associated tenant population are not expected to conflict with the City's land use composition, zoning, housing diversity, or other regulatory policies. The project is expected to meet the General Plan objective for Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations by contributing to the housing diversity within a walkable environment.

The project does not currently propose development on the 56.9-acre property and a site plan does not currently exist. However, analysis of future development on population and housing are provided in this discussion.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** As stated in the Setting, the project site is located in the City's General Plan Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designations. Per the Coachella General Plan Update (CGPU), Urban Neighborhood designations are intended to create a high-intensity, walkable, transit-ready neighborhood with a variety of types of housing – predominantly multi-family of various types. Permitted land uses within Urban Neighborhoods primarily includes multi-family residential; however, retail, office, civic, and recreational uses may be allowed in limited quantities. Small quantities of single-family homes may be allowed in this land use designation. Development intensities in this land use range from 20 to 38 du/ac, with 30 du/ac average for new projects. Neighborhood Center land use designations are intended to create a concentration of commercial businesses and civic amenities (often mixed with multifamily housing) within convenient walking or biking distance of nearby neighborhoods.

The project's currently zoning designation includes R-S and R-M; therefore, the project proposes a Change of Zone to change the zoning designations from R-S and R-M to R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N. The proposed designations would increase development intensity since the project would remove the Single Family Residential zone. However, the densities allowed within R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N zones are consistent with the development intensities permitted in Urban Neighborhoods and Neighborhood Centers, as distinguished in the Coachella General Plan Update.

The CGPU Environmental Impact Report analyzed future growth under Chapter 4.13, Population and Housing. Figure 4.13-2 in the EIR forecasts a population of 135,000 by year 2035. As of January 2020, the City of Coachella had a population of 47,186 (California Department of Finance). As a result of project build-out, the future development could add up to approximately 6,110 new residents to the City, for an approximate City population of 53,296. This is an increase of 13 percent and still below the projected 2035 population forecast of 135,000. Although future development would contribute to the growth within the City of Coachella, significant growth to population, housing and employment is already anticipated in the City's General Plan and EIR.

Furthermore, the project site is within an area that is fully served by existing infrastructure, public services and utilities. As a result, development of the project would not cause potential growth inducing effects by extending utilities into an undeveloped area.

No impacts are anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.

- b) **No Impact.** The entire property is currently disturbed and vacant land designated by the City General Plan as Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center. The project area was previously utilized as agricultural land. Residential dwellings were not located on the project property; therefore, the proposed project would not displace any existing housing or require replacement housing. No impacts are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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:					
a)	Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b)	Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c)	Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d)	Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e)	Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SettingFire Protection:

The City of Coachella contracts with Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD) for a full range of fire protection services provided 24-hours a day, 7-days a week. The RCFD is staffed with a combination of County and State of California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection employees. They operate 96 fire stations that serve 1,360,000 residents over 6,970 miles of Riverside County. The City of Coachella has one Fire station, Battalion 6, Coachella Fire Station No. 79, located at 1377 6th Street and approximately 1.2 miles from the site. Fire Station No. 79 is staffed by 18 full time personnel, 10 volunteer firefighters, and 10 explorer cadets. Six firefighters are on duty at times. The Station is equipped with two Type 1 fire engines which includes a staff of three persons per engine per day.

It is the goal of the RCFD fire service to have the first engine company arrive on the scene within five minutes 90 percent of the time. Response times to emergency calls within the City average approximately four minutes or less 80% of the time.

Police:

Law enforcement services are provided to the City of Coachella through a contractual agreement with Riverside County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's department provides 24-hour municipal police services associated with a City police department. The Sheriff's station is located at 86-625 Airport Boulevard, approximately 2.1 miles southeast of the subject property. Per the City's General Plan EIR, the Coachella Police Department has 36 sworn officers and 2 non-sworn, totaling 38 positions. 24 of these positions are dedicated to the patrol division with the remaining deputies dedicated to special assignments such as the Community Action Team, a School Resources Officer, and Gang and Narcotics Enforcement. The Coachella Police Department divides the City into three beats. The Patrol Division of the department covers an area of 30 square miles.

Schools:

The project site falls within the boundary of the Coachella Valley Unified School District (CVUSD). The nearest elementary school is Valle Del Sol Elementary School located immediate west of the project site, at 51433 Education Way. Bobby Duke Middle School located at 85358 Bagdad Avenue is the closest secondary school, approximately 1 mile from the project site. Coachella Valley High School is approximately 3 miles southwest of the project site.

Parks:

The Coachella Valley Recreation and Park District (CVRPD) provide park and recreational services to the City. Per the City of Coachella General Plan EIR (2015), there are seven public parks located within the City of Coachella, totaling approximately 60.3 acres.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** The project proposes a Change of Zone (CZ) of approximately 56.9 acres of vacant land from Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N) zoning designations. The proposed project is located on an infill site surrounded by existing residential neighborhoods to the east and west, an elementary school to the west, and industrial uses to the south. The site is currently within an area that is provided with fire protection and emergency services by Riverside County Fire. The proposed CZ would permit the development of 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre (du/ac) in the proposed R-M General zone, and 20 to 38 du/ac in the proposed R-M Urban zone. C-N zones allow commercial uses, such as convenience shopping, in proximity to residential neighborhoods. C-N zones allow residential dwelling units with the submittal of a conditional use permit.

The proposed zone changes would allow for a development that would result in an increase in emergency and public service calls for fire services; however, based on the project sites proximity to Fire Station 79 (approximately 1.2 miles), the project would not require new or expanded facilities. Moreover, to ensure adequate emergency fire protection services, the City of Coachella maintains a mutual aid agreement with surrounding City and County jurisdictions. There are three other existing stations that are within the proximity of the City. These include Fire Station No. 39, located outside of the City limits at the Jacqueline Cochran Airport in Thermal, Fire Station No. 70 located at Avenue 54 and Madison Street in La Quinta, and Fire Station No. 86, located at Jackson Street and Dr. Carreon Boulevard in Indio. Fire Station 39 is approximately 3.1 miles away from the project site, Fire Station 70 is approximately 5.3 miles away and Fire Station 86 is approximately 3.9 miles away.

Through the Regional Fire Serve System, the City of Coachella received an immediate response from the outlying stations, including personnel and equipment for any major event or multiple events that may occur within the City. The City also participates in a cost sharing agreement with the Cities of Indio, La Quinta, and Riverside County for the use of the 100' ladder truck located at Fire Station 86 in Indio.

As previously stated, the project proposes a Change of Zone of approximately 56.9 acres. A site plan of the project is not currently provided; however, it can be concluded that development of the site would result in an increase in service and emergency service calls. Therefore, analysis of the proposed residential and commercial zones impact on fire services is provided in this

discussion. Development on the project site would be required to be designed to comply with all applicable fire safety requirements, to include, installation of fire hydrants, and sprinkler system and construction provisions contained in Title 14, California Building Code, and Riverside County Fire Department Standards. Additionally, future development would be required to comply with the City's Development Impact Fees in place at the time of construction. Payment of these fees helps offset impacts by providing revenue for necessary improvements to ensure acceptable fire facilities, response times, equipment and personnel are maintained. The project will be required to annex into the City's Communities Facilities District for Fire Services, which is a special tax used to pay for public services. Therefore, no significant impacts to fire protection services are expected relative to the Change of Zone.

- b) **No Impact.** The project proposes a CZ from the existing R-S and R-M zones, to R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N. A site plan of the project is not currently provided; however, it can be concluded that development of the site would result in an increase in service and emergency service calls, due to its increase in density. Therefore, analysis of the proposed residential and commercial zones impact on police services is provided in this discussion.

Future development of the project will increase calls and demand for police and emergency services. However, this demand is not expected to hinder the City's ability to provide police services or create demands that would require the construction of a new police station. The project is located in a developed in an urban area, surrounded by existing development that is currently served by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. The project will be required to comply with the City's Development Impact Fees in place at the time of construction. These fees on new development allow the City to continue to finance public facilities which goes towards the funding of various public services, including police. It also assists in offsetting impacts by providing enough revenue for necessary emergency service improvements to ensure acceptable police and fire response times, equipment, and personnel are maintained. Future development will be required to annex into the City's Communities Facilities District for Police Services, which is a special tax used to pay for public services.

The Change of Zone will contribute no impacts to fire protection services.

- c) **No Impact.** Public education services are provided to the City of Coachella by the Coachella Valley Unified School District. The project proposes a Change of Zone from the existing R-S and R-M zones, to R-M General, R-M Urban, and C-N, on approximately 56.9 acres. The proposed Change of Zone is consistent with the existing land use designations: Urban Neighborhood, and Neighborhood Center. With the proposed Change of Zone, the project site could allow an average of approximately 1,314 dwelling units on the site (see the Population and Housing section for further discussion. This is assuming that the site develops the mid-density dwelling units onsite. Per the 2020 CA Department of Finance, the average persons per household (PPH) is 4.65 persons. At full buildout, future development of the site has the potential to generate approximately 950 new students based on the District's Student Generation Rate (Table XVI-1).

Table XV-1 CVUSD District Wide Student Generation Rate

School Type	Dwelling Units	Generation Rate*	Students Generated**
Elementary School	1,314	0.3974	522
Middle School	1,314	0.1207	158
High School	1,314	0.2058	270
Total New Students			950
*Source: 2020 CVSUSD Fee Justification Study for New Residential and Commercial/Industrial Development, May 5, 2020			
**Student Generated numbers were rounded.			

The addition of 950 new students is not anticipated to cause a substantial impact to the District nor would additional school facilities need to be constructed as a result of the proposed project. The District currently has school capacity to house approximately 21,004 students as calculated by the District. Elementary school facilities are sufficient to house 12,216 students in kindergarten through sixth grade, middle school facilities are sufficient to house 2,828 students in seventh through eighth grade, high school capacity is sufficient for 5,960 students in ninth through twelfth grade.

Per the 2020 CVUSD Fee Justification Study, a capacity analysis was conducted for the 2019/2020 school year and the District has excess capacity at its elementary and high school to accommodate students from new development. Middle schools were over capacity by 90 students for the 2019/2020 school year. Moreover, school age children may also attend several private schools located in the Coachella Valley.

Assembly Bill 2926 and Senate Bill 50 (SB 50) allow school districts to collect “development fees” for all new construction for residential/commercial and industrial use. At the time of writing, development fees are \$4.08/sq.ft. to residential and \$0.66/ sq.ft for commercial. Monies collected are used for construction and reconstruction of school facilities. The legislation was enacted to mitigate the impacts to schools by providing funds for the construction of additional facilities based on the additional demand created by new development. Should future construction be proposed, the property would be required to comply with CVUSD development fees. No impacts to local schools are expected relative to the Change of Zone.

- d) **No Impact.** The City of Coachella offers a diverse range of park and recreation facilities. The City operates eight parks, one tot lot, two community centers, one boxing club and a swimming pool. As discussed in the Recreation section (XVI) of this document, the proposed project would not create additional demand for public park facilities or result in the need to modify existing or the construction of new park facilities. Therefore, no impacts are expected.
- e) **No Impact.** No increase in demand for government services or other public facilities is expected beyond those discussed in this section. No impacts to other public facilities are expected.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XVI. RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015)

Setting

Parks and open space provide for the preservation, continued growth and enhancement of Coachella's parklands, recreational areas and surrounding open spaces. Open spaces are areas intended to remain essentially open with limited or no development. This includes spaces used for passive recreation, resource protection and/or hazard avoidance. Parks include greenways, developed parks and other areas primarily used for recreation. Typically, these areas are characterized by a high degree of open area and a limited number of buildings. Parks frequently include sports fields, playground equipment, and picnic areas, sitting areas, concession businesses, open turf, natural areas, trails, and public golf courses. The City provides a variety of recreation facilities and currently has eight parks, one tot lot, two community centers, one boxing club and a swimming pool. The parks are funded by the Coachella parks and recreation foundation.

Discussion of Impacts

- a-b) No Impact.** The project proposes a Change of Zone from Single-Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial. Future development on the project site would be required to comply with the City's parkland in lieu fee (Quimby) and other development impact fees. The future residents and guests generated by future development may lead to an incremental increase in physical deterioration of City public recreational facilities. However, this impact could be reduced if the project proposes open space and community recreational areas (i.e., parks, playgrounds, etc.).

With the compliance of the City's fees, no impacts are expected relative to the Change of Zone.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015; Coachella General Plan Update EIR, Traffic Section, 2013)

Setting

The project is situated north of 52nd Avenue, southwest of the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel, and west and east of Education Way. Education Way intersects the southwest portion of the site. The project is within the City of Coachella's Urban Neighborhood and Neighborhood Center land use designation, specifically zoned Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). The project is proposing a Change of Zone to General R-M, Urban R-M, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). Development within the site limits is not proposed at the time of writing.

Access to the site is primarily provided by 52nd Avenue. The following analysis evaluated the potential circulation system deficiencies that may result from potential development of the site within the proposed zoning designations. Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual (9th Edition, 2012) rates were used to determine trip generation of the proposed project.

Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS) is a measure of transportation system performance based upon the ratio of traffic volume relative to the capacity of the roadway or intersection. The volume-to-capacity ratio (V/C) indicates the overall performance of the roadway segment or intersection and corresponds to a rating of A through F identifying its level of capacity utilization and relative level of congestion. LOS A represents free-flow traffic with little or no delay whereas LOS F represents a breakdown of traffic flow and a high incidence of delay. According to the City of Coachella Traffic Impact Study, the City of Coachella has established LOS D as the acceptable LOS for its intersections. Therefore, any intersection operating at LOS E or F will be considered deficient for the purposes of the analysis.

Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT)

Vehicle Miles Travelled is a measure of the amount of travel for all vehicles in a geographic region over a given period of time, typically a one-year period. The analysis of Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) (SB743) attributable to a project in CEQA went into full effect statewide on July 1, 2020. According to the Governor's office of Planning and Research (OPR) proposed CEQA Guideline Implementing SB 743,

projects that decrease vehicle miles traveled in a project area compared to existing conditions should be considered to have a less than significant transportation impact. The California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) publishes a resource for Local Government to assess emission reductions from Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures. The CAPCOA report recognizes that land use planning provides the best opportunity to influence GHG emissions through a reduction in overall VMT.

Goals for reducing Greenhouse Gasses (GHG) have been the primary motivation for the shift to VMT measures. Reductions in VMT produce many other potential benefits such as reductions in other air pollutant emissions, water pollution, wildlife mortality and traffic congestion, as well as improvements in safety and health and savings in public and private costs.

The City's Climate Action Plan (CAP) includes the following Reduction Target/Goal: Establish a per service population 2020 emissions reduction target of 15% below 2010 levels and a 2035 emissions reduction target of 49% below 2010 levels. The CAP states that the combustion of gasoline and diesel fuels by the transportation sector contributed the largest proportion of emissions in Coachella. Transportation gasoline use resulted in 41% of the community total of GHG emissions in 2010. The CAP further states that lowering transportation emissions requires making vehicles and their fuels cleaner, reducing the length of driving trips, managing the demand for travel, and providing alternatives such as walking, biking and transit for travel.

According to the National Center for Sustainable Transportation, a number of cities, regions and states across the United States have begun to deemphasize vehicle delay metrics such as LOS. In their place, policymakers are considering alternative transportation impact metrics that more closely approximate the true environmental impacts of driving. VMT is one metric that is increasingly being utilized.

Goals for reducing Greenhouse Gasses (GHG) have been the primary motivation for the shift to VMT measures. Reductions in VMT produce many other potential benefits such as reductions in other air pollutant emissions, water pollution, wildlife mortality and traffic congestion, as well as improvements in safety and health and savings in public and private costs.

TUMF

The Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) Ordinance became effective July 1, 1989. The TUMF program is a component of the twenty-year Measure A, sales tax program managed by the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) and approved by voters in November 1988. In 2002, a thirty-year extension was approved by Riverside County voters and resulted in an expiration date of 2039.

Under the TUMF, developers of residential, industrial, and commercial property pay a development fee to fund transportation projects that will be required as a result of the growth the projects create. TUMF will be required as a Condition of Approval for any future development project.

The City of Coachella implements a Development Impact Fee (DIF.) The proposed project is located within the City of Coachella and any proposed future development will therefore be subject to the DIF. Eligible facilities for funding the City DIF program are identified on the County of Riverside's Public Needs List.

Discussion of Impacts

- a-b) No Impact.** The project applicant proposes to process a zone change for approximately 56.9 acres. The property is currently zoned for Single Family Residential (S-F) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) and is proposing a change to General R-M, Urban R-M, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N).

The property is located on the north side of 52nd Avenue and on the east and west sides of Education Way. 52nd Avenue serves as the Project Site's primary source of access. This roadway is currently paved with two lanes, curb and gutter, forming portions of the western boundary of the project and intersecting the site through the southwesterly portions.

As required by SB 743, VMT replaced the former metric used to analyze traffic impacts which was LOS. According to *Table 1* of the Policy, retail project types would result in a significant impact if the project caused a net increase in the total existing VMT for the region.

With the implementation of SB 743, intersection LOS is not calculated to determine transportation impacts, however it provides information regarding intersection capacity and general plan consistency for the City.

LOS

Average Daily Trips (ADT) refers to the total number of vehicles that travel a defined segment of roadway over a twenty-four-hour period. The standard most often used to evaluate the operating conditions of the transportation system is called level of service (LOS). LOS is a qualitative assessment of the quantitative effect of factors such as: speed and travel time, traffic volume, geometric features, traffic interruptions, delays, and freedom to maneuver, driver comfort and convenience, and vehicle operating costs. LOS compares existing traffic volumes (V) with available roadway capacity (C). LOS allows operating conditions to be characterized as LOS "A" through LOS "F", where LOS "A" represents the most favorable free flow conditions and LOS "F" the least favorable forced flow driving condition. The LOS categories are based on relative levels of driver acceptability of various delays. A given lane or roadway may provide a wide range of service levels, depending upon traffic volumes and speeds.

Roadway capacity has been defined as the maximum number of vehicles that can pass over a given roadway during a given time under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions. The capacity of a roadway used for design purposes (generally defined as LOS D) is the level at which the facility is handling the maximum traffic volume that it can accommodate while maintaining an acceptable level of driver satisfaction. The City of Coachella has defined Level of Service "D" as the performance threshold for roadway segments and intersections.

52nd Avenue is designated as a major arterial road with enhanced bicycle facilities, according to the City of Coachella's General Plan. These facilities provide for all modes of travel, but they acknowledge that the arterial is a primary link in the City's vehicular transportation system. Major arterials have six travel lanes and can have ROW up to 132 feet. Travel lanes can vary from 11 to 12 feet. The General Plan roadway designations are determined based on projected traffic numbers. Future development projects will be conditioned to improve the adjacent portion of Little Morongo Road to its ultimate condition. The improvements are identified as a half-width (55 foot) section, including paving, gutter, sidewalk and landscape parkway. Final Street Improvement Plans will be reviewed and approved by the City.

The Coachella Valley Association of Governments Coachella Valley Traffic Counts Interactive GIS Map details the traffic counts throughout the Coachella Valley. 52nd Avenue east of Highway 111 had traffic counts of 7,650 eastbound and 7,922 westbound, for a total of 15,572. In addition, 52nd Avenue west of Highway 86 South had traffic counts of 2,845 eastbound and 2,910 westbound for a total of 5,755.

According to the Coachella General Plan Traffic Impact Study, a Major Arterial road has a maximum two-way traffic volume (ADT) of 56,000. 52nd Avenue, the Major Arterial Road and the sites primary source of access, has a V/C of 0.885 for a LOS of D. This would result in an overall capacity of approximately 63,300 for the adjacent portion of 52nd Avenue.

The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Rates – 9th Edition was utilized to compare the potential maximum trip generation of the approved land use, Single Family Residential, and the proposed land uses, General R-M, Urban R-M, and Neighborhood Commercial. The guidance provides the following Rates for the four land uses:

Table XVI-1 ITE Trip Generation Rates – 9th Edition

Description/ITE Code	Units	ITE Trip Generation Rates		
		Weekday	AM	PM
Single Family Homes/210	DU*	9.52	0.75	1.00
Multi-Family Houses (low rise) / 220	DU	6.65	0.51	0.62
Mid-Rise Residential with 1 st Floor Commercial / 231	DU	N/A	0.67	0.78

*DU = Dwelling Unit

The following assumptions are utilized for the purpose of this CEQA document:

Table XVI-2 Project Assumptions Based on Proposed Land Uses

Land Use	Allowable Density	Acreage	Units (mid)*
Existing: Single Family Homes	4.6 DU/acre	23.9	109.94
Existing: Multi-Family Houses	14 DU/acre	29.8	417.2
Multiple Family Residential - General	20-25 DU/acre	29.3	659
Multiple Family Residential – Urban	20-38 DU/acre	22.6	655
Neighborhood Commercial			

*Mid density dwelling unit number was utilized in the analysis of future development-generated trips.

Table XVI-3 Estimated Maximum Total Generated Trips

Description/ITE Code (Max. Density Allowed)	ITE Trip Generation Rates ¹		
	Weekday	AM	PM
Existing: Single Family Homes / 210	1,047	82	110
Existing: Multi-Family Homes / 220	2,774	213	259
Multi-Family Homes (General) / 220	4,382	336	409
Multi-Family Homes (Urban) / 220	4,356	334	406
Difference ²	4,917	375	446

Notes: 1. The max dwelling unit number was used for the table, to analyze worst case scenario.

2. The difference between proposed and existing land uses.

As shown in Table XVI-3, if a future General R-M, Urban R-M, or Neighborhood Commercial project is submitted with the maximum estimated FAR, average daily trips are estimated to be more than two times higher than a Single Family Residential or Multiple Family Residential project of maximum allowable density.

Future Development Projects will require case by case analysis to determine appropriate mitigation relative to estimated project trip generation. Future Traffic Analyses may be required at the time of project submittal. The City has the ability to establish a variety of conditions including fair share contributions to improvements to the circulation system. Impacts relative to trips in exceedance of rates utilized to determine current roadway design parameters will be addressed by appropriate conditions of approval as determined by the reviewing agencies.

Prior to approval future development projects, including offsite street design standards and the projects fair share portion of offsite street improvements will be reviewed by the City as part of project processing. As a Standard Condition, future applicants shall complete adjacent roadway improvements as designated by the General Plan or the City Engineer.

The Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) Ordinance became effective July 1, 1989. The TUMF program is a component of the twenty year Measure A, sales tax program managed by the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) and approved by voters in November, 1988. In 2002, a thirty year extension was approved by Riverside County voters and resulted in an expiration date of 2039.

Under the TUMF, developers of residential, industrial and commercial property pay a development fee to fund transportation projects that will be required as a result of the growth the projects create. TUMF will be required as a Condition of Approval for any future development project.

Circulation and parking will be required to be consistent with City parking standards as determined by City Staff.

City review of development projects is expected to result in appropriate conditions based on future project descriptions. Following implementation of conditions, future development projects are not anticipated to conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or Policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system.

VMT

Riverside County identifies RIVTAM as the appropriate tool for conducting VMT analysis for land use projects in Riverside County. RIVTAM considers interaction between different land uses based on socio-economic data such as population, households and employment.

Travel activity associated with total VMT is normally extracted from the “without Project” and “with Project” RIVTAM model run for 2012 and 2040 conditions, then interpolated for baseline (2020) conditions. This methodology is commonly referred to as “boundary method” and includes the total VMT for all vehicle trips with one or both trip ends within a specific geographic area. The “boundary method” VMT per service population for the CVAG subregion is utilized to normalize VMT into a standard unit for comparison purposes, focusing on the total population and employment in the Coachella Valley. VMT for the area is calculated, total area VMT is then

normalized by dividing by the respective service population (i.e., population and employment of the Coachella Valley).

Future development projects effect on VMT (for non-residential uses) is not considered significant if it results in a cumulative link-level boundary CVAG VMT per service population decrease under the plus project condition compared to the no project condition. For Residential Uses, VMT per capita exceeding a level of 15 percent below the current jurisdictional baseline VMT per capita. For new retail and other land use projects, utilizing a threshold consistent with the net total VMT of the jurisdiction.

There is currently no development proposed for the subject property. The proposed zone change is expected to result in no impacts relative to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3.

- c) **No Impact.** In its current condition, the undeveloped project property is bordered by the paved alignment of 52nd Avenue on the south. The paved alignment of Education Way abuts the project along the western portion of the site. To provide proper access to future development, off-site design and proposed off-site improvements would include street paving on portions of 52nd Avenue and Education Way along the southerly and westerly portions of the project. Circulation design will undergo City and Fire Department review before approval to ensure that the local development standards for roadways, in interior and exterior circulation designs, are met without resulting in traffic safety impacts including hazardous design features. Future projects will not include sharp curves or dangerous intersections. The proposed land use would be consistent with existing land uses throughout the neighboring community. No incompatible uses will result from future development. No impacts are expected associated with the Change of Zone.
- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** Future development projects will be required to provide adequate access to emergency response vehicles, as required by the City of Coachella and in accordance with the Fire Department review and requirements. Site plan review would include in-depth analysis of emergency access to the site to ensure proper access to facilities. As mentioned previously, future development projects are expected to obtain access from 52nd Avenue and Education Way. The design details of future vehicular driveways will be reviewed and approved by the Riverside County Fire Department.

Both residential and light industrial future development would be required to provide proper premises identification with legible site name, address numbers, and clear signage indicating the site access points. Operational fire hydrants and extinguishers are also required in accordance with Chapter 15.24 of the Coachella Municipal Code (California Fire Code). Off-site project improvements will involve paving along the project's perimeter within the required rights-of-way and according to the City's designated street standards.

The proposed zone change will not result in impacts relative to emergency access. No impacts are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resource Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
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 Resource 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: 2035, Coachella General Plan Update).

Setting

As discussed in the Cultural Section of this Initial Study, 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 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 Cahuilla were primarily hunters and gatherers who exploited 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. Once the lake had desiccated, they utilized the available terrestrial resources. They also migrated to the higher elevations of the nearby mountains to take advantage of the resources and cooler temperatures available in that environment.

The City of Coachella contains a significant amount of archaeological resources due to its rich cultural history and historical settlements within its boundaries. It was once the site of Native Americans tribal land and some tribal land still exists there. The Native American population is still present in Coachella. Per Figure 4.4-2 in the Coachella General Plan Update (CGPU) Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR),

most of the City is designated as “medium sensitivity to historical resources sensitivity”. This is due to the City’s historical, cultural, and archaeological resources.

The proposed project site occupies approximately 56.9 acres of vacant land previously used for agricultural operations. The site has been graded and disturbed since before 1953, according to historical aerial imagery.

Discussion of Impacts

a i-ii) No Impact. As discussed previously throughout this document, the project site is approximately 56.9 acres of fallow farmland currently zoned for Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M). The project is proposing a Change of Zone (CZ) from the R-S and R-M designations to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N).

As discussed in the Cultural Resources section of this Initial Study, there are no known or observed historic resources as defined in Section 15046.5 of the CEQA Guidelines that would be adversely affected by the proposed zone change. This includes known or observable objects, buildings, structures, sites, areas, places, records, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically accurate. According to the National Register Database and Research, historic buildings do not exist within or near the project site. In addition, historic aerial imagery dated between 1953 and 2016 do not indicate the existence of any buildings within the project vicinity. Therefore, no man-made features were known to be present in the project area prior to then. The aerial photographs further demonstrate that the project area has been primarily used as farmlands since 1953, alternating between fallow and vegetative cycles until present day. The entire site has been extensively disturbed in the past, and no other features, site, or artifacts more than 50 years of age have been encountered.

Public Resources Code 21074 identifies “Tribal Cultural Resources” as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe” and that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or that are determined by the lead agency, in its discretion, to be significant when taking into consideration the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

As previously discussed, the project is proposing a zone change from Residential Low (R-L) to Light Industrial (I-L) and no development is proposed at this time. The City of Coachella and the Coachella Valley have a long history of tribal settlement; there is potential for future development to encounter Tribal Resources. Prospective development would require further environmental analysis and a project specific cultural assessment, at which time the NAHC would be contacted for sacred land research and contact information for local Tribes would be provided. Less than significant impacts to Tribal Resources are anticipated as a result of the zone change.

AB 52 Consultation was conducted by the City of Coachella from XX, XX, 2021 through XX, XX, 2021. Need information from City staff in order to complete this section and provide any mitigation if necessary.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS**Would the project:**

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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 construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonable foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting**Water**

Groundwater is the primary source of domestic water supply in the Coachella Valley; the Coachella Water Authority (CWA) provides over 8,000 municipal water service connections and over 2,128 million gallons (MG) of water to customers in their service area. CWA's existing water system consists of different pressure zones, groundwater wells, storage reservoirs, booster pumping stations, and distribution facilities. Groundwater is pumped from six wells within the City's distribution system. The total capacity of active wells is approximately 11,400 gallons per minute (gpm). CWA has three storage reservoirs within the City, with a total reservoir capacity of approximately 10.5 MG. CWA's distribution system network consists of approximately 120 miles of pipeline, which ranges from 4-inches to 36-inches in diameter.

Wastewater

Wastewater services are provided to the City by the Coachella Sanitary District. The City of Coachella's sewer system consist of approximately 90 miles of sanitary sewers that collect local flows generated from the City's residential, commercial, and industrial areas and discharge to the City's Avenue 54 wastewater treatment plan (WWTP) with a capacity of 4.5 million gallons per day (MGD).

Solid Waste

The City of Coachella contracts with Burrtec Waste and Recycling Services. Burrtec provides an array of services and offers residents containers for landfill waste, green waste, and recyclables. Residential and Commercial waste and recycling is taken to the Coachella Valley Transfer Station. Waste from the Transfer Station is then taken to a permitted landfill or recycling facility outside of the Coachella Valley. These include Badlands Disposal site, El Sobrante Sanitary Landfill, and Lamb Canyon Disposal Site.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Coachella Water Authority (CWA) provides domestic water supply and the Coachella Sanitary District provides Wastewater services to the City of Coachella. The subject property is approximately 56.9 acres and is currently characterized as fallow farmland and is not served by existing utilities at this time. As previously discussed throughout this document, the project is requesting a zone change from its current land use designation of Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to General R-M, Urban R-M, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N) and no entitlements for development are proposed at this time.

Groundwater is the primary source of domestic water supply in the Coachella Valley; CWA provides potable water to the City by pumping from six wells within the City's distribution system. The total capacity of active wells is approximately 11,400 gallons per minute (gpm). CWA has three storage reservoirs within the City, with a total reservoir capacity of approximately 10.5 MG. CWA's distribution system network consists of approximately 120 miles of pipeline, which range from 4-inches to 36-inches in diameter.

The City of Coachella 2015 Sewer System Master Plan Update states that flows generated from the City's residential, commercial, and industrial areas discharge to the City's Avenue 54 wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) with a capacity of 4.5 million gallons per day (MGD). In addition, the city maintains about 90 miles of sanitary sewers ranging in size from 4-inches to 54-inches in diameter.

The undeveloped, fallow farmland project site is currently not supported by an existing stormwater drainage system. Based on the local natural topography, runoff from the undeveloped property would have the propensity to flow toward the south and southeast without the benefit of any existing drainage controls. Project implementation would not result in physical improvements, such that would alter the on-site drainage conditions or contribute runoff water to the local facilities.

Future project-specific development will be subject to the City's entitlement and environmental review process to assess the nature and intensity of potable water and wastewater use, as well as all of the opportunities to incorporate water conservation measures. Development of any kind would be expected to implement water conservation measures to reduce impacts to local groundwater supplies. These measures may include low-flow plumbing fixtures, drought-tolerant (native) outdoor landscaping, and water-efficient irrigation systems.

Project specific domestic water and wastewater improvements necessary to serve future development would be identified by the CWA and the Coachella Sanitation District and included as conditions of approval by the City of Coachella during the City's standard review process. The

Zone change currently being processed through the City would not trigger the need for the construction of additional new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of these facilities.

No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed zone change.

- b) No Impact.** CWA's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) has been prepared to conduct long term water supply and water resource planning to ensure reliability in water service that is sufficient to meet the needs of its consumers in their service area. Per the CWA 2015 UWMP, the total pumping capacity of active wells is approximately 11,400 gpm or 16.5 mgd. CWA has a current baseline water demand rate of 204 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). CWA's actual water usage is 142 gpcd and is 40.8% lower than the targeted reduction for 2015 and 2020. It is anticipated that future users will continue to achieve a lower GPCD average usage across all customer classes due to implementation of plumbing code and updated landscape ordinance requirements. The City's Municipal Code has several ordinances in place to ensure water supply and efficiency measures are in place. Additionally, any development within the project area will be required to comply with the City's Landscape Development Guidelines and would include water efficient landscaping. Compliance with these guidelines and City ordinances will ensure that future development reduces water demand to meet CWA's target demands.

The UWMP estimates a population projection out to 2035, the 2020 population is estimated at 55,783. The current population of the City of Coachella is 47,186 persons (Department of Finance Population and Housing Estimates) which is still below the UWMP population estimates. The project site is vacant, fallow farmland and therefore is not currently utilizing domestic water services provided by CWA. The project proposes a zone change from Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) designations to General R-M, Urban R-M, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N) designations. The project does not propose any development at the time of writing. Development of either R-M or C-N designations will add to the demand of water supplies, however, potential demand is expected to be incremental and could be served by the existing water supply.

Future project-specific development will be subject to the City's entitlement and environmental review process to assess the nature and intensity of potable water, as well as all of the opportunities to incorporate water conservation measures. Project specific domestic water improvements necessary to serve future development would be identified by CWA and included as conditions of approval by the City of Coachella during the City's standard review process.

No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed Change of Zone.

- c) No Impact.** The project proposes a zoning change from Single Family Residential (R-S) and Multiple Family Residential (R-M) to General R-M, Urban R-M, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). The project does not propose any development at the time of writing. Any Wastewater generated by future development of the Project site will be conveyed to CWA Avenue 54 Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). This WWTP has a capacity of 4.5 million gallons per day (mgd). The City's collection system includes 90 miles of sanitary sewer and two pumping stations. Wastewater from the City is conveyed to the Avenue 54 WWTP, which treats an average of 2.9 mgd and has a capacity of 4.5 mgd. As previously discussed, future development of the project is expected to moderately increase wastewater flows, however the site will be

subject to the City's entitlement and environmental review process to assess and mitigate these impacts.

No impacts to wastewater are expected relative to the Change of Zone.

- d) **No Impact.** The City of Coachella contracts with Burrtec Waste and Recycling Services to provide regular trash, recycling, and green waste pickup. The proposed project does not currently involve any entitlements for development. However, solid waste generated by future residential or commercial development would generate an incremental increase in solid waste volumes during short-term construction and long-term operational activities. Solid waste generated by the future development would be hauled to the Edom Hill Transfer Station. Waste from this transfer station is then sent to a permitted landfill or recycling facility outside of the Coachella Valley. These include Badlands Disposal Site, El Sobrante Sanitary Landfill and Lamb Canyon Disposal Site. These facilities are required to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. CalRecycle data indicated that these landfills have 40-50% of their remaining estimated capacity. Therefore, future development would be required to comply with all applicable solid waste statutes and regulations as a result of development on the project site. No impacts are anticipated relative to the Change of Zone.
- e) **No Impact.** The City of Coachella contracts with the Burrtec Waste and Recycling Services to serve the solid waste disposal needs of the city, including the undeveloped project site. The project does not propose any entitlements for development of the site at this time. The proposed land use change and any future development of the project site will comply with all applicable solid waste statutes and guidelines. No impacts are expected relative to solid waste statutes and regulations.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XX. WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Sources: The City of Coachella 2035 General Plan, 2015)

Setting

A wildfire is an unplanned fire that burns in a natural area such as a forest, grassland, or prairie. Wildfires are often caused by humans or lightning and are exacerbated by steep slopes, dense vegetation (fuel), and dry and windy weather conditions. When these conditions are present, a wildfire can burn quickly and over a vast area, damaging hillsides, essential infrastructure, and homes and buildings.

A wildland urban interface (WUI) is the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetation fuels. People and man-made structures in WUI areas are more susceptible to the impacts of wildfires due to their adjacency to areas that provide fuel to wildfires, such as forests with dense vegetation. The project site is located on approximately 56.9 acres of previously disturbed land. The project proposes a Change of Zone from Single-Family Residential (R-S) to Multiple-Family Residential (R-M) to R-M General, R-M Urban, and Neighborhood Commercial (C-N). Impacts of wildfires to the proposed project is discussed below.

a-d) No Impact. The site is currently characterized as disturbed land that was previously utilized for agricultural operations, since before 1953. The property ceased agricultural operations and is currently fallow. The topography at the site is defined as relatively flat, with a subtle gradient to the northwest. The properties surrounding the project site are completely developed with residential communities to the west and east, and Valle Del Sol Elementary School immediately west of the site. The northern property boundary is met by the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, and the southern property boundary is met by 52nd Avenue. Industrial land uses are located south of 52nd Avenue.

According to Cal Fire's Fire and Resource Assessment Program the proposed project site is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA), or a Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) in a State Responsibility Area (SRA). Additionally, Chapter 7, Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery, of the Technical Background Report for the Coachella General Plan Update (CGPU) Environmental Impact Report (EIR), claims that wildfires are not prevalent in the City. Wildfires occur rarely in or near the developed areas in the valley floor. Urban fires are particularly dangerous in heavily developed, older areas, where unsprinklered buildings not constructed of fire-resistant materials are located close together (Technical Background Report, page 7-2). Impacts of wildfires in or around the project area are not anticipated.

According to the Technical Background Report wildfires in the Coachella region typically start in the mountains or foothills to the east, and in the San Jacinto Mountains to the west. Minor vegetation fires have occurred to the south, in the Thermal area. These fires have historically not impacted the City of Coachella. With the future development of the hillsides, in the eastern portion of the General Plan area, there will be an increased potential for wildfires to impact development, especially if the prevailing winds at the time fan the fires so that they spread onto the urban-wildland fire interface. If this happens, evacuation of the potentially affected neighborhoods may be required. In general, evacuees would take roads leading toward the more developed areas of the City, to the west and south of the hillsides.

The CGPU identifies major evacuation routes in the City. The routes include: 48th Avenue, 50th Avenue, 52nd Avenue Route 86, Harrison Street, Grapefruit Boulevard, and Interstate 10 (I-10) freeway. The closest major evacuation route to the project site is 52nd Avenue, which lies immediately south of the project. Grapefruit Boulevard (Highway 111) and Route 86 are the second and third closest evacuation routes to the project, lying approximately 0.36 miles west and 0.50 miles east of the proposed project, respectively. The proposed project will not significantly alter the existing circulation pattern in the project area or adversely impact evacuation plans, considering the site is currently surrounded by developed homes and existing paved improvements.

Vehicular access to the project property would occur on the existing roadways, 52nd Avenue and Education Way. Emergency access to the project would occur along these roadways during project operation. Prior to project development, access and site plans will be required to be submitted to the Fire Department for review in order to assure that the project does not interfere with emergency access. As a result, the project is not expected to impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No impacts are anticipated.

Wildfire risk is related to a number of parameters, including fuel loading (vegetation), fire weather (winds, temperatures, humidity levels and fuel moisture contents) and topography (degree of slope). Steep slopes contribute to fire hazards by intensifying the effects of wind and make fire suppression difficult. Fuels such as grass are highly flammable because they have a high surface area to mass ratio and require less heat to reach the ignition point. The topography of the project site is relatively flat, due to its previously graded nature and operation as agricultural land. Steep slopes do not occur on the project site. The closest slope to the project site is located north of the site for the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel slopes approximately 26 feet. The Channel does not provide the environment suitable for a wildfire to occur. Therefore, project site is not expected to expose

project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire.

The proposed project would include development of infrastructure (water, sewer, and storm drainage). The proposed improvements would allow for decrease fire risk relative to existing conditions. The project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As a result, the project is not expected to require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment.

The property is located in an urbanized area. Landslides include rockfalls, deep slope failure, and shallow slope failure are not likely to occur at the project site, due to the absence of steep slopes. Factors such as the geological conditions, drainage, slope, vegetation, and others affect the potential for landslides. The project site is relatively flat; therefore, the potential for a landslide in the project site is essentially non-existent. As a result, the project is not expected to expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes and no impact is expected to result from the project.

Mitigation Measures: None required

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

NOTE: If there are significant environmental impacts which cannot be mitigated and no feasible project alternatives are available, then complete the mandatory findings of significance and attach to this initial study as an appendix. This is the first step for starting the environmental impact report (EIR) process.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Does the project:				
a) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) 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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** As concluded in the Biological and Cultural Resources Sections of this Initial Study, the proposed project would result in no impacts. The Change of Zone is compatible with the City of Coachella General Plan and its surroundings. The project will not significantly degrade the overall quality of the region's environment, or substantially reduce the habitat of a wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal community. The project site has been previously disturbed over the years and development of the site would not eliminate important examples of major periods of the California History or pre-history. Based upon the information provided in the biological and cultural sections within this Initial Study, approval and implementation of the project is not expected to substantially alter or degrade the quality of the environment and mitigation measures included in this document will reduce potential impact to less than significant levels.

- b) **No Impact.** The proposed project and its location is found to be adequate and consistent with existing federal, state, and local policies and is consistent with the City of Coachella General Plan and surrounding land use. Approval and implementation of the proposed project will result in no impacts related to cumulatively considerable impacts.
- c) **No Impact.** As discussed in the various sections throughout this Initial Study, the proposed project would not include a land use that could result in substantial adverse effects on human beings. The City's detailed review process will ensure that applicable guidelines are being followed. Based upon the findings provided in this document, no impacts are expected.

Mitigation Measures: None Required

References

City of 2015 Coachella General Plan, 2035 and General Plan EIR

CWA 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

City of Coachella 2015 Sewer System Management Plan

City of Coachella Municipal Code

Riverside County General Plan, 2015

California Division of Mines and Geology, 1987

CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2

City of Coachella Climate Action Plan, June 2014

California Scenic Highway Mapping System

Riverside County Important Farmland 2014 Map

CalRecycle Solid Waste Information System

ORDINANCE NO. 1183

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA APPROVING CHANGE OF ZONE (CZ 20-07) FROM R-S (RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY) and R-M (MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL) to R-M URBAN (MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL, 20-38 DU/AC), R-M GENERAL (MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL, 20-25 DU/AC), AND C-N (NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL) ON APPROXIMATELY 56.9 ACRES OF VACANT, AGRICULTURAL LAND LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF AVENUE 52, EAST AND WEST OF EDUCATION WAY (APN: 763-060-048). CITY-INITIATED; PETER RABBIT FARMS, OWNER. (*1ST Reading*)

WHEREAS, the Proposed Project, as set forth in Environmental Assessment (EA 20-04) and Change of Zone (CZ 20-07) consists of the above-referenced application on approximately 56.9 acres of vacant agricultural land located on the north side of Avenue 52, east and west of Education Way; and the Project seeks to bring the properties into compliance with the General Plan's "Land Use and Community Character Element"; and,

WHEREAS, the General Plan Land Use Map and Sub-Area 1 policies, call for the subject property to include medium to high-density residential uses in close proximity to commercial uses, and to create an urban pattern that includes short blocks with good street connectivity and pedestrian amenities; and,

WHEREAS, Prior to the approval of this Change of Zone (CZ 18-10), the project site contains only two zoning districts: R-S (Residential Single-Family) and R-M (Multiple-Family Residential). Neither of these two zones provides the proper density and variety of housing types envisioned by the General Plan; and,

WHEREAS, to bring the site into compliance with the General Plan, and to comply with the City's Housing Element re-zoning requirements, the City of Coachella Development Services with the consent of the Property Owner proposes to create the following Zoning Districts:

- R-M General (Multiple-Family Residential, 20 – 25 DU/AC)
- R-M Urban (Multiple-Family Residential, 25-38 DU/AC)
- C-N (Neighborhood Commercial); and,

WHEREAS, the City completed Environmental Assessment/Initial Study (EA 20-04) for the Proposed Project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended; and,

WHEREAS, based on this Environmental Assessment/Initial Study the City has made a determination that the Project will not have a significant impact on the environment and has prepared a Negative Declaration for this Project; and,

WHEREAS, a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration was posted with the County Clerk and the proposed Mitigated Negative was made available for a 20-day public review period commencing on March 25, 2021 and ending on April 13, 2021; and,

WHEREAS, interested and concerned individuals and public agencies had the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed Negative Declaration; and,

WHEREAS, findings of the Initial Study indicated that the Proposed Project would not create any significant impacts to the environment; and,

WHEREAS, the Proposed Project would not be detrimental to the general health, safety and welfare of the community.

WHEREAS, the City Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing on Change of Zone No. 20-07 on June 9, 2021 in the Council Chambers, 1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, California to consider staff recommendations and prior written and oral testimony regarding the project and wherein the public was given an opportunity to testify; and,

WHEREAS, a Negative Declaration was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the City of Coachella Official Zoning Map be amended as shown on the attached Change of Zone 20-07 Map marked “Exhibit A” from R-S (Residential Single-Family) to R-M Urban (Multiple-Family Residential, 20-38 UN/AC), R-M General (Multiple-Family Residential, 20-25 UN/AC) and C-N (Neighborhood Commercial) on approximately 56.9 acres of vacant, agricultural land located on the north side of Avenue 52, east and west of Education Way (APN: 763-060-048) with the findings listed below.

Findings for Change of Zone 20-07:

1. The Project is consistent with the goals, objectives, policies, and implementation measures of the Coachella General Plan 2035. The site has a General Neighborhood land use designation and is part of the Subarea 1 – West Coachella Neighborhoods policies, that allows for the proposed development. The proposed change of zone is in keeping with the policies of the General Neighborhood land use classification and the Project is internally consistent with other General Plan policies for this type of development.
2. The Project complies with the applicable land use regulations and development standards of the City’s Zoning Code. The Project complies with applicable sections of

the General Plan and Section 17.80 of the City of Coachella Municipal Code in that the subject property is vacant land that will be developed in accordance with the R-M, General (Multiple-Family Residential, 20-25 DU/AC), R-M, Urban (Multiple-Family Residential, 25-38 DU/AC) and C-N (Neighborhood Commercial) zoning development standards and the site has conforming width and depth, is generally flat, and can accommodate intensive urban development as anticipated in the future.

3. Every use, development of land and application of architectural guidelines and development standards shall be considered on the basis of the suitability of the site for a particular use or development intended, and the total development, including the prescribed development standards, shall be so arranged as to avoid traffic congestion, ensure the protection of public health, safety and general welfare, prevent adverse effects on neighboring property and shall be in accord with all elements of the general plan. The proposed change of zone is compatible with existing surrounding land uses that include a variety of residential, institutional, and light industrial uses. There is access to Avenue 52, which is a major arterial roadway that can accommodate the future traffic/circulation needs of the site.
4. The Project will be compatible with neighboring properties with respect to land development patterns and application of architectural treatments. Surrounding properties to the project site include multiple-family residential, an elementary school and light industrial uses. As such, the Project will be in keeping with the scale, massing, and aesthetic appeal of the existing area and future development.
5. The Project will not create any significant impacts to the environment based upon a complete and accurate reporting of the environmental impacts associated with the Project contained in the Negative Declaration, Initial Study, and administrative record. The Negative Declaration and the Initial Study have been completed in compliance with CEQA, the State CEQA Guidelines, and the City of Coachella's Local CEQA Guidelines.

Section 2. SEVERABILITY. The City Council declares that, should any provision, section, paragraph, sentence or word of this ordinance be rendered or declared invalid by any final court action in a court of competent jurisdiction or by reason of any preemptive legislation, the remaining provisions, sections, paragraphs, sentences or words of this ordinance as hereby adopted shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its second reading by the City Council.

Section 4. CERTIFICATION. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause it to be published and circulated in the City of Coachella.

ORDINANCE PASSED AND APPROVED on this ____th day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez, Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos, City Attorney

I, Angela M. Zepeda, City Clerk, City of Coachella, California, certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1143 was introduced by the City Council at a regular meeting of the City Council held on the 23rd day of October 2019, and was adopted on the 13th day of November 2019, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

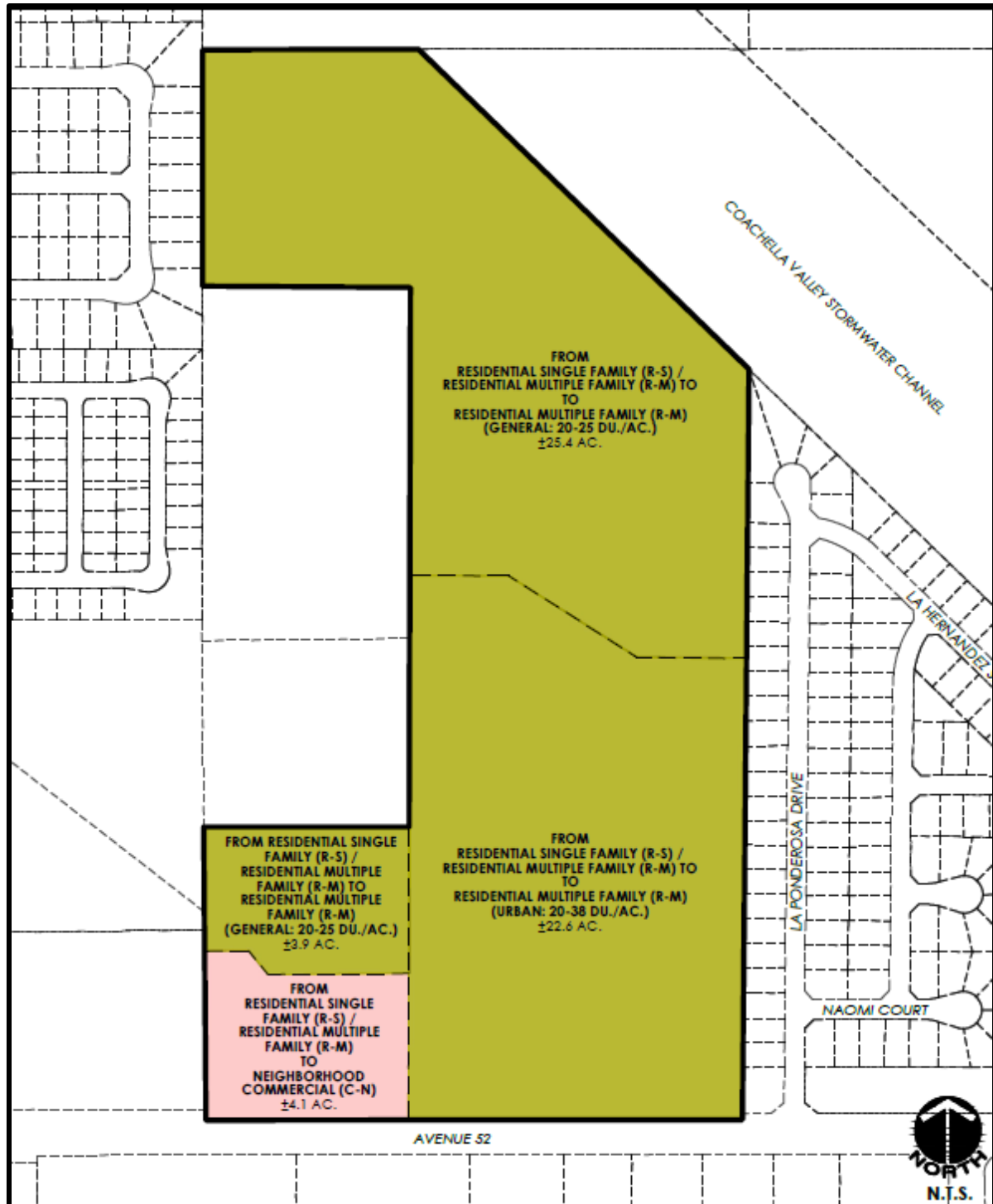
ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Angela M. Zepeda, City Clerk

“Exhibit A”

B-4 RANCH CHANGE OF ZONE PROJECT – CHANGE OF ZONE EXHIBIT





STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Maritza Martinez, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Public Hearing for Resolution No. 2021-19 Confirming the Assessment and Diagram and Ordering the Levy and Collection of Assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022 for the City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District Number 1 through 38.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

The City Council adopts Resolution No. 2021-19:

- I. Confirming the Diagram and Assessments and Ordering the Levy and Collection of Assessments for the City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District 1 through 38 for Fiscal Year 2021/2022, pursuant to the provisions of Part 2 Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code.
- II. Authorize and Direct the City Clerk to file the diagram and assessment with the Riverside County Assessor/ County Clerk-Recorder's Office

BACKGROUND:

In accordance with the "Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972" of the Streets and Highways Code, on March 24, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2021-17, and initiated proceedings to update the District for the next Fiscal year declaring its Intention to Levy and Collect Assessments and Ordered the preparation of the Engineer's Report. Subsequently, on April 28, 2021 the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2021-18 giving Preliminary Approval of the Engineer's and setting a time and place for the Public hearing to Levy and Collect Assessments. A map displaying the Districts is attached herewith as Exhibit "A".

Resolution No. 2021-19, if approved, will confirm the assessments for the Fiscal Year 2021/2022 for the City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District Number 1 through 38, shown on the attached Exhibit "A" and "B". A notice of Public Hearing was posted in the local newspaper on the attached Exhibit "C".

FISCAL IMPACT:

Approval of the assessments would have no adverse impact to the General Fund. The proposed assessments for each District has been prepared based upon the improvements and maintenance

expenses necessary to maintain the common areas within each District. The revenues and expenditures are accounted for within separate 160 fund accounts within each District.

City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance
Assessment Districts 1 through 38
Fiscal Year 2021/2022

Final Engineer's Report



Public Hearing: June 23, 2021

City of Coachella
Public Works Department
53462 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236
Phone: 760-501-8100

ENGINEER'S REPORT AFFIDAVIT

City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts No. 1 through 38

City of Coachella
Riverside County, State of California

This Report describes the District and all relevant zones therein including the improvements, budgets, parcels and assessments to be levied for Fiscal Year 2021/2022, as they existed at the time of the passage of the Resolution of Intention. Reference is hereby made to the Riverside County Assessor's maps for a detailed description of the lines and dimensions of parcels within the District. The undersigned respectfully submits the enclosed Report as directed by the City Council.

Dated this 6th day of May, 2021.

Willdan Financial Services
Assessment Engineer
On Behalf of the City of Coachella

By: _____

Tyrone Peter
P.E. # C 81888



I. Overview

A. Introduction

The City of Coachella ("City") annually levies and collects special assessments in order to maintain the improvements within the City's thirty-eight (38) Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Districts ("Districts"). The Districts were formed in various years starting in 1980 and levied annually pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highway Code ("Act").

This Engineer's Annual Levy Report ("Report") describes the various Districts, any changes to the Districts, and the proposed assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022. The proposed assessments are based on the historical and estimated cost to maintain the improvements that provide a direct and special benefit to properties within each District. The various improvements within the District, and the costs of those improvements, are identified and budgeted separately, including all expenditures, deficits, surpluses, revenues, and reserves. Each parcel within a District is assessed proportionately for only those improvements provided in that District, and for which the parcel receives benefit.

Following consideration of all public comments, and written protests at a noticed public hearing, and final review of the Engineer's Reports, the City Council will determine if a majority protest exists and may order amendments to the Report, or confirm the Report as submitted. Following final approval of the Report, and confirmation of the assessments, the City Council may then order the levy and collection of assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022, pursuant to the Act. In such case, the assessment information will be submitted to the County Auditor/Controller, and included on the property tax roll for each parcel in Fiscal year 2021/2022.

B. Review of Districts Formation

On November 5, 1996, California voters approved Proposition 218. The provisions of Proposition 218, now Constitutional Article XIIC and XIID ("Measure"), are summarized in general areas:

1. Strengthens the general and special tax provisions of Proposition 13, and Proposition 62.
2. Extends the initiative process to all local taxes, assessments, fees and charges.
3. Adds substantive and procedural requirements for assessments.
4. Adds substantive and procedural requirements for property related fees and charges.

The provisions of the measure established specific restrictions on assessments, and the application of those assessments. Beginning July 1, 1997, all new and existing assessments (with

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

some exceptions) were to comply with the new substantive and procedural requirements of the Measure. Results of a review of the formation of the existing and proposed Districts are summarized in the following table.

City of Coachella Landscape and Lighting Maintenance Districts

Table 1

District Name	District Number	Number Of Parcels	Approval Date
Lewis Homes - Tract Numbers 14664-1, 14664-2, 14664, & 17892	1	127	9/16/1980
Peacock Palms – Tract Numbers 14472 & 15976	2	130	6/16/1980
Buena Vista Homes – Tract Numbers 14675, 18317, & 28074	3	181	9/16/1980
Palm Desert Development – Tract Numbers 18632-1, 18632-2 & 18632	4	66	6/2/1987
Palmeras Mobile Home Park – Tract Number 26370 – Dissolved March 2013	5	122	7/17/1991
Fiesta Homes – Tract Numbers 23911-1, 23911-2, & 23911	6	171	8/7/1991
La Paz Homes I – Tract Numbers 26467-3, 26467-2, 26467-1, 26467, 26639-1, & 26639	7	161	8/7/1991
La Ponderosa Homes – Tract Numbers 24299-1 & 24299	8	138	1/28/1994
Coachella Valley Housing Coalition – Tract Numbers 23408-1, 23408-2, & 23408	9	32	5/4/1994
Plaza Del Sol – Tract Number 26592	10	76	12/21/1994
Loma Vista Homes I– Tract Numbers 22110-1 & 22110-2	11	105	8/2/1995
*La Paz Homes II – Tract Numbers 28374-1, 28374-2, 28374-3, & 28375	12	76	10/17/1996
*Baron-Ziraick – Tract Numbers 28443-1, 28443-2, & 28443	13	168	8/7/1999
*Pueblo De La Paz – Tract Numbers 29071-1, 29071-2, 29071-3, 29071-4, & 29071	14	90	6/14/2000
*Cachanillas – Tract Number 30020	15	48	5/28/2003

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

*Tierra Del Sol – Tract Numbers 30582, 30684-1, 30684-2, 30684-3, & 30684	16	556	8/20/2003
*Rancho Las Flores – Tract Number 30498-1	17	163	5/14/2003
*Bella Canto – Tract Number 30728	18	175	6/16/2003
*Paseo De Las Palmas – Tract Numbers 30354-1, 30354	19	126	7/9/2003
*Posada Del Valle – Tract Number 30621-1, 30621	20	81	8/20/2003
*Loma Vista II– Tract Number 22110	21	70	8/20/2003
*Rancho De La Fe – Tract Number 30889	22	120	11/10/2004
*La Colonia I – Tract Number 30871	23	119	11/10/2004
*La Paloma Estates – Tract Numbers 30910-1, 30910-2, 30910	24	291	4/13/2005
*Las Plumas – Tract Number 31376	25	87	6/8/2005
*La Colonia II – Tract Numbers 32074-1, 32074-2, & 32074 – Dissolved June 2013	26	155	6/8/2005
*Rancho Mariposa – Tract Number 30831	27	112	8/1/2005
*La Morada – Tract Number 30830	28	171	8/1/2005
*Somerset – Tract Numbers 31664-1, 31664-2, 31664-3, & 31664	29	153	8/24/2005
*Navarra/Sundate I – Tract Number 31508	30	160	6/28/2006
*Los Jardines – Tract Numbers 31533-1, 31533-2, & 31533	31	265	11/9/2005
*Aventine – Tract Numbers 31551-1 & 31551	32	251	11/29/2006
*Vista Escondida – Tract Number 32264	33	282	2/8/2006
*Tierra Bonita – Tract Number 31158	34	115	2/8/2006
*Bellissima – Tract Number 31978	35	158	9/13/2006
*Valencia – Tract Number 31698	36	108	5/31/2006

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

*Volk – Tract Number 31550	37	80	11/22/2006
Rancho Cielo – Tract Number 31714	38	150	3/14/2006

*Areas with an asterisk are subject to Consumer Price Index or 3% annual increase for an inflationary factor

All Districts and assessments within the Districts are not subject to the substantive and procedural requirements of the Measure at the current assessment amounts. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the City Council may approve the proposed assessments for each of the Districts, and order the levy and collection of the assessments.

C. General Description of the Districts

The Districts provide maintenance, service, and operation of landscape and lighting improvements, including associated appurtenances located within the public right-of-way, and dedicated landscape easements within each of the various Districts throughout the City.

For Fiscal year 2021/2022 there are thirty-eight (38) distinct benefit Districts identified in Table 1. Each District has specific improvements and services that provide benefit to the parcels within the District. Improvements within the Districts generally include, but are not limited to; landscaped parkways, landscaped recreation/retention areas, perimeter fencing, retention basin fencing, repairs and street lights. The costs associated with the specific improvements in each District are equitably spread among all parcels receiving benefit from the improvements.

II. Method of Apportionment

A. General

The 1972 Act permits the establishment of assessment districts by agencies for the purpose of providing certain public improvements which include the construction, maintenance, and servicing of public lights, landscaping, and appurtenant facilities. The 1972 Act further requires that the cost of these improvements be levied according to benefit rather than assessed value.

“The net amount to be assessed upon lands within an assessment district may be apportioned by any formula or method which fairly distributes the new amount among all assessable lots or parcels in proportion to the estimated benefits to be received by each such lot or parcel from the improvements.”

The formula used for calculating assessments in each District, therefore reflects the composition of the parcels, and the improvements and services provided, to apportion the costs based on estimated benefit to parcels within each District.

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

In addition, pursuant to Article XIID, Section 4 of the State Constitution, a parcel's assessment may not exceed the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel, and provides that only special benefits are assessable. Therefore, in compliance with the new assessment requirements, only assessments that are identified as "Special Benefit Assessments" are assessed.

Estimates for materials and miscellaneous expenses included are based on the best available data known at the time the budgets for each District were prepared and the assessment was determined.

B. Benefit Analysis

The method of apportionment (method of assessment) is based on the premise that the assessed parcels within the Districts receive benefit from the improvements maintained and financed by the Districts assessments. The assessments are for the maintenance of local landscape improvements installed as part of the original development of the parcels within each District and approved by property owners at the formation of the District. The desirability of properties within each District is enhanced by the presence of well-maintained landscaping and sufficient lighting in close proximity to those properties.

The improvements provided by the Districts generally include landscaped parkways, entryways, recreation/retention areas, street lighting for pedestrians and vehicles, and any other appurtenant facilities. The annual assessments outlined in this Report are proposed to cover the estimated cost to provide all necessary services, operation, administration, and maintenance required during the year to keep these improvements in a healthy, vigorous, and satisfactory condition.

The special benefits associated with the local landscaping and lighting improvements are specifically:

- Enhanced desirability of properties through association with the improvements
- Improved aesthetic appeal of properties within the Districts providing a positive representation of the area.
- Enhanced adaptation of the urban environment within the natural environment from adequate green space and landscaping.
- Environmental enhancement through improved erosion resistance, including dust and debris control.
- Increased sense of pride in ownership of property within the Districts resulting from well-maintained improvements associated with the properties.

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

- Reduced criminal activity and property-related crimes (especially vandalism) against properties in the District though well-maintained surroundings and amenities, including abatement of graffiti.
- Enhanced environmental quality of the parcels within the Districts by moderating temperatures, providing oxygenation and attenuating noise.
- Intersection lighting to maximize illumination and reduce potential vehicular accidents.
- Illumination of walkways and pathways to increase pedestrian foot traffic and facilitate safety.
- Public street lights serving a property provide a variety of benefits to the property
 - Access benefit – public street lights improve ingress and egress from properties from dusk to dawn.
 - Security benefit – public streetlights help reduce vandalism against properties and criminal acts on properties between dusk to dawn.
 - Traffic benefit - Public Street lights improve safety and facilitate the flow traffic to and from properties between dusk to dawn.

All of the preceding special benefits contribute to a specific enhancement and desirability of each of the assessed parcels within the Districts creating a more distinctive and a greater defined quality of life.

C. Assessment Methodology

The various Districts consist of only residential parcels and each parcel shares the benefit equally. In some Districts, not all of the area has been subdivided into the final lot configuration. In those areas where the parcels are subdivided the parcels are assessed based on the number of lots per the approved tentative map.

$$\text{Total Balance to Levy} / \text{Total Lots in District} = \text{Parcel Levy Amount}$$

III. Description of the Districts

The lots and parcels within each of the referenced Districts are shown on the Riverside County Assessor's Parcel Maps and by reference are made part of this report. Attached is Exhibit "A: entitled "City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District Map" showing the locations of the Districts.

Generally, the work to be performed consists of the maintenance of certain landscaping improvements installed as the City of Coachella's conditions of approval for developments all located within the City of Coachella. Reference is hereby made to the plans and specifications for the landscaping improvements as prepared by the engineer for the various developments and

reviewed and approved by the City Engineer. These plans and specifications show the location and extent of the landscape areas. Said plans and specifications are on file in the City of Coachella and, by reference, are hereby made a part of this report to the same extent as if said plans and specifications were attached hereto.

A general description of improvements and developments, by District, are as follows:

District No. 1 – Lewis Homes

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 14664-1, 14664-2, 14664, and 17892, generally located north of Avenue 51 and west of Suncrest Street.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 2 – Peacock Palms

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 14472 and 15976, generally located northeast corner of Avenue 50 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 3 – Buena Vista Homes

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 14675, 18317, and 28074, generally located southwest corner of Avenue 49 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The

sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 4 – Palm Desert Development

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 18632-1, 18632-2, and 18632, generally located north of Westerfield Way and east and west of Kenmore Street, Coronado Street and Balboa Street.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 5 – Palmeras Mobile Home Park – Dissolved March 2013

***Landscaping Excluded**

The District includes all parcels within tract number 26370, generally located east of Tyler Street and around Palmeras Circle. The improvements in this tract are maintained by the property owners under an Association (CC&R) with the exception of one (1) street light on the Tyler Street Entrance.

District No. 6 – Fiesta Homes

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 23911-1, 23911-2, and 23911, generally located southeast corner of Avenue 49 and Van Buren Street.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

District No. 7 – La Paz Homes I

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 26467-1, 26467-2, 26467-3, 16467-4, 26467, 26639-1, and 26639, generally located south of Avenue 53 and east and west of Calle La Paz and Calle Bonita.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 8 – La Ponderosa Homes***Landscaping Excluded**

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 24299-1 and 24299, generally located north of Avenue 52 and east and west of La Ponderosa Drive and La Hernandez Street. The improvements include only street lighting within the tracts.

District No. 9 – Coachella Valley Housing Coalition

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 23408-1, 23408-2, and 23408, generally located north of Calle Zamora, south of Calle Verde and east of Calle Techa.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 10 – Plaza Del Sol

The District includes all parcels within tract number 26592, generally located east of Tyler Street and north and south of Calle Bougainvillea.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of

an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 11 – Loma Vista Homes I

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 22110-1 and 22110-2, generally located north of Avenue 51, east of Frederick Street and east and west of Avenida Adobe.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 12 – La Paz Homes II

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 28374-1, 28374-2, 28374-3, and 28375, generally located east of Frederick Street, north and south of Guitron Street.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 13 – Baron-Ziraick Investments

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 28443-1, 28443-2, and 28443, generally located southeast corner of Avenue 50 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various

types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 14 – Pueblo De La Paz

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 20971-1, 20972-2, 20971-3, 20971-4, and 20971, generally located southeast corner of Avenue 49 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The pump is complete with force main, electric supply and other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 15 – Cachanillas

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30020, generally located south of Avenue 53, east of Calle Empalme and west of Calle Avilla.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 16 – Tierra Del Sol

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 30582, 30684-1, 30684-2, 30684-3, and 30684, generally located south of Avenue 48, north of Avenue 49, east of Jackson Street, and west of Calhoun Street.

The improvements include 8 storm drainage detention basins, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The

landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The pump is complete with force main, electric supply and other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 17 – Rancho Las Flores

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30498-1, generally located north of Avenue 49 and west of Frederick Street.

The improvements include one storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The pump is complete with force main, electric supply and other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 18 – Bella Canto

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30728, generally located at the northeast corner of Avenue 50 and Calhoun Street.

The improvements include two storm drainage detention basins, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

District No. 19 – Paseo De Las Palmas

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30354-1 and 30354, generally located north of Avenue 50 and west of Frederick Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 20 – Posada Del Valle

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 30621-1 and 30621, generally located west of Van Buren Street and south of Avenue 49.

The improvements include two storm drainage detention basins, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 21 – Loma Vista II

The District includes all parcels within tract number 22110, generally located northeast corner of Avenue 51 at Frederick Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 22 – Rancho De La Fe

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30889, generally located south of Avenue 53 at Shady Lane.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 23 – La Colonia I

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30871, generally located southwest corner of Avenue 50 and Calhoun Street.

The improvements consist of two storm drainage retention basins, one open space lot, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 24 – La Paloma Estates

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 30910, 30910-1, & 30910-2, generally located east of Calhoun Street, between Avenue 48 and Avenue 49.

The improvements consist of four storm drainage retention basins, one open space lot, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 25 – Las Plumas

The District includes all parcels within tract number 31376, generally located west side of Calhoun Street between Avenue 49 and Avenue 50.

The improvements include two storm drainage detention basins, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 26 – La Colonia II (Tract Map Recorded, Not Developed) - Dissolved June 2013

The District proposed improvements area located within tract numbers 32074-1, 3085-2, and 32074, generally located southeast corner of Calhoun Street and Avenue 50.

The improvements include two storm drainage detention basins, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes,

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 27 – Rancho Mariposa

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30831, generally located northwest corner Avenue 50 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include two storm drainage detention basins, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 28 – La Morada

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30830, generally located northwest corner of Avenue 50 and Van Buren Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 29 – Somerset

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 31664-1, 31664-2, 31664-3, and 31664, generally located northwest corner Avenue 54 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District No. 30 – Navarra / Sundate I

The District includes all parcels within tract number 31508, generally located southwest corner Avenue 52 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 31 – Los Jardines

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 31533, 31533-1, generally located northwest corner Avenue 53 and Tyler Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 32 – Aventine

The District includes all parcels within tract numbers 31551-1 and 31551, generally located northwest corner of Avenue 51 and Van Buren Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 33 – Vista Escondida

The District includes all parcels within tract number 32264, generally located on the north side of Avenue 53 and east of Shady Lane.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 34 – Tierra Bonita

The District includes all parcels within tract number 31158, generally located on the northeast side of Avenue 53 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply,

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 35 – Bellisima

The District includes all parcels within tract number 30978, generally located on the southeast corner of Avenue 53 and Frederick Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 36 – Valencia

The District includes all parcels within tract number 31698, generally located on the southeast corner of Avenue 50 and Van Buren Street.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 37 – Volk (Tract Map Not Recorded, Not Developed)

The District includes all parcels within tract number 31550, generally located on the east side of Van Buren and north of Avenue 54.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

District 38 – Rancho Cielo

The District includes all parcels within tract number 31714, generally located on the south of Avenue 52 and west of Grapefruit Boulevard.

The improvements include storm drainage detention basin, street lighting for the tracts, and parkway landscaping between the sidewalk and block wall adjacent to the tracts. The landscaping improvements could consist of an automatic sprinkler system, hardscape, plant material located in the areas described. The sprinkler system is complete with electric supply, water supply, automatic clock, piping, various types of heads and all other items incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf. The storm drain system is complete with catch basins, manholes, drywells, pipes drainage structures and all other incidental and necessary to make the system operational. The landscaping consists of materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, and turf.

IV. Changes to the District

Modification to the District, if any, could include, but are not limited to: changes or expansion in the existing improvements or services provided; addition of new services; addition of new Districts; restructuring of the current District; annexation of parcels into the Districts; or revisions in the method of apportionment.

Modifications have been made to several of the Districts for Fiscal Year 2012/2013 in compliance with the requirements established for assessment as a result of Proposition 218 (Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution).

It is noted that all wall maintenance/improvements are limited to graffiti removal, if budget is available.

V. District Budget

A. Description of Budget Items

The following describes the services and costs that are funded through the District, shown in the District Budget in Exhibit B of this section.

Direct Costs

Utilities Water – The furnishing of electricity required for the operation and maintenance of landscaping facilities.

Utilities Electricity – The furnishing of electricity required for the operation and maintenance of landscaping facilities and street lighting.

Landscape Maintenance / Storm Drain Maintenance / Materials and Supplies (contract) – Includes all contracted labor, materials, and equipment required to properly maintain the landscaping, irrigation systems, drainage systems, water features, lighting systems, landscape lighting, and appurtenant facilities within the District.

Repair and Maintenance / Professional Services – This includes all labor, material, and equipment required to properly maintain the landscaping, irrigation systems, drainage systems, water features, and lighting systems for areas within the District that are not presently included in the landscape maintenance contracts. These costs may include, but are not limited to, expansion of the improvements since approval of the last maintenance contract; specialized maintenance services such as pest control or use of special equipment for tree trimming; backflow maintenance; and planned upgrades of the improvements. Could also provide services specific to the levy administration and any additional administrative, legal or engineering services specific to the District, and may include the cost to prepare and mail notices, ballots, printing, and reproduction costs.

Administrative Costs

County Administration Fee – This is the actual cost to the District for the County to collect District assessments on the property tax bills. This charge is based on a flat rate per parcel/fund number.

System Management Fee – This fee includes City costs directly charged to the Districts and personnel/overhead for support provided by particular departments and staff of the City in the coordination for District service, operation, and maintenance, responding to public concerns and education, and levy collection.

Levy Breakdown

Total Direct and Administration Costs - This amount represents the sum total of all Direct Costs and Administration Costs.

Collection for Operating Reserves – The reserve collection reflects funds being added or deleted from the reserve account for the current fiscal year. The reserve account provides for collection by the District of funds to operate the District from the time period of July 1 (beginning of the fiscal year) through December or when the County provides the City with the first installment of assessments collected on the property tax bills. The reserve account eliminates the need for the City to transfer funds from Non-District accounts to pay for District charges during the first six (6) months (or when the first installment received) of the fiscal year.

Collection for Capital Improvements Reserves – This item represents funds collected by the District to pay for planned expansions or improvements within the District. This item allows the District to collect a portion of the total cost of a major improvement or service over several years thus reducing the short-term financial impact to the property owners.

Fund Balance (Deficit) – Represents available funds the District can spend. These balances are classified based on anticipated uses. Fund Balance (Deficit) represents the cumulative result of District activities over time.

District Statistics

Total Parcels Levied – This is the total number of parcels within the District that will be assessed for the current fiscal year. Non-assessable lots or parcels may include government owned land, public utility owned property, land principally encumbered by public right-of-ways or

City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

easements, common areas, and/or parcels within the boundaries of the District that currently do not benefit from the improvements due possibly to development restrictions.

Levy per Parcel – The result of dividing the total balance to levy by the total equivalent dwelling units.

Maximum Levy per Parcel – This amount reflects the maximum assessment per Parcel currently approved or applicable, pursuant to existing law. This amount includes the annual adjustment of the prior year's maximum assessment according to the approved assessment range formula.

Reserve Information

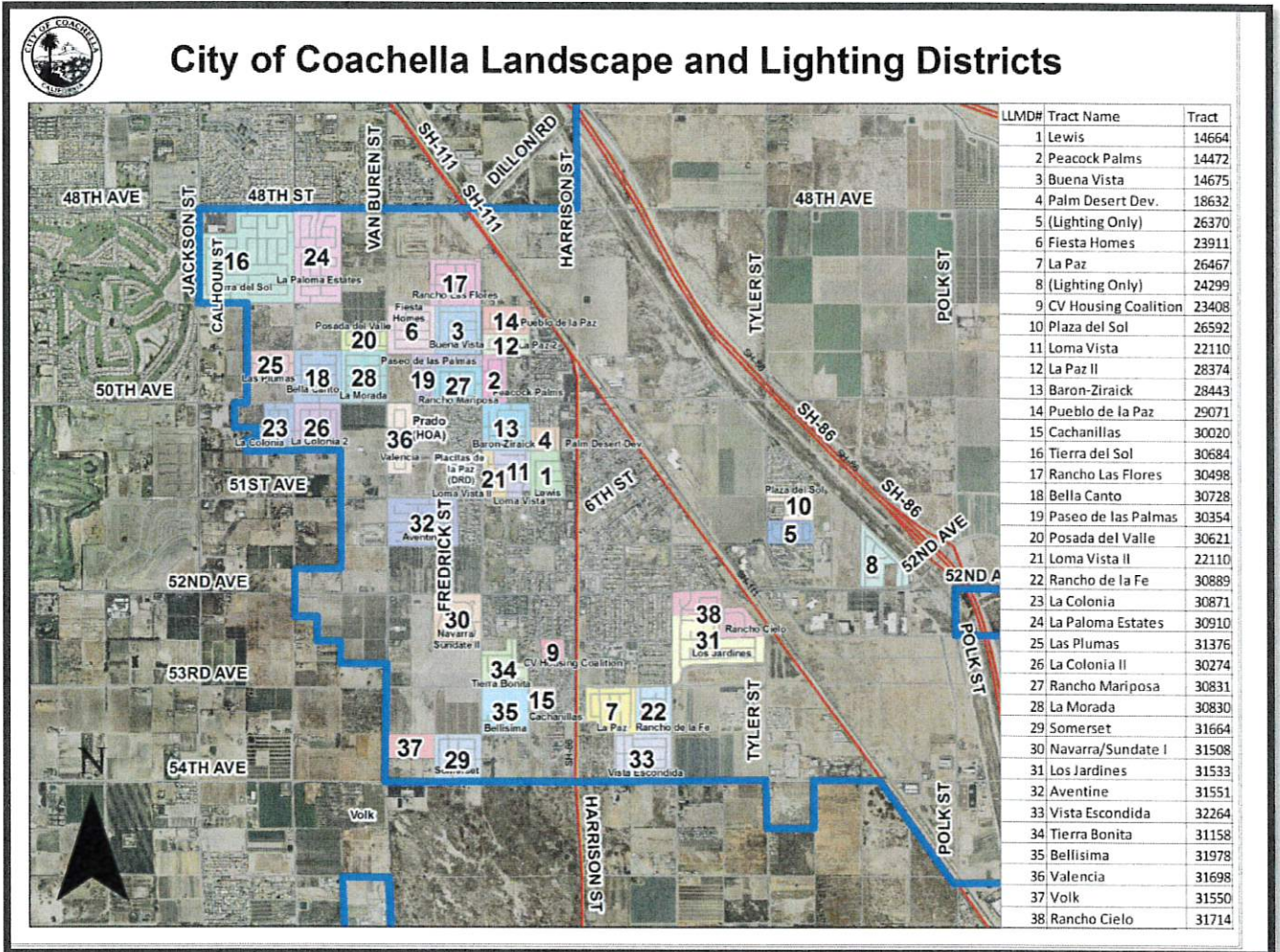
Ending Operating Reserve Balance – The ending reserve balance shows those funds that are anticipated to be in the reserve account at the end of the current fiscal year. Operating reserves represent six months of budgeted operating costs for the upcoming fiscal year and do not include roll forward balances.

Ending Capital Improvement Balance (Planned Upgrade Reserve) – The ending capital improvement balance shows those funds that are anticipated to be in the improvement fund at the end of the current fiscal year. This amount reflects the previous improvement reserve balance plus the collection or expenditures of capital improvements funds (can be moved into extra work for upgrades).

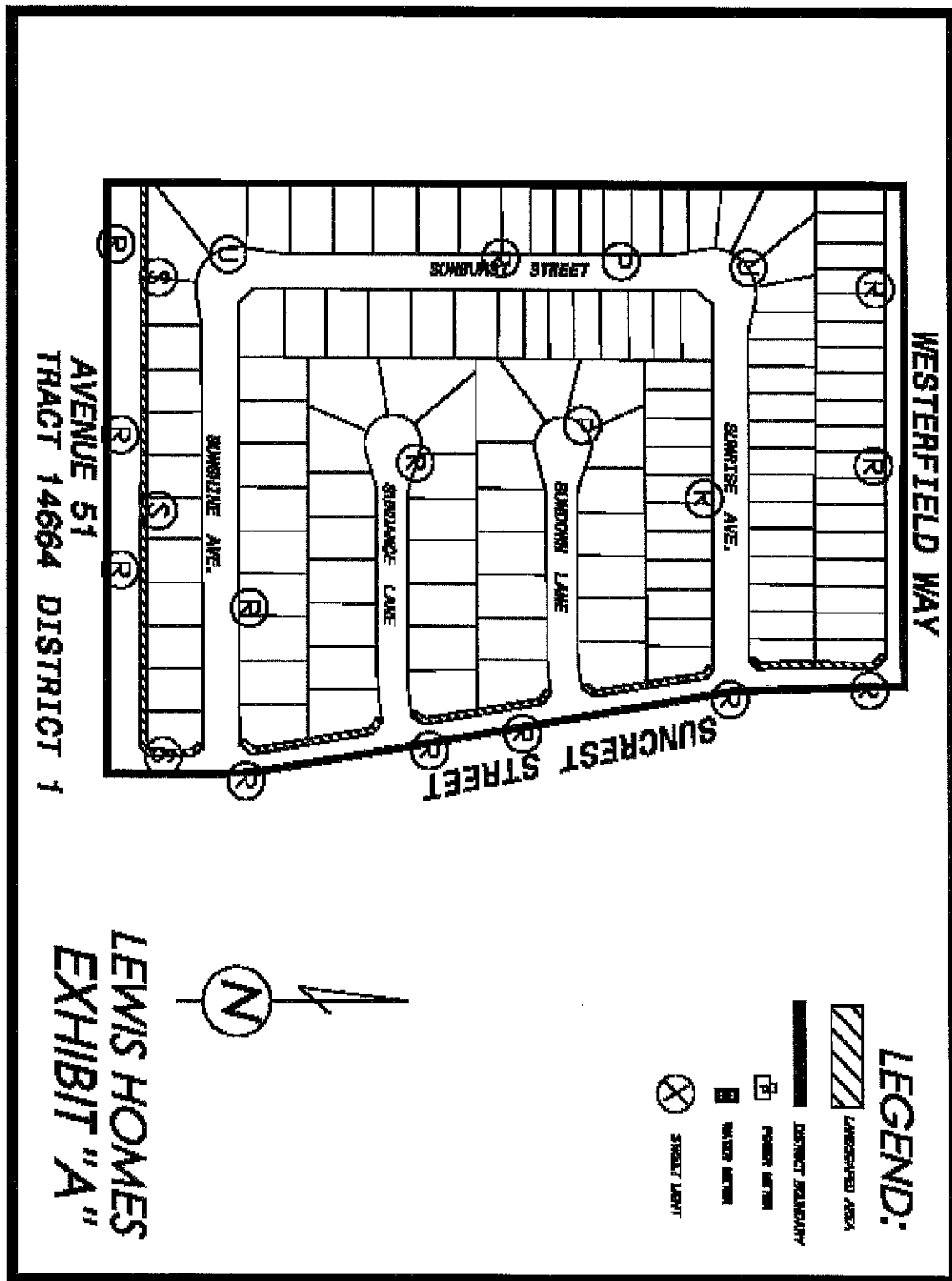
Total Available Fund Balance (Deficit) – The total available fund balance shows the total funds that are anticipated to be in the District account at the end of the current fiscal year. This amount represents the combination of the capital improvement funds and reserve funds available.

Exhibit A – District Boundary Maps

The Boundary Maps for each of the thirty-eight (38) Districts are attached hereto.

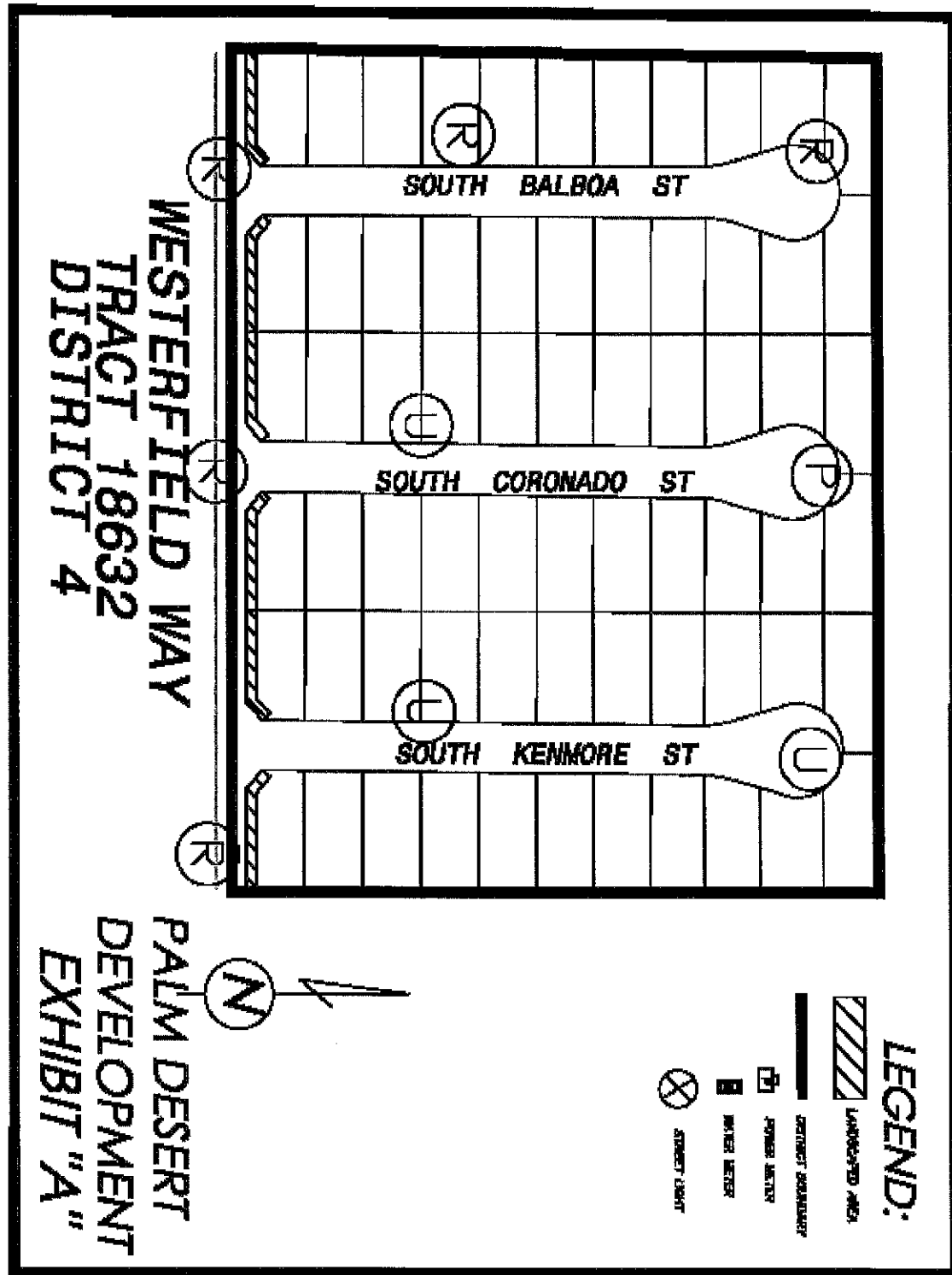


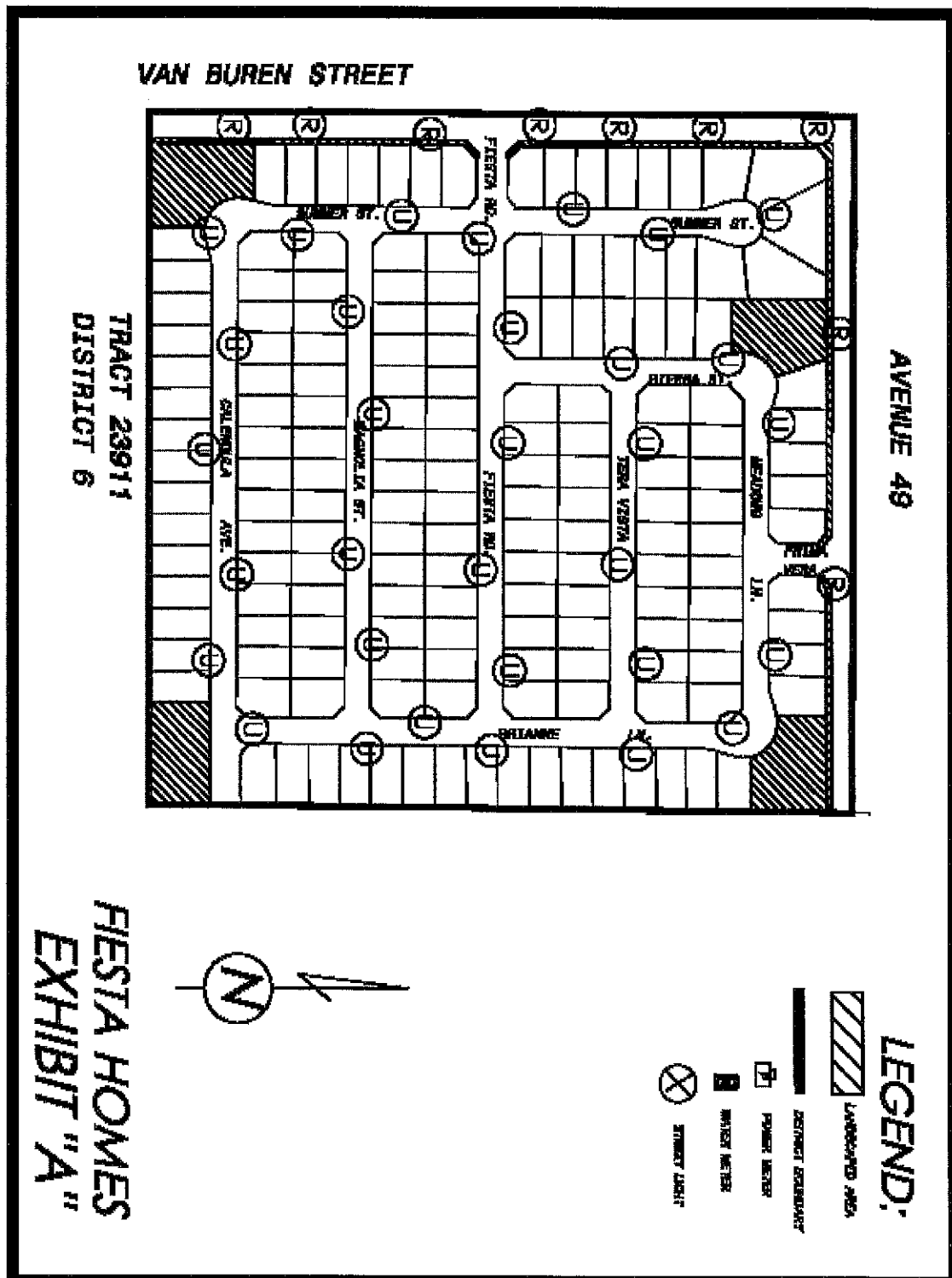
City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts



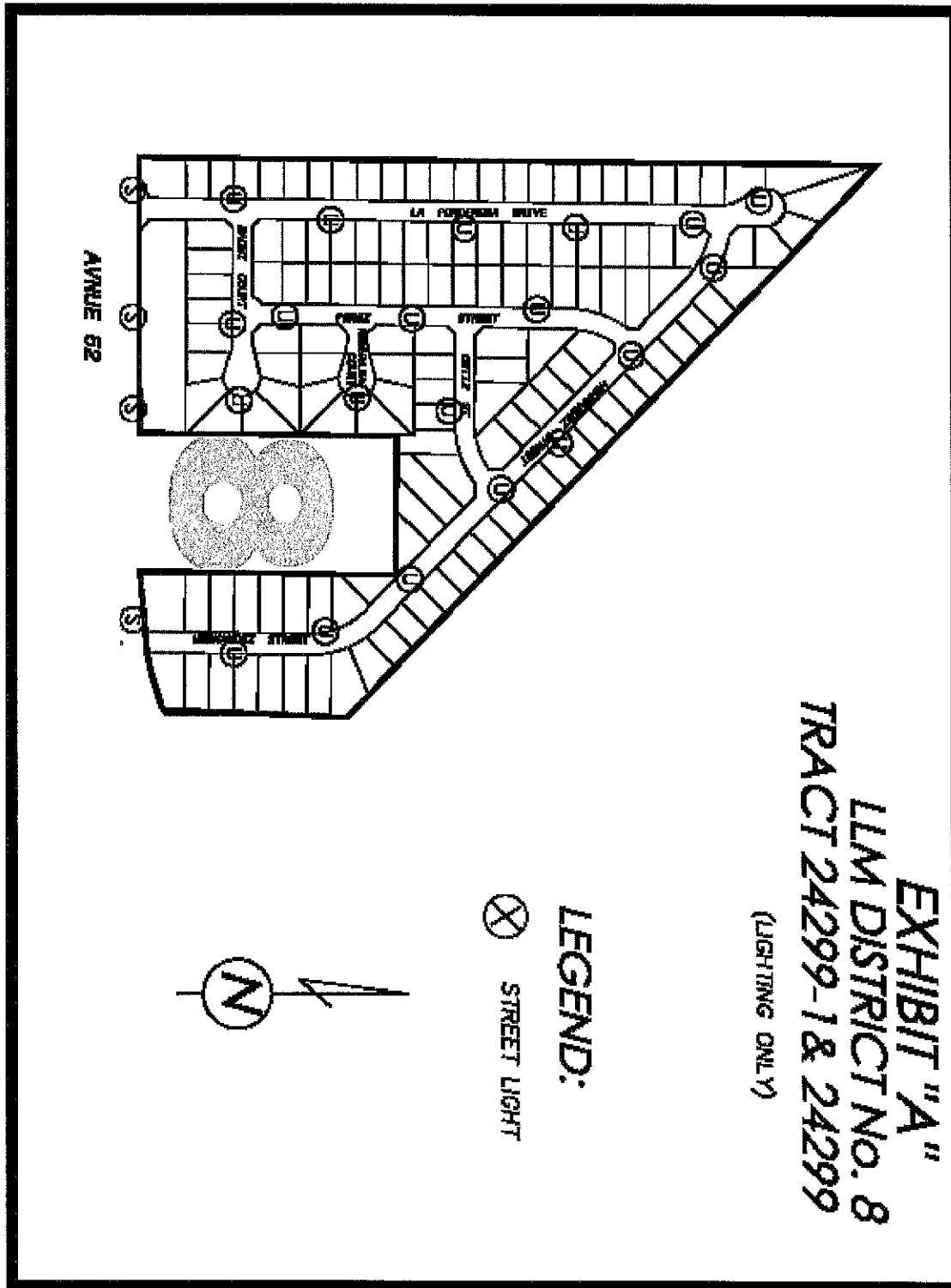


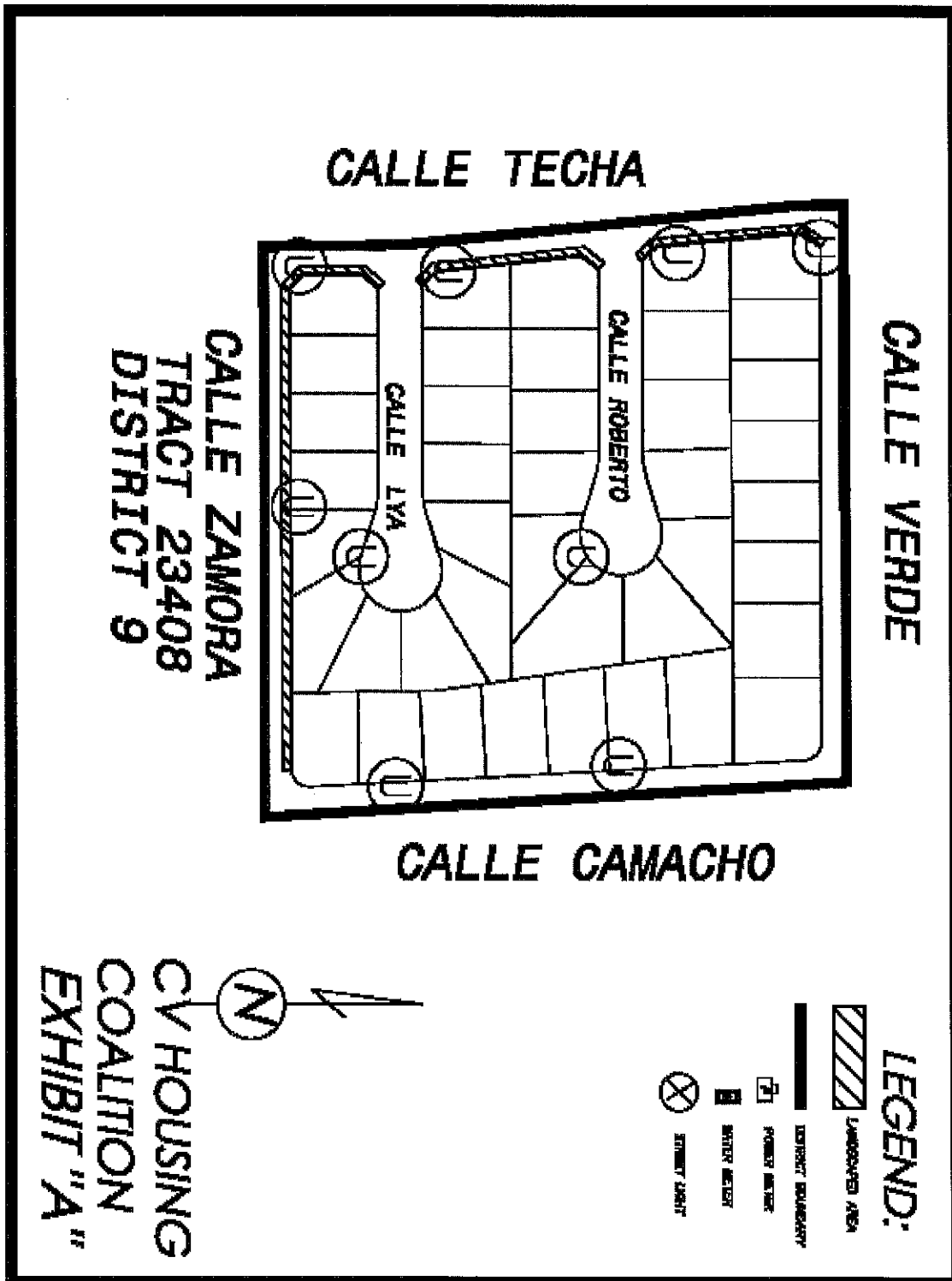


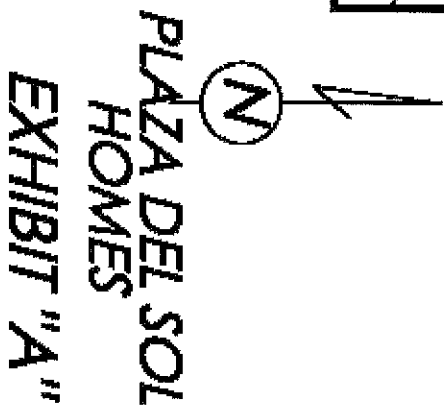






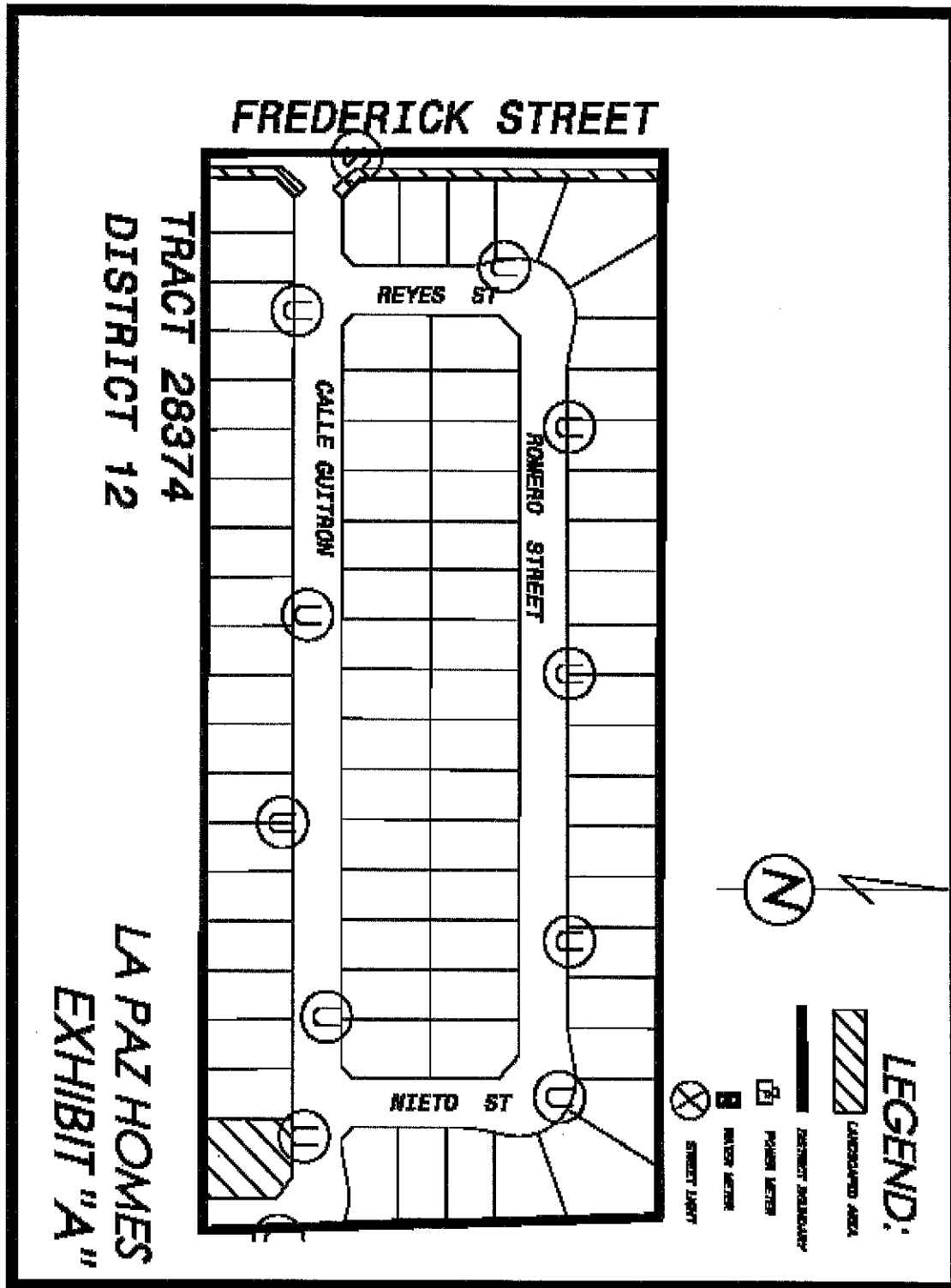




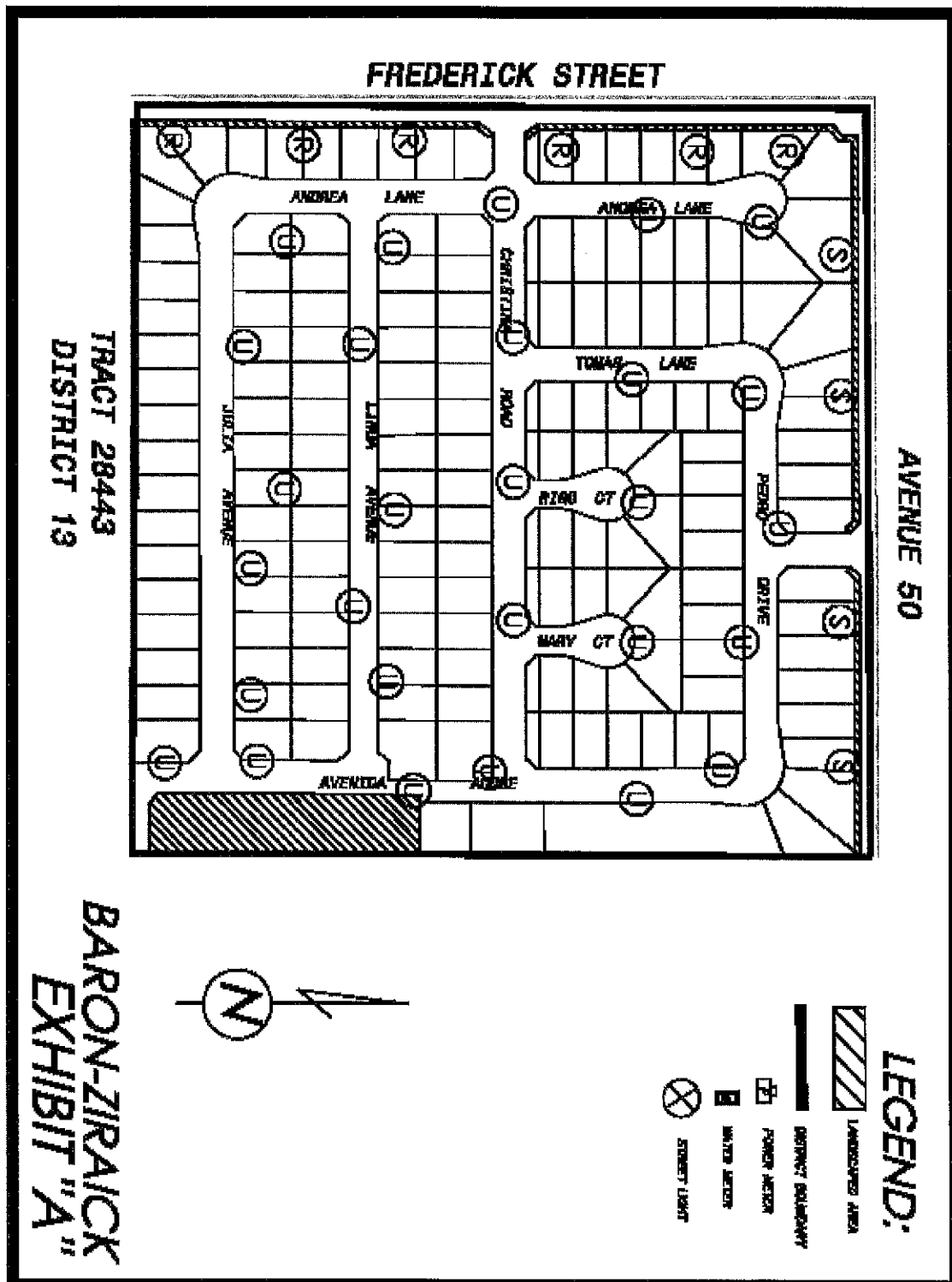




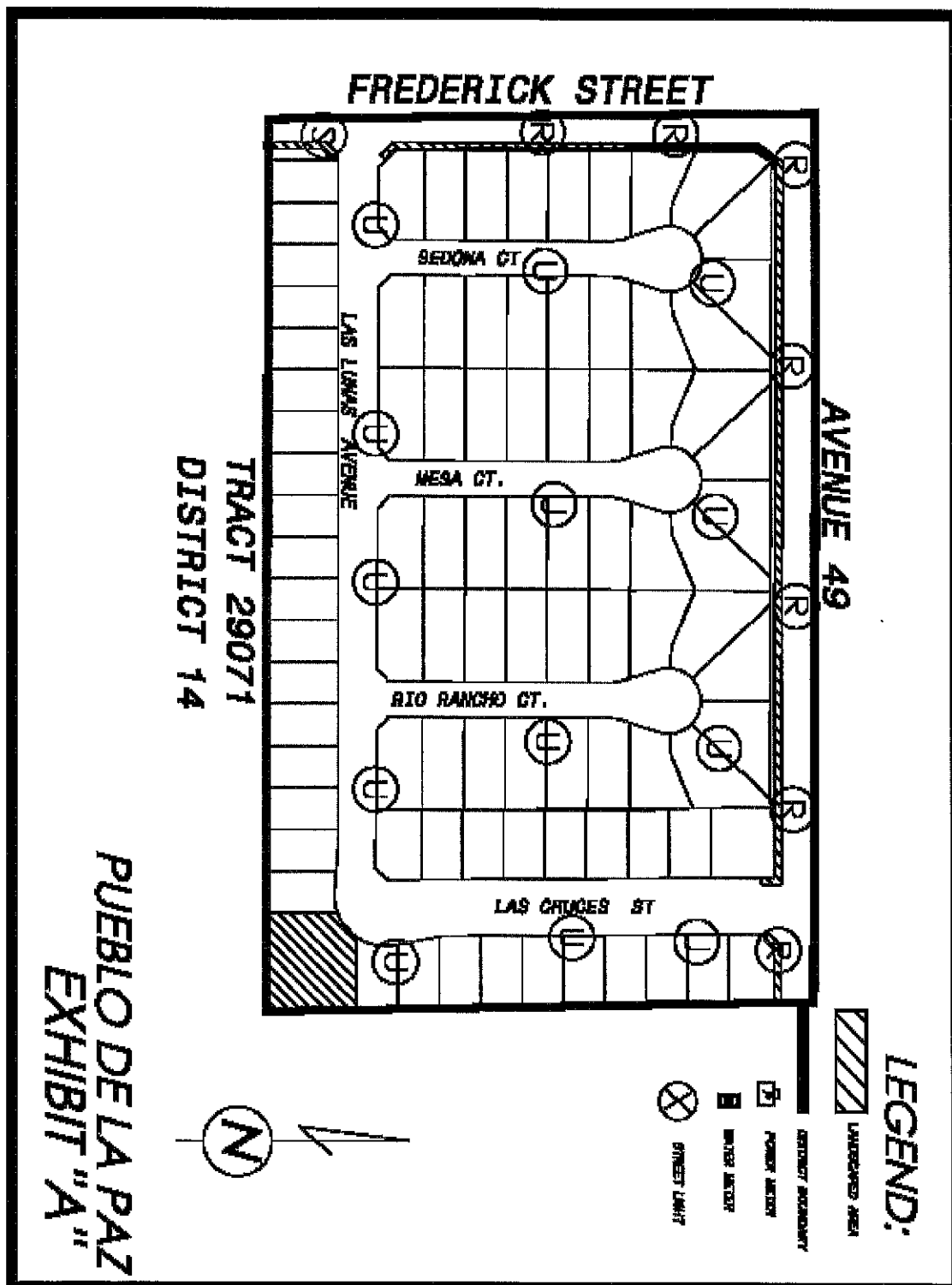
City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

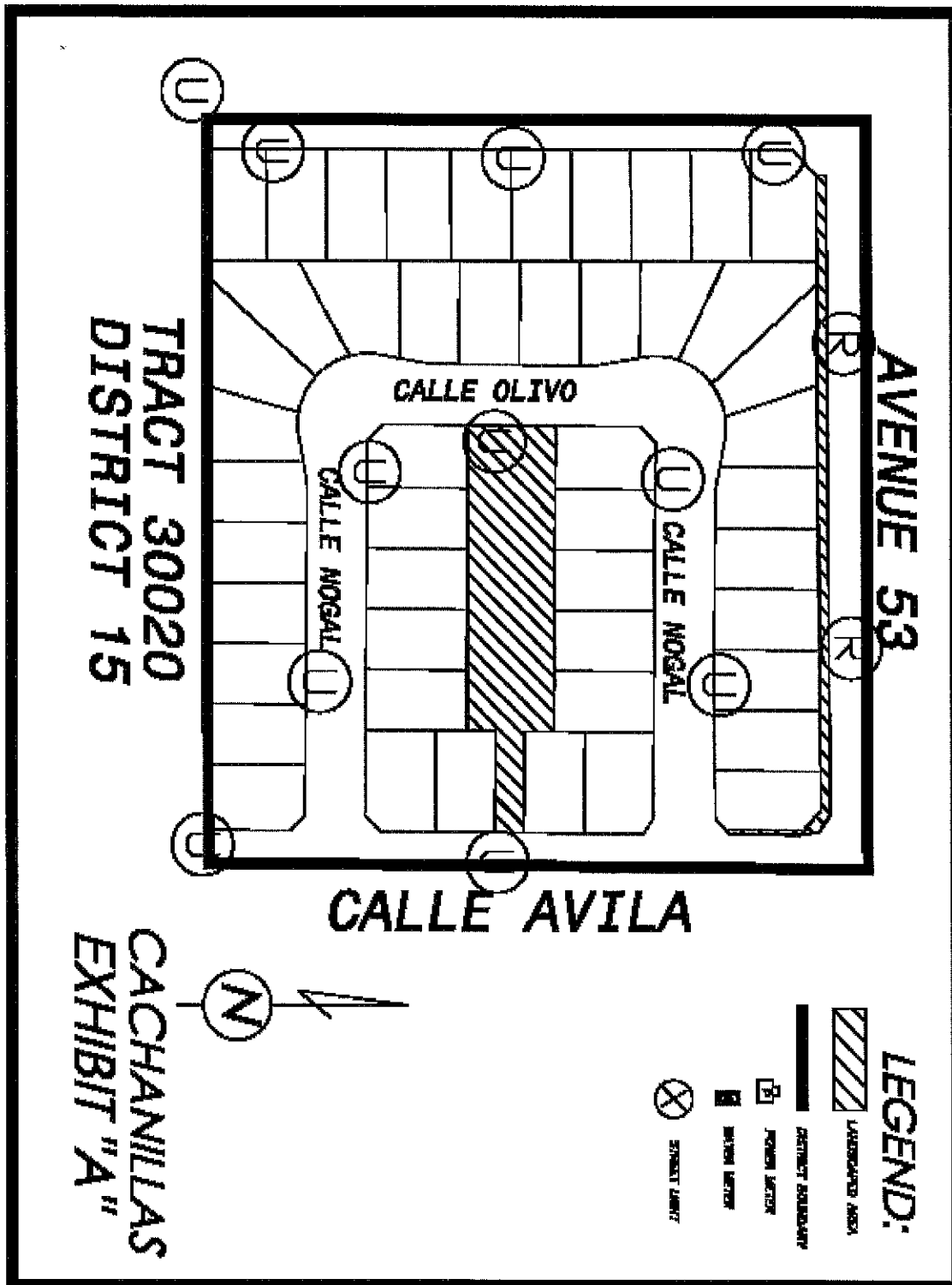


City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

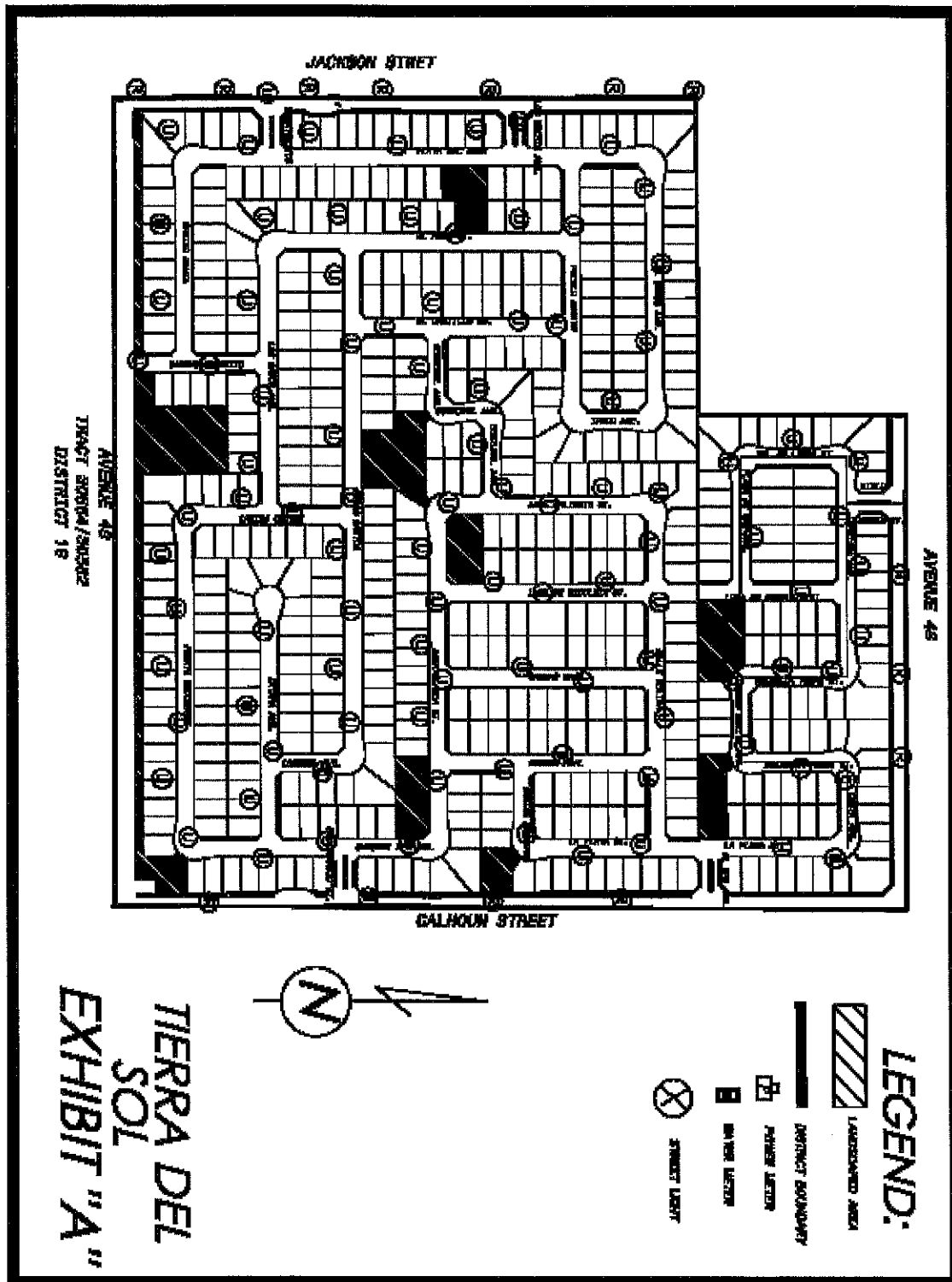


City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

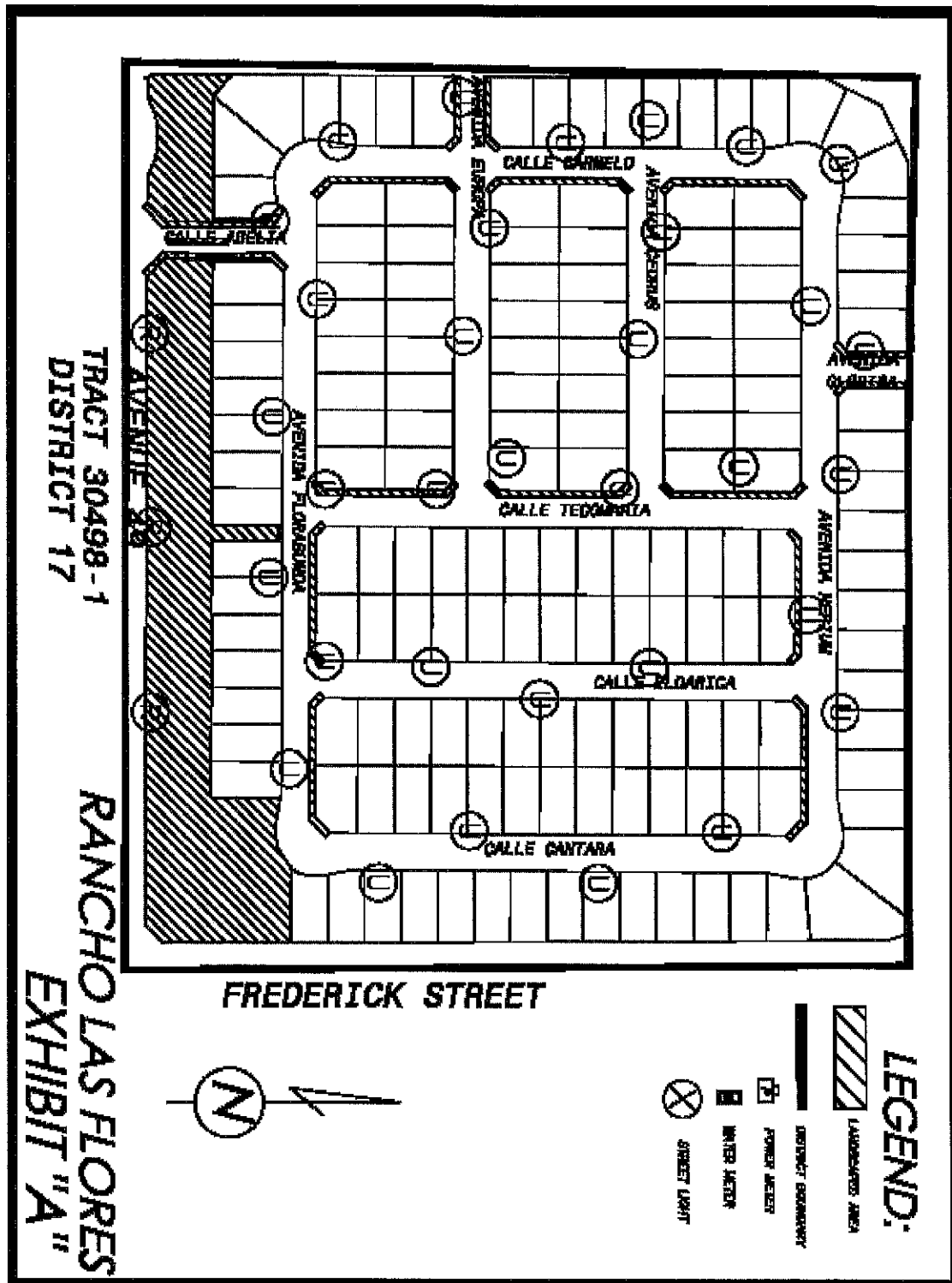




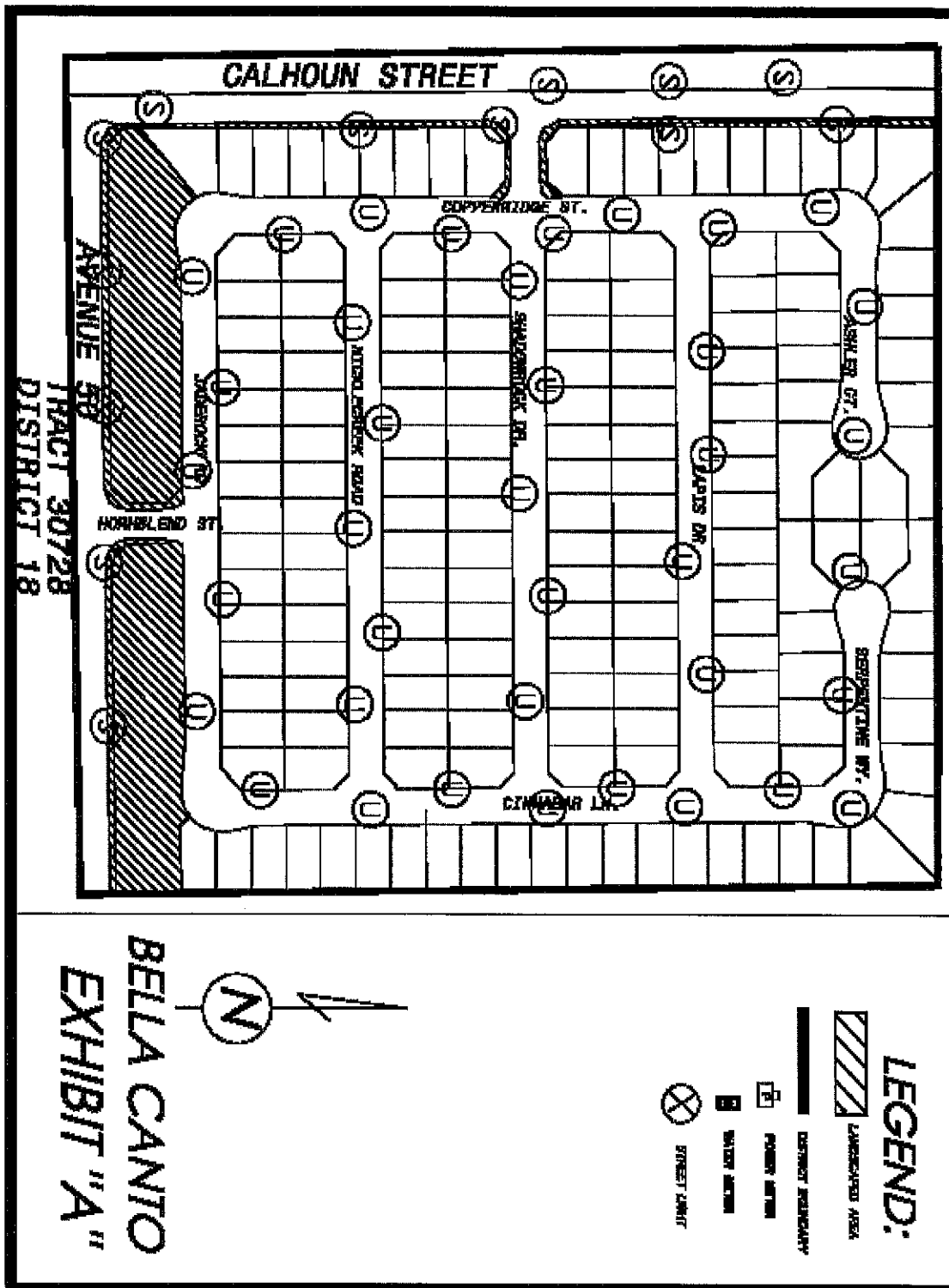
City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

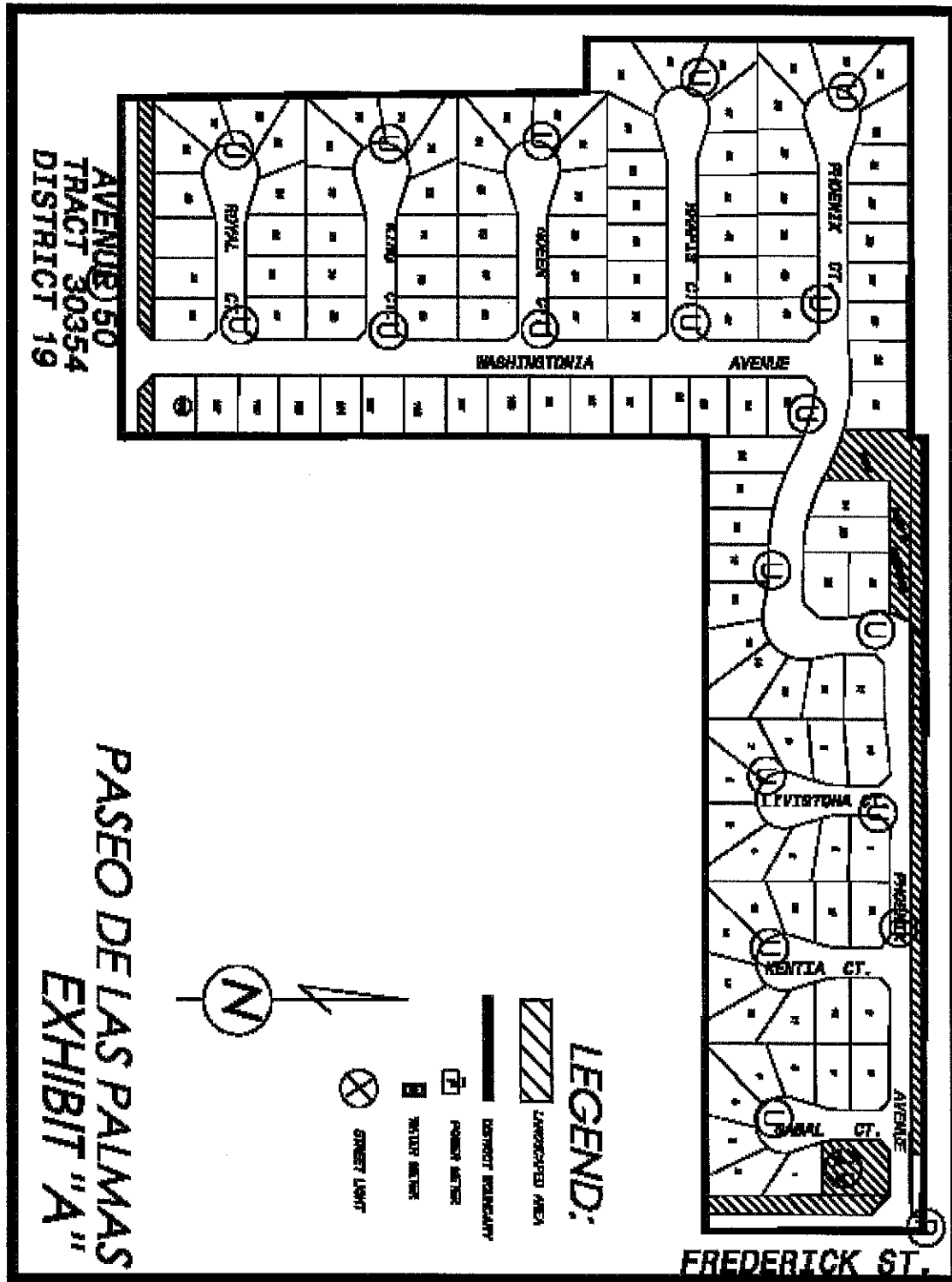


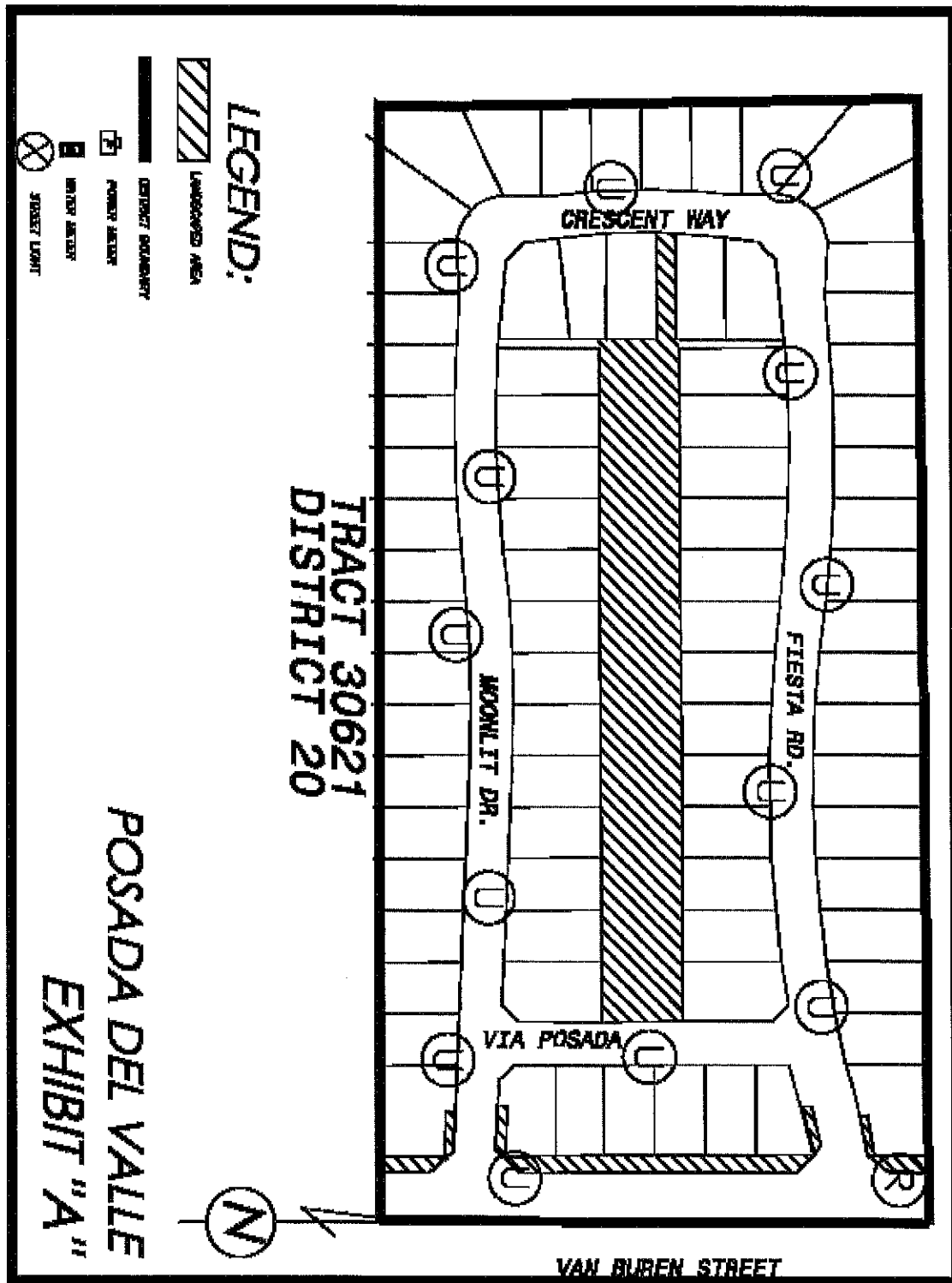
City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts



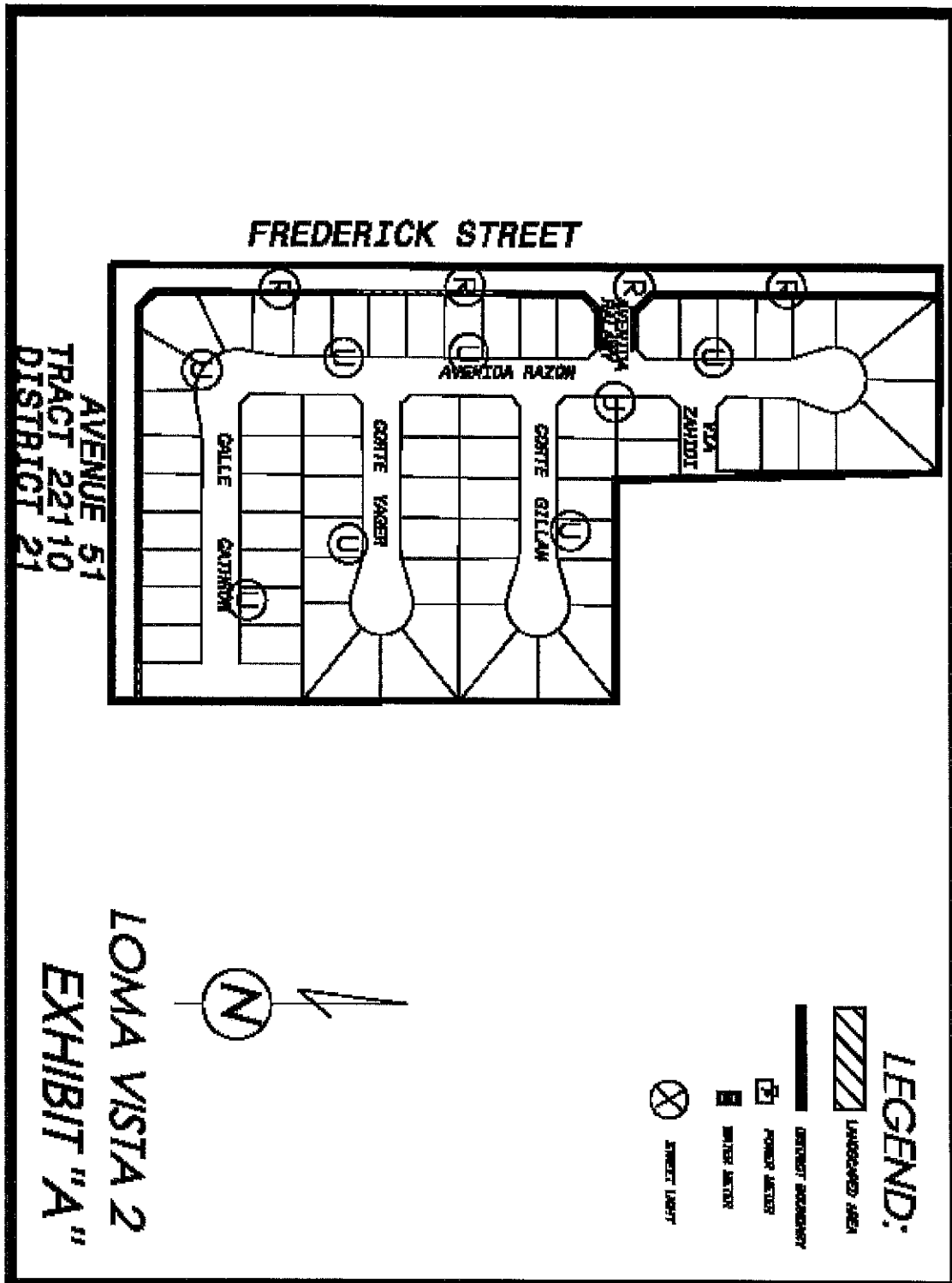
City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts





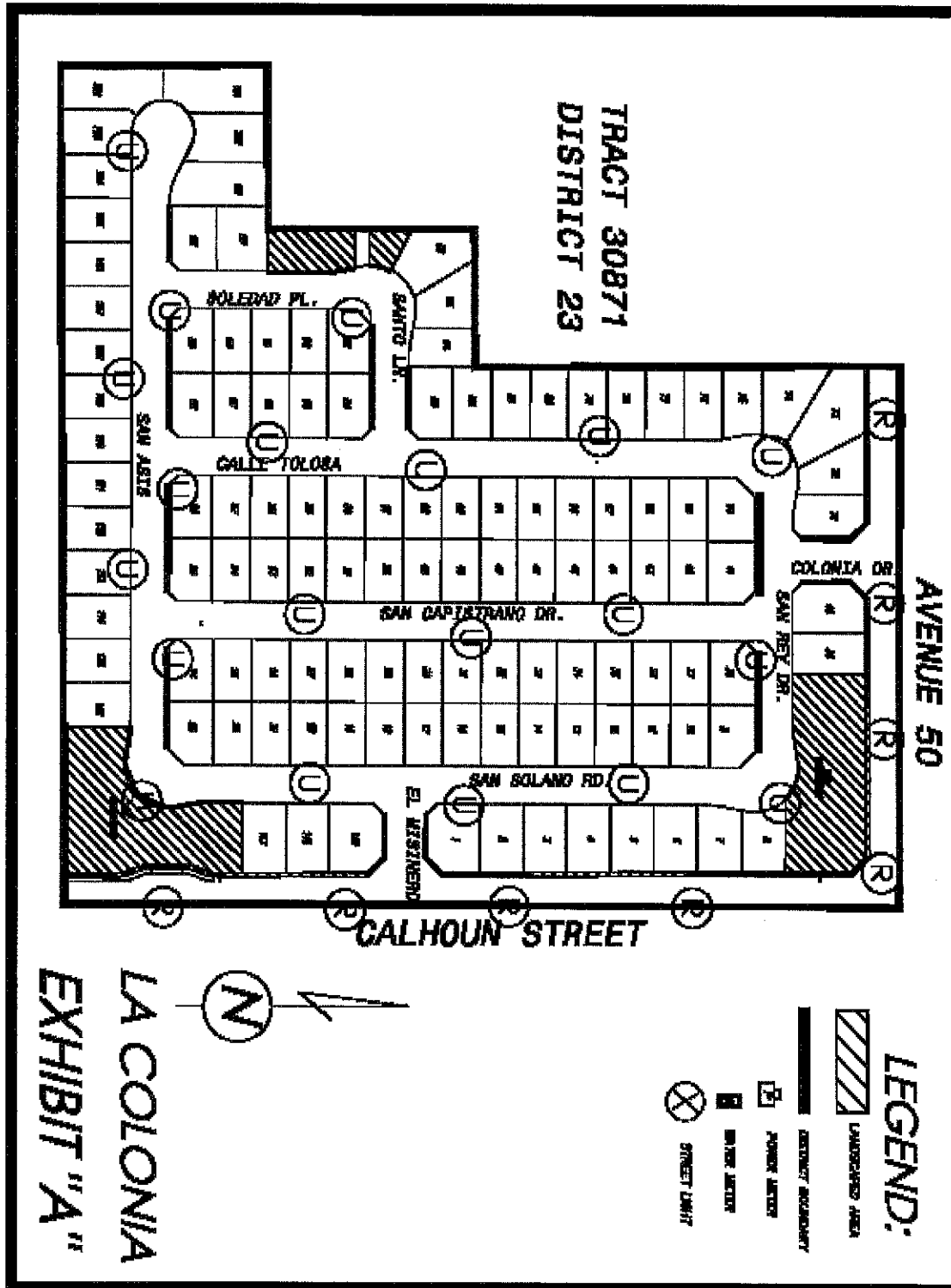


City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

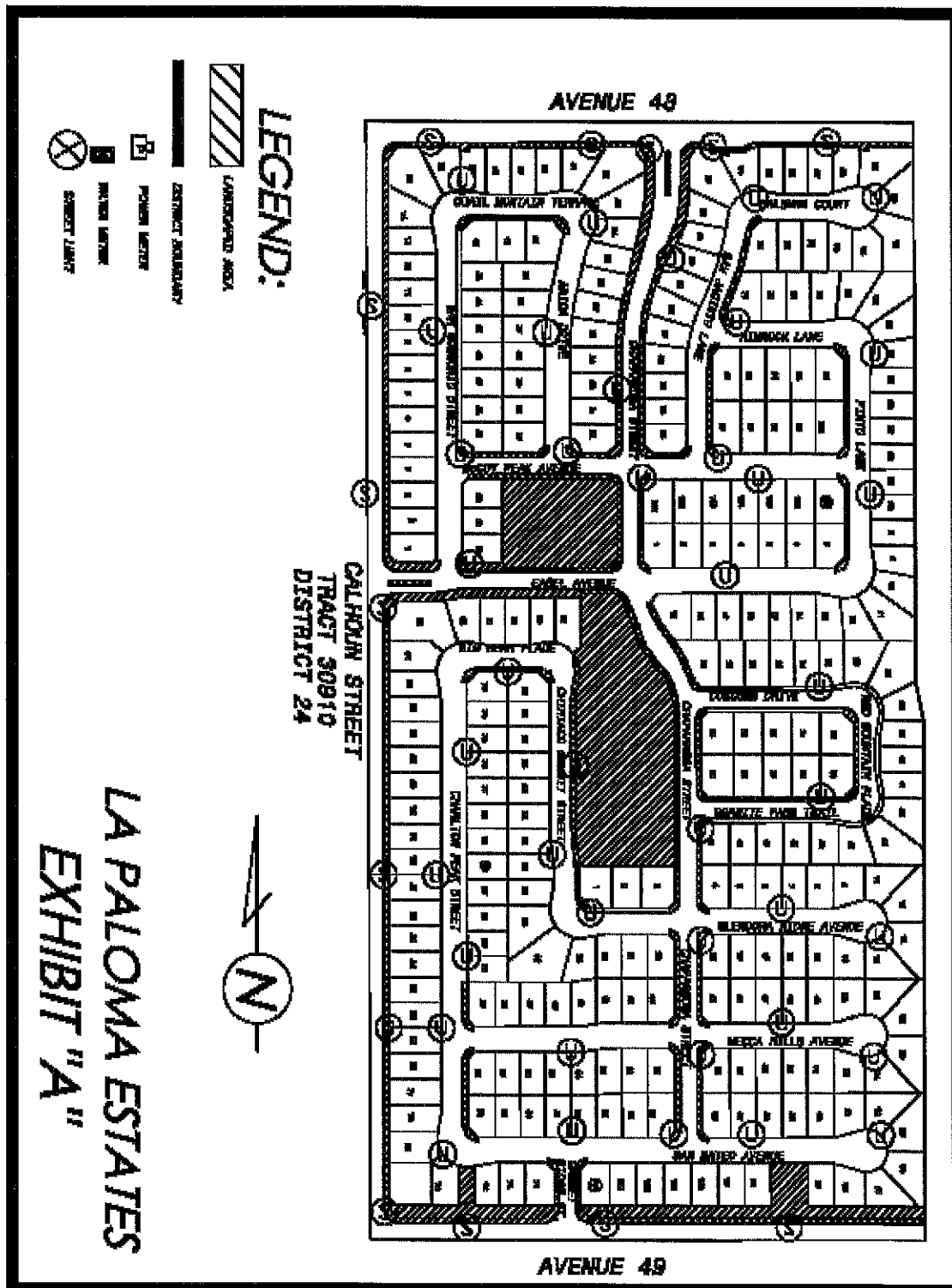




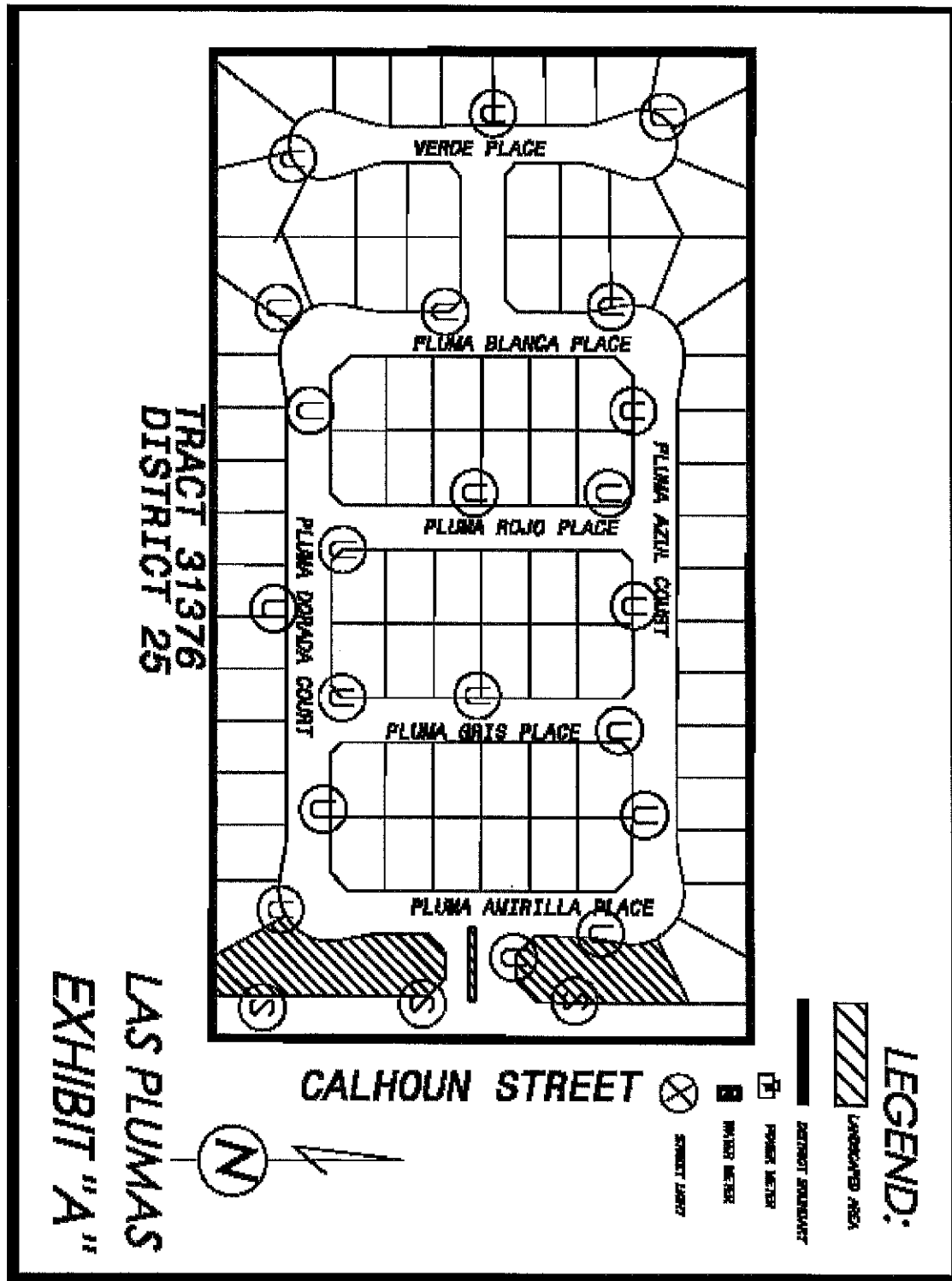
City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

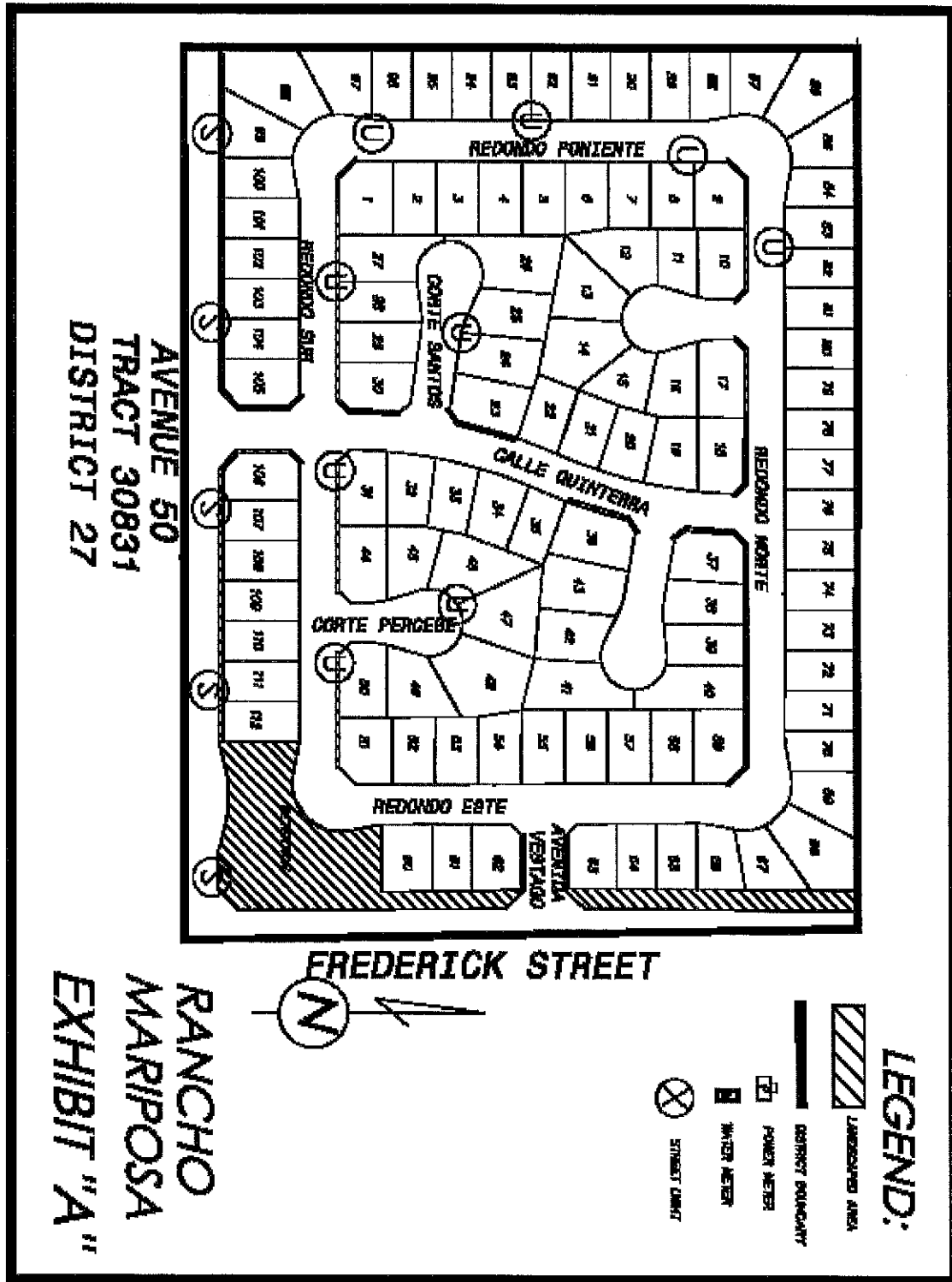


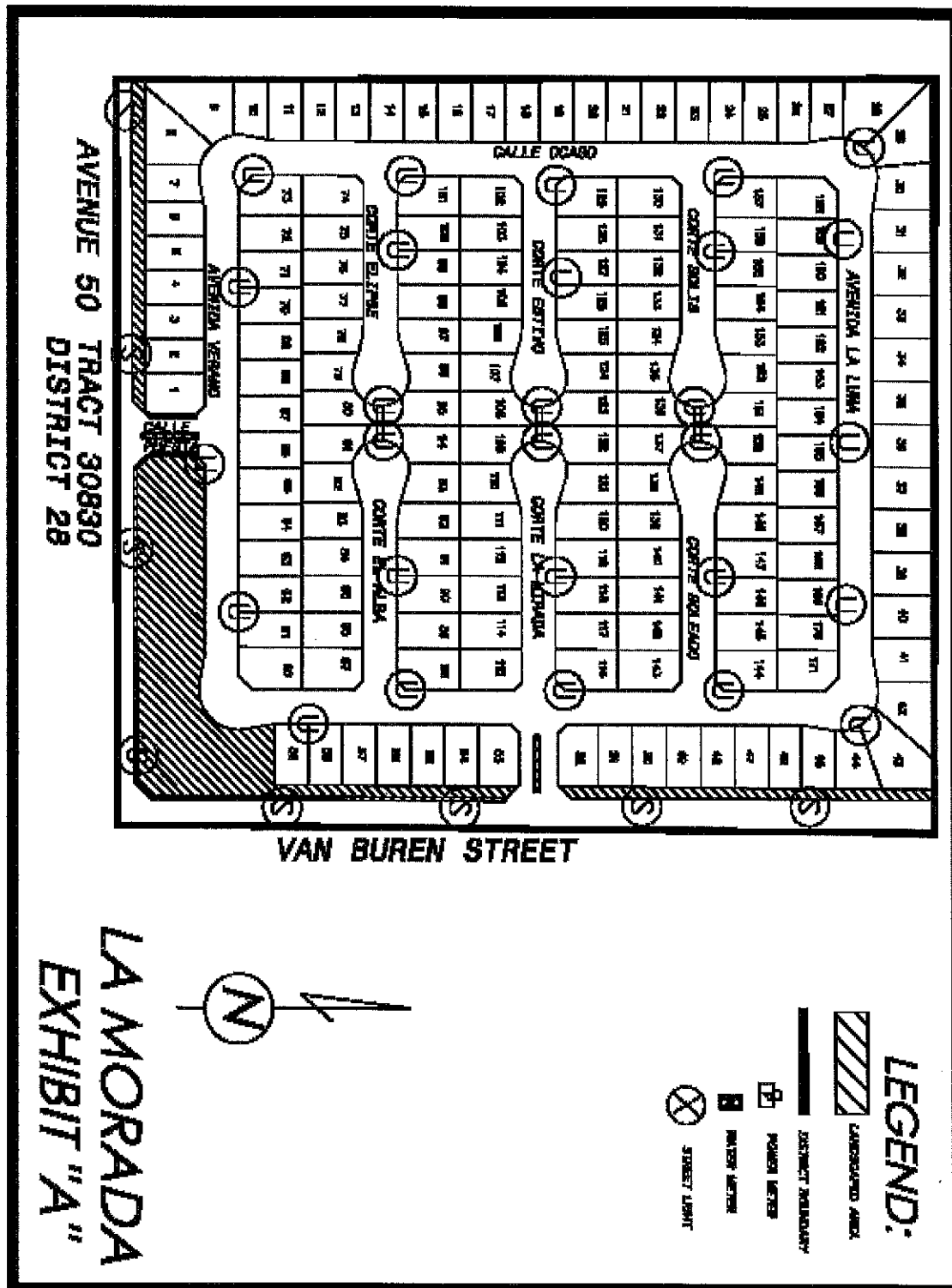
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

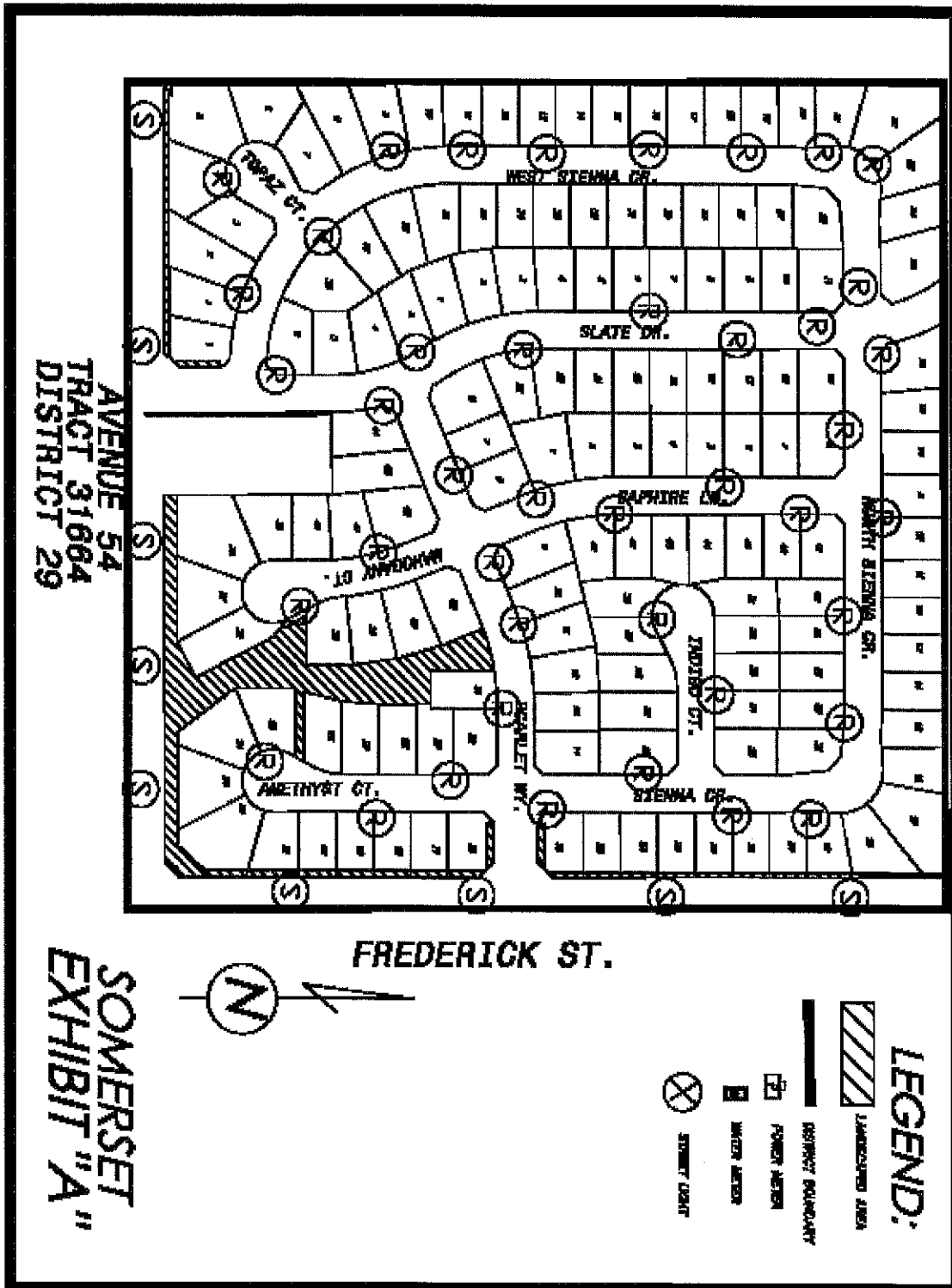


City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts





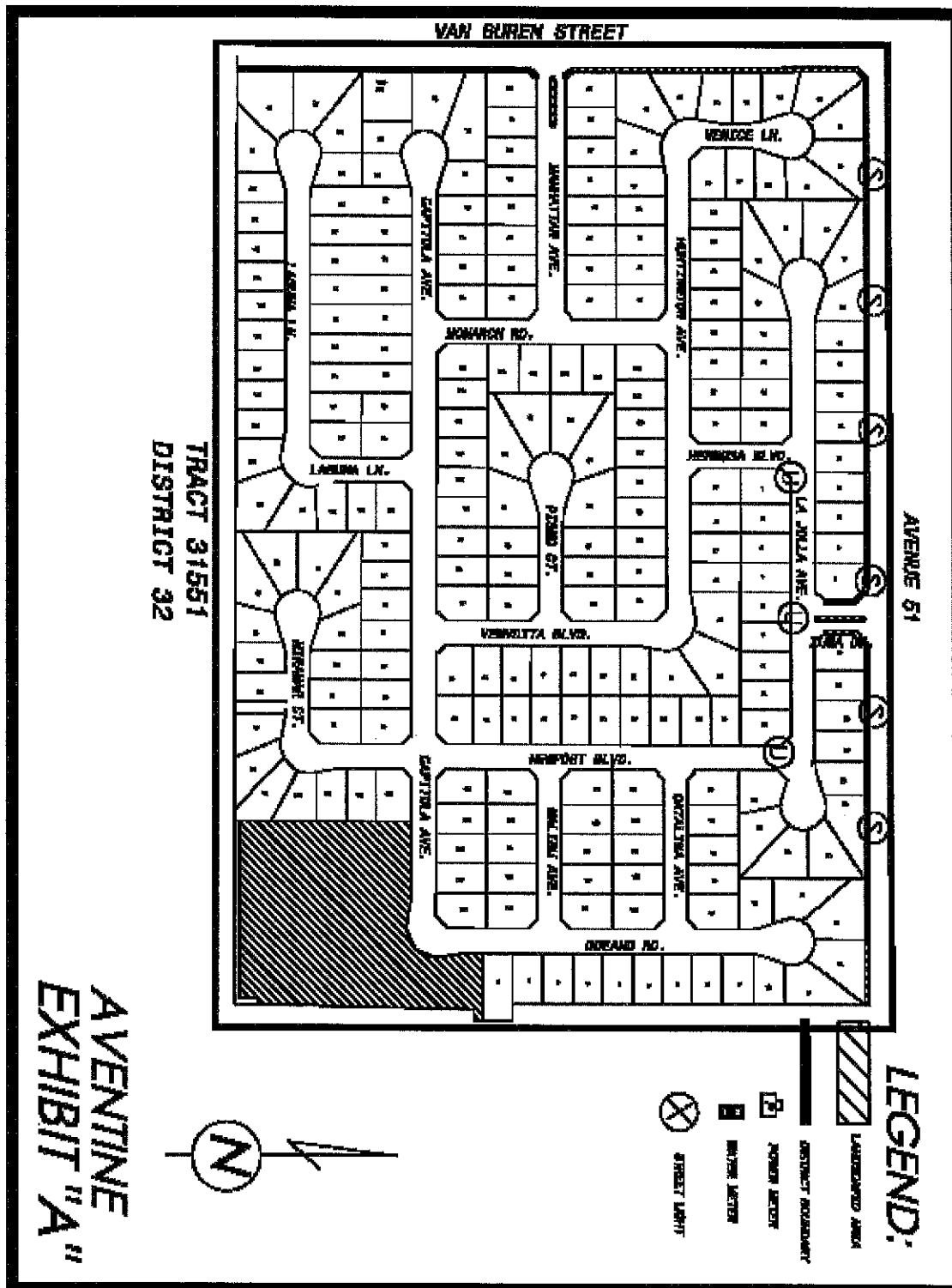




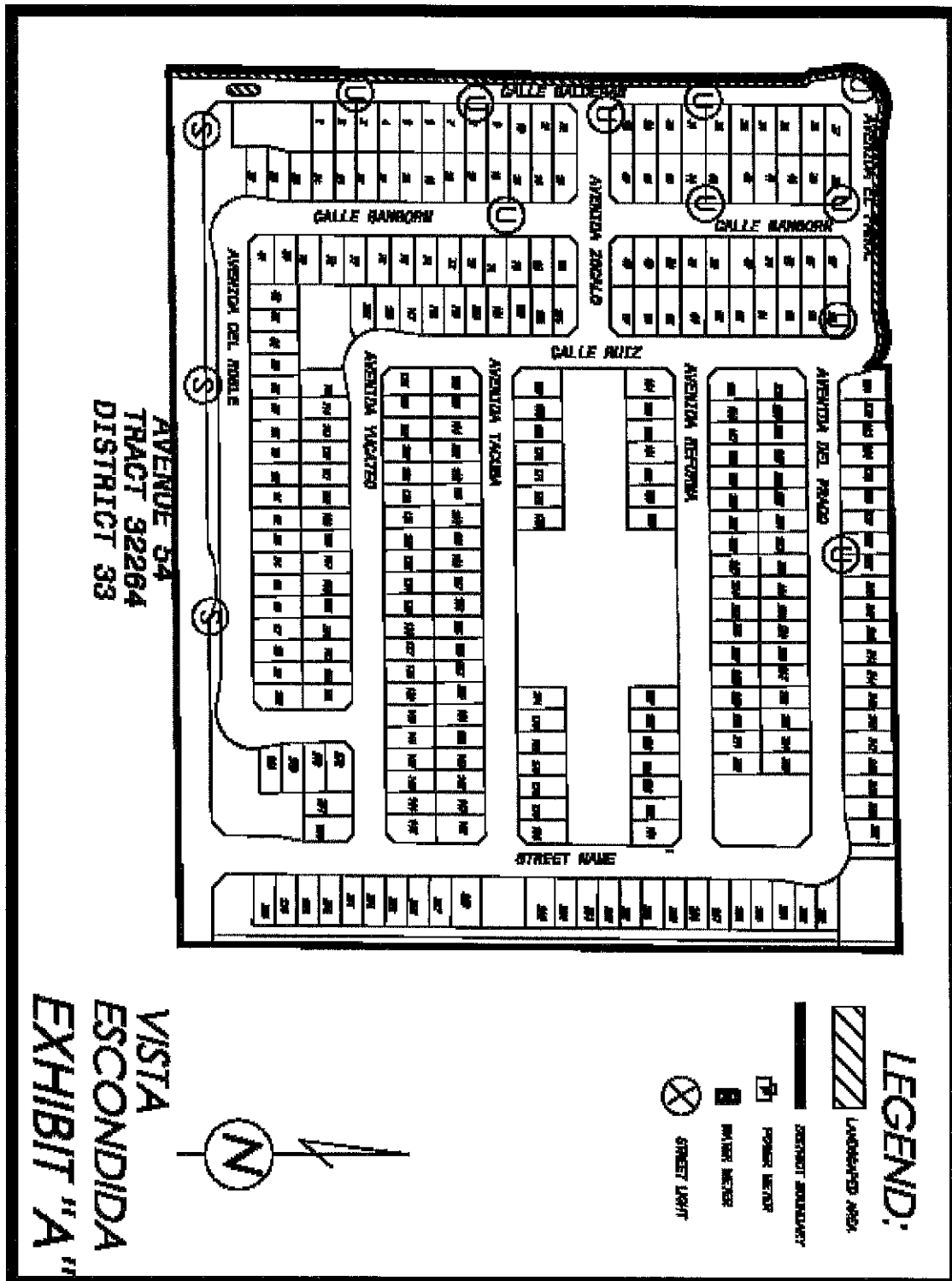




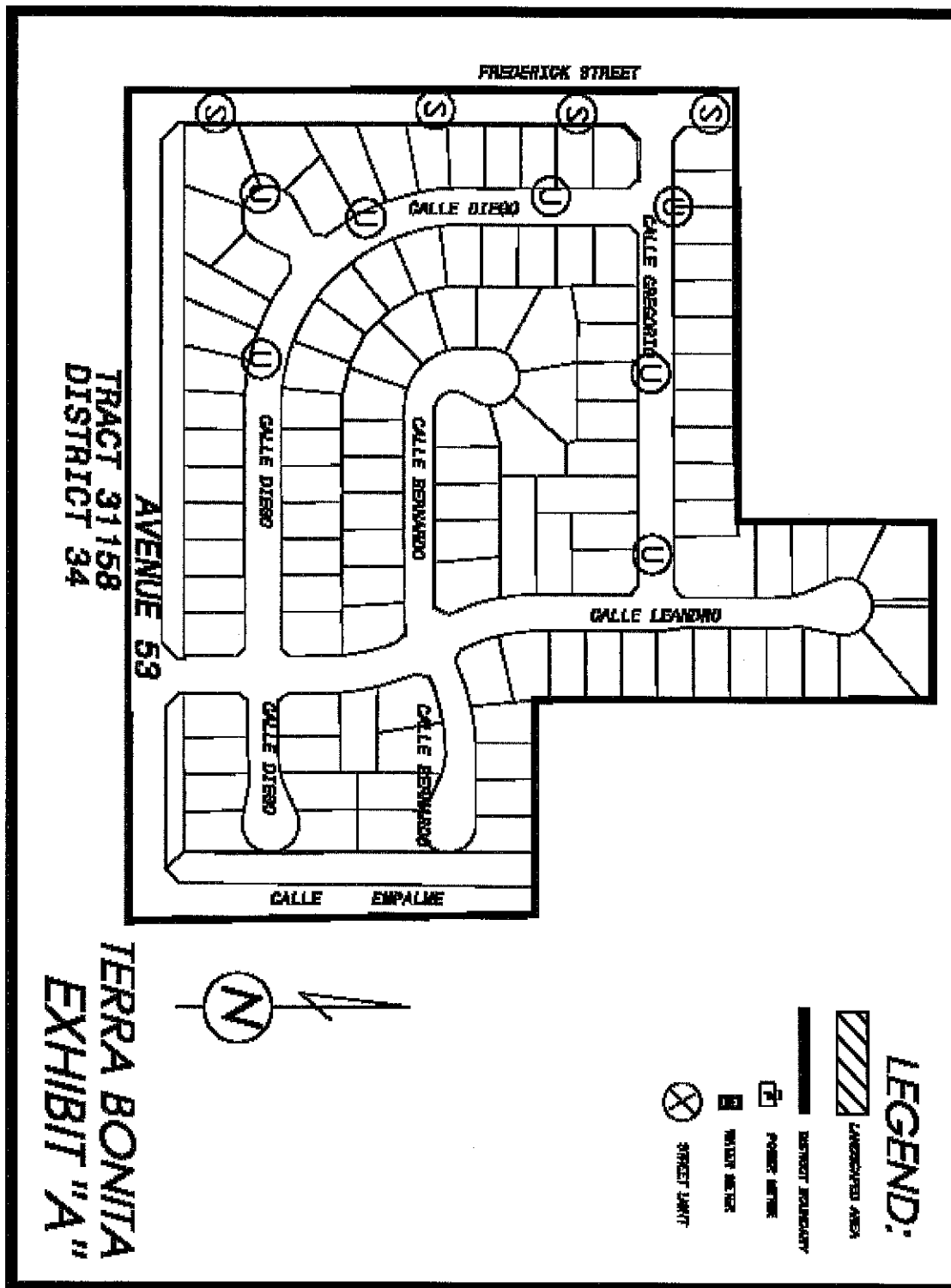
City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts



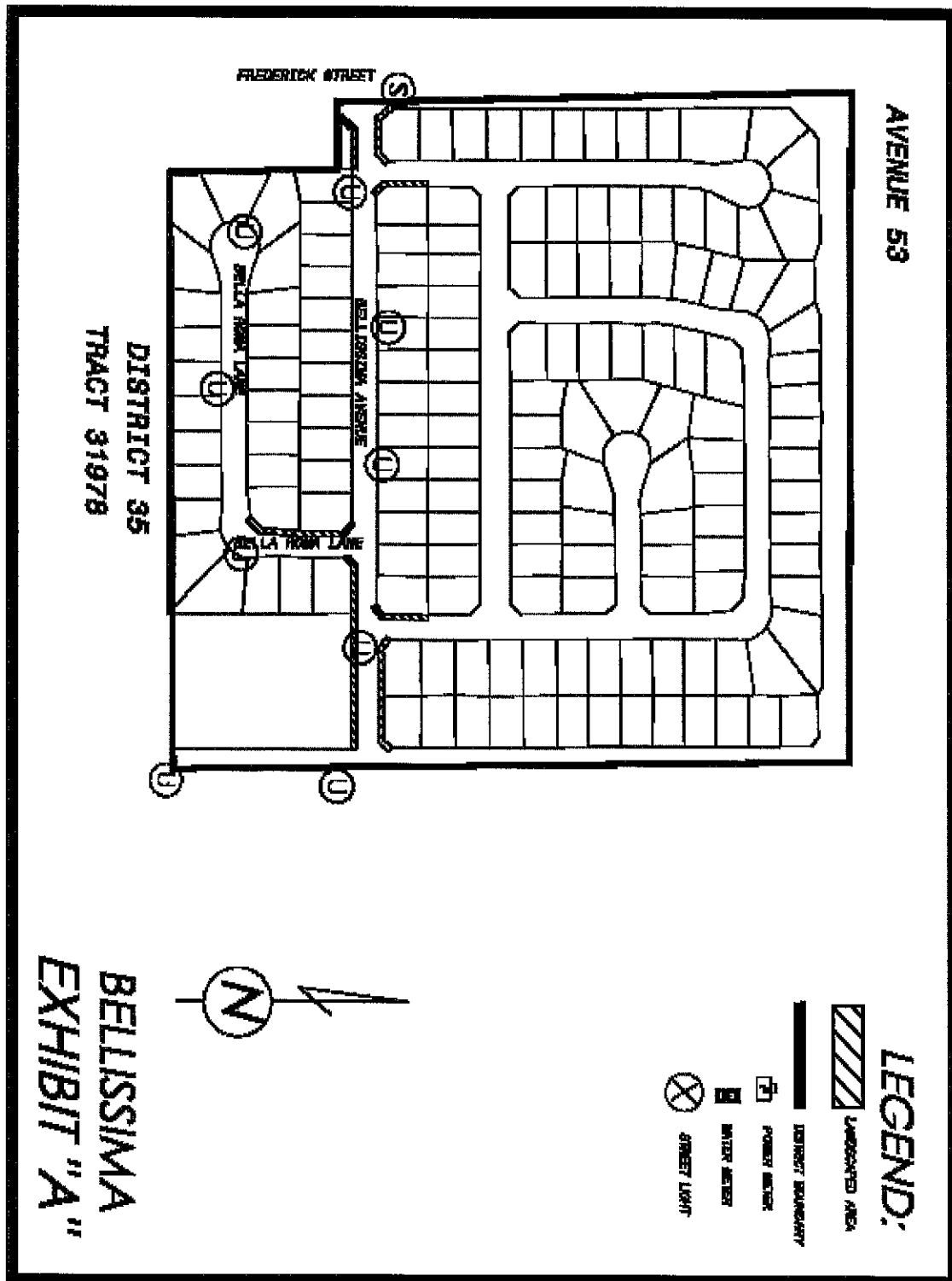
City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts



City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts



City of Coachella
Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts









City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

Exhibit B – 2021/2022 Collection Roll

Parcel identification, for each lot or parcel within the District, shall be the parcel as shown on the Riverside County Assessor's map for the year in which this report is prepared.

Non-assessable lots or parcels include areas of public streets and other roadways (typically not assigned an APN by the County); dedicated public easements, open space areas and right-of-ways, including public greenbelts and parkways; utility right-of-ways; common areas (such as in condominium complexes); landlocked parcels, small parcels vacated by the County, bifurcated lots, and any other property that cannot be developed; and park properties and other publicly owned, government-owned, public utility-owned properties that have little or no improvement value. These types of parcels are considered to receive little or no benefit from the improvements and are therefore exempted from assessment.

The land use classification for each parcel has been based on the Riverside County Assessor's Roll. A listing of parcels assessed within this District, along with the proposed assessment amounts, have been prepared by the City, and by reference is made part of this report.

At the conclusion of the public hearing on the proposed assessment, the returned property owner assessment ballots will be tabulated for any District so balloted, and the City Council will declare the result of that balloting. Based on balloting results (if any), the City Council may amend this Report or Approve the Report as submitted. Approval of the Report (as submitted or as modified) confirms the method of apportionment and the maximum assessment rate to be levied against each eligible parcel, and thereby constitutes the approved levy and collection of assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022. Said listing of parcels to be assessed shall be submitted to the County Auditor/Controller and included on the property tax roll for each parcel in Fiscal Year 2021/2022.

If any parcel submitted for collection is identified by County Auditor/Controller to be an invalid parcel number for the current fiscal year, a corrected parcel number and/or new parcel number(s) will be identified and resubmitted to the County Auditor/Controller or mailed directly to the parcel/property owner. The assessment amount to be levied and collected for the resubmitted parcel or parcels shall be based on the method of apportionment and assessment rate approved in this report. Therefore, if a single parcel has changed to multiple parcels, the assessment amount applied to each of the new parcels shall be recalculated and applied according to the approved method of apportionment and assessment rate rather than a proportionate share of the original assessment.

City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

Exhibit B – 2021/2022 Collection Roll / District Budget

	District Budget Fiscal Year 2021/2022					
Levy Components	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Direct Costs						
Utilities Water	2,220.00	-	1,400.00	400.00	-	-
Utilities Electric	1,400.00	2,790.00	2,800.00	800.00	-	4,700.00
Landscape Maintenance	9,846.00	6,102.00	4,004.00	3,012.00	-	8,688.00
Storm Drain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and Maintenance	400.00	-	200.00	200.00	-	-
Professional Services	420.00	300.00	420.00	340.00	-	340.00
Total Direct Costs	14,286.00	9,192.00	8,824.00	4,752.00	-	13,728.00
Administrative Costs						
County Administrative Fee	185.00	186.00	207.00	159.00	-	203.00
Systems Management Fee	2,292.65	1,485.76	1,430.78	778.05	-	2,207.09
Total Administrative Costs	2,477.65	1,671.76	1,637.78	937.05	-	2,410.09
Fund Balance (Deficit)						
Projected Beginning Balance	(16,723.26)	(5,567.67)	(36,540.66)	12,304.33	-	(183,468.82)
Total Costs	(16,763.65)	(10,863.76)	(10,461.78)	(5,689.05)	-	(16,138.09)
2021/2022 Levy	13,919.20	7,768.80	17,267.40	6,231.72	-	36,641.88
Operating Reserve	-	-	-	3,115.86	-	-
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projected Ending Balance	(19,567.71)	(8,662.63)	(29,735.04)	15,962.86	-	(162,965.03)
Ending Balance Classifications						
District Reserve (Deficit)	(19,567.71)	(8,662.63)	(29,735.04)	12,847.00	-	(162,965.03)
Operating Reserves	-	-	-	3,115.86	-	-
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available Balance (Deficit)	(19,567.71)	(8,662.63)	(29,735.04)	15,962.86	-	(162,965.03)
District Statistics						
Total Parcels Levied	127	130	181	66	-	171
2020/2021 Levy Per Parcel	109.60	59.76	95.40	94.42	-	214.28
2020/2021 Total Levy	13,919.20	7,768.80	17,267.40	6,231.72	-	36,641.88
2021/2022 Levy Per Parcel	109.60	59.76	95.40	94.42	-	214.28
2021/2022 Total Levy	13,919.20	7,768.80	17,267.40	6,231.72	-	36,641.88

City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

District Budget Fiscal Year 2021/2022						
Levy Components	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10	District 11	District 12
Direct Costs						
Utilities Water	1,300.00	-	500.00	-	620.00	700.00
Utilities Electric	3,160.00	-	850.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,155.00
Landscape Maintenance	5,544.00	-	6,348.00	840.00	2,554.00	4,662.00
Storm Drain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and Maintenance	200.00	-	200.00	-	2,000.00	5,000.00
Professional Services	340.00	300.00	340.00	300.00	1,340.00	1,340.00
Total Direct Costs	10,544.00	300.00	8,238.00	2,340.00	7,714.00	12,857.00
Administrative Costs						
County Administrative Fee	199.00	189.00	144.00	162.00	175.00	163.00
Systems Management Fee	1,702.02	77.47	1,327.96	396.39	1,249.86	2,062.76
Total Administrative Costs	1,901.02	266.47	1,471.96	558.39	1,424.86	2,225.76
Fund Balance (Deficit)						
Projected Beginning Balance	(70,179.42)	(14,547.33)	(41,685.13)	(55,358.91)	26,866.01	59,393.43
Total Costs	(12,445.02)	(566.47)	(9,709.96)	(2,898.39)	(9,138.86)	(15,082.76)
2021/2022 Levy	24,616.90	3,485.88	5,645.44	6,139.50	8,899.80	13,300.00
Operating Reserve	-	-	-	-	4,449.90	6,650.00
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projected Ending Balance	(58,007.54)	(11,627.92)	(45,749.65)	(52,117.80)	31,076.85	64,260.67
Ending Balance Classifications						
District Reserve (Deficit)	(58,007.54)	(11,627.92)	(45,749.65)	(52,117.80)	26,626.95	57,610.67
Operating Reserves	-	-	-	-	4,449.90	6,650.00
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available Balance (Deficit)	(58,007.54)	(11,627.92)	(45,749.65)	(52,117.80)	31,076.85	64,260.67
District Statistics						
Total Parcels Levied	161	138	32	75	105	76
2020/2021 Levy Per Parcel	152.90	25.26	176.42	81.86	84.76	150.00
2020/2021 Total Levy	24,616.90	3,485.88	5,645.44	6,139.50	8,899.80	11,400.00
2021/2022 Levy Per Parcel	152.90	25.26	176.42	81.86	84.76	175.00
2021/2022 Total Levy	24,616.90	3,485.88	5,645.44	6,139.50	8,899.80	13,300.00

City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

District Budget Fiscal Year 2021/2022						
Levy Components	District 13	District 14	District 15	District 16	District 17	District 18
Direct Costs						
Utilities Water	2,040.00	3,200.00	6,200.00	40,000.00	13,820.00	5,000.00
Utilities Electric	3,990.00	2,415.00	1,175.00	12,000.00	3,360.00	6,300.00
Landscape Maintenance	24,198.00	6,844.00	6,716.00	131,470.00	31,956.00	28,156.00
Storm Drain	-	-	-	-	6,000.00	4,500.00
Repair and Maintenance	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	130,000.00	40,000.00	5,000.00
Professional Services	380.00	380.00	340.00	11,860.00	11,940.00	380.00
Total Direct Costs	32,608.00	14,839.00	16,431.00	325,330.00	107,076.00	49,336.00
Administrative Costs						
County Administrative Fee	202.00	169.00	151.00	364.00	199.00	203.00
Systems Management Fee	5,198.10	2,377.72	2,627.09	51,599.81	16,995.62	7,848.48
Total Administrative Costs	5,400.10	2,546.72	2,778.09	51,963.81	17,194.62	8,051.48
Fund Balance (Deficit)						
Projected Beginning Balance	80,460.97	27,680.18	38,913.08	1,157,580.35	164,099.17	(102,000.78)
Total Costs	(38,008.10)	(17,385.72)	(19,209.09)	(377,293.81)	(124,270.62)	(57,387.48)
2021/2022 Levy	57,748.32	31,451.40	25,920.00	457,875.00	76,950.00	100,231.28
Operating Reserve	28,874.16	15,725.70	12,960.00	228,937.50	38,475.00	-
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projected Ending Balance	129,075.35	57,471.56	58,583.99	1,467,099.04	155,253.55	(59,156.98)
Ending Balance Classifications						
District Reserve (Deficit)	201.19	41,745.86	45,623.99	638,161.54	86,778.55	(59,156.98)
Operating Reserves	28,874.16	15,725.70	12,960.00	228,937.50	38,475.00	-
Capital Improv. Reserve	100,000.00	-	-	600,000.00	30,000.00	-
Available Balance (Deficit)	129,075.35	57,471.56	58,583.99	1,467,099.04	155,253.55	(59,156.98)
District Statistics						
Total Parcels Levied	168	90	48	555	162	172
2020/2021 Levy Per Parcel	333.72	339.28	520.00	825.00	400.00	565.76
2020/2021 Total Levy	56,064.96	30,535.20	24,960.00	457,875.00	64,800.00	97,310.72
2021/2022 Levy Per Parcel	343.74	349.46	540.00	825.00	475.00	582.74
2021/2022 Total Levy	57,748.32	31,451.40	25,920.00	457,875.00	76,950.00	100,231.28

City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

	District Budget Fiscal Year 2021/2022					
Levy Components	District 19	District 20	District 21	District 22	District 23	District 24
Direct Costs						
Utilities Water	2,000.00	8,300.00	610.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00
Utilities Electric	2,205.00	2,100.00	1,420.00	2,700.00	4,500.00	8,000.00
Landscape Maintenance	21,978.00	13,858.00	10,790.00	16,424.00	17,249.00	154,624.00
Storm Drain	-	4,000.00	-	12,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
Repair and Maintenance	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	35,000.00	500.00	15,000.00
Professional Services	1,500.00	11,380.00	340.00	1,420.00	550.00	620.00
Total Direct Costs	47,683.00	59,638.00	23,160.00	73,544.00	32,799.00	206,244.00
Administrative Costs						
County Administrative Fee	184.00	165.00	160.00	181.00	181.00	253.00
Systems Management Fee	7,583.59	9,474.61	3,694.60	11,680.28	5,225.03	32,715.39
Total Administrative Costs	7,767.59	9,639.61	3,854.60	11,861.28	5,406.03	32,968.39
Fund Balance (Deficit)						
Projected Beginning Balance	77,500.86	132,284.28	(54,198.39)	202,519.17	(232,239.33)	(256,379.62)
Total Costs	(55,450.59)	(69,277.61)	(27,014.60)	(85,405.28)	(38,205.03)	(239,212.39)
2021/2022 Levy	43,260.84	44,550.00	10,080.00	41,300.00	68,089.42	207,235.65
Operating Reserve	21,630.42	22,275.00	-	20,650.00	-	-
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projected Ending Balance	86,941.53	129,831.67	(71,132.99)	179,063.89	(202,354.94)	(288,356.36)
Ending Balance Classifications						
District Reserve (Deficit)	55,311.11	77,556.67	(71,132.99)	98,413.89	(202,354.94)	(288,356.36)
Operating Reserves	21,630.42	22,275.00	-	20,650.00	-	-
Capital Improv. Reserve	10,000.00	30,000.00	-	60,000.00	-	-
Available Balance (Deficit)	86,941.53	129,831.67	(71,132.99)	179,063.89	(202,354.94)	(288,356.36)
District Statistics						
Total Parcels Levied	126	81	70	118	119	291
2020/2021 Levy Per Parcel	315.00	520.00	139.80	300.00	555.52	691.40
2020/2021 Total Levy	39,690.00	42,120.00	9,786.00	35,400.00	66,106.88	201,197.40
2021/2022 Levy Per Parcel	343.34	550.00	144.00	350.00	572.18	712.15
2021/2022 Total Levy	43,260.84	44,550.00	10,080.00	41,300.00	68,089.42	207,235.65

City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

	District Budget Fiscal Year 2021/2022					
Levy Components	District 19	District 20	District 21	District 22	District 23	District 24
Direct Costs						
Utilities Water	2,000.00	8,300.00	610.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00
Utilities Electric	2,205.00	2,100.00	1,420.00	2,700.00	4,500.00	8,000.00
Landscape Maintenance	21,978.00	13,858.00	10,790.00	16,424.00	17,249.00	154,624.00
Storm Drain	-	4,000.00	-	12,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
Repair and Maintenance	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	35,000.00	500.00	15,000.00
Professional Services	1,500.00	11,380.00	340.00	1,420.00	550.00	620.00
Total Direct Costs	47,683.00	59,638.00	23,160.00	73,544.00	32,799.00	206,244.00
Administrative Costs						
County Administrative Fee	184.00	165.00	160.00	181.00	181.00	253.00
Systems Management Fee	7,583.59	9,474.61	3,694.60	11,680.28	5,225.03	32,715.39
Total Administrative Costs	7,767.59	9,639.61	3,854.60	11,861.28	5,406.03	32,968.39
Fund Balance (Deficit)						
Projected Beginning Balance	77,500.86	132,284.28	(54,198.39)	202,519.17	(232,239.33)	(256,379.62)
Total Costs	(55,450.59)	(69,277.61)	(27,014.60)	(85,405.28)	(38,205.03)	(239,212.39)
2021/2022 Levy	43,260.84	44,550.00	10,080.00	41,300.00	68,089.42	207,235.65
Operating Reserve	21,630.42	22,275.00	-	20,650.00	-	-
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projected Ending Balance	86,941.53	129,831.67	(71,132.99)	179,063.89	(202,354.94)	(288,356.36)
Ending Balance Classifications						
District Reserve (Deficit)	55,311.11	77,556.67	(71,132.99)	98,413.89	(202,354.94)	(288,356.36)
Operating Reserves	21,630.42	22,275.00	-	20,650.00	-	-
Capital Improv. Reserve	10,000.00	30,000.00	-	60,000.00	-	-
Available Balance (Deficit)	86,941.53	129,831.67	(71,132.99)	179,063.89	(202,354.94)	(288,356.36)
District Statistics						
Total Parcels Levied	126	81	70	118	119	291
2020/2021 Levy Per Parcel	315.00	520.00	139.80	300.00	555.52	691.40
2020/2021 Total Levy	39,690.00	42,120.00	9,786.00	35,400.00	66,106.88	201,197.40
2021/2022 Levy Per Parcel	343.34	550.00	144.00	350.00	572.18	712.15
2021/2022 Total Levy	43,260.84	44,550.00	10,080.00	41,300.00	68,089.42	207,235.65

City of Coachella

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

District Budget Fiscal Year 2021/2022						
Levy Components	District 25	District 26	District 27	District 28	District 29	District 30
Direct Costs						
Utilities Water	3,700.00	-	1,100.00	10,400.00	2,400.00	7,200.00
Utilities Electric	2,600.00	-	2,300.00	3,900.00	5,300.00	3,900.00
Landscape Maintenance	10,974.00	-	15,764.00	22,968.00	27,888.00	24,270.00
Storm Drain	6,200.00	-	5,750.00	5,080.00	8,000.00	4,500.00
Repair and Maintenance	20,000.00	-	3,000.00	2,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00
Professional Services	11,340.00	-	340.00	380.00	11,420.00	11,500.00
Total Direct Costs	54,814.00	-	28,254.00	44,728.00	85,008.00	91,370.00
Administrative Costs						
County Administrative Fee	167.00		178.00	203.00	195.00	198.00
Systems Management Fee	8,710.66		4,504.49	7,118.43	13,498.74	14,507.15
Total Administrative Costs	8,877.66	-	4,682.49	7,321.43	13,693.74	14,705.15
Fund Balance (Deficit)						
Projected Beginning Balance	154,490.83	-	(212,212.26)	12,510.95	207,877.41	282,899.39
Total Costs	(63,691.66)	-	(32,936.49)	(52,049.43)	(98,701.74)	(106,075.15)
2021/2022 Levy	45,675.00	-	58,800.00	89,775.00	49,400.00	40,000.00
Operating Reserve	22,837.50	-	-	44,887.50	24,700.00	20,000.00
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projected Ending Balance	159,311.67	-	(186,348.75)	95,124.02	183,275.67	236,824.24
Ending Balance Classifications						
District Reserve (Deficit)	81,474.17	-	(186,348.75)	50,236.52	68,575.67	66,824.24
Operating Reserves	22,837.50	-	-	44,887.50	24,700.00	20,000.00
Capital Improv. Reserve	55,000.00	-	-	-	90,000.00	150,000.00
Available Balance (Deficit)	159,311.67	-	(186,348.75)	95,124.02	183,275.67	236,824.24
District Statistics						
Total Parcels Levied	87	-	112	171	152	160
2020/2021 Levy Per Parcel	480.00	-	480.00	480.00	300.00	200.00
2020/2021 Total Levy	41,760.00	-	53,760.00	82,080.00	45,600.00	32,000.00
2021/2022 Levy Per Parcel	525.00		525.00	525.00	325.00	250.00
2021/2022 Total Levy	45,675.00	-	58,800.00	89,775.00	49,400.00	40,000.00

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

District Budget Fiscal Year 2021/2022						
Levy Components	District 31	District 32	District 33	District 34	District 35	District 36
Direct Costs						
Utilities Water	5,300.00	4,400.00	22,000.00	2,800.00	1,600.00	3,300.00
Utilities Electric	4,000.00	5,300.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	3,500.00	3,100.00
Landscape Maintenance	24,930.00	42,344.00	36,074.00	2,004.00	10,828.00	22,364.00
Storm Drain	9,900.00	5,600.00	7,300.00	3,850.00	5,000.00	4,100.00
Repair and Maintenance	45,000.00	30,000.00	200,000.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	15,000.00
Professional Services	11,580.00	11,420.00	11,500.00	300.00	1,380.00	11,340.00
Total Direct Costs	100,710.00	99,064.00	279,374.00	16,254.00	27,308.00	59,204.00
Administrative Costs						
County Administrative Fee	242.00	236.00	249.00	166.00	152.00	176.00
Systems Management Fee	15,993.86	15,732.13	44,300.77	2,601.43	4,350.50	9,407.59
Total Administrative Costs	16,235.86	15,968.13	44,549.77	2,767.43	4,502.50	9,583.59
Fund Balance (Deficit)						
Projected Beginning Balance	403,766.55	244,021.54	598,241.91	(249,717.06)	29,597.18	144,457.98
Total Costs	(116,945.86)	(115,032.13)	(323,923.77)	(19,021.43)	(31,810.50)	(68,787.59)
2021/2022 Levy	86,125.00	112,500.00	169,200.00	54,625.00	28,175.00	39,960.00
Operating Reserve	43,062.50	56,250.00	84,600.00	-	14,087.50	19,980.00
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projected Ending Balance	416,008.19	297,739.41	528,118.14	(214,113.49)	40,049.18	135,610.39
Ending Balance Classifications						
District Reserve (Deficit)	52,945.69	61,489.41	308,518.14	(214,113.49)	25,961.68	55,630.39
Operating Reserves	43,062.50	56,250.00	84,600.00	-	14,087.50	19,980.00
Capital Improv. Reserve	320,000.00	180,000.00	135,000.00	-	-	60,000.00
Available Balance (Deficit)	416,008.19	297,739.41	528,118.14	(214,113.49)	40,049.18	135,610.39
District Statistics						
Total Parcels Levied	265	250	282	115	49	108
2020/2021 Levy Per Parcel	250.00	450.00	575.50	420.00	525.00	320.00
2020/2021 Total Levy	66,250.00	112,500.00	162,291.00	48,300.00	25,725.00	34,560.00
2021/2022 Levy Per Parcel	325.00	450.00	600.00	475.00	575.00	370.00
2021/2022 Total Levy	86,125.00	112,500.00	169,200.00	54,625.00	28,175.00	39,960.00

Engineer's Annual Levy Report Fiscal year 2021/2022
Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Assessment Districts

District Budget Fiscal Year 2021/2022			
Levy Components	District 37	District 38	Total Districts
Direct Costs			
Utilities Water	-	3,600.00	190,110.00
Utilities Electric	-	3,200.00	112,620.00
Landscape Maintenance	-	19,064.00	775,335.00
Storm Drain	-	8,200.00	109,980.00
Repair and Maintenance	-	10,000.00	694,200.00
Professional Services	-	1,460.00	130,830.00
Total Direct Costs	-	45,524.00	2,013,075.00
Administrative Costs			
County Administrative Fee	-	194.00	6,740.00
Systems Management Fee	-	7,243.12	319,999.98
Total Administrative Costs	-	7,437.12	326,739.98
Fund Balance (Deficit)			
Projected Beginning Balance	-	101,545.00	2,628,191.93
Total Costs	-	(52,961.12)	(2,339,814.98)
2021/2022 Levy	-	82,500.00	2,165,343.43
Operating Reserve	-	41,250.00	775,398.54
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	-
Projected Ending Balance	-	172,333.88	3,229,118.92
Ending Balance Classifications			
District Reserve (Deficit)	-	131,083.88	633,720.38
Operating Reserves	-	41,250.00	775,398.54
Capital Improv. Reserve	-	-	1,820,000.00
Available Balance (Deficit)	-	172,333.88	3,229,118.92
District Statistics			
Total Parcels Levied	-	150	5,163.00
2020/2021 Levy Per Parcel	-	500.00	
2020/2021 Total Levy	-	75,000.00	2,047,688.68
2021/2022 Levy Per Parcel	-	550.00	
2021/2022 Total Levy	-	82,500.00	2,165,343.43

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-19

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA, CONFIRMING THE ASSESSMENT AND DIAGRAM AND ORDERING THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE CITY OF COACHELLA LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 1 THROUGH 38 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021/2022, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF PART 2 OF DIVISION 15 OF THE CALIFORNIA STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE

WHEREAS, the City Council and the City of Coachella, California (“City Council”) has adopted Resolution No. 2021-17 on March 24, 2021 Initiating the Preparation of the Engineer’s Report Declaring Intention to Levy and Collect Assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022 for the City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District Number 1 through 38 pursuant to the terms and provisions of the “Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972”, being Part 2 Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code; and

WHEREAS, this City Council has directed the staff to prepare the Engineer’s Report, and the City Engineer has prepared and submitted the report to the City Clerk his report pursuant to law for the City Council’s consideration; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has adopted Resolution Number 2021-18 on April 14, 2021 Giving Preliminary Approval of the Preliminary Engineer’s Report for Levy of Annual Assessments for Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance Districts 1 through 38 Declaring the Intention to Levy and Collect Assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022 and Set a Public Hearing for Districts 1 through 38; and

WHEREAS, the City Council scheduled a Public Hearing on June 23, 2021 at 6:00 p.m. prior to confirmation of the proposed assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Coachella as follows:

Section 1. That above recitals area all true and correct

Section 2. Following notice duly given by publication, the City Council has held a full and fair Public Hearing regarding the Levy of the Proposed Assessment within the City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District No. 1 through 38 for Fiscal Year commencing on July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022, to pay for the cost and expenses of maintaining and servicing existing and proposed public landscaping and storm drain facilities installed and constructed within public places in the City of Coachella, pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, being Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code. All interested persons were offered the opportunity to hear and be heard regarding protests and objections to the Levy and Collection of the Proposed Assessment against lots or parcels of real property within City of Coachella Landscaping and

Lighting Maintenance District No. 1 through 38. All protests and objections to the Levy and Collection of the proposed assessments for the Fiscal Year 2021/2022 commencing on July 1, 2021 and ending on June 30, 2022, area hereby overruled by the City Council.

Section 3. The City Council hereby orders the maintenance and servicing of the existing and proposed public landscape facilities installed and constructed in public places in the City of Coachella and hereby confirms the diagram and assessment set forth in the Engineer's Report.

Section 4. The assessment is in compliance with the provisions of the "Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972," being Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code and with any applicable provisions of Proposition 218.

Section 5. The assessment is levied without regard to property valuation.

Section 6. The assessment is levied for the purpose of paying the costs and expenses of maintaining and servicing existing and proposed public landscaping facilities installed and constructed in public places in the City of Coachella for the Fiscal Year commencing on July 1, 2021 and ending on June 30, 2022.

Section 7. The adoption of Resolution No. 2021-19 constitutes the levy of an assessment for the Fiscal Year commencing on July 1, 2021 and ending on June 30, 2022.

Section 8. The maintenance and servicing of the public landscaping facilities shall be performed pursuant to law and the County Recorder/Auditor of Riverside County shall enter on the County Assessment Roll opposite each lot or parcel of land the amount of the assessment and such assessments shall then be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the County taxes are collected. After collection by the County, the net amount of the assessments shall be paid to the City of Coachella Finance Department.

Section 9. The City of Coachella Finance Department shall deposit all monies representing assessments collected by the County to the credit of a special fund known as Special Revenue Funds Special Assessments, City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District No. 1 through 38.

Section 10. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to file the diagram and assessment, or a certified copy of the diagram and assessment, with the Riverside County, Assessor's Office, together with a certified copy of Resolution 2021-19 upon its adoption.

Section 11. A certified copy of the assessment and diagram shall be filed in the Office of the City Clerk, with a duplicate copy on file in the office of the Public Works Department and open for public review.

[THIS SPACE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK]

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-19 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza
Deputy City Clerk

SCHEDULE

Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District No. 1 Through 38

Item	Council Meeting Date
Resolution 2021-17 Initiating Preparation of Engineer's Report and Declaring Intention to Levy and Collect Assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022	March 24, 2021
Resolution 2021-18 Preliminary Approval of Engineer's Report and Setting a time and Place for Public Hearing to Levy and Collect Assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022	April 28, 2021
Resolution 2021-19 Confirming the Assessment and Diagram and Ordering the Levy and Collection of Assessments for Fiscal Year 2021/2022	June 23, 2021

Exhibit "A"

CITY OF COACHELLA LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING MAINTENANCE
DISTRICT NO. 1 THROUGH 38 FISCAL YEAR 2021/2022

BOUNDARY MAP

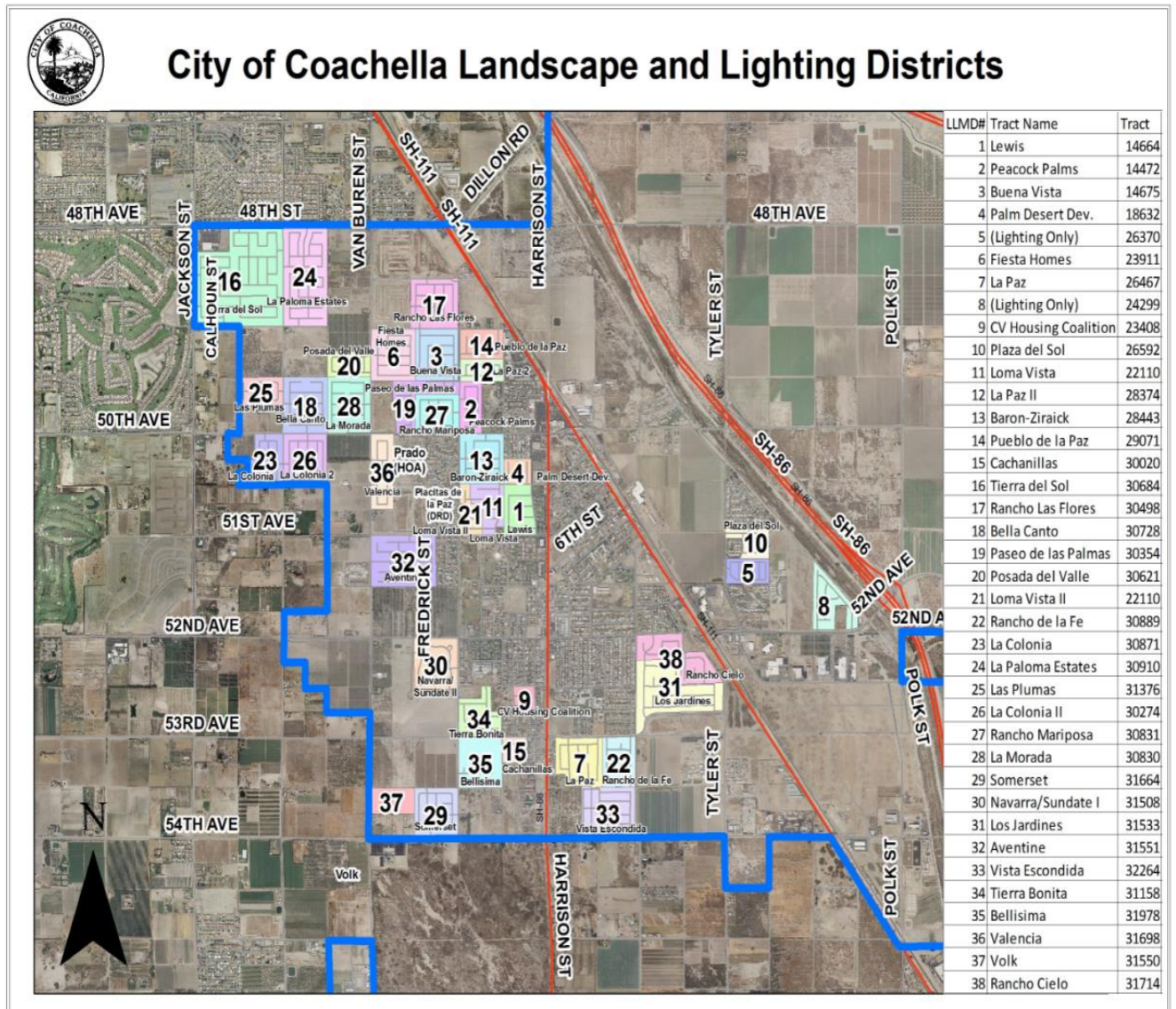


Exhibit “B”

**CITY OF COACHELLA LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING MAINTENANCE
DISTRICT NO. 1 THROUGH 38 FISCAL YEAR 2021/2022**

DISTRICT NUMBER	PROPOSED LEVY PER LOT	NUMBER OF LOTS
AREA 1	109.60	127
AREA 2	59.76	130
AREA 3	95.40	181
AREA 4	94.42	66
AREA 5	0.00	0
AREA 6	214.28	171
AREA 7	152.90	161
AREA 8	25.26	138
AREA 9	176.42	32
AREA 10	81.86	75
AREA 11	84.76	105
AREA 12	175.00	76
AREA 13	343.74	168
AREA 14	349.46	90
AREA 15	540.00	48
AREA 16	825.00	555
AREA 17	475.00	162
AREA 18	582.74	172
AREA 19	343.34	126
AREA 20	550.00	81
AREA 21	144.00	70
AREA 22	350.00	118
AREA 23	572.18	119
AREA 24	712.15	291
AREA 25	525.00	87
AREA 26	0.00	0
AREA 27	525.00	112
AREA 28	525.00	171
AREA 29	325.00	152
AREA 30	250.00	160
AREA 31	325.00	265
AREA 32	450.00	250
AREA 33	600.00	282
AREA 34	475.00	115
AREA 35	575.00	49
AREA 36	370.00	108
AREA 37	0.00	0
AREA 38	550.00	150

Exhibit “C”

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR RESOLUTION NO. 2021-19, “CONFIRMING THE ASSESSMENT AND DIAGRAM AND ORDERING THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE CITY OF COACHELLA LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 1 THROUGH 38 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021/2022

THE DESERT SUN

05/28/2021

06/04/2021

06/11/2021

Text of Ad: 05/10/2021

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-18
 RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA,
 APPROVING THE PRELIMINARY ENGINEER'S REPORT FOR LEVY OF ANNUAL AS-
 SESSMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021/2022 FOR CITY OF COACHELLA LANDSCAP-
 ING AND LIGHTING MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NUMBER 1 THROUGH 38.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Coachella, California (this: "City Coun-
 cil") has previously determined that the public interest, convenience and neces-
 sity, require the installation, construction, maintenance, servicing and operation
 of public lighting and landscaping and appurtenant facilities as set forth in Sec-
 tion 22500 of the Streets and Highways Code, State of California, within the in-
 corporated boundaries of the City of Coachella; and

WHEREAS, this City Council wishes to levy and collect annual special assessments
 within those assessment districts presently designated as "City of Coachella
 Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District Number 1 through 38 pursuant
 to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972 (Streets and Highways Code Sec-
 tion 22500 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, the Preliminary Engineer's Report has been prepared for fiscal year
 2021/2022 for City of Coachella Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District
 Number 1 through 38 in accordance with Sections 22622 and 22565, et seq.
 of the California Street and Highways Code (the "Code"); and

WHEREAS, The Engineer of Work has filed with the City Clerk his report (the
 "Engineer's Report") containing the matters specified in Section 22567, et seq.
 of the Code; and

WHEREAS, the preliminary Engineer's Report has been duly presented by the
 City Clerk to the City Council for consideration and has been fully considered by
 the City Council and the City Council finds that each and every part of the Engi-
 neer's Report is sufficient, and that no portion of the report requires or should
 be modified in any respect.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY
 RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the Preliminary Engineer's Report, on file in the office of the
 City Clerk and available for inspection, is hereby approved and confirmed as
 filed.

Section 2. Notice is hereby given that June 23, 2021 at 6:00 p.m. in the City
 Council Chambers of the City of Coachella, California, 1515 Sixth Street, in the
 City of Coachella, State of California, is hereby fixed as the time and place for a
 public hearing by this City Council regarding the levying and collection of the
 proposed assessments for District Number 1 through 38 for fiscal year
 2021/2022. Any interested person may file a written protest with the City Clerk
 prior to the conclusion of the hearing, which protest must state all ground of
 objections and describe the property within the District owned by the signer of
 the protest.

Section 3. The City Clerk shall give notice of the public meeting and public hear-
 ing as follows:

(a) The City Clerk shall cause this resolution of intention to be published as re-
 quired by Section 22500, of the California Streets and Highways Code. The
 Desert Sun is hereby designated as the newspaper in which the City Clerk shall
 publish this resolution of intention. Upon completion of giving notice, the City
 Clerk is further directed to file in her office a proof of publication setting forth
 compliance with the requirements for publishing.

PASSED APPROVED AND ADOPTED, this April 28, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: Mayor Hernandez, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, Councilmember Beaman
 Jacinto, Councilmember Delgado, Councilmember Galarza

NOES: None.

Absent: None.

Abstain: None.

ATTEST:

Bill Pattison, City Manager

Angela Zepeda, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos, City Attorney

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct copy of a resolution, be-
 ing Resolution No. 2021-18 duly passed and adopted by the City Council of the
 City of Coachella, California at a regular meeting held this 28th day of April,
 2021.

Angela Zepeda, City Clerk

Published: 5/28, 6/4, 6/11/2021



STAFF REPORT
6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Luis Lopez, Development Services Director

SUBJECT: Pulte Coachella Subdivision Project

- SPECIFICS:**
- Resolution No. 2021-42, Tentative Tract Map (TTM 38084) and Variance (VAR 21-04) to allow the subdivision of 26.81 acres of vacant land into 107 single-family residential lots (having less than the minimum 7,200 square feet) ranging in size from 6,017 square feet to 13,171 square feet, with an average lot size of approximately 7,500 square feet, with public streets and common-area lots accessed from Avenue 51, on property located on the north side of Avenue 51 between Van Buren Street and Chiapas Drive (APN #768-050-002).
 - Resolution No. 2021-43, Architectural Review (AR 21-03) to allow the construction of 107 single family homes using three production models, within Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 to include: 1) A one-story (3-Bedroom, 2-Bath) residence with 1,959 square feet of floor area; 2) A two-story (4-Bedroom, 2 ½-Bath) residence with 2,404 square feet of floor area; and 3) A two-story (5-Bedroom, 3-Bath) residence with 2,825 square feet of floor area, all with attached two-car garages and a variety of architectural themes (Spanish, Craftsman, and Prairie) and color palettes for the models' exterior finishes and roof tile. Pulte Home Company, LLC (Applicant)

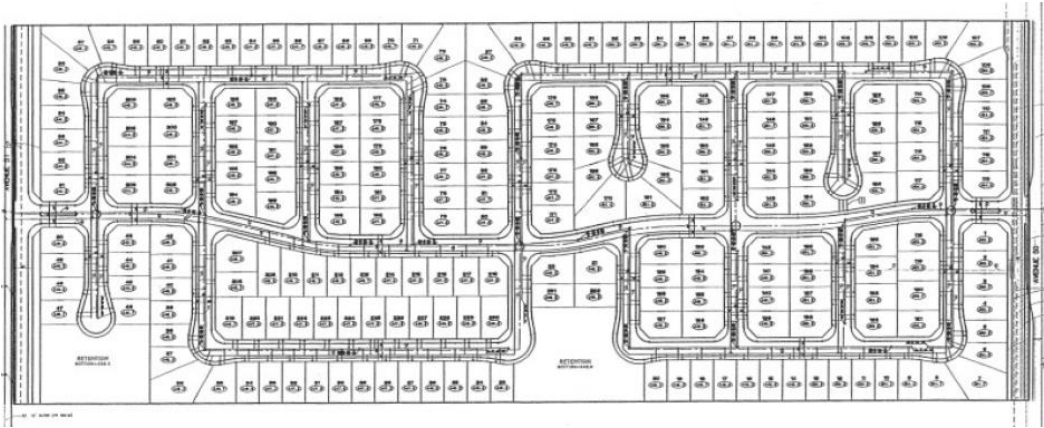
STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt the attached resolutions approving Tentative Tract Map No. 38084, approval of Variance No. 21-04 and approval of Architectural Review No. 21-03 for the Pulte Coachella Subdivision Project.

BACKGROUND:

In 2004, the subject site was originally approved as the second phase of Tentative Tract Map No. 32075 (TTM 32075 known as the "Prado" gated community) in 2005. The second phase of TTM 32075 expired in 2014, and at that time the Prado Homeowners Association ("Prado HOA") requested the owner to pursue the following modifications to the project:

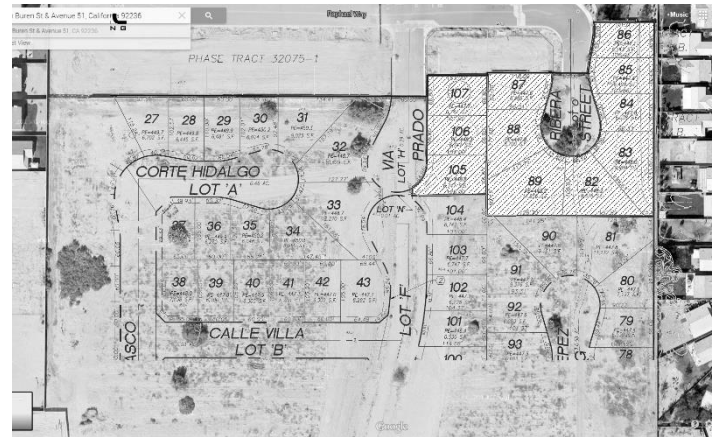
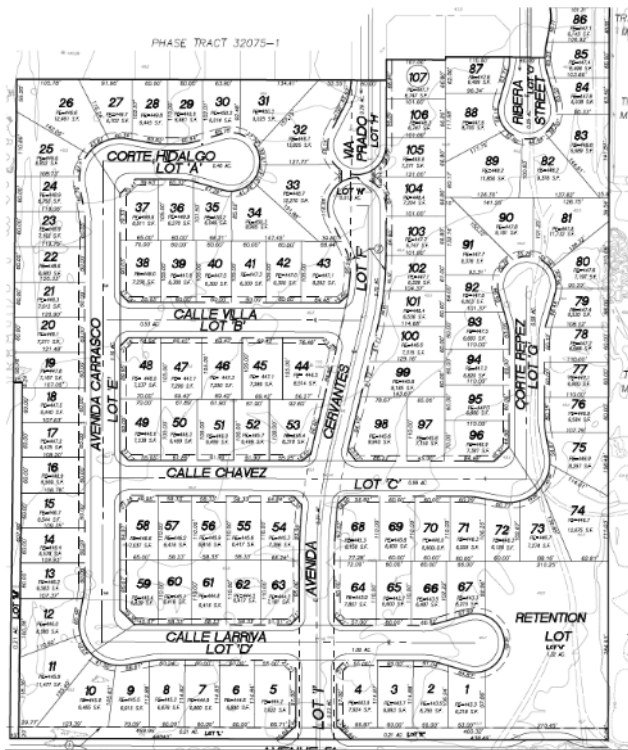
- 1) Consider gating off the second phase of the project to reduce the amount of traffic entering and exiting from Avenue 50.
- 2) Incorporate added open space amenities to the existing Prado gated community.
- 3) Complete the installation of street lights along Via Prado as originally approved for the gated community. Below is the original Prado phase 1 and 2 concept:



Based on the HOA's directives to the prior owner, the subject site was re-designed as a "public street" subdivision, known as Tentative Tract Map No. 36555 ("La Obra") as shown below:

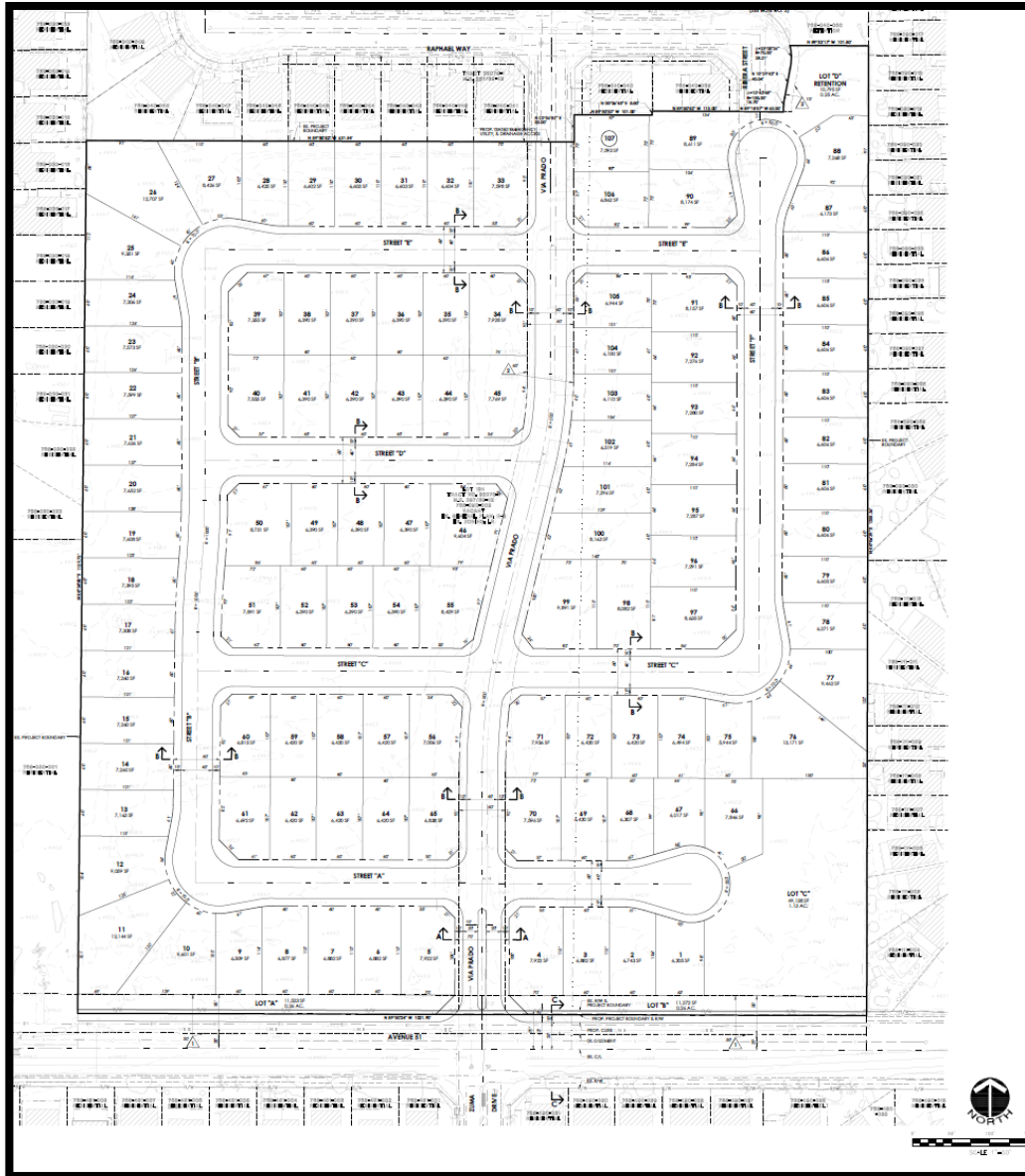
TTM 36555 Street configuration

11 New Lots within gated community



As shown in the exhibit above, the “La Obra” project proposed two new cul-de-sacs and 11 new homesites within the existing “Prado” community at Via Prado and Rivera Street. However, this prior design is no longer feasible for the Prado HOA and the current landowner, as explained below.

The “La Obra” subdivision expired in 2020 and the prior vacant land inside the Prado community were sold to D.R. Horton and built to completion. Earlier this year, the Prado HOA stated that they do not wish to acquire new lots into their community, and the City is unable to impose this requirement on the new owners. As such, Pulte Homes Company, LLC has re-designed the subdivision to have no impact upon the “Prado” gated community, as shown below.



As shown on the above map exhibit, all interior streets are proposed to have standard 6-inch curbs with parking allowed on both sides of the street. A 1.13-acre retention basin is proposed in the southeastern corner of the project site that will be landscaped with a perimeter ADA path to provide exercise stations as an amenity for the residents. There will be no improved parkland within the community as this neighborhood is within close walking distance to a large community park (Bagdouma Park). Therefore, the future home builder will pay the City's full Parks Dedication and Parks Improvement development impact fees.

The lot sizes will range in size from 6,014 square feet to 13,825 square feet in size. The minimum standard for lot sizes in the R-S zone is 7,200 square feet and a 60-foot width for corner lots. Therefore, the applicant has submitted a request for Variance (Variance 21-04) to allow lots less than 7,200 square feet, as discussed further in this report.

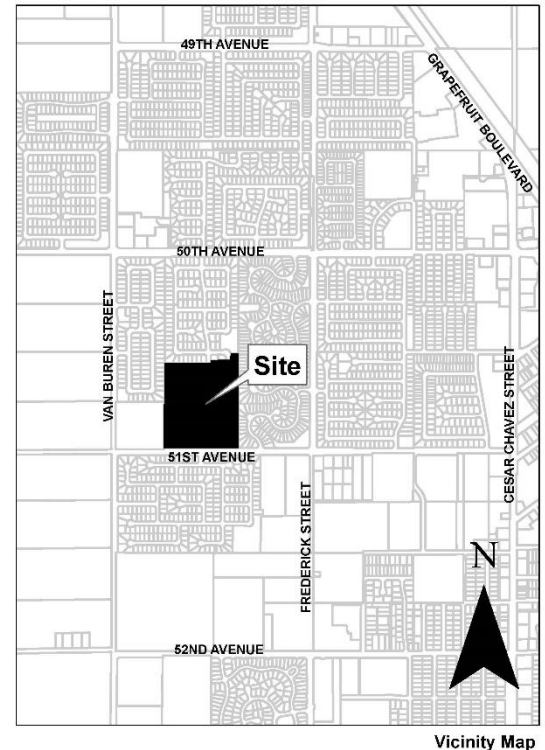
On May 19, 2021, the Planning Commission reviewed Tentative Tract Map No. 38084, and the attendant Variance and Architectural Review, and recommended to the City Council, approval of the project. At the May 19, 2021 hearing, members of the Prado HOA testified regarding their strong preference for an opaque gate at Via Prado, and for a solid masonry wall at the southerly terminus of Ribera Street.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

The project is located north of Avenue 51 between Van Buren Street and Chiapas Drive (APN #768-050-002, 008). The project site is a vacant property that is surrounded by developed single family residential neighborhoods, and a ranch property. Specifically, the surrounding uses are as follows:

*North: Single Family Residential
(Prado Gated Community)*
South: Single Family Residential
East: Single Family Residential
West: Rural/ Ranch Property

The site is vacant and was previously rough graded and improved with a sewer mainline along Via Prado extension as part of the “Prado” phase 2 development which was to have a gated entrance on Avenue 51, connecting internally to Via Prado and Avenue 50. Currently the north half-street portion of Avenue 51 is lacking the required road-widening street dedication for future improvements.



Vicinity Map

Avenue 51 Improvements and Parkway Design:

The half-street improvements for Avenue 51 are shown as a 45-foot half street with 35 feet of pavement and 10 feet of parkway. The City’s General Plan 2035 calls for a 90-foot “Collector with Bicycle Facility” including 30 feet of pavement with bike lanes, and 10 feet of parkway. There are painted medians identified for Avenue 51. The applicant proposes an enhanced parkway area of 25 feet along Avenue 51, which would create a perimeter landscape area with a meandering sidewalk with a total landscaped setback of 35 feet from curb face to the perimeter wall. A bus turnout area was required along Avenue 51 for the original Tentative Map 32075. However, the Sunline Transit Agency has not required this transit improvement for the project at this time. There is already a bus turnout at the northwest corner of Avenue 51 and Frederick Street that can serve this future community.

Drainage:

Since the proposed subdivision is a public-street subdivision, all the common area landscaping and retention basins would be maintained through the City's Landscape and Lighting Maintenance District.

The proposed subdivision will drain from northwest to southeast into the main retention basin area at the southeast corner of the project site. Similarly, in the northeast portion of the site, the lots will drain into a secondary retention basin in the northeast corner, abutting the Prado community.

Landscaping/Fencing:

The applicant has submitted conceptual plans showing the placement of 24-inch box and 36-inch box shade trees and accent trees around the retention basin, in the neighborhood streets, and along the Avenue 51 perimeter. California fan palms are proposed at the main entry, creating a formal entry feature at Avenue 51 frontage with a landscaped median. A variety of species trees are proposed in the retention basins including Sweet Acacia, Mulga, and Palo Verde trees. Although, no street trees are shown along the Avenue 51 frontage, staff is conditioning the project to use a minimum of one 24 – inch box species tree for every 50 feet along the street frontage of Avenue 51.

Over the past several months, staff has had detailed discussions with the adjoining Prado Community HOA regarding the emergency access gate along Via Prado and the future fencing at the southerly terminus of Ribera Street. There are existing sewer lines and the need to maintain an emergency access gate at Via Prado is not a negotiable item. Therefore, a decorative wrought iron gate will be installed at Via Prado (to substantially match the Prado gate at Avenue 50) to be installed. At the Planning Commission meeting, the requirement for the “addition of an opaque metal mesh/screen” was discussed for the Via Prado gate. Additionally, the HOA specifically requested a solid masonry wall at Ribera Street which will be left as a “stub” street within the Prado community. This presents some challenges because there are existing utilities in this location. However, there is an ability to abandon the dry utilities here, and the City controls the wet utilities (water and sewer) and has agreed to enter into an encroachment permit to allow a solid masonry wall to be installed in this location. An exhibit of the common-area landscaping is attached to this staff report.

Non-gated communities require maintenance of common-area lots via the City's Landscape and Lighting district. Accordingly, this project will be required to form a new LLMD for the common area maintenance assessments for maintenance of common area landscaped lots, emergency access gates and perimeter wall at Ribera Street and related common-area improvements.

CONSISTENCY WITH GENERAL PLAN:

The subject site is currently in a “General Neighborhood” land use category of the General Plan, which allows a density of 12 dwelling units per acre average, with a predominance of detached single family residences. While the project will not achieve the desired average density, the project will be providing a lot size that is smaller than the current zoning district regulations, and as such staff is supporting the requested variance application to allow lot sizes less than 7,200 square feet,

and corner lots less than 70 feet in width. This is substantially in keeping with the prior approvals on the site, and discussed in the variance application.

CONSISTENCY WITH ZONING CODE:

The subject zoning on the property is RS (Single Family Residential) which requires a minimum lot size of 7,200 square feet and minimum lot width of 60 feet for interior lots, 70 feet for corner lots, and 40 feet for knuckle or cul-de-sac lots. The applicant has requested a variance to reduce the minimum lot area and corner lot dimensions for Tentative Tract Map No. 38084. The project will provide lot sizes ranging in size from 6,014 to 13,825 square feet, and corner lot widths of 65 to 100 feet in dimension. This configuration of lot sizes is similar to the original Prado community to the north and the existing Aventine community to the south. There are no irregularly-shaped lots proposed and all other development standards of the RS zone can be complied with when future homes are built on the project site.

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 38084:

Section 66474 *et seq.* of the Subdivision Map Act describes the grounds under which a City may approve or deny a tentative map. Section 16.12.100 of the Coachella Municipal Code includes the findings of the Subdivision Map Act that are required for granting approval of a tentative map. Staff has included findings and conditions for approval of the tentative map. As outlined in this staff report, the proposed subdivision and attendant variance request have complied with City's minimum policy directives under the General Plan and current zoning regulations. All public street subdivisions are maintained by the City's Landscape and Lighting Maintenance District.

VARIANCE NO. 21-04:

The applicant is seeking a variance to the minimum lot size established in the RS zone district. Section 17.16.030 (Residential – Single-Family Zone - Property Development Standards) § B-1 (Lot Area Requirements – Interior Lots) of the Coachella Municipal Code requires that the minimum lot size shall be no less than 7,200 square feet for interior lots, and that all lots average at least 7,000 square feet. The applicant is proposing lots that range in size from approximately 6,014 square feet to 13,825 square feet, and an average lot size of approximately 7,500 square feet.

In accordance with Chapter 17.76.020(B – Findings), in order to grant a variance to the above code section(s), the Planning Commission must make five findings as listed below. Each finding granting a variance shall be supported by written findings of fact showing specifically how the determination is substantiated by evidence.

In order to grant a variance, the Commission must make all the following findings in the affirmative, as specified in Section 17.76.020-B of the City Zoning Code.

- *That the strict application of the provisions of this chapter would result in practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships inconsistent with the general purpose and intent of the chapter.*
- *That there are special circumstances applicable to the subject property such as size, shape, topography, location or surroundings, that do not apply generally to other property in the same zone and vicinity.*
- *That such variance is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right or use generally possessed by other property in the same zone and vicinity, but which, because of such special circumstances and practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships is denied to the property in question.*
- *That the granting of such variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the property or improvements in the same zone or vicinity in which the property is located*
- *That the granting of the variance will not adversely affect any element of the general plan.*

Staff finds that the subject site has unique circumstances associated with the adjoining gated community that was originally supposed to be extended to Avenue 51. This has resulted in the need to modify street configurations and utility service designs that make the project infeasible without a reduced lot area pattern. At the time that the approvals for the prior subdivision map, known as Tentative Tract Map No. 36555, there was a lot boundary discrepancy to be deeded to the westerly neighbor and measuring 16 foot x 620 foot (9,148 square feet) on the southwest corner of the proposed development. In order to keep the design similar to that of the prior proposed project with 107 lots, without having to re-write the environmental assessment for the prior-approved project, the variance to the lot size standard is needed in order to not reduce the allowable number of lots on this subdivision.

The General Plan 2035 document allows for nearby properties within the same existing zone designation and vicinity to develop at a higher density, including developments with lots of 6,000 square foot minimums for single-family homes. Further, the development directly east of the proposed project is a PUD with lots that are 6,000 and an average lot size of less than 7,000 square feet. As such, there are adjacent developments with same-size or smaller lots, and the design of the development will have a layout of not having through streets that will act as a by-pass for the major intersections, thus slowing and mitigating fast moving traffic through the development. Accordingly, staff has prepared findings for recommending approval of the Variance request, to the City Council.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW NO. 21-03:

The applicant has submitted architectural exhibits for three model production plans that are currently being built in the Valencia Community, located at the southeast corner of Avenue 50 and Van Buren Street. The proposed architectural review proposes three production homes including:

Model 1 - One-Story (3-Bedroom, 2-Bath) residence with 1,959 sq. ft. Of floor area;

Model 2 - Two-story (4-Bedroom, 2 ½-Bath) residence with 2,404 sq. ft. of floor area

Model 3 - Two-story (5-Bedroom, 3-Bath) residence with 2,825 sq. ft. of floor area.

All homes will have an attached two-car garage, and there will be a variety of architectural themes (Spanish, Craftsman, and Prairie) and color palettes for the models' exterior finishes and roof tile.

The architectural theming is shown in the exhibits below:



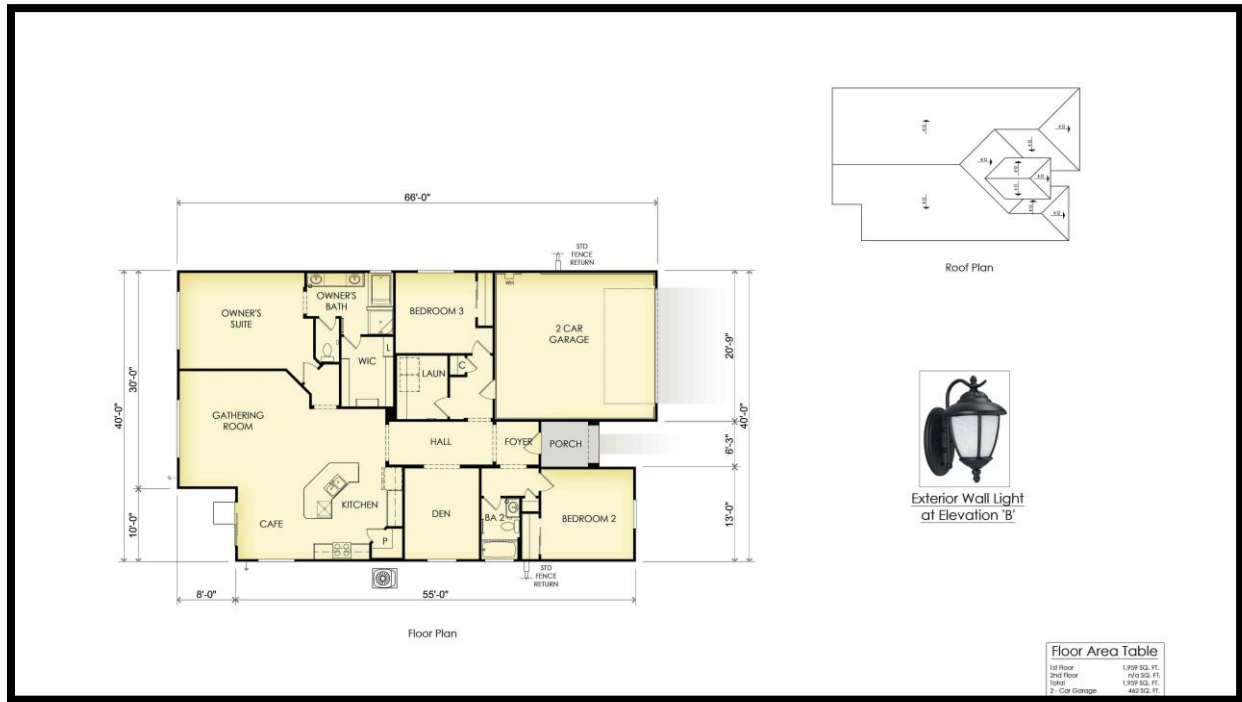
Plan 1 - Spanish Elevation



Plan 1 - Craftsman Elevation



Plan 1 - Prairie Elevation



Plan 1 – Floor Plan



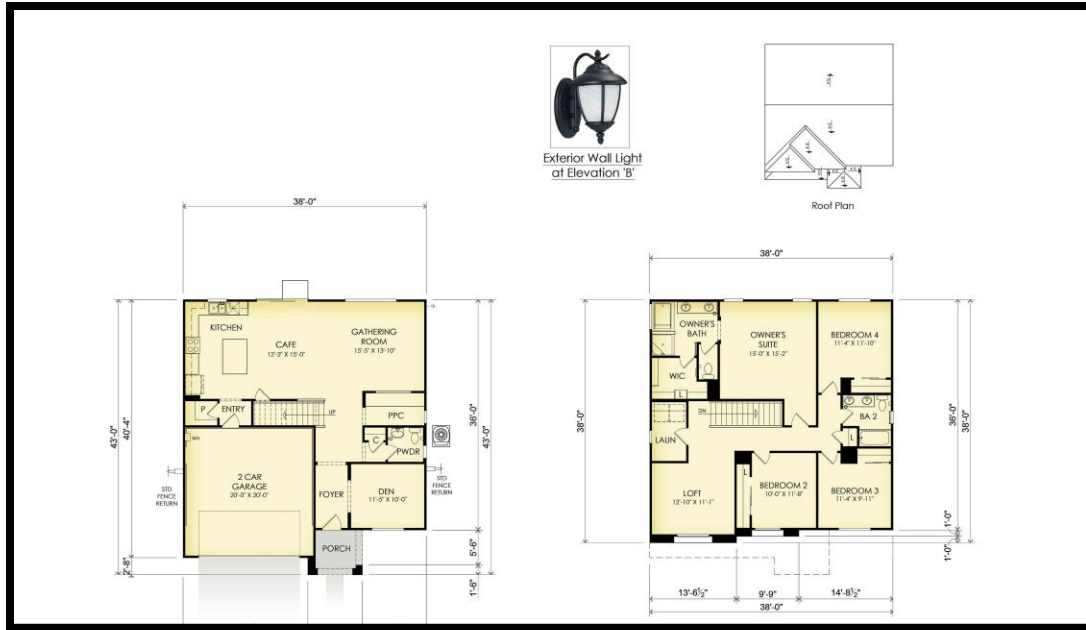
Plan 2 - Spanish Elevation



Plan 2 - Prairie Elevation



Plan 2 - Craftsman Elevation



Plan 2 – Floor Plan



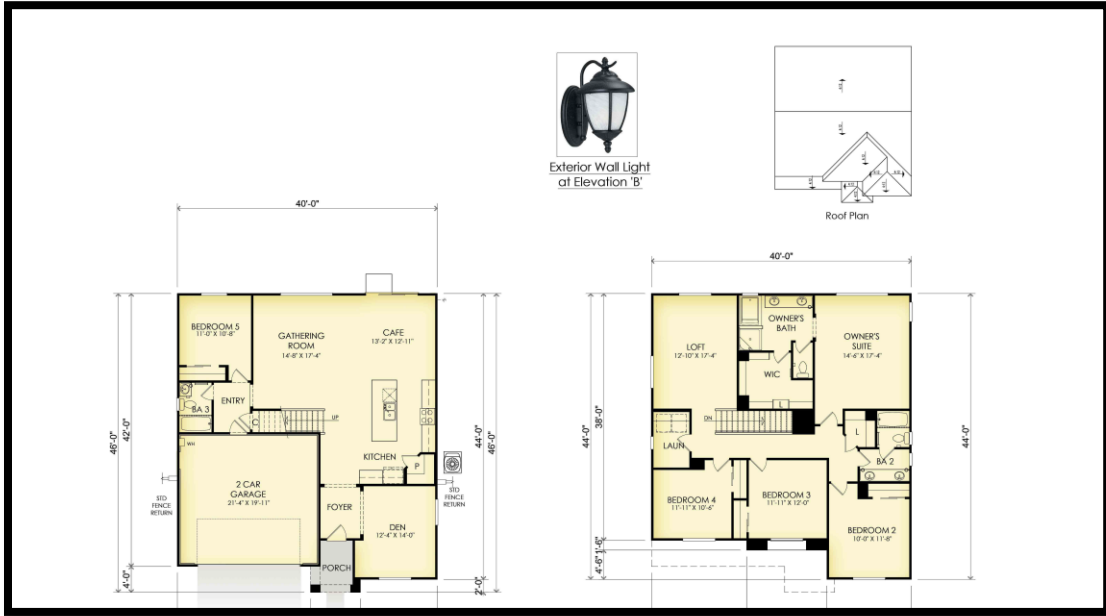
Plan 3 - Spanish Elevation



Plan 3 - Craftsman Elevation

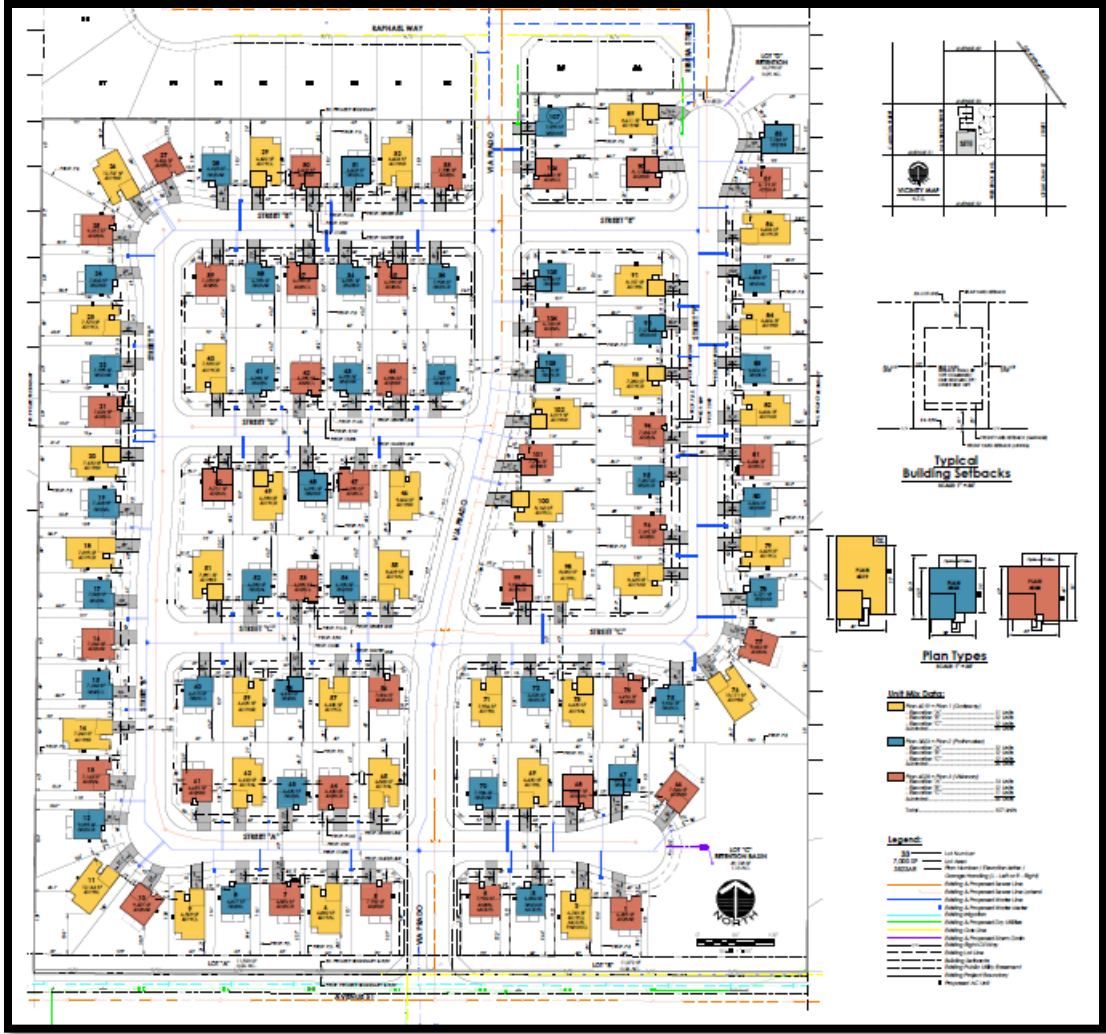


Plan 3 - Prairie Elevation



Plan 3 – Floor Plan

The proposed materials sample boards showing the various color palettes for the roof tile and exterior field colors, and trim/door colors are attached to this staff report. Additionally, the preliminary plotting plan for the overall community is shown below:



Staff has previously approved the three architectural elevation types proposed herein in the immediate vicinity of the site, at the Valencia community which is currently being developed. As such, staff is recommending approval of the proposed architectural review exhibits for this project. Accordingly, staff has prepared findings and conditions of approval for the approval of the request for Architectural Review No. 21-03. This includes a condition of approval that the applicant submit typical front yard landscaping plans, prior to issuance of building permits, to landscape the front yards in keeping with City Zoning Code regulations. The applicant has indicated that they intend to landscape the front yards with a design similar to what was installed at the “Valencia” community model homes, built by the same developer.

CEQA ADDENDUM TO MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (EIS 04-05):

On June 9, 2004 the City Council adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Prado project, as part of

Tentative Tract Map 32075 and Environmental Initial Study (EIS) 04-05. The proposed project is a re-designed version of Tentative Tract Map 32075 with a modified circulation plan, and would not increase the total number of residential lots previously proposed on the site. All prior mitigation measures for EIS 04-05 have been made a part of the proposed project. As such, no additional environmental review is required.

The City Council must approve the Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration (EIS #04-05) (attached), and approve the project based on the previously-adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration, including all mitigation measures listed in the attached Resolution approving the tentative tract map.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Staff recommends that the City Council take the following actions.

- 1) Approve the environmental documents contained as part of CEQA Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration for Environmental Initial Study (EIS 04-05) making a finding of adequacy with the prior Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Measures.
- 2) Approve Variance No. 21-04 and Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 with the findings and conditions listed in the attached Resolution No. 2021-42.
- 3) Approve Architectural Review No. 21-03 with the findings and conditions listed in the attached Resolution No. 2021-43.

Attachments: Resolution No. 2021-42
 Resolution No. 2021-43
 Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 Exhibit
 Common Area Landscape Plans
 CEQA Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration (EIS #04-05)
 Architectural Exhibits
 Material Sample/Color Palette Board
 Correspondence

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-42

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA APPROVING AN ADDENDUM TO MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION PURSUANT TO CEQA GUIDELINES (ADDENDUM TO EIS 04-05) AND APPROVING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 38084 AND VARIANCE NO. 21-04 TO ALLOW THE SUBDIVISION OF 26.81 ACRES OF VACANT LAND INTO 107 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL LOTS (HAVING LESS THAN THE MINIMUM 7,200 SQUARE FEET OF LAND AREA RANGING IN SIZE FROM 6,017 SQUARE FEET TO 13,171 SQUARE FEET, WITH AN AVERAGE LOT SIZE OF APPROXIMATELY 7,500 square FEET, WITH PUBLIC STREETS AND COMMON-AREA LOTS, ON 26.81 ACRES OF VACANT LAND LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF AVENUE 51 BETWEEN VAN BUREN STREET AND CHIAPAS DRIVE (APN #768-050-002). PULTE HOMES COMPANY, LLC (APPLICANT).

WHEREAS, Pulte Homes Company, LLC (“Applicant”) filed an application for Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 and Variance No. 21-04 and related entitlements for Architectural Review No. 21-03 to allow the subdivision and development of 26.81 acres of vacant land into a residential community with 107 new homes, on the north side of Avenue 51 between Van Buren Street and Chiapas Drive; (Riverside County Assessor Parcel Numbers 768-050-002) (the “Project”); and

WHEREAS, the City has processed said application pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (commencing with Section 66400, Title 7 of the Government Code), Title 16 of the Coachella Municipal Code, and the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 as amended; and

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2021, the Planning Commission of the City of Coachella held a duly noticed and published Public Hearing and considered the Tentative Tract Map, Variance, and Architectural Review as presented by the applicant, adopting the findings and conditions as recommended by staff; and

WHEREAS, at the Planning Commission Public Hearing of May 19, 2021 the applicant and the general public were given an opportunity to testify regarding Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 and the attendant Variance and Architectural Review, and the Planning Commission recommended to the City Council approval of Tentative Tract Map No. 38084, and Variance No. 21-04 with the findings and conditions recommended by staff; and

WHEREAS, on June 23, 2021, the City Council of the City of Coachella held a duly noticed and published Public Hearing and considered Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 and Variance No. 21-04 as presented by the applicant, adopting the findings and conditions as recommended by staff; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Coachella finds that Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 is in compliance with the Subdivision Map Act and the City's Subdivision Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Coachella, California does hereby approve the Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Addendum to EIS 04-05), and approves Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 (attached herein as "Exhibit A") and Variance No. 21-04 with the findings and conditions listed below.

FINDINGS FOR APPROVAL OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 38084:

1. The proposed subdivision map and design of improvements are consistent with the General Plan, the City of Coachella Official Zoning Map and any specific plan governing the site. The subject site is a 27-acre vacant parcel with adequate access and lot dimensions to allow for the intended single-family residential lot development in a manner consistent with the Low Density Residential land use designation of the General Plan. The project will substantially comply with the draft General Plan 2035 document which calls for a "General Neighborhood" encouraging a predominance of small-lot, single-family residential neighborhoods.
2. The site is physically suitable for the type of development and the proposed density. The proposed subdivision will provide adequate sized lots for new single-family residential lots. All proposed lots will have adequate dimensions, and ingress and egress to accommodate the proposed development.
3. The design of the subdivision and type of improvements are not likely to cause substantial environmental damage or substantially and avoidably injure fish or wildlife or their habitat. There are no sensitive habitats or bodies of water in the immediate vicinity of the site. The initial environmental study prepared for this project did not identify any biological resources on the site or in the vicinity of the project.
4. The design of the subdivision and type of improvements are not likely to cause any serious public health problems. As proposed with the variance to the minimum lot size, the proposed subdivision would allow for single-family residential lots with a minimum lot size of 6,017 square feet. The adjoining uses are consistent with the proposed use of the property as a single-family detached subdivision.
5. The design of the subdivision and type of improvements will not conflict with easements, acquired by the public at large, for access through or use of, property within the proposed subdivision. The project is located on the north side of Avenue 51 between Van Buren Avenue and Chiapas Drive. Emergency access through the Prado project is accessible via an emergency access gate at Via Prado, and the proposed connections allow water and sewer to connect between Avenue 51 and Avenue 52.

6. The design of the subdivision will provide, to the extent feasible, for future passive or natural heating or cooling opportunities. The proposed subdivision will provide adequate sites for new homes with southern exposure, and all future construction will be designed to the latest Building Codes and energy efficient design and construction will be required by the City's Building Department.
7. The scope of development proposed as part of Tentative Tract Map 38084 is substantially similar to the prior approved Tentative Tract Map 32075 and Environmental Initial Study No. 04-05 which was prepared pursuant to the State of California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. Additionally, staff prepared an Addendum to the Mitigated Negative Declaration showing substantial evidence that the proposed project will not create any new potentially adverse environmental effects that were not previously analyzed and mitigated. As such, the project is consistent with the Mitigated Negative Declaration as adopted by the City Council on June 9, 2004, and the project's environmental effects will not be significant subject to the project's compliance with the following mitigation measures, as are applicable to the subject site:

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Air Quality

AQ1 All off-road construction equipment shall use aqueous diesel fuel.

AQ2 During clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations, excessive fugitive dust emissions shall be controlled by regular watering or other dust preventive measures using the following procedures, as specified in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rules and Regulations. Comply with AQMD Rule 403, particularly to minimize fugitive dust and noise to surrounding areas. SCAQMD Rule 403.1, as amended, should be adhered to, ensuring the cleanup of the construction-related dirt on approach routes to the site, and the application of water and/or chemical dust retardants that solidify loose soils, should be implemented for construction vehicle access, as directed by the City Engineer. This should include covering, watering or otherwise stabilizing all inactive soil piles (left more than 10 days) and inactive graded areas (left more than 10 days).

- On-site vehicle speed will be limited to 15 miles per hour.
- All material excavated or graded will be sufficiently watered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. Watering will occur at least twice daily with complete coverage, preferable in the late morning and after work is done for the day.
- Unpaved haul roads shall be watered at least twice daily.
- All material transported on-site or off-site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust.

- The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations will be minimized so as to prevent excessive amounts of dust.

These control techniques will be indicated in Project specifications. Compliance with this measure will be subject to periodic site inspections by the City.

- AQ3 Project grading plans shall show the duration of construction. Ozone precursor emissions from construction equipment vehicles shall be controlled by maintaining equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturer's specifications, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. Compliance with this measure will be subject to periodic inspections of construction equipment vehicles by the City.
- AQ4 All trucks that are to haul excavated or graded material on-site shall comply with State Vehicle Code Section 23114, with special attention to Sections 23114(b)(F), (e)(2) and (e) (4) as amended, regarding the prevention of such material spilling onto public streets and roads.

Biological Resources

- BIO1 Spring botanical surveys shall be conducted during Spring 2004 assuming appropriate weather conditions occur (i.e., appropriate rainfall) to determine if special status plant species are present or absent. If no special status plant species are identified within the study area, no further mitigation shall be required. If a sizeable population of special status plant species is located within the study area, mitigation shall be developed through either a conservation easement or mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall include the following requirements:

A pre-construction survey conducted during the peak flowering period for each respective special status plant potentially occurring on the Project site shall be conducted by the Project biologist the spring prior to grading.

If a large population of special status plants (as determined by USFWS staff) is found during these surveys, the limits of each impacted location shall be clearly delineated with lath and brightly colored flagging.

The locations of special status plants shall be monitored every two weeks by the Project biologist to determine when the seeds are ready for collection.

A qualified seed collector shall collect all of the seeds from the plants to be impacted when the seeds are ripe. The seeds shall be cleaned and stored by a qualified nursery or institution with appropriate storage facilities.

Following the seed collection, the top 12 inches of topsoil from special status plant populations shall be scraped, stockpiled and used in the selected mitigation location agreed upon by the City and the Project biologist.

The mitigation plan shall include detailed descriptions of maintenance appropriate for the Project site, monitoring requirements and annual reports requirements and shall have the full authority to suspend any operation on the Project site which is, in the qualified biologist's opinion, not consistent with the mitigation plan.

The performance criteria developed in the mitigation plan shall include requirements for a minimum of 60 percent germination of the number of plants impacted. The performance criteria shall also include percent cover, density and seed production requirements. These criteria shall be developed by the Project biologist following habitat analysis of an existing habitat. This information shall be recorded by a qualified biologist.

If the germination goal of 60 percent is not achieved following the first season, remediation measures shall be implemented and additional seeding may be necessary. Remedial measures would include at a minimum: soils testing, control of invasive species, soil amendments and physical disturbance (to provide scarification of the seed) of the planted areas by raking or similar actions. Additional mitigation measures may be suggested as determined necessary by the Project biologist. Potential seed sources from additional donor sites shall also be identified in case it becomes necessary to collect additional seed for use on the Project site following performance of remedial measures.

- BI02 In order to avoid impacts to an occupied burrowing owl burrow, focused surveys shall be conducted prior to commencement of clearing or grading operations on the Project site. Additionally, if clearing or grading operations are planned during the breeding season for any of these species, a breeding rapt or survey shall be conducted prior to any clearing or grading activities.

Surveys for burrowing owl shall be conducted according to a protocol prepared by the Burrowing Owl Consortium of the Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group. Surveys shall be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire Project site and in areas within approximately 500 feet of the Project impact zone. Any active burrows found during survey efforts shall be mapped on the construction plans. If no active burrowing owl burrows are found, no further mitigation is required. Results of the surveys shall be provided to the CDFG.

- BI03 If burrowing owl nest sites are found, the following restrictions on construction are required between March 1 and August 31(or until nests are no longer active as determined by a qualified biologist):

Clearing limits shall be established with a minimum of 250 feet, or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist, in any direction from any occupied burrow exhibiting nesting activity; and Access and surveying shall not be allowed within 100 feet of any burrow exhibiting nesting activity. Any encroachment into the 250/100-foot buffer area around the known nest is allowed only if it is determined by a qualified biologist that the proposed activity shall not disturb the nest occupants. If construction occurs outside of the breeding season, exclusion of burrowing owls from their burrow is a practice generally accepted by the CDFG. Exclusion of burrowing owls involves

placement of one-way doors at the opening of known occupied burrows to allow egress from and preventing ingress to the burrow. In this manner the burrowing owl is forced to look for another suitable roosting location. One-way doors should be left in place for 48 hours to ensure owls have left the burrow before excavation. Whenever possible, burrows shall be excavated using hand tools and refilled to prevent reoccupation. Sections of flexible plastic pipe or burlap bags shall be inserted into the tunnels during excavation to maintain an escape route for any animals inside the burrow.

- BI04 Surveys for the Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel shall be conducted according to guidelines provided by the USFWS and consist of the following:

A minimum of three surveys conducted between May 1 and July 31; Each survey must be conducted from one hour after sunrise to four hours after sunrise:

Temperatures in the shade must range from 80 degrees to 91.4 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees to 33 degrees Centigrade);
Wind speeds must be low; and 100 percent of the study area must be covered, using walking transects spaced approximately 32 feet (10 meters) apart.

- BI05 Adequate fees shall be paid according to the adopted Multiple Species Habitat Plan (MSHCP) and Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) shall it become adopted prior to Project development.

Cultural Resources

- CUL 1 Prior to construction, the applicant shall hire a certified archaeologist to observe grading/ major trenching activities and salvage and catalogue archaeological resources as necessary. The archaeologist shall establish, in cooperation with the City, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit sampling, identification and evaluation of the artifacts, as appropriate. If the archaeological resources are found to be significant, the archaeologist shall determine appropriate actions, in consultation with the City, for exploration and/or salvage.

Geology and Soils

- GEO1 All structures shall be designed as confirmed during the building design plan checking, to withstand anticipated groundshaking caused by future earthquakes within an acceptable level of risk (i.e., high risk zone). As designated by the City's latest adopted edition of the Uniform Building Code.
- GEO2 Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, a site specific geologic and soils report shall be prepared by a registered geologist or soils engineer and submitted to the City Building and Safety Division for approval. The report shall specify design parameters necessary to remediate any soil and geologic hazards.

- GE03 All grading, landform modifications and construction shall be in conformance with state-of-the-practice design and construction parameters. Typical standard minimum guidelines regarding regulations to control excavations, grading, earthwork construction, including fills and embankments and provisions for approval of plans and inspection of grading construction are set from the latest version of the Uniform Building Code. Compliance with these standards shall be evident on grading and structural plans. This measure shall be monitored by the City Building and Safety Division through periodic site inspections.
- GE04 Type 5 cement shall be used for all foundations and slabs on grade.
- GEO5 Precise grading plans shall include an Erosion, Siltation and Dust Control Plan to be approved by the City Building Division. The Plan's provisions may include sedimentation basins, sand bagging, soil compaction, revegetation, temporary irrigation, scheduling and time limits on grading activities, and construction equipment restrictions on-site. This plan shall also demonstrate compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403, which regulates fugitive dust control.
- GE06 As soon as possible following the completion of grading activities, exposed soils shall be seeded or vegetated seed mix and/or native vegetation to ensure soil stabilization.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- HAZ1 Any hazardous waste that is generated on-site shall be transported to an appropriate disposal facility by a licensed hauler in accordance with the appropriate State and Federal laws.
- HAZ2 All miscellaneous vehicles, maintenance equipment and materials, construction/irrigation materials, miscellaneous stockpiled debris, 1 and 5-gallon containers, construction/irrigation materials, and former agricultural equipment, should be removed off-site and properly disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Once removed, a visual inspection of the areas beneath the removed materials should be performed. Any stained soils observed underneath the removed materials should be sampled. Results of the sampling (if necessary) would indicate the level of remediation efforts that may be required.
- HAZ3 Soil sampling should be performed within the maintenance yard to characterize the extent of contamination associated with the surficial soil staining. Soil should be removed and disposed of at an appropriate landfill facility in accordance with state and federal requirements.
- HAZ4 The majority of the Project site has been historically utilized for agricultural purposes for several decades and may contain pesticide residues in the soil. Soil sampling should occur throughout the Project site, including the maintenance and staging areas. The

sampling will determine if pesticide concentrations exceed established regulatory requirements and will identify proper handling procedures that may be required.

- HAZ5 The terminus of all undocumented pipes should be defined. The primary concern with pipes that extend into the ground surface is the potential for the pipe(s) to act as a ventilation apparatus for a UST. Should USTs be present, the USTs should be removed and properly disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Once the UST is removed, a visual inspection of the areas beneath and around the removed UST should be performed. Any stained soils observed underneath the UST should be sampled. Results of the sampling (if necessary) would indicate the level of remediation efforts that may be required.
- HAZ6 The location of the two former USTs should be defined since no closure/removal records were found during this Assessment. Once identified, soil sampling should be performed within the former UST areas to characterize the extent of contamination (if any) associated with the former USTs staining.
- HAZ7 The on-site water well should be properly removed and abandoned pursuant to the latest procedures required by the local agency with closure responsibilities for the wells. Any associated equipment should be removed off-site properly disposed of at a permitted landfill. A visual inspection of the areas beneath the removed materials (if present) should be performed.
- HAZ8 A visual inspection of the interior the on-site structure is recommended. In the event that hazardous materials are encountered, they should be properly tested and then properly disposed of pursuant to State and Federal regulations.
- HAZ9 Any transformers to be removed/relocated should be conducted under the purview of the local utility purveyor to identify property handling procedures regarding potential PCBs.
- HA10 Based upon the year the existing structure located on the Project site was built (prior to 1978), asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint may be present within the existing on-site structures and would need to be handled properly prior to remodeling or demolition activities.
- HAZ11 If unknown wastes or suspect materials are discovered during construction by the contractor which he/she believes may involve hazardous waste/materials, the contract shall:

Immediately stop work in the vicinity of the suspected contaminant, removing workers and the public from the area;

Notify the Project Engineer of the implementing Agency; Secure the area as directed by the Project Engineer; and

Notify the implementing agency's Hazardous Waste/Materials Coordinator

Hydrology and Water Quality

HYD1 The applicant shall obtain a Notice of Intent from the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board, as the approximately 58-acre proposed Project would result in the disturbance of one or more acres. A copy of the Notice of Intent acknowledgement from the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board must be submitted to the City of Coachella before issuance of grading permits.

HYD2 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be developed in compliance with the City of Coachella and the Coachella Valley Water District NPDES Permit. Specific measures shall include:

Siltation of drainage devices shall be handled through a maintenance program to remove silt/dirt from channels and parking areas;

Surplus or waste materials from construction shall not be placed in drainage ways or within the 100-year floodplain surface waters:

All loose piles of soil, silt, cloy, sand, debris or other earthen materials shall be protected in a reasonable manner to eliminate any discharge to waters of the State;

During construction, temporary gravel or sandbag dikes shall be used as necessary to prevent discharge of earthen materials from the site during periods of precipitation or runoff:

Stabilizing agents such as straw, wood chips and/or soil sealant/dust retardant shall be used during the interim period after grading in order to strengthen exposed soil until permanent solutions are implemented; and

Re-vegetated areas shall be continually maintained in order to assure adequate growth and root development.

HYD3 The applicant shall submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which identifies construction and post construction BMPs to the City for review and approval.

HYD4 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall submit a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) pursuant to the Coachella Valley Water District and the City of Coachella local implementation plan, specifically identifying BMPs that shall be used on-site to control predictable pollutant runoff.

HYDS Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall obtain coverage under NPDES Statewide Industrial Stormwater Permit for General Construction Activities from the State Water Resources Control Board. Evidence that this has been obtained shall be submitted to the City.

Land Use and Planning

LANI The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Community Development Department regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impacts of new development. One of these fees is the General Plan Fee to be paid at the time permits are issued. In 2009, the City adopted a General Government facility fee that includes a General Plan Update component. The fees shall be paid according to the City's current development impact fee schedule at the time the building permit is issued.

Noise

- N1 During all Project site excavation and grading, the Project Contractor shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers consistent with manufacturers' standards.
- N2 The Construction Contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors nearest the Project site.
- N3 The Construction Contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise sources and noise-sensitive receptors nearest the Project site during all Project construction.

Public Services

- PS1 The developer is subject to school assessment fees pursuant to California State law. The developer shall provide evidence of compliance to the City prior to issuance of building permits.
- PS2 The developer is subject to park assessment fees pursuant to California State law. The developer shall provide evidence of either the dedication of land or fees paid in lieu of, to the City prior to issuance of building permits.

Traffic

- TR1 The Project applicant's payment to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fund (TUMF) Fee Program and to the City of Coachella Environmental Fee Program for Traffic Signals shall pay for the Project's fair share contribution to the identified mitigation measures as follow:

Van Buren Street/ Avenue 50-Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane and one shared through/right-turn lane.

Frederick Street/ Avenue 50- Modify westbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane, one through lane and one right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane and one shared through/right-turn lane.

- TR2 The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development, as follows:

The approved development impact fee for Traffic Signal shall be paid at the time permits are issued. A fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigated of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fees shall be paid according to the City's current development impact fee schedule.

- TR3 The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development as follows: The approved development impact fee for Bridge and Grade Separation be paid at that permits are issued. In 2009, the City adopted a Streets and Transportation facility that includes roads and bridges impacts. The fees shall be paid according to the City's current development impact fee schedule at the time the building permit is issued.

- TR4 The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development. The approved development impact fee for Bus Shelter and Bus Stop Safety Zone shall be paid at the time permits are issued. A fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as mitigation for environmental impacts associated with the project. The fees shall be paid according to the City's current development impact fee schedule.

- TRS Prior to Project plan approval, the quantity, location, width and type of driveways shall be subject to the approval of the City Engineer. An effective sight distance for vehicular traffic shall be maintained at the driveway entrances on Avenue 50 and Calhoun Street. Adequate sight distance shall also be maintained within the development at all driveway intersections to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Utilities and Services

- UTIL1 All required sewer improvements shall be designed and constructed to City Standards. All tentative tract maps, site plans and other plans within the Project area shall be accompanied by adequate plans for sewer improvements prepared by a registered professional engineer.
- UTIL2 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall submit for approval of the City Engineering Department, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) specifically identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) that shall be used on-site to control predictable pollutant runoff.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 38084:

1. Approval of Tentative Tract Map 38084 is contingent upon Planning Commission approval of the attendant Variance 21-04 for reduced lot size and dimension requirements of the RS zone. The tentative map is approved for a 107-lot subdivision having frontage on public streets and leaving an emergency-access gate along Via Prado between the subject site and Prado Gated Community.
2. The final map shall provide a perimeter landscaped setback along the Avenue 51 frontage of 35 feet measured from the curb face to the perimeter wall.
3. Prior to recordation of the final map, the applicant shall submit revised landscaped plans subject to review by the Planning Commission showing the following:
 - a. A minimum six-foot high decorative masonry wall shall be erected at the southerly terminus of Ribera Street, to match the existing perimeter wall for the southern boundary of the Prado Gated Community.
 - b. A landscaping/irrigation plan shall be submitted for the 10-foot by 100-foot landscaped median island and planter at the entrance into the community along Via Prado.
 - c. Decorative metal signage identifying the community name shall be installed on the perimeter walls adjacent to the intersection of Via Prado and Avenue 51.
 - d. The use of ¾-inch or larger gravel in lieu of decomposed granite “fines” in all common area landscaped planter areas.
 - e. A landscape/irrigation plan showing a “desert wash” landscape palette of trees, shrubs and groundcovers, with a minimum 3-inch cobble at the floor of all retention basins.
4. The applicant shall submit a detailed landscaping and irrigation plan for review and approval by the City Engineer and Development Services Director prior to the recordation of the final map. The applicant shall improve Lot C of Tentative Tract Map 38084 (Retention Lot) with a perimeter paved ADA pathway with outdoor exercise stations and equipment accessible

from connecting sidewalks along Street A, subject to review by the Development Services Director and City Engineer.

5. The proposed subdivision shall be improved with a decorative masonry perimeter wall consisting of tan slumpstone, splitface block, or precision with stucco finish wall, and a decorative cap. A minimum of one 12-inch square masonry pilaster at every 50 feet shall be used along any masonry wall facing a public street.
6. Prior to final map recordation, staff will review all street names and addressing for consistency with the type of Street consistent with City policies.

Coachella Valley Water District

7. The City of Coachella may require mitigation measures to be incorporated into the development to prevent flooding of the site or downstream properties. These measures shall require on-site retention of the incremental increase of runoff from the 100-year storm.
8. The applicant shall meet and confer with the Coachella Valley Water District and provide verification that there are not interferences with the proposed subdivision and any United States Bureau of Reclamation facilities, or CVWD/private facilities not shown on the development plans, including but not limited to Avenue 51 West Drain Line.
9. The project lies within the East Whitewater River Sub basin Area of Benefit. Groundwater production within the area of benefit is subject to a replenishment assessment in accordance with the State Water Code.
10. All water wells owned or operated by an entity producing more than 25 acre-feet of water during any year must be equipped with a water-measuring device. A CVWD Water Production Metering Agreement is required to ensure CVWD staff regularly read and maintain this water-measuring device.
11. Prior to recordation of the final map, the subdivider shall meet and confer with the Coachella Valley Water District to incorporate into the design, construction, and operation of the subdivision to reduce its negative impact on the Indio Subbasin, pursuant to the approved Coachella Valley Water Management Plan Alternative to the Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Street Improvements:

12. Street improvement plans prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer shall be submitted for engineering plan check prior to issuance of encroachment permits. All street improvements including street lights shall be designed and constructed in conformance with

City Standards and Specifications. Street flow line grade shall have a minimum slope of 0.35 %.

13. Applicant shall construct all off-site and on-site improvements including street pavement, curb, gutter, sidewalk, street trees, perimeter walls, perimeter landscaping and irrigation, storm drain, street lights, and any other incidental works necessary to complete the improvements. Driveways shall conform to City of Coachella standards for residential driveways.
14. Avenue 51 shall be improved as shown in the Mobility Element of the General Plan, with a 35-foot half street paved roadway and a 10-foot parkway. Street improvements shall include 3 inches of A.C. pavement over 10 inches of class II base, 8 inch type "B" curb and gutter, 6-foot sidewalk, 15,000 lumen HPS street lights (150 watt bulb), connections to the existing public improvements with the appropriate transitions and tapers as required by the City Engineer and any other incidental works necessary to complete the improvements in accordance with the City Standards and Specifications.
15. Avenue 51 shall be a 90-foot right-of-way, except where underground utilities will be constructed within the parkway additional right of way is required for a total of 15 feet parkway. An additional 25 feet of common-area/perimeter landscaping shall be provided between the street right-of-way along Avenue 51 and perimeter subdivision wall.
16. The developer shall grant a landscaping easement to the City of Coachella over all common-area / retention basin lots for inclusion into the Landscape and Lighting Maintenance District.
17. The developer shall obtain an encroachment permit for any improvements constructed within public right-of-ways.
18. The applicant shall provide Speed Humps on all interior streets. Locations shall be approved by the City Engineer.

Sewer and Water Improvements:

19. Sewer & Water Improvement Plans prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer shall be submitted for engineering plan check and City Engineer approval.
20. Applicant shall construct all off-site and on-site water and wastewater improvements and any other incidental works necessary to complete the improvements. Size and location of sewer and water improvements shall be approved by the City Engineer.
21. Applicant shall extend the 12" water main in Avenue 51 to the westerly boundary of this tract and connect the onsite water system to this main. System shall include all fire hydrants, valves, blow-offs, fittings and all incidental works necessary to complete the water system in accordance with the City Standards and Specifications.
22. Minimum depth of sewer manholes shall be 5.00 feet (top of pipe to top of rim). Size and slope of sewer mains shall be approved by the City Engineer. The minimum slope for sewer

main shall be as follows: (1) 8" - 0.33 percent, (2) 10" - 0.24 percent, (3) 12" - 0.19 percent, (4) 15", 18", 24", 27" & 33" 0.14 percent.

23. Applicant shall extend the 12" sewer main in Avenue 51 to the westerly boundary of this tract and connect the onsite sewer system to this main. System shall include all manholes, cleanouts, and laterals to serve each residential lot, and all incidental works necessary to complete the sewer system in accordance with the City Standards and Specifications.

General:

24. A composite utility plan showing all utilities shall be submitted for review and approval by the City Engineer. The applicant shall construct all other utilities such as gas, telephone, television cable, electrical, and any other incidental works necessary to complete the utility improvements. All utilities will be constructed underground and extended to the tract boundary. Existing overhead utilities within the limit of construction shall be relocated underground and behind sidewalk. Street improvement plans shall not be approved until this plan is submitted and deemed substantially complete and correct.
25. The developer shall submit a Fugitive Dust Control and Erosion Control plan in accordance with Guidelines set forth by CMC and SCAQMD to maintain wind and drainage erosion and dust control for all areas disturbed by grading. Exact method(s) of such control shall be subject to review and approval by the City Engineer. No sediment is to leave the site. Additional securities, in bond form, in amount of \$2,000.00 per acre of gross area, and a one time cash deposit of \$2,000.00 are required to insure compliance with this requirement. No work may be started on or off site unless the PM-10 plan has been approved, the original plans, and executed dust control agreement, are filed in the engineering department at the City of Coachella.
26. The owner shall agree to the formation of a Landscape and Lighting Maintenance District for the maintenance of the lighting, perimeter wall, landscaping and irrigation. The owner shall prepare the improvement plans, Engineer's Report, Estimated Costs, and submit to the City Engineer as required for the formation of the LLMD. The funds to be deposited shall be a minimum of \$1,000. Costs over \$1,000 shall be billed by the City to the owner for payment prior to the recordation of the Final Map.
27. The applicant shall pay all necessary plan check, permit and inspection fees at cost for the public off-site and on-site improvements. Fees will be determined when plans are submitted to the City Engineering Department for plan check.
28. Applicant shall comply with the valley wide NPDES permit requirements including but not limited to submittal of a Preliminary WQMP for plan review accompanied by a \$3,000 plan check deposit and a Final WQMP for final approval including executed maintenance agreement. All unused plan check fees will be refunded to the applicant upon approval of the Final WQMP.

Completion:

29. "As-built" plans shall be submitted to and approved by the City Engineer prior to acceptance of the improvements by the City. All off-site and on-site improvements shall be completed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer prior to acceptance of improvements for maintenance by the City.
30. Prior to issuance to of certificate of occupancy, all off-site improvements, including landscaping and lighting of the retention basins, and landscaped areas along the exterior streets, shall be completed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
31. The developer will establish, at a minimum, one (1) vertical control monument (benchmark) to be placed in a permanent location within the limits of the development and file a record of said monument with the County of Riverside. The monument will comply with Caltrans survey manual chapter 8 section 8.2-3 for benchmarks. The record elevation set will comply with third-order precision standards as defined in the Caltrans Surveys manual. Official City of Coachella Vertical Control Brass disks will be available from the City of Coachella. The monument location shall be approved by the City Engineer prior to establishment.
32. The owner/developer shall reimburse the City of Coachella for public improvements related to the existing Traffic Signal at Avenue 50 and Van Buren Street, and for the Landscaped Median at Avenue Owner/developer shall pay \$1,211.64 per dwelling unit for Landscaped Median and \$788.12 per dwelling unit for Traffic Signal at the time building permits are issued for each new dwelling unit.
33. The developer shall construct improvements including sidewalks, with a 6-inch raised curb and gutter connecting to pavement, fronting along all lots to be developed. The use of "wedge" curb, or "rolled" curb shall not be allowed. All Driveways shall conform to City of Coachella standards.
34. The developer shall work with the City of Coachella Engineering Department on a scope of work and any necessary repairs for completion of all on-site and off-site improvements. Prior to final inspections for each phase, the developer shall meet and confer with the City Engineer to schedule inspections for existing street improvements and to identify repairs to be made by the developer that resulted from the developer's construction activities. Developer shall make requested repairs prior to receiving a certificate of occupancy for the last home in the phase for which final inspections are being requested at that time.

Street Lights:

35. The developer shall pay applicable fees to energize street lights to the appropriate agency, and shall verify that all street lights are operational prior to issuance of the 1st Certificate of Occupancy of each phase.

FINDINGS OF FACT FOR VARIANCE NO. 21-04:

1. The strict application of the provisions of this chapter would result in practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships inconsistent with the general purpose and intent of chapter 17 (Zoning Code). At the time that the approvals for the prior subdivision map, known as Tentative Tract Map No. 36555, there was a lot boundary discrepancy to be deeded to the westerly neighbor and measuring 16 foot x 620 foot (9,148 square feet) on the southwest corner of the proposed development. In order to keep the design similar to that of the prior proposed project with 107 lots, without having to re-write the environmental assessment for the prior-approved project, the variance to the lot size standard is needed in order to not reduce the allowable number of lots on this subdivision.
2. There are special circumstances applicable to the subject property such as size, shape, topography, location or surroundings that do not apply generally to other property in the same zone and vicinity. The subject site has unique circumstances associated with the adjoining gated community that was originally supposed to be extended to Avenue 51. This has resulted in the need to modify street configurations and utility service designs that make the project infeasible without a reduced lot area pattern.
3. The variance is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right or use generally possessed by other property in the same zone and vicinity, but which, because of such special circumstances and practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships is denied to the property in question. The General Plan 2035 document allows for nearby properties within the same existing zone designation and vicinity to develop at a higher density, including developments with lots of 6,000 square foot minimums for single-family homes. Further, the development directly east of the proposed project is a PUD with lots that are 6,000 and an average lot size of less than 7,000 square feet.
4. The granting of the variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the property or improvements in the same zone or vicinity in which the property is located. Allowing slightly smaller lots than the zone designation allows will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the property or improvements of nearby developments. Adjacent developments have same-size or smaller lots, and the design of the development will have a layout of not having through streets that will act as a by-pass for the major intersections, thus slowing and mitigating fast moving traffic through the development.
5. The granting of the variance will not adversely affect any element of the general plan. The current General Plan designation for the property is General Neighborhood and has a desired population density of 7-20 dwelling units per acre with small-lot single family detached residential as the predominant development pattern. The proposed development proposes a density of 4 dwelling units per acre with smaller-lot single family lots as encouraged by the General Plan. Allowing the density helps to further achieve the desired population within this portion of the City.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR VARIANCE NO. 21-04:

1. Approval of Variance No. 21-04 is to allow deviations in the minimum lot size and dimension requirements for lots in the R-S (Residential Single-Family) zoning district as shown on the submitted Tentative Tract Map 38084. All other development standards of the R-S zone and the City's Municipal Code shall be complied with and shown on the final map.
2. Variance No. 21-04 is hereby granted for a 24-month period, or until Tentative Tract Map 38084 is recorded, whichever occurs sooner, unless extended by the Planning Commission.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED, this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Capos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-42 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on this 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk



IN THE CITY OF COACHELLA, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 38084

EXHIBIT DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 2021

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DATA TABLE

APPLICANT / LAND OWNER:	PULTE HOME COMPANY, LLC.
ADDRESS:	27401 LOS ALTOS, SUITE 400 MISSION VIEJO, CALIFORNIA 92691
CONTACT:	SOHAIL BOXHARI TELEPHONE: (949) 330-8537
EXHIBIT PREPARER:	MSA CONSULTING, INC.
ADDRESS:	34200 BOB HOPE DRIVE RANCHO MIRAGE, CALIFORNIA 92270
CONTACT:	PAUL DEPALATIS, AICP TELEPHONE: (760) 320-9811

SOURCE OF TOPOGRAPHY:	INLAND AERIAL SURVEYS, INC.
ADDRESS:	7117 ARINGTON AVENUE, SUITE "A" RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92503
DATE OF TOPOGRAPHY:	NOVEMBER 25, 2020 TELEPHONE: (951) 687-4252

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 768-050-002

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

LOT 124 OF TRACT NO. 32075-1, PER M.B. 387/39-42, BEING IN THE NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 4, TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN.

LAND USE DESCRIPTION:	AREA (AC.)
EXISTING GROSS AREA	26.81 AC.
PROPOSED PUBLIC STREET VACATION (AVENUE 51)	0.12 AC.
PROPOSED NET AREA	26.93 AC.
PROPOSED SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL LOTS (LOTS 1 THRU 107)	17.90 AC.
PROPOSED OPEN SPACE LOTS (LOTS "A" THRU "D")	1.91 AC.
PROPOSED PUBLIC STREETS (VIA PRADO, STREET "A" THRU "E")	7.12 AC.

EXISTING ZONING:	RESIDENTIAL SINGLE FAMILY (R-S)
PROPOSED ZONING:	RESIDENTIAL SINGLE FAMILY (R-S)

EXISTING GENERAL PLAN LAND USE: LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL 0-6 DU/AC (RL)

PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN LAND USE: LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL 0-6 DU/AC (RL)

PUBLIC UTILITY PURVEYORS:

ELECTRIC:	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	(760) 335-3640
GAS:	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY	(877) 238-0092
TELEPHONE:	FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	(800) 921-8101
WATER:	COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY	(760) 501-8100
CABLE:	SPECTRUM	(877) 719-3278
SEWER:	CITY OF COACHELLA	(760) 501-8100
USA:	UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT	(800) 227-2600

EXISTING EASEMENT NOTES:

- AN EASEMENT IN FAVOR OF COACHELLA VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, FOR PIPE LINES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1998 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 67734 IN BOOK 2335, PAGE 478 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, (PLOTTED HEREON)
- AN EASEMENT SHOWN OR DEDICATED ON THE MAP AS REFERRED TO IN THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR: 60' PUBLIC UTILITY AND ROAD, 10' PUBLIC UTILITY AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, (PLOTTED HEREON)
(NOTE: THE MAP DOES NOT SHOW CITY ACCEPTANCE OF THE DEDICATION)
- AN EASEMENT IN FAVOR OF VERION CALIFORNIA INC., A CORPORATION, FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR COMMUNICATIONS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, VIDEO, INTELLIGENCE BY ELECTRIC MEANS AND/OR OTHER PURPOSES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED OCTOBER 17, 2007 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 2007-0640834 OF O.R. (BLANKET IN NATURE)

FEMA FLOOD ZONE DESIGNATION:

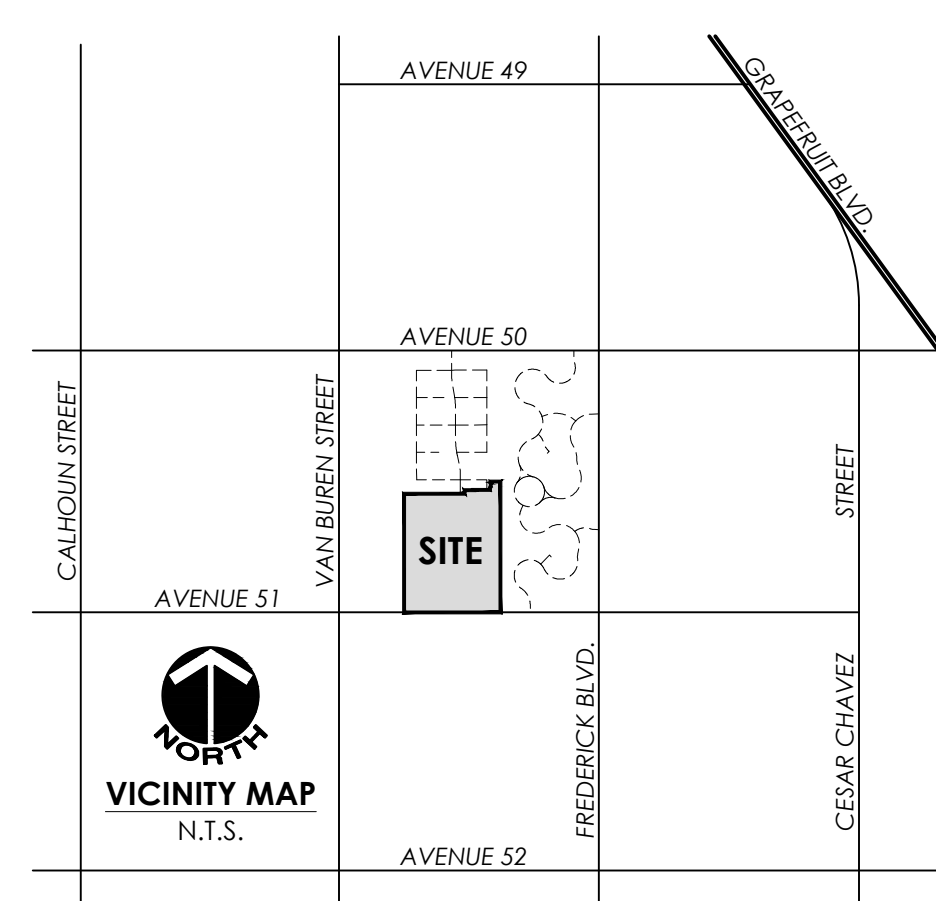
ZONE "X": AREA OF MINIMAL FLOOD HAZARD

AS SHOWN ON RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS, COMMUNITY PANEL MAP NUMBER: 06065C2262H
EFFECTIVE DATE: MARCH 16, 2018

LIQUEFACTION: HIGH LIQUEFACTION ZONE

SCHOOL DISTRICT: COACHELLA VALLEY UNIFIED

- NOTES:**
- THIS MAP INCLUDES THE ENTIRE CONTIGUOUS OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND DIVIDER.
 - THERE ARE NO EXISTING DWELLINGS, BUILDINGS, OR OTHER STRUCTURES KNOWN ON THIS PROPERTY.
 - LOT "D" TO BE DEEDED TO GREGORIO CERVANTES AND BEATRICE CERVANTES AS PART OF A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT RELATED TO A LOT LINE DISPUTE.

**LEGEND**

- 679.3 EXISTING SPOT ELEVATIONS
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- EXISTING EASEMENT DELTA
- EXISTING CABLE
- EXISTING IRRIGATION DRAIN LINE
- EXISTING EASEMENT
- EXISTING ELECTRIC
- EXISTING GAS
- EXISTING IRRIGATION
- EXISTING LOT LINE
- EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
- EXISTING SEWER
- EXISTING SEWER FORCE MAIN
- EXISTING WATER
- EXISTING PROJECT BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED AND EXISTING CENTER LINE
- PROPOSED CURB
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- PROPOSED LOT LINE
- PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY

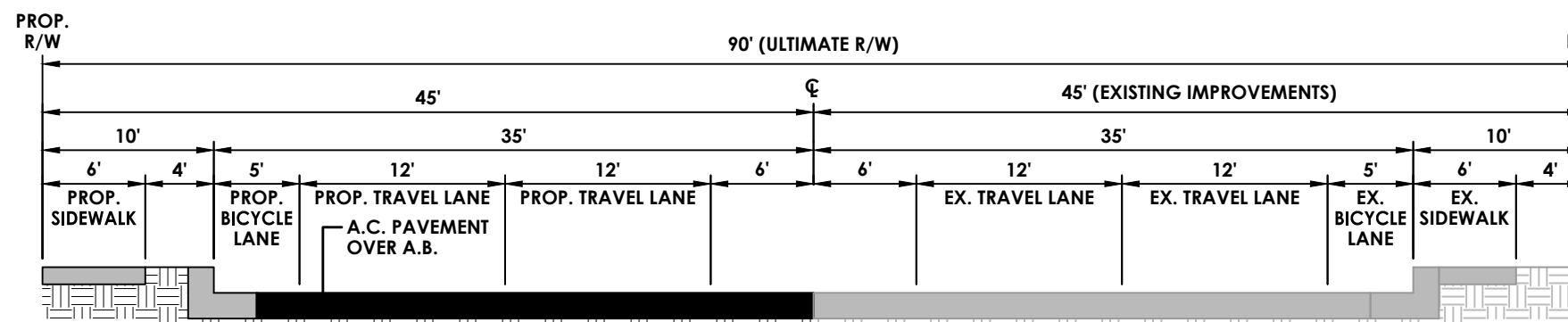
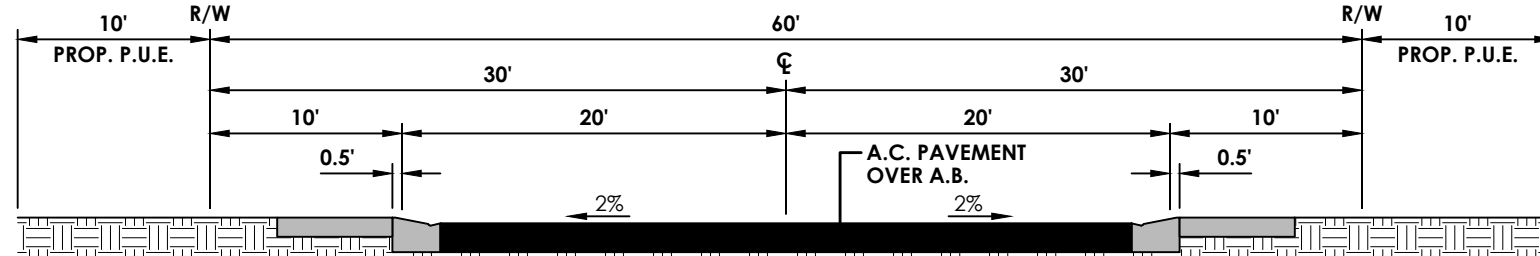
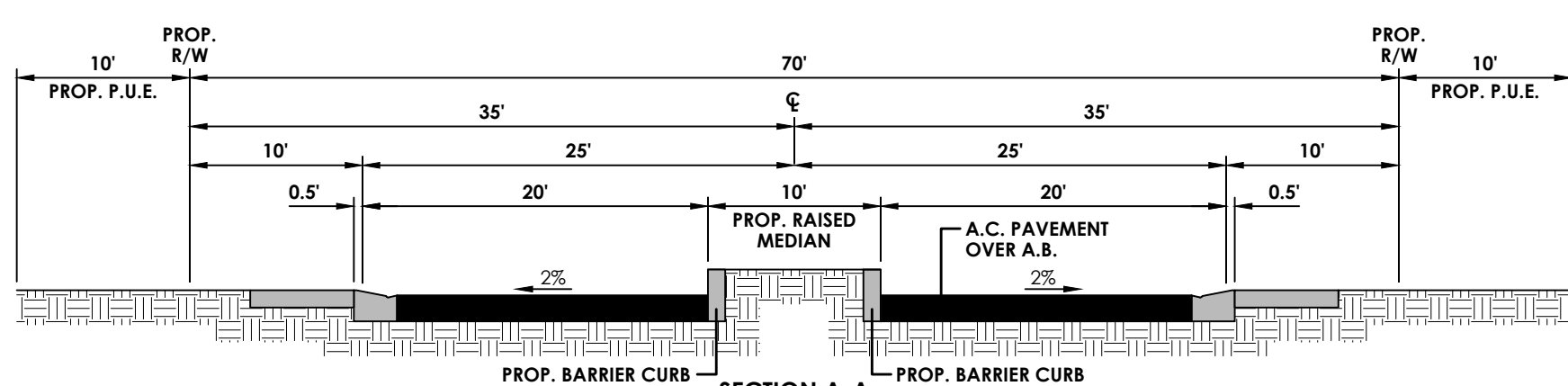
ABBREVIATIONS

- (E) EAST
- (N) NORTH
- (S) SOUTH
- (W) WEST
- A.C. ASPHALT CONCRETE
- AC. ACREAGE
- APN. ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER
- BNDRY. BOUNDARY
- C/L. CENTERLINE
- C&G. CURB AND GUTTER
- E.P. EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- ESMT. EASEMENT
- EX. EXISTING
- MAX. MAXIMUM
- M.B. MAP BOOK
- MRL. MINIMUM
- NCS. NUMBER
- N.T.S. NOT TO SCALE
- O.H. OVERHEAD
- OSPP. OPEN SPACE / PARKS
- P.O. PAGE
- P.L. PROPERTY LINE
- PROP. PROPOSED
- P.U.E. PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
- R. RADIUS
- R/L. RIGHT OF WAY
- SF. SQUARE FEET
- STD. STANDARD
- TYP. TYPICAL
- UG. UNDERGROUND



0' 50' 100' 150' 200'

SCALE 1"=50'



RESOLUTION NO. 2021-43

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA APPROVING ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW NO. 21-03 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF 107 SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES WITHIN TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 38084 USING THREE PRODUCTION HOME MODELS TO INCLUDE 1) A ONE-STORY (3-BEDROOM, 2-BATH) RESIDENCE WITH 1,959 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR AREA; 2) A TWO-STORY (4-BEDROOM, 2 ½-BATH) RESIDENCE WITH 2,404 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR AREA; AND 3) A TWO-STORY (5-BEDROOM, 3-BATH) RESIDENCE WITH 2,825 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR AREA, ALL WITH ATTACHED TWO-CAR GARAGES AND A VARIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL THEMES (SPANISH, CRAFTSMAN, AND PRARIE) AND COLOR PALETTES FOR MODELS' EXTERIOR FINISHES AND ROOF TILE. THE SUBJECT SITE IS 26.81 ACRES OF VACANT LAND LOCATED WITHIN THE R-S (RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY) ZONE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF AVENUE 51 BETWEEN VAN BUREN STREET AND CHIAPAS DRIVE (APN #768-050-002). PULTE HOMES COMPANY, LLC. (APPLICANT)

WHEREAS, Pulte Homes Company, LLC ("Applicant") has filed an application for Architectural Review No. 21-03 and related entitlements for Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 and Variance No. 21-04 to allow the subdivision and development of 26.81 acres on the north side of Avenue 51 between Van Buren Street and Chiapas Drive; (Riverside County Assessor Parcel Numbers 768-050-002) (the "Project") and,

WHEREAS, the City has processed said Architectural Review application pursuant to the provisions of Title 17 of the Coachella Municipal Code (Title 17), and the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 as amended; and,

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2021, the Planning Commission of the City of Coachella held a duly noticed and published Public Hearing and considered the applications for Architectural Review and related Tentative Tract Map and Variance as presented by the applicant, adopting the findings, revised conditions, and staff recommendations; and,

WHEREAS, at the Planning Commission Public Hearing of May 19, 2021 the applicant and the general public were given an opportunity to testify regarding Architectural Review No. 21-03 and the Planning Commission recommended to the City Council approval of Architectural Review No. 21-03; and,

WHEREAS, on June 23, 2021, the City Council of the City of Coachella held a duly noticed and published Public Hearing and considered the applications for Architectural Review No. 21-03 and related Tentative Tract Map and Variance requests as proposed by the applicant, and adopted the staff recommendations for approval with the findings and conditions of approval; and,

WHEREAS, at the City Council Public Hearing of June 23, 2021 the applicant and the general public were given an opportunity to testify regarding Architectural Review No. 21-03; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council finds adequacy in the environmental review documents inclusive of Environmental Assessment (EIS 04-05) and the Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration on file with the office of the City's Planning Director.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Coachella, in light of the whole record before it, including but not limited to recommendations of the Development Services Director as provided in the Staff Report dated June 23, 2021 and documents incorporated therein by reference and any other evidence within the record or provided at the public hearing of this matter, hereby APPROVES Architectural Review No. 21-03 with the findings and conditions listed below.

FINDINGS FOR APPROVAL OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW NO. 21-03:

1. The proposed model homes which include a “Prairie”, “Spanish”, and “Craftsman” architectural theming are consistent with the goals, objectives, policies, and implementation measures of the Coachella General Plan. The project complies with the General Neighborhood land use designation of the General Plan, which looks to provide a diversity of housing that meets the needs of Coachella’s many household sizes, incomes and lifestyle preferences. This land use category envisions a mixture of single-family and multifamily/mixed use development types. While the proposed subdivision is a single family development with a density of four dwelling units per acre, there are smaller lot sizes within the subdivision that will add to the overall density of the project, and will create a transition adjacent to the future multifamily residential/mixed-use development anticipated on the vacant lot to the west at Van Buren Street. Additionally, this development is within a previously-approved subdivision that will have public streets with good pedestrian connectivity to the surrounding public amenities at Bagdouma Park. As such, the project is consistent with internal policies of the General Plan.
2. The proposed use of single family residences will be located, designed, constructed, operated and maintained so as to be compatible with the existing or intended character of the general vicinity and shall not change the essential character of the same area. The proposed dwellings will comply with minimum development standards and consist of one-story and two-story homes that are compatible with adjoining newer homes to the north and northwest of the site. The proposed homes are currently being developed at the Valencia community to the northwest of the site and there are future multifamily / mixed-use developments proposed on the vacant land to the west which will be in keeping with the intended character of the larger vicinity.
3. The proposed single-family residences will be compatible and in keeping with the design and character of neighboring properties with respect to land development patterns and application or architectural treatments. The plans submitted indicate an exterior stucco finish with concrete tile roofing with earth-tone color schemes. Landscaping and irrigation will be installed for each home prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy for each home.
4. Where the proposed use may be potentially hazardous or disturbing to existing or reasonable expected neighboring uses, it must be justified by the common public interest as a benefit to the community as a whole. The Development Services Department does not anticipate any potentially hazardous or disturbing impacts on existing or neighboring uses. Single family residential dwellings are not uses known to create hazardous or disturbing effects upon the neighborhood. The proposed dwellings are anticipated to improve the aesthetics of the existing neighborhood by completing an unfinished neighborhood to the north, and will help with dust control.
5. The proposed project will not create any significant environmental effects in that the project is substantially similar to the originally approved subdivision of land as part of “Prado” Gated Community and as documented in evidence contained in the Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration previously prepared for Tentative Tract Map No. 32075 analyzed under Environmental Assessment

(EIS 04-05) pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project is, therefore, not subject to any further environmental review.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW 21-03:

1. This architectural review is granted to approve common area landscaping and fencing improvements for the “Sevilla” community and to approve new exterior architectural theming, materials, and color schemes for new production homes within Tentative Tract Map No. 38084 (“Sevilla”) in the R-S (Residential – Single Family) zone, to include a “Spanish”, “Craftsman” and “Prairie” theming with varying roof tile and color schemes, as shown on submitted plans. The applicant shall submit construction drawings through the Building Division for plan check and approval prior to obtaining building permits. The applicant shall pay any fees necessary to secure permits and any special investigation inspections and reports, subject to review and approval by the Building Official, including a soils report and related structural recommendations. The owner shall secure Fire Department approval for the proposed production homes prior to the issuance of any building permits.
2. Common area landscaping improvements shall include decorative masonry perimeter walls with decorative cap, beige wrought iron gate (for emergency access only) with arched belltop, and a metal screen/mesh at Via Prado, to substantially match the existing Prado Community gate at Avenue 50. The perimeter wall at the southerly terminus of Ribera Street shall be decorative masonry with decorative cap and 12-inch square pilasters every 50 feet, to substantially match the existing perimeter wall along the southern boundary of the Prado Community. The developer shall work with the utility companies to install landscaping and fencing improvements over the public utility easement areas, and to install the new walls and common-area landscaping in this location into the City’s Landscape and Lighting Maintenance District.
3. A minimum of one 24-inch box shade tree shall be planted every 50 linear feet along the Avenue 51 street frontage, to match the plant palette of the retention basin lots. The perimeter fencing along Avenue 51 and the main entry at Via Prado shall consist of decorative masonry walls including tan slump, split-face block, tan precision, or textured / painted precision block wall with 12-inch square pilasters and decorative caps at every 75 linear feet.
4. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for new single family residences, the applicant shall submit a landscape and irrigation plan showing typical front yard landscaping and irrigation for the typical front yards and corner lots, for review and approval by the Development Services Director. All landscaping shall be planted and maintained with a permanent underground irrigation system to be operational prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. Landscaping in the front yard shall comply with the City’s front yard landscaping regulations, unless otherwise approved by the Development Services Director.
5. All garden walls shall consist of concrete masonry units (CMU), with use of decorative masonry walls for those portions visible to a street, pursuant to city standard block wall details. Post-tension, non-grouted walls shall not be used. The builder shall use Type 5 concrete specifications for all CMU footings and for the base course of CMU wall, including the use of sealants to protect against corrosive soils, subject to review and approval by the Deputy Building Official. Interior fencing between single family lots that are not visible to the street may be of a tan/beige vinyl fencing material.
6. All front yard areas between the front building line of the home and the street line shall be limited to a maximum of 60 percent of paving of the total front yard area. Those areas that are not paved shall be landscaped in accordance with Section 17.16.030-C(4) of the Zoning Code.

Resolution No. 2021-43

Page 3

7. The proposed residences shall incorporate decorative window trims and window shutter details on side and rear elevations as used on the front building elevations, for those home sites that have second-floor windows oriented towards a corner street line.
8. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall pay the applicable school facilities fees to the Coachella Unified School District.
9. A precise grading/improvement plan, prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer, shall be submitted for review and approval by the City Engineer prior to issuance of any building permits for a new dwelling. A final soils report, compaction report and rough grading certificate shall be submitted and approved prior to issuance of any building permits.
10. Site access for the model complex shall be in conformance with the requirements of Title 24 of the California Administrative Code, including temporary parking lot and temporary restroom serving the model complex.

Grading and Drainage:

11. A preliminary geological and soils engineering investigation shall be conducted by a registered soils engineer, and a report submitted for review with the grading plan and shall include pavement recommendations (on-site & off-site). The report recommendations shall be incorporated into the grading plan design prior to grading plan approval. The soils engineer and/or the engineering geologist shall certify to the adequacy of the grading plan.
12. A grading plan, prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer, shall be submitted for review and approval by the City Engineer prior to issuance of any permits. An "As-Graded" geotechnical report shall be submitted and approved prior to issuance of any building permits.
13. A Drainage Report, prepared by California Registered Civil Engineer, shall be submitted for review and approval by the City Engineer prior to issuance of any permits. The report shall contain a Hydrology Map showing on-site and off-site tributary drainage areas and shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Riverside County Flood Control District. Adequate provisions shall be made to accept and conduct the existing tributary drainage flows around or through the site in a manner which will not adversely affect adjacent or downstream properties. If the design of the project includes a retention basin, it shall be sized to contain the runoff resulting from a 10-year storm event and the runoff from a 100-year storm event shall be contained within basin with shallow ponding (3.5' max.) and within the public streets. The basin shall be a maximum of 4 feet in depth from adjacent grades. The basin shall be designed to evacuate a 10-year storm event within 72 hours. The size of the detention basin(s) shall be determined by the hydrology report and be approved by the City Engineer. Detention basin shall be provided with a minimum of 2.00 feet sandy soil if determined to contain silt or clay materials. Maximum allowable percolation rate for design shall be 10 gal./s.f./day unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer. A percolation test for this site is required to be submitted. A combination drywell vertical drain field shall be constructed at all points where runoff enters the retention basin. Drywell & vertical drain field design shall be based on soils borings made at the proposed drywell locations after the retention basins have been rough graded. Minimum boring depth shall be 45-feet. A log, which includes sieve analysis for each strata of the borings, shall be submitted to the City Engineer for confirmation of depth of the vertical drain fields.
14. Site access improvements shall be in conformance with the requirements of Title 24 of the California Administrative Code. This shall include access ramps for off-site and on-site streets and walkways as required.

15. The Developer shall obtain approval of site access and circulation from Fire Marshall and trash Disposal Company.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Street Improvements:

16. Street improvement plans prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer shall be submitted for engineering plan check prior to issuance of encroachment permits. All street improvements including street lights shall be designed and constructed in conformance with City Standards and Specifications. Street flow line grade shall have a minimum slope of 0.35 %.
17. Applicant shall construct all off-site and on-site improvements including street pavement, curb, gutter, sidewalk, street trees, perimeter walls, perimeter landscaping and irrigation, storm drain, street lights, and any other incidental works necessary to complete the improvements. Driveways shall conform to City of Coachella standards for residential driveways.
18. Avenue 51 shall be improved as shown in the Mobility Element of the General Plan, with a 35-foot half street paved roadway and a 10-foot parkway. Street improvements shall include 3 inches of A.C. pavement over 10 inches of class II base, 8 inch type "B" curb and gutter, 6-foot sidewalk, 15,000 lumen HPS street lights (150 watt bulb), connections to the existing public improvements with the appropriate transitions and tapers as required by the City Engineer and any other incidental works necessary to complete the improvements in accordance with the City Standards and Specifications.
19. Avenue 51 shall be a 90-foot right-of-way, except where underground utilities will be constructed within the parkway additional right of way is required for a total of 15 feet parkway. An additional 25 feet of common-area/perimeter landscaping shall be provided between the street right-of-way along Avenue 51 and perimeter subdivision wall.
20. The developer shall grant a landscaping easement to the City of Coachella over all common-area / retention basin lots for inclusion into the Landscape and Lighting Maintenance District.
21. The developer shall obtain an encroachment permit for any improvements constructed within public right-of-ways.
22. The applicant shall provide Speed Humps on all interior streets. Locations shall be approved by the City Engineer.

Sewer and Water Improvements:

23. Sewer & Water Improvement Plans prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer shall be submitted for engineering plan check and City Engineer approval.
24. Applicant shall construct all off-site and on-site water and wastewater improvements and any other incidental works necessary to complete the improvements. Size and location of sewer and water improvements shall be approved by the City Engineer.
25. Applicant shall extend the 12" water main in Avenue 51 to the westerly boundary of this tract and connect the onsite water system to this main. System shall include all fire hydrants, valves, blow-offs,

fittings and all incidental works necessary to complete the water system in accordance with the City Standards and Specifications.

26. Minimum depth of sewer manholes shall be 5.00 feet (top of pipe to top of rim). Size and slope of sewer mains shall be approved by the City Engineer. The minimum slope for sewer main shall be as follows: (1) 8" - 0.33 percent, (2) 10" - 0.24 percent, (3) 12" - 0.19 percent, (4) 15", 18", 24", 27" & 33" 0.14 percent.
27. Applicant shall extend the 12" sewer main in Avenue 51 to the westerly boundary of this tract and connect the onsite sewer system to this main. System shall include all manholes, cleanouts, and laterals to serve each residential lot, and all incidental works necessary to complete the sewer system in accordance with the City Standards and Specifications.

General:

28. A composite utility plan showing all utilities shall be submitted for review and approval by the City Engineer. The applicant shall construct all other utilities such as gas, telephone, television cable, electrical, and any other incidental works necessary to complete the utility improvements. All utilities will be constructed underground and extended to the tract boundary. Existing overhead utilities within the limit of construction shall be relocated underground and behind sidewalk. Street improvement plans shall not be approved until this plan is submitted and deemed substantially complete and correct.
29. The developer shall submit a Fugitive Dust Control and Erosion Control plan in accordance with Guidelines set forth by CMC and SCAQMD to maintain wind and drainage erosion and dust control for all areas disturbed by grading. Exact method(s) of such control shall be subject to review and approval by the City Engineer. No sediment is to leave the site. Additional securities, in bond form, in amount of \$2,000.00 per acre of gross area, and a one time cash deposit of \$2,000.00 are required to insure compliance with this requirement. No work may be started on or off site unless the PM-10 plan has been approved, the original plans, and executed dust control agreement, are filed in the engineering department at the City of Coachella.
30. The owner shall agree to the formation of a Landscape and Lighting Maintenance District for the maintenance of the lighting, perimeter wall, landscaping and irrigation. The owner shall prepare the improvement plans, Engineer's Report, Estimated Costs, and submit to the City Engineer as required for the formation of the LLMD. The funds to be deposited shall be a minimum of \$1,000. Costs over \$1,000 shall be billed by the City to the owner for payment prior to the recordation of the Final Map.
31. The applicant shall pay all necessary plan check, permit and inspection fees at cost for the public off-site and on-site improvements. Fees will be determined when plans are submitted to the City Engineering Department for plan check.
32. Applicant shall comply with the valley wide NPDES permit requirements including but not limited to submittal of a Preliminary WQMP for plan review accompanied by a \$3,000 plan check deposit and a Final WQMP for final approval including executed maintenance agreement. All unused plan check fees will be refunded to the applicant upon approval of the Final WQMP.

Completion:

33. "As-built" plans shall be submitted to and approved by the City Engineer prior to acceptance of the improvements by the City. All off-site and on-site improvements shall be completed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer prior to acceptance of improvements for maintenance by the City.
34. Prior to issuance to of certificate of occupancy, all off-site improvements, including landscaping and lighting of the retention basins, and landscaped areas along the exterior streets, shall be completed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
35. The developer will establish, at a minimum, one (1) vertical control monument (benchmark) to be placed in a permanent location within the limits of the development and file a record of said monument with the County of Riverside. The monument will comply with Caltrans survey manual chapter 8 section 8.2-3 for benchmarks. The record elevation set will comply with third-order precision standards as defined in the Caltrans Surveys manual. Official City of Coachella Vertical Control Brass disks will be available from the City of Coachella. The monument location shall be approved by the City Engineer prior to establishment.
36. The owner/developer shall reimburse the City of Coachella for public improvements related to the existing Traffic Signal at Avenue 50 and Van Buren Street, and for the Landscaped Median at Avenue 50. Owner/developer shall pay \$1,211.64 per dwelling unit for Landscaped Median and \$788.12 per dwelling unit for Traffic Signal at the time building permits are issued for each new dwelling unit.
37. The developer shall construct improvements including sidewalks, with a 6-inch raised curb and gutter connecting to pavement, fronting along all lots to be developed. The use of "wedge" curb, or "rolled" curb shall not be allowed. All Driveways shall conform to City of Coachella standards.
38. The developer shall work with the City of Coachella Engineering Department on a scope of work and any necessary repairs for completion of all on-site and off-site improvements. Prior to final inspections for each phase, the developer shall meet and confer with the City Engineer to schedule inspections for existing street improvements and to identify repairs to be made by the developer that resulted from the developer's construction activities. Developer shall make requested repairs prior to receiving a certificate of occupancy for the last home in the phase for which final inspections are being requested at that time.

Street Lights:

39. The developer shall pay applicable fees to energize street lights to the appropriate agency, and shall verify that all street lights are operational prior to issuance of the 1st Certificate of Occupancy of each phase.

FIRE DEPARTMENT:

40. It is the responsibility of the recipient of these Fire Department conditions to forward them to all interested parties. The building permit number is required on all correspondence.
41. All conditions of approval titled "Prior to Final Inspection" and/or any type of fire suppression systems must be reviewed, inspected and approved by the Riverside County Fire Department prior to Building Safety's final inspection. The Fire Department letter of conditions, job card and approved plans must be at the job site for all inspections.

42. The following plans have been reviewed and conditioned with requirements that correspond with the appropriate milestones. Regardless of the conditions all plans shall comply with ORD. 787.6, 2019 Adopted Codes (CFC, CBC, CMC, etc.), and all standards referenced therein. These conditions are intended to assist in code compliance but, any required provisions not named in these conditions shall also apply.
43. The Fire Department is required to set a minimum fire flow for the remodel or construction of all commercial buildings in accordance with Ordinance 787 and the California Fire Code. A fire flow of 1500 GPM for a 2 hour duration at 20 psi residual operating pressure must be available before any combustible material is placed on the job site. Additional fire hydrants may be required to meet the spacing requirements of the California Fire Code.(Commercial)
44. A combination of on-site and off-site super fire hydrants (6"x4"x2½"x2½") on a looped system shall be provided spaced an average of 500 feet between fire hydrants and in no case shall fire hydrants be further than 50 feet from any portion of on a street or road frontage as measured along approved vehicular travel ways. The required fire flow shall be available from any adjacent hydrant(s) in the system.(Commercial and Residential)
45. Gate openings shall be as wide as the minimum 20 foot required width of the access lane(s) entering and exiting the development. Gates shall be located at least 35 feet into the development property to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on the road.(Commercial and Residential)
46. The site address shall be clearly posted at the job site entrance during construction. This will enable incoming emergency equipment and inspectors to locate the job site from the assigned street. Numbers shall be a minimum of 24 inches in height.
47. All buildings shall be constructed with Class B roofing material as per the California Building Code.
48. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, building plans have been reviewed, however, a separate plan check deposit based fee of \$1056.00 made payable to the Riverside County Fire Department, in the form of a check or money order only, must be submitted to the Fire Department. A Permit Fire Department "Submittal Form" must be completed along with payment.
49. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the developer shall separately submit 2 sets of water system plans to the Fire Department for review. Plans must be signed by a registered Civil Engineer and/or water purveyor prior to Fire Department review and approval. On-site and Off-site plans shall be signed by the Fire Department after review and approval. Two (2) copies of the signed and approved water plans shall be returned to the Fire Department before release of a building permit.
50. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the applicant and/or developer shall be responsible to submit written certification from the water purveyor noting the location and type of existing fire hydrant(s) and that the existing water system is capable of delivering 1500 GPM fire flow for a 2 hour duration at 20 psi residual operating pressure. If a water system/hydrant(s) currently does not exist, the applicant and/or developer shall be responsible to provide written certification that financial arrangements have been made to provide them.
51. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the developer shall install a complete fire sprinkler system designed in accordance with California Building Code, California Fire Code and adopted standards. Sprinkler systems with pipe sizes larger than 4 inches in diameter will require the Engineer or Architect of Record certification with details and calculations with "wet signature" that the building structural system is designed to support the seismic and gravity loads for the support the additional

weight of the sprinkler system. The PIV and FDC shall be located to the front of the building in an approved location, unobstructed and within 50 feet of an approved road or driveway, within 200 feet of a hydrant. A C-16 licensed contractor must submit plans, along with the current deposit based fee, to the Fire Department for review and approval prior to installation.

52. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the developer shall install a complete fire sprinkler system designed in accordance with California Building Code, California Fire Code and adopted standards. The FDC shall be located at or near the front of the building. A C-16 licensed contractor must submit plans, along with the current deposit based fee, to the Fire Department for review and approval prior to installation.
53. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the developer shall install an alarm monitoring system for fire sprinkler system(s) with 20 or more heads. Valve monitoring, water-flow alarm and trouble signals shall be automatically transmitted to an approved central station, remote station or proprietary monitoring station in accordance with California Building Code, California Fire Code and adopted standards. An approved audible sprinkler flow alarm shall be provided on the exterior in an approved location. The location of the Fire Alarm Control Unit shall be located in an environmentally controlled location in accordance with 10.14 (NFPA 72, 2010). A C-10 licensed contractor must submit plans designed in accordance with adopted standards, along with the current \$192.00 deposit based fee, to the Fire Department for review and approval prior to installation.
54. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the developer shall install a manual and/or automatic fire alarm system as required by the California Building Code, California Fire Code and designed in accordance with adopted standards. The location of the Fire Alarm Control Unit shall be located in an environmentally controlled location in accordance with NFPA 72. A C-10 licensed contractor must submit plans, along with the current \$627.00 deposit based fee, to the Fire Department for review and approval prior to installation. Guideline handouts are available from the Fire Department.
55. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the applicant shall install a UL 300 compliant hood/duct fire extinguishing system must be installed over the cooking equipment as required by the California Fire Code, California Mechanical Code and adopted standards. The extinguishing system must automatically shut-down gas and /or electricity to all cooking appliances upon activation. A C-16 licensed contractor must submit plans, along with the current \$215.00 deposit based fee, to the Fire Department for review and approval prior to installation. Alarm system supervision is only required if the building has an existing fire alarm system. (Commercial)
56. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the applicant/developer shall prepare a site plans designating required fire lanes with appropriate lane paintings and/or signs. Plans must be submitted along with the current \$212.00 deposit based fee to the Fire Department for review and approval.
57. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the developer shall ensure gates shall be automatic or manual operated and install Knox key operated switches with dust cover, installed mounted as recommended by the Knox Company. Plans must be submitted to the Fire Department for approval of mounting location/position and/or operating standards. Special forms are available from this office for ordering the Key Switch.
58. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the developer shall install a portable fire extinguisher, with a minimum rating of 2A-10BC, for every 3,000 sq. ft. and/or 75 feet of travel distance. Fire extinguishers shall be mounted no higher than 5 ft. above finished floor, as measured to the top of the extinguisher. Where not readily visible, signs shall be posted above all extinguishers to

indicate their locations. Extinguishers must have current CSFM service tags affixed; or within one year of from the date of month and year of manufacture.

59. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the developer shall install a rapid entry Knox Box shall be installed on the outside of the building. If a Knox box has already been installed provide keys to the tenant space for inclusion in the main building Knox Box. Key(s) shall have durable and legible tags affixed for identification of the correlating tenant space. Special forms are available from this office for ordering the Knox Box. If the building/facility is protected with a fire alarm or burglar alarm system, it is recommended that the lock box be "tamper" monitoring.
60. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, a Fire Knox Padlock shall be installed on both sides of the gate located along Via Prado separating the two communities for Emergency Fire Access.
61. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, exit signs, exit marker and exit path markings shall be installed per the California Building Code.
62. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, all egress door hardware shall comply with the California Building Code.
63. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the applicant/developer must submit an emergency evacuation plan to the Fire Department for review and approval prior to installation. Evacuation plan(s) must be posted in the building at locations approved by the Fire Department.
64. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, The applicant shall submit to the Fire Department flame-retardant certification(s) by applicator or manufacturer, along with CSFM Listing, for all decorative materials used in this facility. Samples of flame-retardant material(s) may be required for flame spread testing. All required treated materials must have a current CSFM approval tag affixed to each item or panel. (Commercial)
65. Prior to the issuance of a building final inspection, the applicant shall display street numbers in a prominent location on the front of the residences. All addressing must be legible, of a contrasting color with the background and adequately illuminated to be visible from the street at all hours.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED, this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Capos
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2021-43 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Coachella at a regular meeting thereof, held on this 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of Council:

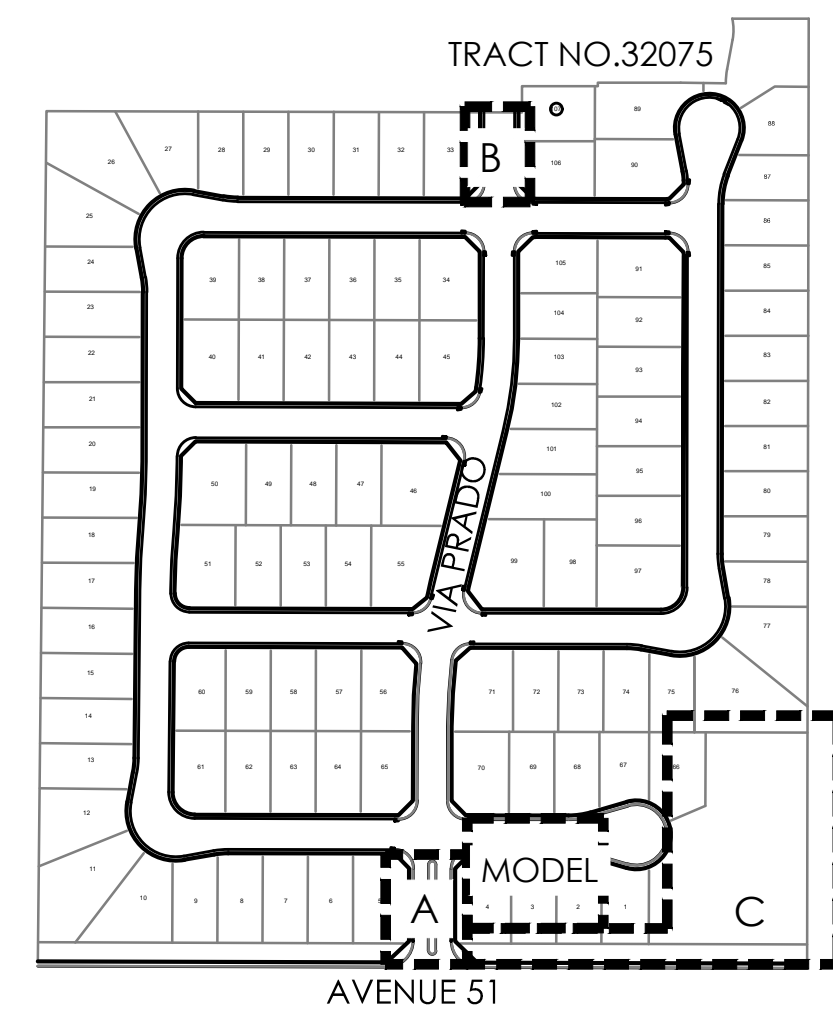
AYES:

NOES:

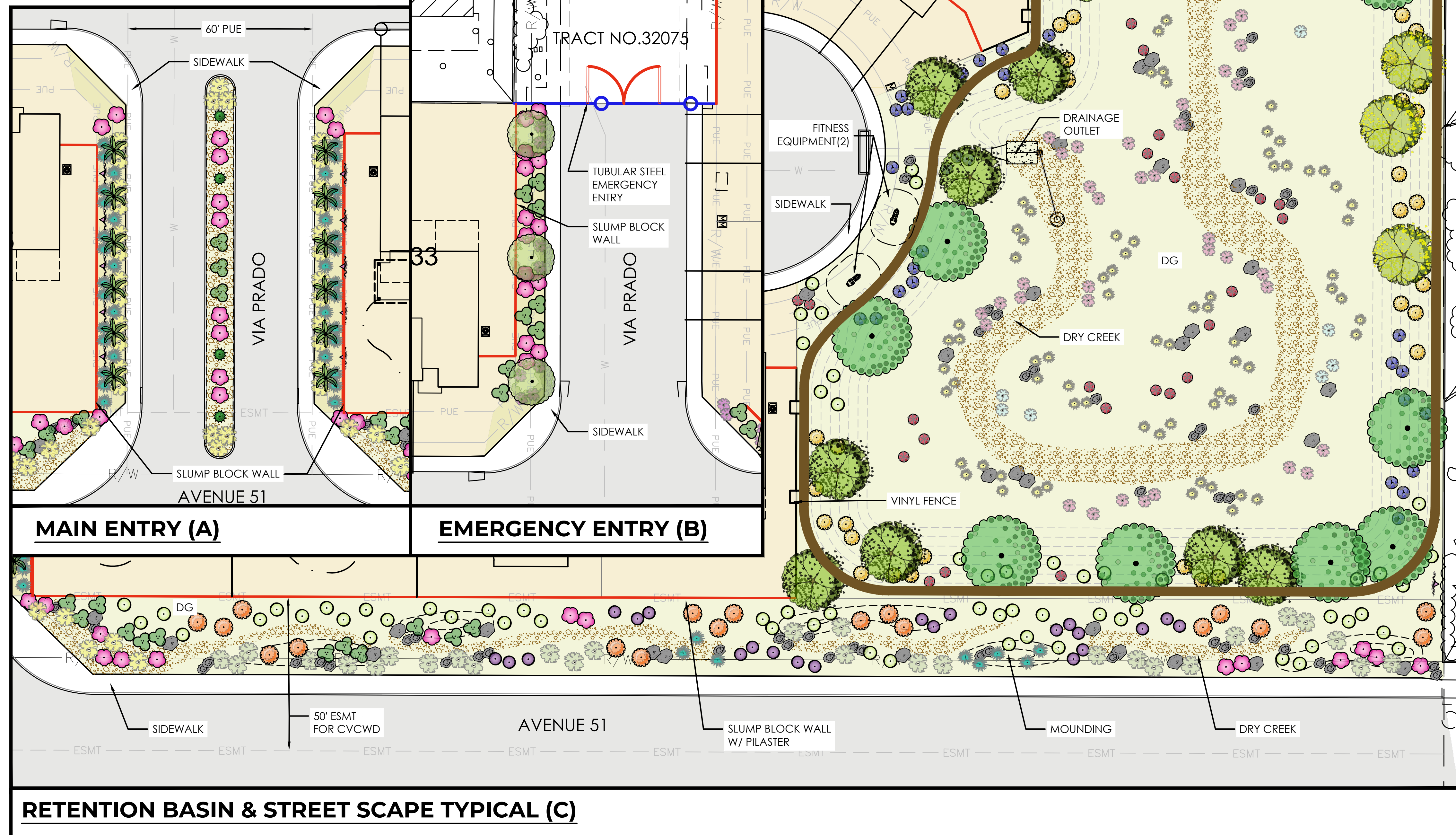
ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy City Clerk

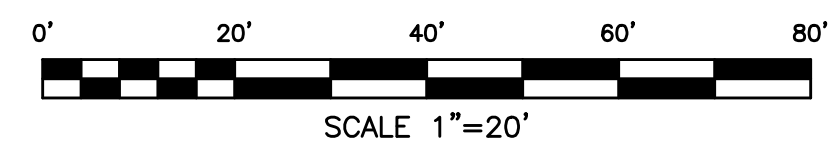


KEY MAP



PLANT SCHEDULE				
TREES	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	ACACIA ANEURA MULGA	24" BOX	L 0.2	24
	ACACIA SMALLII SWEET ACACIA	24" BOX	L 0.2	13
	PARKINSONIA PRAECOX PALO BREA	24" BOX	L 0.2	11
	PARKINSONIA X 'DESERT MUSEUM' DESERT MUSEUM PALO VERDE	24" BOX	L 0.2	10
	PROSOPIS CHILENSIS 'PHOENIX' THRONLESS HYBRIDE MESQUITE	24" BOX	L 0.2	28
PALM TREES	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS MEDITERRANEAN FAN PALM	36" BOX	M 0.5	83
	WASHINGTONIA HYBRID HYBRID CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	SEE PLAN	M 0.5	6
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	BOUGAINVILLEA X 'LA JOLLA' BOUGAINVILLEA	5 GAL	M 0.5	64
	CAESALPINIA PULCHERRIMA RED BIRD OF PARADISE	5 GAL	L 0.2	41
	CASSIA ARTEMISIOIDES FEATHERY CASSIA	5 GAL	L 0.2	111
	JUSTICIA CALIFORNICA CHUPAROSA	5 GAL	L 0.2	43
	LEUCOPHYLLUM LAEVIGATUM CHIHUAHUA SAGE	5 GAL	L 0.2	43
	LEUCOPHYLLUM LANGMANIAE 'RIO BRAVO' BAROMETERBUSH	5 GAL	L 0.2	41
ACCENTS	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	AGAVE VILMORINIANA OCTOPUS PLANT	5 GAL	L 0.2	5
	DASYLIRION WHEELERI GREY DESERT SPOON	15 GAL	L 0.2	49
	FOUQUIERIA SPLENDENS OCOTILLO	5' HT MIN	L 0.2	29
	HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA RED YUCCA	5 GAL	L 0.2	1
	HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA YELLOW YELLOW YUCCA	1 GAL	L 0.2	1
GRASSES	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS DEER GRASS	5 GAL	M 0.5	91
GROUNDCOVERS	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	DALEA GREGGII TRAILING INDIGO BUSH	5 GAL	L 0.2	57
	LANTANA MONTEVIDENSIS 'PURPLE' TRAILING LANTANA	1 GAL	M 0.5	12
	LANTANA MONTEVIDENSIS 'WHITE' TRAILING LANTANA	1 GAL	M 0.5	17
	LANTANA X 'NEW GOLD' NEW GOLD LANTANA	1 GAL	M 0.5	40
	OENOTHERA BERLANDIERI MEXICAN EVENING PRIMROSE	5 GAL	L 0.2	33
VINE/ESPALIER	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	BOUGAINVILLEA X 'BARBARA KARST' BARBARA KARST BOUGAINVILLEA	15 GAL	M 0.5	33
GROUND COVERS	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	COBBLE "DOS RIOS"	1" - 3"		65 SF

	BOULDERS - T.B.S. SEE PLAN FOR SIZE, LOCATIONS	47	90
DG	2" WETTED & COMPACTED USE SOIL BINDING ADDITIVE ON ALL SLOPES IN RETENTION BASIN		



SCALE 1"=20'

LANDSCAPE PLAN - COMMON AREA































PULTE HOMES - SOUTH PRADO (COACHELLA)










MSA CONSULTING, INC.

> PLANNING > CIVIL ENGINEERING > LAND SURVEYING > RGA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
34200 Bob Hope Drive, Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
760.320.9811 msaconsultinginc.com



PLANT SCHEDULE				
TREES	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA CAMPHOR TREE	36" BOX	M 0.5	4
	GEIJERA PARVIFLORA AUSTRALIAN WILLOW	36" BOX	M 0.5	2
	JACARANDA ACUTIFOLIA JACARANDA	36" BOX	M 0.5	2
	PISTACIA CHINENSIS CHINESE PISTACHE	36" BOX	M 0.5	8
	RHUS LANCEA AFRICAN SUMAC	36" BOX	M 0.5	5
	SCHINUS MOLLE CALIFORNIA PEPPER	24" BOX	M 0.5	4
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	ACACIA REDOLENS "DESERT CARPET" TM BANK CATCLAW	5 GAL	L 0.2	37
	BACCHARIS X "CENTENNIAL" CENTENNIAL COYOTE BRUSH	5 GAL	L 0.2	9
	CALLIANDRA CALIFORNICA RED BAJA FAIRY DUSTER	15 GAL	L 0.2	12
	CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS "LITTLE JOHN" DWARF WEEPING BOTTLE BRUSH	5 GAL	L 0.2	6
	CASSIA ARTEMISIOIDES FEATHERY CASSIA	15 GAL	L 0.2	14
	CUPHEA HYSSOPIFOLIA FALSE HEATHER	5 GAL	M 0.5	23
	ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS "FRUITLAND" FRUITLAND SILVERBERRY	15 GAL	M 0.5	11
	HEMEROCALLIS X "YELLOW" YELLOW DAYLILY	5 GAL	M 0.5	30
	HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA YELLOW YUCCA	1 GAL	L 0.2	13
	LEX VOMITORIA "NANA" DWARF YAUPOH HOLLY	15 GAL	M 0.5	8
	JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS "SPARTAN" SPARTAN JUNIPER	15 GAL	M 0.5	13
	LANTANA X "NEW GOLD" NEW GOLD LANTANA	1 GAL	M 0.5	60
	LIGUSTICUM JAPONICUM TEXANUM TEXAS PRIVET	15 GAL	M 0.5	10
	MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS DEER GRASS	5 GAL	M 0.5	22
	PHOTINIA X FRASERI RED TIP PHOTINIA	15 GAL	M 0.5	22
	PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA "WHEELER'S DWARF" WHEELER'S DWARF MOCK ORANGE	15 GAL	M 0.5	28
	RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA SPRINGTIME INDIA HAWTHORN	15 GAL	M 0.5	15
	ROMNEYA COULTERI MATILUA POPPY	5 GAL	L 0.2	15
	SALVIA GREGGII AUTUMN SAGE	5 GAL	M 0.5	18
	TECOMARIA CAPENSIS CAPE HONEYSUCKLE	15 GAL	M 0.5	17
	XYLOSMA CONGESTUM "COMPACTA" COMPACT XYLOSMA	5 GAL	M 0.5	22
VINE/ESPALIER	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	BIGNONIA VIOLACEA VIOLET TRUMPET VINE	15 GAL	M 0.5	1
	BOUGAINVILLEA X "BARBARA KARST" BARBARA KARST BOUGAINVILLEA	15 GAL	M 0.5	2
	PHAEDRANTHUS BUCCINATORIUS BLOOD-RED TRUMPET	15 GAL	M 0.5	1

GROUND COVERS	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	WU	QTY
	CAREX PRAEGRACILIS CALIFORNIA FIELD SEDGE	1 GAL	M 0.5	133
	LAWN	SOD	HIGH 0.8	2,003
	ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS "HUNTINGTON BLUE" HUNTINGTON ROSEMARY	1 GAL	M 0.5	131
	SANTOLINA CHAMAECYPARISSUS LAVENDER COTTON	1 GAL	L 0.2	62

	BOULDERS - T.B.S. SEE PLAN FOR SIZE, LOCATIONS	 10	 21
DG	2" WETTED & COMPACTED USE SOIL BINDING ADDITIVE ON ALL SLOPES IN RETENTION BASIN		
--- STEEL HEADER TO BE BROWN			



MSA CONSULTING, INC.

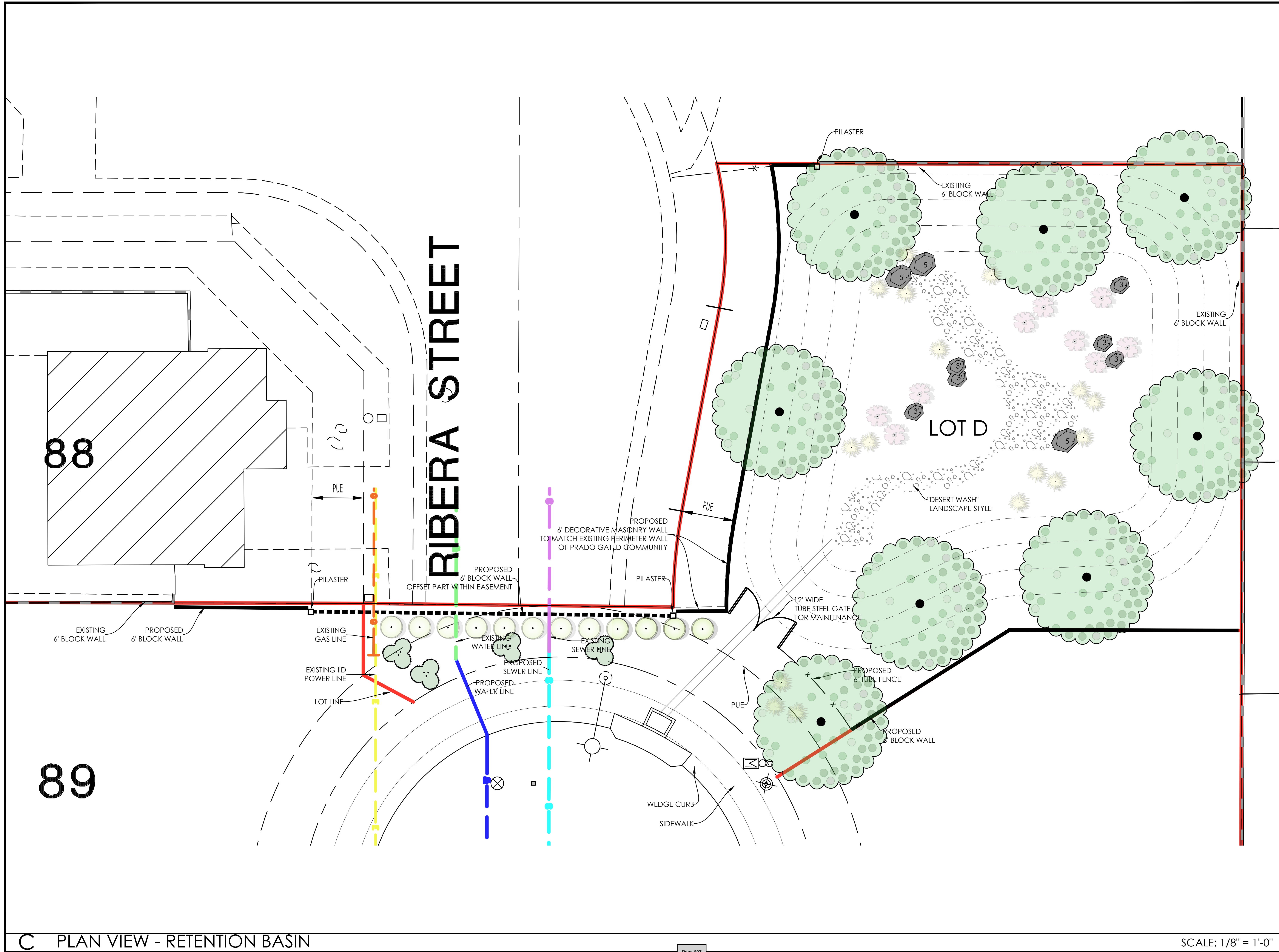
> PLANNING > CIVIL ENGINEERING > LAND SURVEYING > RGA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
34200 Bob Hope Drive, Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
760.320.9811 msaconsultinginc.com



LANDSCAPE PLAN - MODEL

3/9/2021

PULTE HOMES - SOUTH PRADO (COACHELLA)



SHEET TITLE	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
	COACHELLA 107 COACHELLA, CA
PROJECT:	

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:

REAL SIGNED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

RONALD GREGORY

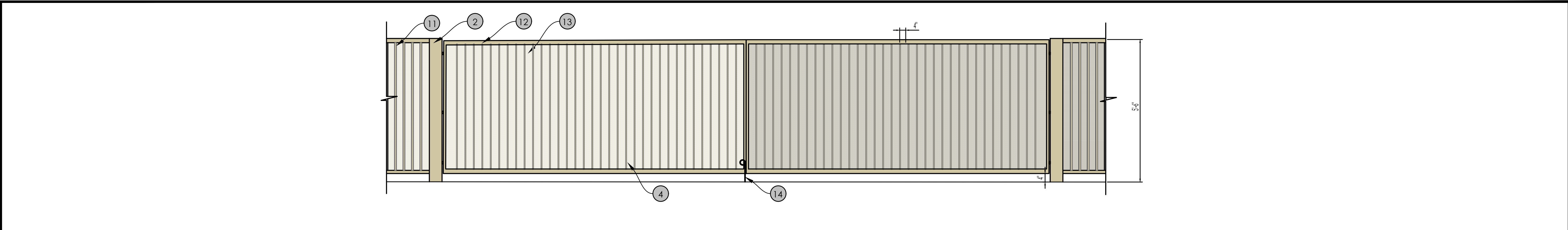
NO. 1532

REV. 6-30-21

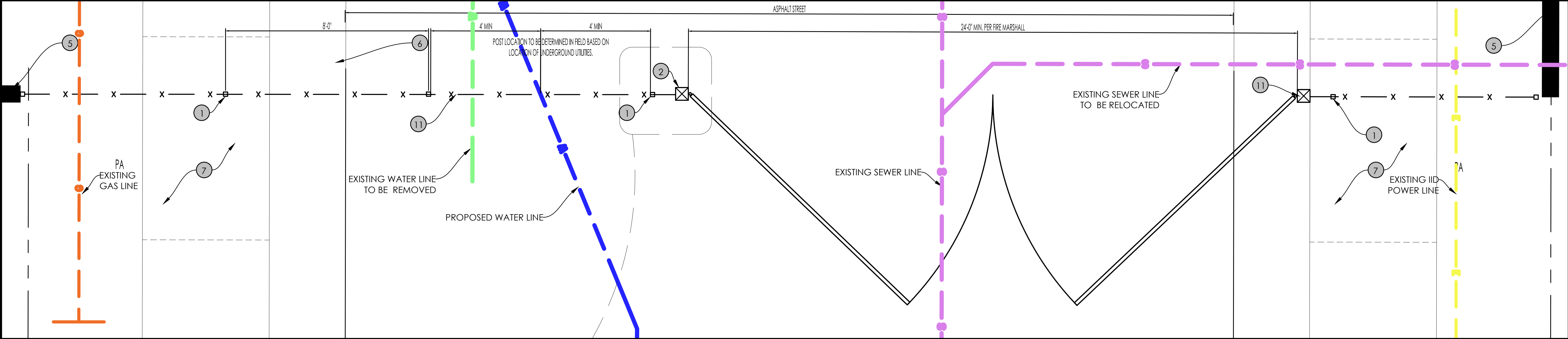
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PROJECT MANAGER:	TM
DRAWN:	EB
CHECKED:	TM
PROJ. NO.	2629
DATE:	4/19/21
SCALE:	PER DETAIL
REVISIONS:	INIT.
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -

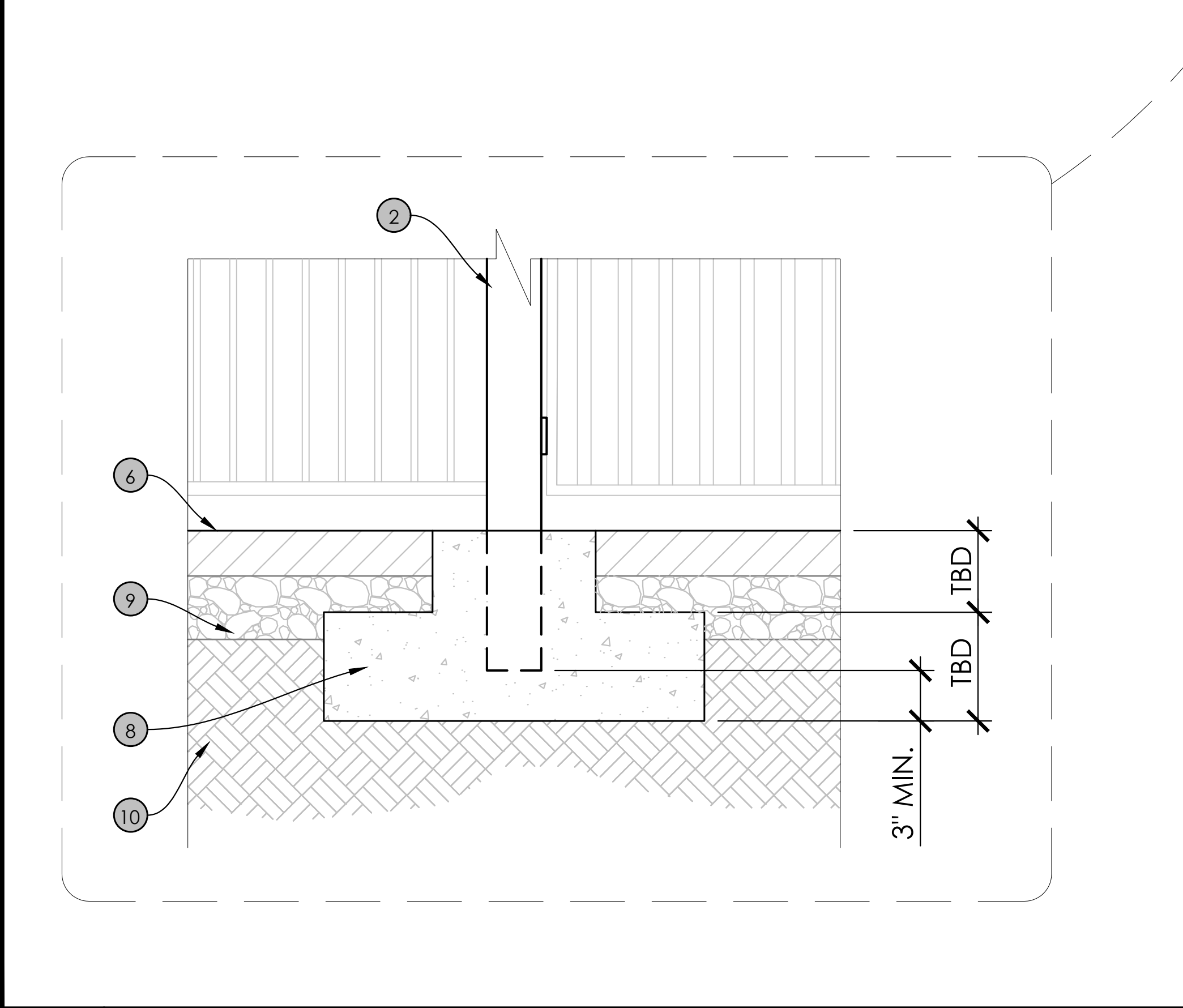
SHEET NO:	L-2.02
-----------	--------



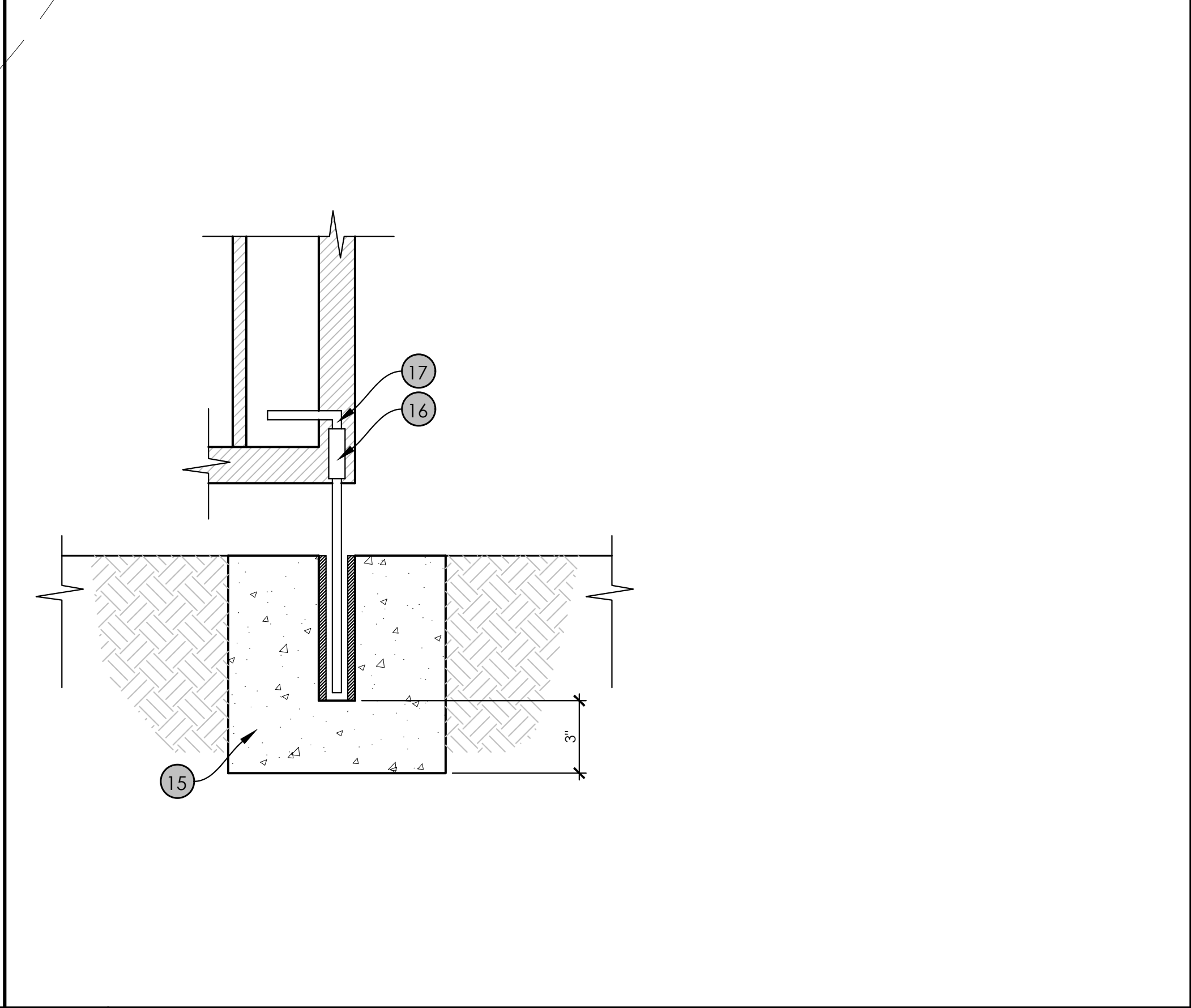
A ELEVATION - EMERGENCY ACCESS GATE @ VIA PRADO SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



A.1 PLAN VIEW - EMERGENCY ACCESS GATE SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



A.2 POST FOOTING ENLARGEMENT SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



A.3 CANE BOLT ENLARGEMENT SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

- KEYNOTES
- 1 2" FENCE POST
 - 2 6" STEEL GATE POST IN ASPHALT
 - 3 12" EMERGENCY GATES (24" MIN. WIDTH PER FIRE DEPT.)
 - 4 PERFORATED METAL BY MCNICHOLS W/ 51% OPEN AREA
 - 5 BLOCK WALL
 - 6 ROLLING CURB
 - 7 SIDEWALK
 - 8 SPREAD FOOTING TO BE DESIGNED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. ENGINEER TO COORDINATE WITH UTILITIES BELOW TO AVOID INSTALLATION CONFLICTS. TBD = TO BE DETERMINED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.
 - 9 ROAD BASE
 - 10 COMPACTED SUBGRADE
 - 11 FENCING
 - 12 2" SQ TUBE STEEL FRAME
 - 13 1/2" SQ TUBE STEEL PICKETS AT 4" O.C. WITH METAL MESH WELDED TO PROPERTY SIDE OF GATE.
 - 14 CANE BOLT:
 - 15 8" DIAMETER x 12" DEEP CONCRETE FOOTING
 - 16 STEEL SLEEVE/RECEIVER FOR CANE BOLT
 - 17 STEEL SLEEVE WELDED TO FRAME TO ACCEPT CANE BOLT
1. WELD ALL CONNECTIONS & GRIND SMOOTH. FINISH ALL METAL SURFACES W/1 COAT OF ZINC-CHROMATE PRIMER & 2 COATS OF EXTERIOR GRADE ENAMEL. CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO FABRICATION.
2. FENCE COLOR TO MATCH ADJACENT BLOCK WALL

PROJECT MANAGER:	TM
DRAWN:	EB
CHECKED:	TM
PROJ. NO.	2629
DATE:	4/19/21
SCALE:	PER DETAIL
REVISIONS:	INIT.
△	-
△	-
△	-
△	-
△	-
△	-
△	-
△	-

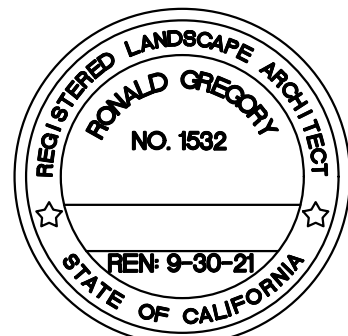
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

COACHELLA 107
COACHELLA, CA

SHEET TITLE

PROJECT:

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:



PROJECT MANAGER:	TM
DRAWN:	EB
CHECKED:	TM
PROJ. NO.	2629
DATE:	4/19/21
SCALE:	PER DETAIL
REVISIONS:	INIT.
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -
△ -	- -

SHEET NO:

L-2.01

KEYNOTES

- 1

2" SQ. STEEL POST @ 8'-0" O.C.
- 2

1 1/2" SQ. STEEL RAIL
- 3

3/4" SQ. STEEL PICKET @ 4 1/2" O.C.
- 4

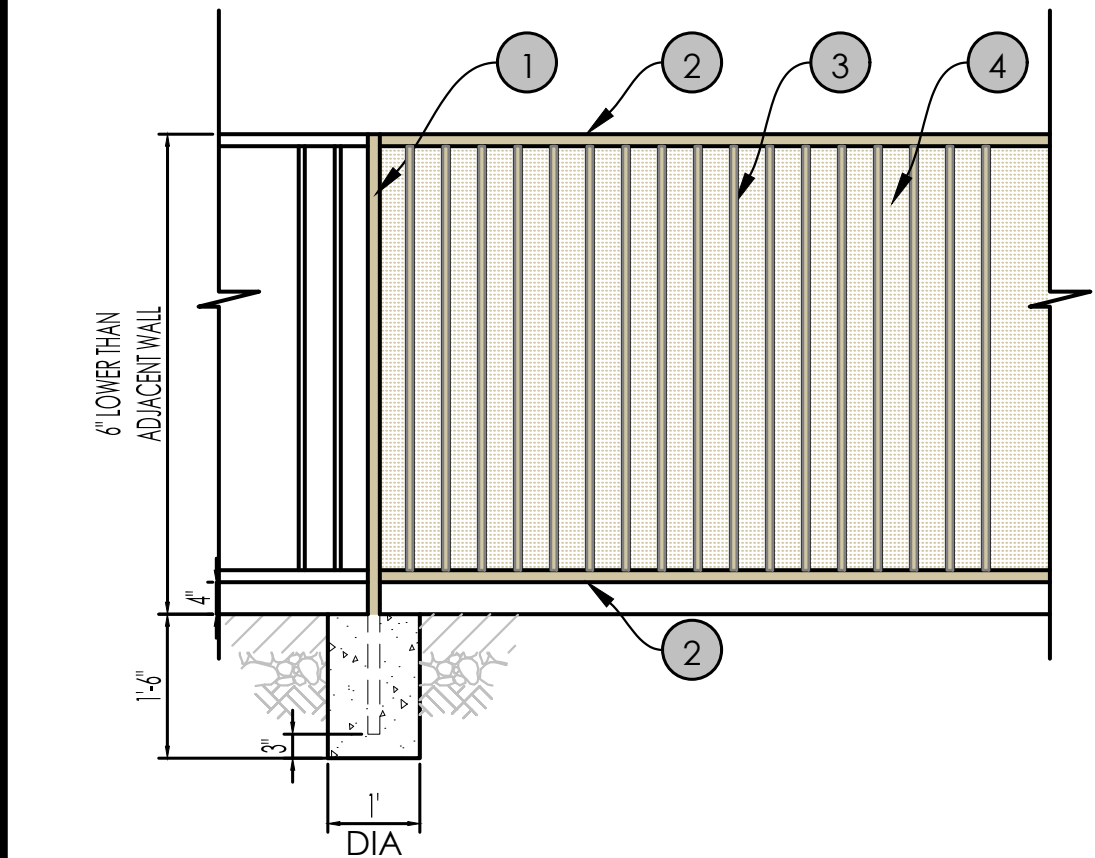
PERFORATED METAL BY MCNICHOLS W/ 51% OPEN A
- 5

BLOCK WALL
- 6

SIDEWALK

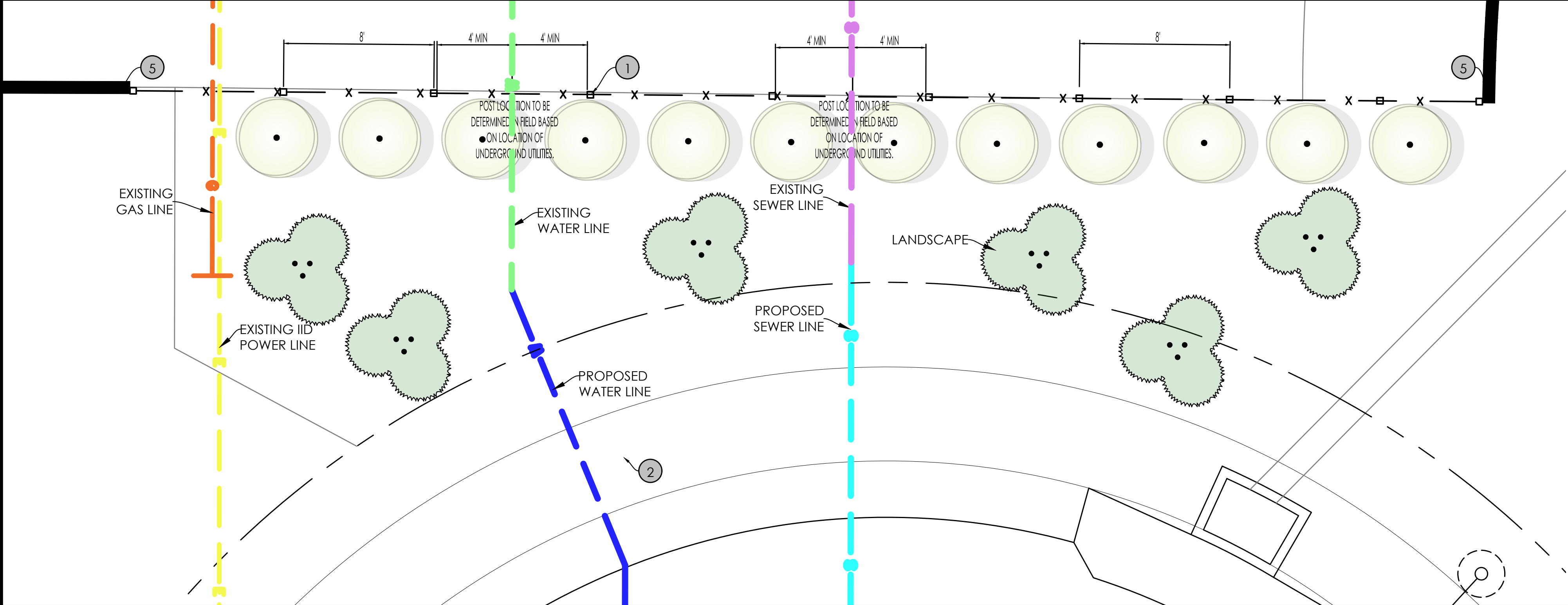
1. WELD ALL CONNECTIONS & GRIND SMOOTH. FINISH ALL METAL SURFACES W/1 COAT OF ZINC-CHROMATE PRIMER & 2 COATS OF EXTERIOR GRADE ENAMEL. CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO FABRICATION.

2. FENCE COLOR TO MATCH ADJACENT BLOCK WALL



B ELEVATION - STEEL TUBE FENCE @ RIBERA STREET

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



B.1 PLAN VIEW - GATE

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Addendum to the Mitigated Negative Declaration

Application for 58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND Addendum

LEAD AGENCY:

City of Coachella
Development Services Department
1515 Sixth Street
Coachella, CA 92236



APPLICANT:

City of Coachella
c/o Luis Lopez, Development Services Director
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236

PREPARED BY:



MSA Consulting, Inc.
34200 Bob Hope Drive
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
<i>Chapter 1 – Introduction</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Chapter 2 – Statutory Background.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Chapter 3 – Summary of Original Project.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Chapter 4 – Project Revisions</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Chapter 5 – Environmental Setting</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Chapter 6 – Environmental Impact Analysis.....</i>	<i>12</i>
 <i>Appendices</i>	
<i>Appendix A – Approved 58-Acre Kirkjan MND</i>	

CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION

In 2004, the City of Coachella adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the 58-Acre Kirkjan Project (Environmental Initial Study No. 04-05), referred to herein as “previous project” or “MND”. The 58-Acre Kirkjan MND evaluated the impacts associated with the proposed development of 232 single-family residential uses and associated improvements on 58 acres. The analysis of the 58-Acre Kirkjan project identified several mitigation measures to address and mitigate potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels. The adopted 58-Acre Kirkjan MND is included as Appendix A.

The previous project proposed a change of zone (No. 04-04) and a Tentative Tract Map (TTM No. 32075). The previous project involved redesignating the project site from Agriculture Transition (A-T) to Residential Single-Family (R-S), in order to develop the 232 dwelling units.

The previous/proposed project is located on 58 acres of disturbed vacant land located south of Avenue 50, west of Frederick Street, and north of Avenue 51, in the City of Coachella, California. The Assessor’s Parcel Number (APN) for the site is 768-050-002.

As previously stated, the MND analyzed impacts associated with the proposed development of 232 residential units and associated improvements on 58 acres. The northern portion of the site (approximately 31 acres) has now been developed with 123 single-family residential lots. The revised project proposes to develop 107 of the 109 residential lots and homes analyzed in the MND, along with associated improvements, in the southern portion of the 58-acre site.

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines, this addendum addresses the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed residential community and provides an evaluation of potential environmental impacts in relation to the original project evaluated in the adopted MND, as well as the new environmental topics required by the most current CEQA Guidelines. The addendum is an informational document intended to be used in the planning and decision-making process as provided for under Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines. The addendum does not recommend approval or denial of the proposed modifications of the previous project. The conclusion of this addendum is that the proposed changes to the project will neither result in new significant impacts nor substantially increase the severity of previously disclosed impacts beyond those already identified in the previously adopted MND. Thus, a subsequent MND is not required.

The location of the project site is shown below in Exhibit 1 and 2.

Exhibit 1 Vicinity Map

Exhibit 2
Aerial Photograph

CHAPTER TWO – STATUTORY BACKGROUND

The City of Coachella is the CEQA lead agency responsible for the project. Under CEQA, an addendum to a certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration (ND) may be prepared if minor technical changes or additions to the proposed project are required or if none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR (or MND) have occurred (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164[b]). An addendum is appropriate if the project changes or modifications do not result in any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in severity of previously identified significant impacts. The addendum need not be circulated for public review (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164[c]); however, an addendum is to be considered along by the decision-making body prior to making a decision on the project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164[d]).

This MND addendum demonstrates that the environmental analysis, impacts, and mitigation requirements identified in the MND remain substantively unchanged by the revised project description detailed herein and supports the findings that the proposed project does not raise any new issues and does not exceed the level of impacts identified in the previous MND. Further, rather than only focusing on the characterization of whether the project is “new” or “old”, the City has also evaluated the previous environmental document to determine if it retains any relevance in light of the proposed changes, and if any major revisions to the document are required due to the involvement of new, previously unstudied significant environmental effects. The subsequent review provisions of CEQA are designed to ensure that an agency proposing changes to a previously approved project explores environmental impacts not considered in the original environmental document. This assumes that some of the environmental impacts of the modified project are considered in the original environmental document, such that the original document retains relevance to the decision-making process. If it is wholly, irrelevant, then it is only logical that the agency starts over from the beginning. The City has determined that project changes will not require major revisions to the initial environmental document. Accordingly, recirculation of the MND for public review is not necessary pursuant to Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines. Therefore, a decision was made by the City of Coachella not to prepare a subsequent Negative Declaration pursuant to Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines. To support this decision, the following discussion describes the proposed project modifications and the associated environmental analysis.

CHAPTER THREE – SUMMARY OF ORIGINAL PROJECT

The previous project proposed the development of 232 single family residential dwellings on approximately 58 acres in the City of Coachella. The previous project occupied the area south of Avenue 50, approximately 630 feet east of Van Buren Street, north of Avenue 51, and approximately 960 feet west of Frederick Street.

At the time the MND was written the site was characterized by bare soil and agricultural trees, dirt roads, abandoned residential structures, a maintenance yard, miscellaneous storage areas, and shipping/receiving areas which were utilized during past harvests.

Access to the site was proposed to occur along a north-south trending internal street, Via Prado. Via Prado would provide access to Avenue 50, to the north, and Avenue 51, to the south. Construction of the previous project was proposed to occur in one (1) phase, beginning in 2005. The previous project was proposed to take 12 months to complete.

The previously proposed project proposed a change of zone (No. 04-04) and a Tentative Tract Map (TTM No. 32075). The previously project involved redesignated the project site from Agriculture Transition (A-T) to Residential Single-Family (R-S), in order to develop the 232 dwelling units.

The previous project site plan is shown below, in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3
Previous Project Site Plan

CHAPTER FOUR – PROJECT REVISIONS

The revised project includes the development of the remaining 27 acres in the southern portion of the site.

As previously stated, the 58-Acre Kirkjan project was originally designed as a single-family residential property totaling 232 dwelling units and associated improvements. Associated improvements included paved parking, landscaped areas, and a detention basin in the southeastern corner of the site. The northern portion of the site (approximately 31 acres of the site) has now been developed with 123 single family residential lots (both developed with homes and vacant).

The revised project proposes to subdivide the undeveloped 27-acre parcel into 107 lots, per the submitted Tentative Tract Map (TTM) exhibit (Exhibit 4). The property in its current state is undeveloped with site access at Via Prado to the north and Ave 51 (existing two-lane paved road) to the south. The subdivision has been designed with gated emergency gates and utility / drainage access points on the northerly portion of the site off Via Prado and Ribera Street. A proposed retention basin will be located on the southeast corner of the site. The revised project will be developed in 13 phases.

The development of the revised project would result in a total of 230 dwelling units on the 58-acre site, as opposed to 232 dwelling units proposed in the previous project. The revised site plan is indicated in Exhibit 4.

Both the previous and revised projects propose the development of single-family homes on the 58-acre site, and the revised project proposes a slight reduction in the total number of units.

The impact analysis contained herein will focus on whether the revised project would result in any new or more severe impacts not previously identified in the adopted 58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND.

Exhibit 4
Revised Project Site Plan

CHAPTER FIVE – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located in the City of Coachella. The site is located south of Avenue 50, and north of Avenue 51. The previous project encompassed one 58-acre parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number 768-050-002). The northern portion of the site is mostly developed, while the southern portion (27 acres) is undeveloped and vacant. The southern 27 acres of the site addresses the revised project. The revised project occurs within Lot 124 of Tract No. 32075-1, per M.B.387/39-42, being in the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6, Township 6 South, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Meridian.

The area surrounding the project site is characterized by developed and vacant parcels. The project is surrounded by developed, residential communities to the north, east, west, and south. Avenue 50 is located to the north, Frederick Street is located approximately 960 feet to the east, Avenue 51 is located to the south, and Van Buren Street is located approximately 630 feet to the west. The project is located within the City of Coachella's Residential Single Family Zone (R-S). The existing land use designation for the site is Low Density Residential (0-6 dwelling units per acre).

The location of the project site is shown in Exhibit 1 and 2.

CHAPTER SIX – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

This document is an addendum to the previously adopted 58-Acre Kirkjan MND referenced above. This addendum provides the project specific environmental review pursuant to CEQA to demonstrate the adequacy of the MND relative to the revised project. As indicated above, the previous MND identified significant impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to biological resources and cultural resources. The analysis below discusses the adequacy and applicability of previous mitigation measures to the revised project. In addition, the analysis below addresses whether any new or more severe impacts would result from the project revisions and whether any additional mitigation measures beyond those previously identified in the MND would be required.

I. Aesthetics

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND identified no significant impacts related to aesthetics. According to the MND, prior to development of the 58-acre site, the property consisted of bare soil and agricultural trees, dirt roads, abandoned residential structures, a maintenance yard, miscellaneous storage areas, and shipping/receiving areas which were utilized during past harvests. Per the MND, the City did not identify scenic vistas within the project vicinity, therefore, scenic vistas would not be impacted by the previous project. Additionally, the MND concluded that no historical buildings were known to occur within the project site and scenic highways do not occur in the project area. Therefore, no impacts would occur to scenic resources or scenic highways.

The MND concluded that the development of the 232 residential dwelling units would alter the existing visual character of the area; however, the project was required to submit plans for approval of the Planning Commission, which would ensure a high-quality design. Additionally, the project was also required to participate in architectural review and comply with landscaping and lighting requirements as established by the City's zoning ordinance. Therefore, the MND concluded that impacts to the visual character of the area and light and glare would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures were required.

Revised Project

Similar to the MND, the revised project would not affect scenic vistas in the area. The surrounding area is largely developed with single family residential communities. The revised project would develop single family residential dwelling units similar in design, scale, and mass to the existing residential structures. Similar to the MND, the revised project would be required to submit plans for approval of the Planning Commission, which would ensure a high-quality design. Additionally, the revised project is also required to participate in architectural review and comply with landscaping and lighting requirements as established by the City's zoning ordinance. Therefore, the revised project's impacts to the visual character of the area and light and glare would be the same as the previous project, and less than significant.

As previously determined, potential historic resources do not exist on the project site. Additionally, the project site is not located in proximity to a state scenic highway, therefore, the revised project would not impact scenic resources adjacent to or within close proximity to state scenic highways.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to the proposed changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to any

aesthetic impacts that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

II. *Agricultural Resources*

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND concluded that the previous project would result in no significant impacts related to agricultural and forest/timberland resources. According to the MND, the project site was not located in an area designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The land use designation for the site was Low Density Residential (RL). RL designations allow 0 to 6 dwelling units per acre (du/ac). According to the MND, the project site was not located in an existing zone for agricultural use or classified as farm land, forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production zones. The MND concluded that the project would not result in impacts to agricultural resources.

Revised Project

The revised project would not change the proposed uses of the project site. The project site does not include any active agricultural uses or agricultural resources, and is not adjacent to such uses, and is not zoned or designated for agricultural uses. Thus, similar to the MND, the revised project would have no impact to agricultural resources.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to the proposed changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to agricultural resources that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

III. *Air Quality*

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The adopted MND Air Quality analysis involved quantifying the worst-case potential criteria air pollutant emission levels resulting from construction and operation of the residential project to compare against the numeric thresholds established by South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) for the project region and air basin. The methodology of the adopted MND relied on Urban Emissions Model (URBEMIS), which is software developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) as a modeling tool to assist local public agencies with estimating air quality impacts from land use projects pertaining to CEQA environmental analysis. The computer model was developed to estimate construction, area source, and operational air pollution emissions from a wide variety of land use development projects, including residential neighborhoods. In addition to URBEMIS, the prior MD Caltrans CALINE 4 model was utilized to estimate local Carbon Monoxide (CO) concentrations associated with roadway traffic. At the time of the prior MND preparation, the Salton Sea Air Basin was designated by CARB as being in non-attainment for ozone and PM₁₀, but the required State Implementation Plans (SIPs) were in place at a regional level to meet the target attainment levels.

The prior analysis found construction-related activities, including site preparation, grading, construction equipment operation, construction traffic, and building construction would result in measurable criteria pollutant emissions. The quantitative analysis of these activities found that

unmitigated short-term peak emission levels would not technically exceed the SCAQMD thresholds; however, nitrogen oxides emissions would come to within one pound per day below the threshold, prompting mitigation to ensure that these measures were maintained during construction. In summary, the mitigation related to construction (AQ1 through AQ4) mandated the use of aqueous diesel fuel, compliance with the local dust control requirements, proper maintenance of construction equipment, and compliance with the state vehicle code, resulting in less than significant impacts.

The prior analysis also reviewed long-term (operational) criteria air pollutant emissions expected to result at full project buildout, during the life of the project. These emissions would be generated by mobile (vehicle) and area sources associated with the residential land use operations. The quantitative analysis using URBEMIS software found that the estimated emissions would not result in any exceedance of the SCAQMD thresholds. The prior analysis also involved Caltrans CALINE 4 modeling to determine the likelihood of carbon monoxide hotspot resulting from the project. Based on the worst-case approach, the project was found to not result in adverse carbon monoxide emissions capable of generating hotspots. Therefore, operation of the project at full buildout of 232 units was found to result in less than significant levels without the need for mitigation.

In this context, the prior MND concluded that the project would not result in impacts to air quality regarding conflicts with implementation of local air quality plan, considerable net increases in criteria pollutants for which the region is in non-attainment, exposure of sensitive receptors or other objectionable emissions. The MND also concluded that with implementation of mitigation measures AQ-1 through AQ-4, the previous project would not have any significant effects concerning compliance with applicable air quality plans and standards.

Revised Project

Since the prior environmental review, the project setting has not incurred any substantial change in circumstances deemed inconsistent with the project's planned residential uses. To date, project implementation has resulted in 123 single-family dwelling units with associated road and utility infrastructure on the northern 31 acres of the project site. The remaining area has maintained a vacant condition with soil treatment as a method to prevent fugitive dust emissions. Buildout of the project with minor modifications would result in the completion of 107 residential dwelling units, for a total of 230 units. This total represents two fewer units than previously analyzed and therefore a minor reduction in the associated construction and operational emissions. The reduction in emissions is also attributed to the improved energy efficiency standards associated with the remaining residential units to be constructed and the stricter vehicular emissions standards pertaining to project-induced vehicle trips.

Since the prior MND, the regulatory framework and air quality standards have undergone updates, including those reflected in the adopted Air Quality Management Plan (2016 AQMP) applicable to the entire SCAMQD jurisdiction. However, because the project was analyzed and adopted prior to the 2016 AQMP adoption, its residential land uses already form part of the growth assumptions factored into the current regional air quality management strategies of this plan. As a result, project buildout with the same (or slightly reduced) land use density and composition would not result in conflicts with the 2016 AQMP. SCAMQD has not changed the construction and operational peak emissions standards observed in the prior analysis, for which no exceedances were estimated.

The project region is continuing to implement SIPs toward establishing attainment for PM10

(particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less). and Ozone.

PM10: On February 25, 2010, the ARB approved the 2010 Coachella Valley PM10 Maintenance Plan and transmitted it to the U.S. EPA for approval. With the recent data being collected at the Coachella Valley monitoring stations, consideration of high-wind exceptional events, and submittal of a PM10 Re-designation Request and Maintenance Plan, a re-designation to attainment status of the PM10 NAAQS is deemed feasible in the near future according to the 2016 AQMP. As a standard requirement, the remaining construction activities for project buildout would be subject to SCAMQD Rules 403 and 403.1, as well as the City's Fugitive Dust Control requirements (Chapter 8.20 of the Coachella Code of Ordinances) aimed at addressing the PM10 concerns for the region. This implementation would be consistent with Mitigation Measure AQ2 and with the updated PM10 SIP. Dust control measures during construction would continue preventing emissions impacts to nearby residential uses. After project completion, permanent site stabilization through residential construction would eliminate the potential source of fugitive dust

Ozone: SCAQMD is continuing to implement an updated strategy to comply with the ozone standard (1997 8-hour standard), for which there is a target attainment date of June 15, 2024. SCAQMD has acknowledged that the largest ozone contributors to the Coachella Valley are not sources within the region, but rather the ozone and ozone precursors transported to the Coachella Valley from the upwind South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). SCAQMD deems that local sources of air pollution generated in the Coachella Valley have a limited impact on ozone levels compared to the transported sources generated in SCAB. The prior MND analysis involved a quantification of criteria pollutants, including ozone precursors (reactive organic gases and nitrogen oxides). Under each standard, the project construction and operation did not reach or exceed the established SCAMQD thresholds. Considering that the project previously complied with the threshold and that buildout will not involve any increase in residential units, no changes are expected pertaining to compliance and consistency with the applicable ozone SIP.

Therefore, based on the reduction in total residential units, completion of the project with minor modifications, and with implementation of mitigation measures AQ-1 through AQ-4, would result in less than significant impacts regarding conflicts with implementation of local air quality plan, considerable net increases in criteria pollutants for which the region is in non-attainment, exposure of sensitive receptors to other objectionable emissions.

IV. *Biological Resources*

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND evaluated potential biological resource impacts associated with the development of the 58-acre project site. BonTerra Consulting conducted a search of available literature and conducted a general biological survey of the project property to identify special status plants, wildlife, and habitats known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (2003) and compendia of special status species published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) were reviewed. In addition, the CDFG's California Natural Diversity Database was reviewed.

The MND stated that vegetation on the project site consisted of disturbed/ruderal, disturbed, and developed areas, as categorized by the CDFG. The disturbed/ruderal areas on the project site were characterized by agricultural crop rows with native and non-native weeds and shrubs. The dominant plant was the saltbush, with other species occurring throughout, including four-wing

saltbush, Bermuda grass, Jimson weed, red-stemmed filaree, sunflower, cheese bush, arrow weed, Russian thistle, bush seepweed, and salt cedar. The disturbed areas were characterized by grading and/or disking. This area was devoid of vegetation and consisted of bare ground. The developed area of the site consisted of paved areas and a man-made structure including a small, prefabricated warehouse and associated parking lot. This area was also devoid of vegetation.

The wildlife species found during the biological survey are associated with agricultural operations and disturbed/ruderal vegetation in low desert areas. No common reptile species, fish, or amphibian species were observed on the project site at the time the MND was written.

Special status plant species with a low potential to occur in the project area included chaparral sand-verbena and the Coachella Valley milk-vetch since marginally suitable habitat occurs within the project. Glandular ditaxis, California ditaxis, and slender wooly-heads had a moderate potential of occurrence at the site due to the presence of suitable habitat.

Five special status plant species had the potential to occur onsite, including one federally listed Endangered species, according to the MND. Therefore, spring botanical surveys for these species were required. The surveys were to be conducted during their appropriate survey "window" to determine their presence or absence on the project. If a substantial population of one of these species were found on the project, impacts on the population would require additional mitigation. If construction of the previous project was expected to commence prior to the survey window for the special status plant species, the project would have to address these species as potentially present and make a finding of potentially significant based on habitat suitability alone. This would require the development and implementation of mitigation measures prior to construction. This was indicated as BIO1 in the MND.

One special status wildlife species, the burrowing owl, was observed on the project site at the time the MND was written. Additionally, the Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel had the potential to occur on the project site when the MND was written. Therefore, the following mitigation measures were required in the MND:

BIO2: In order to avoid impacts to an occupied burrowing owl burrow, focused surveys shall be conducted prior to commencement of clearing or grading operations on the project site. Additionally, if clearing or grading operations are planned during the breeding season for any of these species, a breeding raptor survey shall be conducted prior to any clearing or grading activities.

Surveys for burrowing owl shall be conducted according to a protocol prepared by the Burrowing Owl Consortium of the Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group. Surveys shall be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire project site and in areas within approximately 500 feet of the project impact zone. Any active burrows found during survey efforts shall be mapped on the construction plans. If no active burrowing owl burrows are found, no further mitigation is required. Results of the surveys shall be provided to the CDFG.

BIO3: If burrowing owl nest sites are found, the following restrictions on construction are required between March 1 and August 31 (or until nests are no longer active as determined by a qualified biologist):

- Clearing limits shall be established with a minimum of 250 feet, or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist, in any direction from any occupied burrow exhibiting nesting activity; and

- Access and surveying shall not be allowed within 100 feet of any burrow exhibiting nesting activity. Any encroachment into the 250/100-foot buffer area around the known nest is allowed only if it is determined by a qualified biologist that the proposed activity shall not disturb the nest occupants.

If construction occurs outside of the breeding season, exclusion of burrowing owls from their burrow is a practice generally accepted by the CDFG. Exclusion of burrowing owls involves placement of one-way doors at the opening of known occupied burrows to allow egress from and preventing ingress to the burrow. In this manner the burrowing owl is forced to look for another suitable roosting location.

BIO4: Surveys for the Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel shall be conducted according to guidelines provided by the USFWS and consist of the following:

- A minimum of three surveys conducted between May 1 and July 31.
- Each survey must be conducted from one hour after sunrise to four hours after sunrise.
- Temperatures in the shade must range from 80 degrees to 91.4 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Wind speeds must be low.
- 100 percent of the study area must be covered, using walking transects spaced approximately 32 feet apart.

The MND determined that the previous project would not result in impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. Additionally, the previous project would not result in adverse effects on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

According to the MND, the City of Coachella's General Plan policies encouraged the preservation of the habitat areas of rare, threatened, and endangered wildlife and plant resources within open space areas. Future development proposals would be required to demonstrate compliance with General Plan policies. Therefore, the MND concluded that the previous project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources in the City.

At the time the MND was written, the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) was preparing a Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) for the Coachella Valley region. The MSHCP and NCCP were developed to create large, interconnected preserves for special status species and their habitats while streamlining the regulatory process outside of the reserve areas. The involved agencies planned to accomplish this by providing a means to subsidize mitigation/compensation measures for species covered by the plan and satisfy applicable provisions of federal and state requirements. The payment of fees was the most common mitigation. Therefore, the MND required the implementation of mitigation measure BIO5.

BIO5: Adequate fees shall be paid according to the adopted MSHCP and NCCP shall it become adopted prior to project development.

The MND concluded that implementation of mitigation measures BIO1 through BIO5 would reduce biological resource impacts to less than significant.

Revised Project

The revised project intends to reconfigure the southern portion of the previous project. No additional grading or development beyond what was anticipated in the MND would occur. In its

existing condition the site has been largely developed and/or disturbed. As discussed in the MND, the site may provide suitable habitat for chaparral sand-verbena, Coachella Valley milk-vetch, glandular ditaxis, California ditaxis, and slender woolly-heads. However, currently the Coachella Valley MSHCP covers the Coachella Valley milk-vetch and mitigation is provided under the MSHCP through the payment of fees, which is deemed to be full compliance with mitigation measure BIO5 from the MND. The chaparral sand-verbena, glandular ditaxis, California ditaxis, and slender woolly-heads are not covered under the CVMSHCP. However, these species are not listed as rare, threatened, or endangered by either the state or federal governments and are not likely to occur onsite due to the largely disturbed (cleared vegetation and graded) character of the site. However, the revised project may be required to conduct a botanical survey (mitigation measure BIO1), similar to the MND, to determine the presence of these rare species. Therefore, the revised project would be required to implement mitigation measures BIO1 and BIO5, as called for in the MND. This would ensure impacts to the species would be less than significant with mitigation.

Although the site is largely disturbed and developed, the revised project would still be required to conduct surveys to determine the presence or absence of burrowing owls or the Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel. Therefore, the revised project would be required to implement mitigation measures BIO2 through BIO4, as called for in the MND.

Similar to the MND, the revised project would result in no impact associated with sensitive habitat, riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural community, wetlands, or vernal pools as none of these resources were identified on the project site. Additionally, no impact was identified to any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or nursery sites. No conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance would occur under the revised project.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to the proposed changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to biological impacts that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

V. Cultural Resources

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND evaluated potential cultural resource impacts associated with the development of the 58-acre project site. The MND did not find prehistoric or historic resources on the project site. The records search through the Eastern Information Center (EIC) did not disclose any recorded prehistoric sites or isolates within or adjacent to the project site. The field survey also did not record any prehistoric resources. Additionally, no paleontological resources were identified through either the records search or the field survey. Therefore, the MND concluded that no impacts to paleontological resources would occur.

The records search through the EIC revealed that a structure appeared to fall within the parcel boundaries by 1941, but it was no longer present by the 1956 topographic map revision date. No historic sites or isolates had been recorded previously within or adjacent to the parcel. The field survey revealed the foundations of a small agricultural complex within the project boundaries, however, it was not considered to be a significant archaeological resource, and did not qualify for

the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Monitoring during grading was recommended in the MND. This is indicated as CUL1, below.

CUL1: Prior to construction, the applicant shall hire a certified archaeologist to observe grading/major trenching activities and salvage and catalogue archaeological resources as necessary. The archaeologist shall establish, in cooperation with the City, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit sampling, identification and evaluation of the artifacts, as appropriate. If the archaeological resources are found to be significant, the archaeologist shall determine appropriate actions, in consultation with the City, for exploration and/or salvage.

The MND concluded that implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce cultural resource impacts to less than significant.

Revised Project

The revised project would not require construction beyond what was anticipated in the MND. While overall site layout is proposed to change, no additional grading beyond what was anticipated in the MND would occur. Similar to the MND, the revised project would result in no impacts to historic resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. This includes any object, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant.

As discussed in the MND, there is the potential for grading to impact significant archaeological resources. Therefore, the revised project would be required to implement mitigation measure **CUL1** as required in the MND. This would ensure impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant with mitigation, the same that was identified in the MND.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to cultural resources that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

VI. *Geology and Soils*

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

According to the MND, the project site is located within the seismically active southern California region. However, the MND concluded that the project was not located in an area zoned for the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and impacts would be less than significant. Additionally, the MND found that there were no faults, active or inactive, that traverse the project site, however, groundshaking could occur at the site. Therefore, the project was required to conform with all applicable City ordinances, as well as standard engineering practices and design criteria to reduce these impacts. The following mitigation was established for the project:

GEO1: All structures shall be designed as confirmed during the building design plan checking, to withstand anticipated groundshaking caused by future earthquakes within an acceptable level of risk (i.e., high risk zone), as designated by the City's latest adopted edition of the Uniform Building Code.

The MND found that a majority of the City's Planning Area has a high generalized liquefaction potential, including the project site, due to the presence of alluvial sediment and shallow or semi-perched groundwater within 50 feet of the ground surface. Therefore, mitigation included ground improvement techniques to reduce the potential for liquefaction or utilizing "deep" foundation systems (i.e., compaction grouting, overexcavation of near surface soils; rammed aggregate piers; deep foundation systems such as driven piles) for the proposed structures. The following mitigation measures were established to reduce impacts of liquefaction to less than significant:

GEO2: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, a site specific geologic and soils report shall be prepared by a registered geologist or soils engineer and submitted to the City Building and Safety Division for approval. The report shall specify design parameters necessary to remediate any soil and geologic hazards.

GEO3: All grading, landform modifications, and construction shall be in conformance with state-of-the-practice design and construction parameters. Typical standard minimum guidelines regarding regulations to control excavations, grading, earthwork construction, including fills and embankments and provisions for approval of plans and inspection of grading construction are set from the latest version of the Uniform Building Code. Compliance with these standards shall be evident on grading and structural plans. This measure shall be monitored by the City Building and Safety Division through periodic site inspections.

GEO4: Type 5 cement shall be used for all foundations and slabs on grade.

These mitigation measures reduced impacts of liquefaction and associated secondary effects (such as lateral spreading) to less than significant.

The soils onsite at the time the MND was written, included Gilman-Coachella-Indio soils. These soils are considered non-expansive. Therefore, impacts of expansive soils at the site are less than significant. In order to mitigate the loss of topsoil at the site, the MND concluded that development onsite would be subject to City codes and requirements for erosion control, grading, and soil remediation as recommended in the following measures.

GEO5: Precise grading plans shall include Erosion, Siltation and Dust Control Plan to be approved by the City Building Division. The Plan's provisions may include sedimentation basins, sand bagging, soil compaction, revegetation, temporary irrigation, scheduling and time limits on grading activities, and construction equipment restrictions on-site. This Plan shall also demonstrate compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403, which regulates fugitive dust control.

GEO6: As soon as possible following the completion of grading activities, exposed soils shall be seeded or vegetated seed mix and/or native vegetation to ensure soil stabilization.

Finally, septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems were not proposed at the project. Impacts are less than significant.

With the foregoing, the MND concluded that impacts regarding geology and soils at the site would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures GEO1 through GEO6.

Revised Project

The revised project would not require grading or construction beyond what was anticipated in the MND. As such, no new or increased impacts related to geology and soils would occur. As discussed in the MND, compliance with the most current State building codes and regulations would ensure grading and development of the site reduces the impacts associated with geology and soils to less than significant, as concluded in the MND.

In addition to GEO1, the project shall comply with the most current seismic design coefficients and ground motion parameters and all applicable provisions of the California Building Code (CBC). Additionally, the proposed facilities were required to be constructed in a manner that reduced the risk of seismic hazards (Title 24, California Code of Regulations). Remedial grading and construction would reduce exposure of people or structures to adverse effects of seismic hazards to the greatest extent possible. All grading and construction plans were required to be reviewed and approved by the City. The implementation of GEO2 through GEO4 would ensure the foundation soils can support the proposed project. Impacts would be reduced to less than significant.

Additionally, the implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan (as required by Chapter 8.20 in the City's Municipal Code) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during construction activities to reduce impacts of soil erosion at the site. Grading plans will be developed in compliance with the City's standards and will be reviewed by the City. These and the implementation of measures GEO5 and GEO6 would ensure erosion at the site would be less than significant.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to geology and soils that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND evaluated potential hazardous material impacts associated with the construction of the project site. The MND concluded that impacts would be less than significant.

As determined in the MND, hazardous materials are not typically associated with residential land uses. Minor cleaning products and the occasional use of pesticides and herbicides for landscape maintenance would be the extent of materials used. Therefore, the MND listed the following mitigation:

HAZ1: Any hazardous waste that is generated onsite shall be transported to an appropriate disposal facility by a licensed hauler in accordance with the appropriate State and Federal Laws.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs). RECs, as identified by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), is the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property. The ESA

included a site inspection, an analysis of asbestos containing materials, lead based paints, adjacent properties, public records, historic RECs, and historical uses information.

The Phase I ESA was consulted to determine whether the project would 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. Based upon the results of the Phase I ESA, mitigations measures were recommended in order to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. These mitigation measures were listed in the MND as HAZ2 through HAZ11. HAZ2 through HAZ11 are briefly listed below. Please reference Appendix A for a complete list of mitigation measures.

HAZ2: All miscellaneous vehicles, maintenance equipment and materials, construction/irrigation materials, miscellaneous stockpiled debris, 1- and 5-gallon containers construction/irrigation materials, and former agricultural equipment, should be removed off-site and properly disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Once removed, a visual inspection of the areas beneath the removed materials should be performed. Any stained soils observed underneath the removed materials should be sampled. Results of the sampling (if necessary) would indicate the level of remediation efforts that may be required.

HAZ3: Soil sampling should be performed within the maintenance yard to characterize the extent of contamination associated with the surficial soil staining. Soil should be removed and disposed of at an appropriate landfill facility in accordance with state and federal requirements.

HAZ4: Soil sampling should occur throughout the project site, including the maintenance and staging area, to determine if pesticide concentrations exceed established regulatory requirements.

HAZ5: The terminus of all undocumented pipes should be defined. Should underground storage tanks (USTs) be present, the USTs should be removed and properly disposed of.

HAZ6: The location of the two former USTs should be defined, and soil sampling should be performed.

HAZ7: The onsite water well should be properly removed and abandoned pursuant to the latest procedures required by the local agency with closure responsibilities for the wells.

HAZ8: A visual inspection of the interior onsite structure is recommended. If hazardous materials are encountered, they should be properly tested.

HAZ9: Any transformers to be removed/relocated should be conducted under the purview of the local utility purveyor to identify property handling procedures regarding potential PCBs.

HAZ10: Asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint may be present within the existing onsite structures and would need to be handled properly prior to demolition activities.

HAZ11: If unknown wastes or suspect materials are discovered during construction by the contractor which he/she believes may involve hazardous waste/materials the contractor shall:

- Stop work in the vicinity of the suspected contaminant, removing workers and the

public from the area.

- Notify the project engineer of the implementing agency.
- Secure the area as directed by the project engineer.
- Notify the implementing agency's hazardous waste/materials coordinator.

The MND concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures HAZ2 through HAZ11, the project would result in less than significant impacts.

The MND determined that no existing or proposed school facilities were located within one-quarter mile radius of the project. Additionally, the project would not involve the use, storage, transport, and/or disposal of hazardous materials, and impacts would be less than significant.

The MND stated that governmental sources have been searched by EDR for sites within the project site and within an approximate one-mile radius of the site. The search discovered 18 regulatory sites located within one-mile radius of the project. A REC on the project site caused by one or more of these sites were considered to be low due to the groundwater flow direction, the distance and direction from the project, and/or the status of the identified site. Therefore, the MND determined that the implementation of the previously listed mitigation measures would reduce the impacts to less than significant.

The MND determined that the project site was not located within an airport land use plan or in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the MND concluded that impacts would not be significant.

In addition, the MND determined that the project would not alter or impede an existing evacuation route and would not impair implementation of goals and policies of the City of Coachella, resulting in no impacts. The MND concluded that the previous project did not have the capacity to expose people or structures to wildland fires, and no impacts would occur.

The MND concluded that impacts to hazards and hazardous materials at the project site would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures HAZ1 through HAZ11.

Revised Project

The revised project would not require grading or construction beyond what was anticipated in the MND, and would not change the allowable uses on the property from the previous project. As such, no new or more impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials would occur. As discussed in the MND, hazardous materials are not typically associated with residential land uses. Minor cleaning products and the occasional use of pesticides and herbicides for landscape maintenance would be the extent of materials used. Therefore, similar to the MND, the revised project will implement HAZ1 to ensure that materials used are disposed of properly.

Construction of the project was expected to involve the temporary management and use of potentially hazardous substances and petroleum products. The nature and quantities of these products would be limited to what is necessary to carry out construction of the project. Some of these materials would be transported to the site periodically by vehicle and would be stored in designated controlled areas on a short-term basis. When handled properly by trained individuals and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions and industry standards, the risk involved with handling these materials would be considerably reduced. To prevent a threat to the environment during construction, the management of potentially hazardous materials and other potential pollutant sources would be regulated through the implementation of control measures required in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project. The SWPPP requires a list

of potential pollutant sources and the identification of construction areas where additional control measures are necessary to prevent pollutants from being discharged. Best management practices are necessary for Material Delivery and Storage; Material Use; and Spill Prevention and Control. The measures outlined SWPPP documents require physical improvements and procedures to prevent impacts of pollutants and hazardous materials to workers and the environment during construction. For example, all construction materials, including paints, solvents, and petroleum products, must be stored in controlled areas and according to the manufacturer's specifications. In addition, perimeter controls (fencing with wind screen), linear sediment barriers (gravel bags, fiber rolls, or silt fencing), and access restrictions (gates) would help prevent temporary impacts to the public and environment. Compliance with industry and manufacturer standards regarding the handling, use, delivery, and storage of hazardous materials would ensure impacts of accidental release or the handling of hazardous materials during construction and operation of the site would be less than significant.

The site, which has been partially developed and graded, shall be required to implement mitigation measures HAZ2 through HAZ11 to the extent applicable to the 27-acre site, to ensure hazardous materials are not located onsite prior to the construction of the project. Some mitigation previously recommended in the MND may not apply to the revised project since the site has undergone development, clearing of vegetation and previously existing structures and agricultural materials, and grading. Depending on whether the materials and previous uses identified in the Phase I ESA are still present onsite, some of the mitigation measures may not be applicable to the revised project if they have already been addressed during the previous development of the site or the hazardous materials are not present on the 27-acre site.

In addition, as discussed in the MND, the project site is not located within one-quarter mile of a school. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. The project is not within an airport land use plan, or within two miles of an airport or airstrip. Therefore, there would be no impacts.

Implementation of the revised project would not physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Similar to the MND, the site plan configuration of the revised project includes fire truck accessible drive aisles to ensure adequate emergency response access on-site. The proposed design would be subject to a standard review process by the Riverside County Fire Department to ensure that the site-specific emergency access, water pressure, and other pertinent criteria are met by the revised project. Less than significant impacts are expected.

The project is located outside of areas designed as Very High/High/Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) for State and Federal Responsibility Areas, and Very High FHSZ for Local Responsibility Areas. The project is not located near wildlands and impacts were determined to be less than significant. The revised project will not result in additional grading or construction beyond the boundaries of the property analyzed in the MND. Therefore, impacts of wildfires would not be significant, similar to the MND.

With the implementation of mitigation measures HAZ1 through HAZ11, impacts of hazardous materials at the project site would be less than significant.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to hazards and hazardous materials that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

VIII. Hydrology and Water Quality

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The 58-acre project setting evaluated by the prior MND was characterized as relatively flat land, primarily in a vacant condition, with the scattered presence of date palms, dirt roads, abandoned residential structures, and miscellaneous storage areas remaining from prior agricultural operations. The observed structures and palm trees were located on the north half of the site, while the southern half maintained a prevalent vacant condition. The project site was found to be absent of any naturally occurring drainage courses, streams, rivers, designated flood zones, or other features pertinent to a hydrologic setting. The surrounding context included a combination of undeveloped, agricultural, and residential uses, also absent of any hydrologic resources.

The prior MND analysis cited various regulatory requirements, permit coverages, and project-specific engineering design approvals necessary to adhere to the local hydrology and surface water quality standards, as well as the construction and post-construction compliance plans mandated under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) framework (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act).

Specifically, the prior MND determined that the project proponent would be required to obtain coverage under the NPDES Construction General Permit for the extent of land disturbance. Preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was also mandated to document the construction and post-construction practices for preventing surface water impacts. For the post-construction condition, the project proponent was required to prepare a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to document the project's stormwater management and pollution source control from the residential land uses. The WQMP would be consistent with the grading and storm drain system designed to convey project runoff into on-site retention basins with the capacity to meet the City's hydrologic retention standards, therefore preventing stormwater runoff discharge. The storm drain system and site design identified two basin locations respective to the northern and southern portions of the project site.

The prior MND did not identify any deviation from the regulatory requirements and the associated stormwater controls. The required storm drain system inherent to the project and various forms of compliance documents were found to prevent the hydromodification concerns typically associated with land development activities, while the mitigation measures (HYD1 through HYD6) were aimed at ensuring that these standards were followed during construction and life of the project. It is worth noting that the prior mitigation measures for hydrology and water quality pertained directly to ensuring regulatory compliance, rather than mitigating for a substantive hydrology or surface water quality impact.

Therefore, with mitigation incorporated, the project of 232 residential units was found to result in less than significant impacts pertaining to groundwater resources and interactions with designated flood zones. Impacts to water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, groundwater resources, erosion, siltation, flooding, and stormwater discharge were also found to be less than significant.

Revised Project

Since the prior environmental review, the project setting has not incurred any substantial change in circumstances inconsistent with the project's planned residential uses. The 58-acre site has

undergone phased residential development in general conformity with such the entitlements and scope analyzed in the adopted MND. The construction progress to date includes street, utility, and storm drain infrastructure serving a total of 123 single-family dwelling lots generally occupying the northern 31 acres of the project site. Stormwater infrastructure for this area includes a storm drain system designed to capture and convey runoff to a constructed and operational 1.5-acre on-site retention basin. It is assumed that all constructed grading and storm drain plans underwent City review and approval for consistency with the runoff retention requirements. It is also assumed that the required SWPPP and WQMP were properly processed for the phase of development leading to the current condition.

The southern portion of the project remains undeveloped. Buildout of the project in this area will result in 107 single-family residential dwelling units with associated street, utility, and storm drain infrastructure in a site plan configuration generally consistent what was analyzed in the adopted MND. One minor change is that the project buildout would result in a total of 230 units versus the 232 units previously assessed. There are also minor revisions to the street layout. Buildout of the remaining area with the minor modifications would require the same categories of compliance plans and final engineering design approvals to comply with the NPDES, MS4, and City-specific engineering standards.

For the period of construction, a new SWPPP must be prepared, filed, and implemented to comply with the State's most current Construction General Permit (CGP), Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ. This regulatory compliance plan will include measures to ensure that the remaining construction activities prevent surface water quality impacts. For post-construction (operational) conditions, additional documentation will be required in the form of a WQMP to comply with the most current standards of the *Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan for Urban Runoff* and the *Whitewater River Watershed MS4 Permit*. This WQMP will be subject to review and approval by the City for consistency with the Coachella Code of Ordinances, Chapter 13.16, Water Quality Control and other associated standards.

For the remaining residential buildout, the proposed storm drain system will convey runoff into an on-site retention basin, the location of which is consistent with the prior MND analysis. The remaining stormwater infrastructure will continue to provide adequate capacity to prevent uncontrolled runoff discharge. There is no aspect of the remaining residential buildout deviating from the prior analysis and regulatory requirements and the associated stormwater controls, including compliance with the previously adopted mitigation measures. Therefore, after following the regulatory program requirements designed specifically prevent hydrologic, stormwater and surface water impairments, the impacts resulting from the revised project would continue to be less than significant. The revised plans would not result in new or greater significance levels than those disclosed in the previous MND.

Therefore, Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to hydrology that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

IX. Land Use and Planning

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND concluded that the project site would not divide an established community. At the time the MND was written, a majority of the area surrounding the project site was undeveloped. Additionally, the area was designated Low Density Residential. Therefore, the previous project was consistent with the General Plan land use designation and would not divide an established community.

The previous project proposed the approval of a zone change from Agriculture Transitional (A-T) to Residential Single Family (R-S). The A-T designation requires a minimum lot size of five acres. However, the R-S designation provides for a minimum lot size of 6,000 square feet. The zoning designation for the previous project would be allowed to develop a total of up to 348 lots. The previous project proposed 232 residential units (4 dwelling units per acre). The R-S zone would be consistent with the Low Density Residential land use designation. Therefore, the MND concluded that the project's zone change would be less than significant with the implementation of the following mitigation measure (article 030):

LAN1: The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Community Development Department regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impacts of new development. One of these fees is the General Plan Fee to be paid at the time permits are issued. If permits are issued prior to the approval of a development impact fee, a fee shall be paid at the time permits are issued as a mitigation of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fees shall be as follows: Buildings - \$50.00 per Dwelling Unit.

Additionally, the MND indicated that the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) was preparing a Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) for the Coachella Valley region. The plans were created to protect special status species and their habitats while streamlining the regulatory process through the implementation of mitigation measures. Mitigation included the payment of fees as a standard condition of approval. The MND determined that with the payment of these fees, the project would not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan and less than significant impacts were expected (refer to mitigation measure BIO5).

The MND concluded that impacts to land use and planning would result in less than significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation.

Revised Project

The revised project would not create any new land use barriers, preclude the development of surrounding parcels, or otherwise divide or disrupt the physical arrangement of the surrounding established community, as the areas surrounding the project site are mostly developed and consist of residential buildings and uses. The site is designated as Low Density Residential by the City's General Plan. The existing zoning designation for the site is Residential Single Family (R-S). These land use and zoning designations would not change as a result of implementing the revised project. In addition, the revised project would not consist of components that would conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plans or natural conservation plans and will be required to pay development fees to support the acquisition of conservation lands of the CVMSHCP.

No new or more severe impacts associated with land use and planning would occur as a result of implementing the revised project. Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to

the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to land use that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

X. Mineral Resources

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND concluded that the previous project would result in no impacts to mineral resources. Per the MND, no classified or designated mineral deposits of statewide or regional significance are known to occur within the project area. The MND determined that the project site is designated as MRZ-1, therefore, the project would not result in the loss of availability of any known mineral resource valuable to the region or to the residents of the state. No impacts were identified in the previous MND.

Revised Project

Similar to the previous project, under the revised project it would not be feasible to use the project site for mining operation due to the site's zoning and land use designation. Additionally, the site is surrounded by existing residential communities. The City's General Plan does not identify the project site as an existing or past extraction site. Therefore, implementation of the revised project would result in no impacts related to the loss of local, regional, or state mineral resources, similar to the MND.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to mineral resources that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

XI. Noise

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND concluded that the project would result in short term impacts related to noise. However, these impacts can be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of mitigation measures.

As detailed in the MND, construction activities of the project were expected to generate short-term noise increases compared to the existing levels. Construction crew commutes and the transport of construction equipment and materials to the site would increase noise levels on access roads leading to the site. The MND determined that short-term construction related impacts associated with worker commute and equipment transport to the project would be less than significant. Short-term noise impacts would also be associated with excavation, grading, and erecting of buildings onsite during construction. Therefore, the MND established the following mitigation measures for the previous project:

- N1:** During all project site excavation and grading, the project coordinator shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers consistent with manufacturer's standards.

- N2:** The construction contractor shall place all construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors nearest the project site.
- N3:** The construction contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise sources and noise-sensitive receptors nearest the project site during all project construction.

Additionally, construction of the previous project was required to occur within the construction hours specified in the City's Noise Ordinance. With this, and the implementation of the mitigation measures, the MND concluded that the project would not result in significant impacts to noise. The MND also stated that the construction noise would not occur once construction of the project was completed.

The MND determined that the previous project would result in minimal groundbourne vibrations or noise that would not be considered excessive. The MND concluded that impacts would be less than significant.

The MND analyzed whether the previous project would create substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. The MND concluded that the project would result in less than significant impacts to ambient noise levels by comparing long-term (mobile) sources and long-term (stationary) sources.

The MND determined that the project is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the MND concluded that there would be no impacts.

Revised Project

The revised project would not require grading or construction beyond what was anticipated in the MND, nor would it change the allowed uses within the project site. No additional grading beyond what was anticipated in the MND would occur. As such, no new or more impacts related to noise would occur. Impacts would be less than significant, similar to the MND.

Similar to the MND, construction activities associated with the revised project are only permitted within the construction hours established by the City. During construction, the revised project will be subject to mitigation measures N1 through N3, and is also expected to follow common industry standards that will help limit noise level increases. For example, all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, should be equipped with properly operating and maintained mufflers and the engines should be equipped with shrouds. Approved haul routes shall be used to minimize exposure of sensitive receptors to potential adverse levels from hauling operations. All construction equipment shall be in proper working order and maintained to reduce backfires. Similar to the MND, construction noise generated by the revised project is expected to be less than significant with the implementation of N1 through N3, as established in the MND.

Operation of the revised project is the same as the operations analyzed in the MND. While the revised project would result in an increase in noise levels compared to the existing partially undeveloped condition, the nature of the residential uses are not expected to result in the generation of noise levels that would surpass the community noise and land use compatibility standards.

In regard to noise generated by project traffic, the revised project would not introduce a substantial amount of additional vehicle travel to the site. The revised project would not significantly alter on- or off-site noise generation, as the proposed uses would be similar to the existing uses in the surrounding area and the lot count would be less than that analyzed in the previous MND.

Similar to the MND, noise levels associated with the revised project would not conflict with the City's Noise Ordinance or the General Plan noise standards, resulting in less than significant impacts. Additionally, the revised project is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, there would be no impacts.

With the implementation of mitigation measures N1 through N3, the revised project would result in less than significant impacts.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to noise that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

XII. Population and Housing

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND concluded that the project could induce population growth in the area both indirectly and directly. The development of new homes, as determined in the MND, would result in population growth directly, while the development of roads and other infrastructure would induce population growth indirectly.

According to the MND, the increase of 232 housing units at the site would result in a population increase of 1,114 persons. However, the MND determined that the project would decrease the existing housing shortage in the City, and impacts would be less than significant.

Due to the vacant character of the site, the MND determined that the site would not displace any existing housing or require replacement housing. Therefore, the MND concluded that there would be no impact to replacement housing as a result of the project.

Revised Project

The revised project would not displace any existing housing units or people, as the site is vacant and located in the Low Density Residential land use designation, established by the City of Coachella. The previous project proposed 232 dwelling units, while the revised project would result in the total development of 230 dwelling units. The revised project would not result in any substantial increase or decrease of population as analyzed in the MND. Therefore, similar to the MND, impacts to population growth would be less than significant.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to population growth that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

XIII. Public Services

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND found that impacts to fire protection, police services, and schools would be less than significant.

Development of the project increases demand on fire services, however based on the site proximity to the City's existing fire stations, the project was determined to be adequately served without the expansion of a new fire facility and adequate response times would be met. Additionally, the project was required to implement all applicable and current California Fire Code Standards. This included the installation of fire hydrants as well as sprinkler systems inside the buildings. Furthermore, the project was required to be reviewed by City and Fire officials to ensure adequate fire service and safety as a result of project implementation. Therefore, the MND concluded that less than significant impacts were expected.

Although the project required additional demand for police services, the demand was not expected to hinder the City's ability to provide police protection services and adequate response times would be met. Furthermore, the project was required to be reviewed by City and Police officials to ensure adequate police service and safety as a result of project implementation.

The proposed project would result in an increase in students attending Kindergarten to 12th grade in the Coachella Valley Unified School District (CVUSD). Per the MND, developers would be required to pay school impact fees, as authorized by State law, in order to reduce impacts resulting from new development. The payment of school fees is considered full mitigation of new development impacts on schools, according to the MND.

PS1: The developer is subject to school assessment fees pursuant to California State law. The developer shall provide evidence of compliance to the City prior to issuance of building permits.

The previous project proposed the development of 232 residential dwelling units. Per the MND, the City required new residential development to dedicate land or fees in lieu of park and recreation facilities in order to achieve a standard of five acres of park space/open space per 1,000 people. The previous project was required to comply with the following mitigation measure.

PS2: The developer is subject to park assessment fees pursuant to California State law. The developer shall provide evidence of either the dedication of land or fees paid in lieu of, to the City prior to issuance of building permits.

The MND concluded that due to the size of the previous project, the project would not significantly affect other governmental agencies or facilities.

The MND determined that the project would result in less than significant impacts to public services with the implementation of PS1 and PS2.

Revised Project

Similar to the MND, the revised project would result in less than significant impacts to public facilities with implementation of mitigation measures PS1 and PS2. The revised project would result in less than significant impacts to fire protection, police services, and school facilities, similar to the proposed project. Therefore, the revised project will be required to comply with the City's

Development Impact Fees (DIF) to assist with the funding of public facilities and services, including fire and police services. The revised project would also be required to pay developer impact fees to the CVUSD to assist in offsetting impacts to school facilities. The developer impact fees for the District have increased since the time the MND was written. Currently, fees are \$4.08 per square foot for residential, and \$0.66 per square foot for commercial. The revised project would be required to pay the most current fees. Additionally, the project would be required to pay park assessment fees as established in mitigation measure PS2. However, with the payment of the DIFs for public facilities and services, and developer impact fees for the school facilities and parks, the revised project would result in less than significant impacts to public services, similar to the previous project.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to public services that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

XIV. Recreation

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measure PS2, the project would not result in significant impacts to parks. The payment of Quimby Act Fees would mitigate the impacts of the City's recreational facilities. As such, the MND concluded that the project would result in less than significant impacts to recreational facilities in the City of Coachella with the implementation of PS2.

Revised Project

The revised project proposes residential dwelling units. Similar to the MND, the revised project would be required to implement PS2, to reduce impacts to park facilities within the City of Coachella.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to parks that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

XV. Transportation

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The 58-acre project setting evaluated by the prior MND was characterized as relatively flat land, primarily in a vacant condition, with the scattered presence of date palms, dirt roads, abandoned residential structures, and miscellaneous storage areas remaining from prior agricultural operations. The observed structures and palm trees were located on the north half of the site, while the southern half maintained a prevalent vacant condition. The surrounding context included a combination of undeveloped, agricultural, and residential uses.

A project specific Traffic Impact Analysis was prepared by RBF Consulting.

The proposed 58-acre Project site consisted of 232 single-family dwelling units in the City of Coachella. As part of the proposed Project, the following improvements were planned for Avenue 50 and Avenue 51:

- An additional eastbound lane on Avenue 50 will be constructed along the Project site frontage.
- An additional westbound lane on Avenue 51 will be constructed along the Project site frontage.

The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) trip generation rates were used to calculate the number of trips forecast to be generated by the proposed Project. The proposed Project was forecast to generate approximately 2,220 daily trips, which included approximately 179 a.m. peak hour trips and approximately 237 p.m. peak hour trips.

Two study intersections were forecast to operate at an unacceptable LOS (LOS D or worse) according to City of Coachella performance criteria for forecast year 2005 with Project conditions:

- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only); and
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only).

To eliminate the forecast year 2005 with Project conditions deficiencies at the two study intersections, the following mitigation measures were recommended:

- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 -Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane and one shared through/ right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/ right-turn lane.
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 -Modify westbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/ right-turn lane.

Assuming implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the two study intersections are forecast to operate at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours for forecast mitigated year 2005 with Project conditions.

The Project applicant's payment to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fund (TUMF) Fee Program and to the City of Coachella Environmental Fee Program For Traffic Signals shall pay for the Project's fair share contribution to the identified mitigation measures. Implementation of the recommended mitigation measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

All study intersections were forecast to operate at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) according to City of Coachella performance criteria for forecast General Plan buildout with Project conditions. No mitigation measures are required for forecast General Plan buildout with Project conditions and therefore, impacts would be less than significant in this regard.

The following Mitigation Measures were included in the previous MND:

TR1 The Project applicant's payment to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fund (TUMF) Fee Program and to the City of Coachella Environmental Fee Program For Traffic Signals shall pay for the Project's fair

share contribution to the identified mitigation measures as follows: Van Buren Street Avenue 50 -Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn Lane and one shared through/right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/ right-turn lane. Frederick Street/Avenue 50 -Modify westbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/ right-turn lane.

- TR2** The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development, as follows: The approved development impact fee for Traffic Signal be paid at the time permits are issued. A fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigation of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fees shall be as follows: Building - \$192.00 per dwelling unit.
- TR3** The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development as follows: The approved development impact fee for Bridge and Grade Separation be paid at that permits are issued. If permits are issued prior to the approval of a development impact fee, a fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigation of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fee shall be as follows: Buildings - \$422.00 per dwelling unit.
- TR4** The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development. The approved development impact fee for Bus Shelter and Bus Stop Safety Zone shall be paid at the time permits are issued. A fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigation for environmental impacts associated with the project. The fees shall be as follows: Bus Shelters - \$50.00 per dwelling unit.
- TR5** Prior to Project plan approval, the quantity, location, width and type of driveways shall be subject to the approval of the City Engineer. An effective sight distance for vehicular traffic shall be maintained at the driveway entrances on Avenue 50 and Calhoun Street. Adequate sight distance shall also be maintained within the development at all driveway intersections to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Following compliance with Mitigation Measures and Standard Conditions including adjacent roadway improvements and payment of TUMF and Development Impact Fees, the project was expected to result in an acceptable increase in traffic levels on the local roadways and less than significant impacts were expected.

Revised Project

The southern portion of the project remains undeveloped. Buildout of the revised project in this area will result in 107 single-family residential dwelling units with associated street, utility, and storm drain infrastructure in a site plan configuration generally consistent what was analyzed in the adopted MND. The revised project includes a change to the proposed lots. The project buildout would result in a total of 230 units versus the 232 units previously assessed. There are also minor revisions to the street layout. Buildout of the remaining area with the minor modifications would require the same categories of compliance plans and final engineering design approvals to comply with City-specific engineering standards.

While the revised project would result in an increase in traffic levels compared to the existing undeveloped condition, the proposed residential lots are not expected to result in the generation of traffic levels that would surpass the City of Coachella standards.

The revised project would not introduce a substantial amount of additional vehicle trips. The revised project would not result in increased vehicular conflicts, as the proposed uses would be similar to the prior proposed uses and existing uses in the surrounding area. Following compliance with Mitigation Measures and Standard Conditions including adjacent roadway improvements and payment of TUMF and Updated Development Impact Fees, the project is expected to result in less than significant impacts similar to the previous project.

Since approval of the previous project and the MND, the State of California has changed the methodology for evaluating transportation-related impacts from a traffic congestion/level of service analysis, to an analysis of how the project will affect the vehicle miles traveled in the area. In this case, the revised project does not change the previously approved residential uses and it reduces the total number of homes by two. Accordingly, the revised project would not alter the projected vehicle miles traveled in the area, and would not have an impact different than the previous project.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

XVI. Utilities and Service Systems

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND determined that the project would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems including water infrastructure and supply, wastewater infrastructure, stormwater infrastructure, or solid waste facilities.

According to the MND, the Coachella Sanitary District (CSD) was responsible for the provision of wastewater treatment facilities that served the project site. The exiting sewer collection system was composed of small diameter pipe larger diameter pipes serving as interceptors at Harrison and Highway 111; east and west between Avenue 52 and Avenue 53; parallel to the stormwater channel north of Avenue 54; and in Avenue 54 from Van Buren to the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP had a designed capacity of 2.8 million gallons per day (MGD). The MND determined that the previous project (58 acres) would generate approximately 37,468 gallons of wastewater per day, which is approximately 0.1 percent of the anticipated increase in wastewater generation upon buildout of the City. Therefore, the MND concluded that

the previous project would not result in significant impacts to wastewater facilities. However, the MND required the following mitigation:

UTIL1: All required sewer improvements shall be designed and constructed to City Standards. All tentative tract maps, site plans, and other plans within the project area shall be accompanied by adequate plans for sewer improvements prepared by a registered professional engineer.

At the time the MND was written, the Coachella Municipal Water Department provided the City, and the project site, with potable water. The MND determined that the previous project (58 acres) would increase water demand by 65,018 gallons of water per day, which represents approximately 0.5 percent of the anticipated increase in water demand upon buildout of the City General Plan. Therefore, the MND concluded that development of the previous project would not result in significant impacts to water facilities.

According to the MND, the previous project was subject to requirements of the NPDES that would reduce impacts to the storm water drainage systems. Additionally, storm drain improvements were required to be subject to City review and approval. The following mitigation was established in the MND to ensure storm water drainage impacts remain at or below existing levels:

UTIL2: Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall submit for approval of the City Engineering Department, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) specifically identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) that shall be used onsite to control predictable pollutant runoff.

The MND determined that demolition and construction activities associated with the previous project would generate construction debris and waste. Post-development operations resulting from development of 232 single family residential units would further increase the volume of solid waste generated from the project. Based upon the generation factor used in the MND (2.27 pounds per person per year), the previous project would generate approximately 2,529 pounds (1.1 tons) of solid waste per year. The addition of 1.1 tons of solid waste represented 0.8 percent of the anticipated solid waste generated from buildout of the City General Plan area. In addition, the volume of the previous project's solid waste, ultimately disposed of at the landfills would be reduced due to the requirement of AB 939. Therefore, the MND concluded that the project would result in less than significant impacts.

Revised Project

Similar to the findings in the MND, the revised project would not result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems. The revised project would not require grading or construction beyond what was anticipated in the MND and would not change the allowable uses. No additional grading beyond what was anticipated in the MND would occur. As such, no new or more severe impacts related to utilities and service systems would occur.

Similar to the MND, wastewater generated by the revised project is expected to be minimal. The revised project is not expected to exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the State Regional Water Quality Control Board (SRWQCB) (Colorado River Basin). In addition, City and other local and governmental agency review will ensure compliance with all current and applicable wastewater treatment requirements. Similar to the MND, the revised project proposes to connect to existing waste and sewer infrastructure. The revised project would undergo review by the Coachella Water Authority (CWA) and City staff to ensure wastewater capacity and compliance

with the current wastewater treatment requirements. Additionally, sewer installation and connection fees in place at the time of development will be collected by CWA. No new or expanded treatment facilities are anticipated from project implementation. Similar to the previous project, the revised project would result in less than significant impacts to wastewater treatment facilities with implementation of mitigation measure UTIL1.

In regard to new stormwater drainage facilities, the revised project would be expected to incorporate storm drain and flood control facilities to prevent changes to local drainage conditions (patterns, quantities, or velocities) and adverse erosion and sedimentation impacts, and would comply with mitigation measure UTIL2. The revised project's site plan indicates that stormwater runoff from the project, including hardscape, would be carried to a retention basin in the southeast corner of the site. The basin would be sized to contain the largest increase in runoff volume between the pre- and post-construction condition caused by the controlling storm event. Only runoff in excess of the storm drain system capacity would be conveyed off-site in a pattern that does not cause erosion or siltation conditions.

Like the previous project, the revised project will be required to comply with all construction requirements and best management practices through the life of the project. Standard engineering procedures currently in place require that all final grading and hydrology plans be submitted to the City of Coachella for review and approval prior to the issuance of a grading permit. This is indicated as mitigation measure UTIL2, resulting in less than significant impacts, similar to the previous project.

In regard to water supply, the revised project would be expected to follow water conservation guidelines to mitigate impacts to public water supplies. Examples of these water conservation methods include water conserving plumbing fixtures, drought tolerant landscaping, and drip irrigation systems. The revised project proposes to connect to the existing water lines. Additional domestic water improvements necessary to serve this development will be identified by CWA and included as conditions of approval by the City of Coachella during the City's standard review process. Less than significant impacts to water supply are expected.

In regard to landfill capacity, solid waste generated by the revised project would consist of standard household/office waste. Residential waste and recycling collected from the revised project will be hauled to the Edom Hill Transfer Station. Waste from this transfer station is then sent to a permitted landfill or recycling facility outside of the Coachella Valley. These include Badlands Disposal Site, El Sobrante Sanitary Landfill and Lamb Canyon Disposal Site. CalRecycle data indicates that these landfills have 40-50% of their remaining estimated capacity. Additionally, solid waste generated by residential dwelling units would be minimal. Less than significant impacts to solid waste are expected. Additionally, the revised project would comply with all applicable solid waste statutes and guidelines. No impacts are expected relative to solid waste statutes and regulations.

Major revisions to the MND are not required due to changes to the project as there have been no substantial changes in the project or its surrounding circumstances relating to utilities and service systems that would require major MND revisions; and there is no new information showing greater significant effects than disclosed in the previous MND.

XVII. Mandatory Findings of Significance

58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

The MND found that the 58-Acre Kirkjan Project would result in potentially significant impacts related to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, noise, public services, transportation and traffic, and utilities and service systems. As previously described, all of these impacts were reduced to below a significant level with the implementation of mitigation measures.

All other project impacts were found to be less than significant without mitigation, and no deficiencies related to the City's General Plan were found to occur. The project would not result in environmental effects that would cause a substantial adverse effect on human beings either directly or indirectly.

Revised Project

Similar to the previous project analyzed in the MND, the revised project would result in potentially significant impacts, however, these impacts would be reduced to less than significant through implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in the MND. No additional impacts were identified as a result of the revised project, and no deficiencies were identified related to the City's General Plan as a result of the residential project revisions.

Sources

City of Coachella General Plan

City of Coachella Municipal Code

Riverside County General Plan (RCIP), adopted October 7, 2003

Appendix A – Approved 58-Acre Kirkjan Project MND

**ENVIRONMENTAL INITIAL STUDY NO. 04-05
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
CHANGE OF ZONE NO. 04-04
TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 32075**

58-Acre Kirkjan Project

LEAD AGENCY:

City of Coachella
1515 Sixth Street
Coachella, California 92236
Contact: Mr. Gabriel E. Papp
Director of Community Development
(760) 398-3102

CONSULTANT:



14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 91764
Contact: Mr. Eddie Torres, Project Manager
Environmental Services
(949) 855-3612

April 27, 2004

JN 20-100472

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item 36.

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Statutory Authority and Requirements	1
1.2	Purpose	1
1.3	Consultation.....	2
1.4	Incorporation by Reference.....	2
2.0	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	4
2.1	Project Location/Setting	4
2.2	Project Characteristics	4
2.3	Phasing	4
3.0	INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST.....	8
3.1	Background.....	8
3.2	Environmental Factors Potentially Affected	9
3.3	Evaluation of Environmental Impacts	9
3.4	Mitigation Measures.....	18
4.0	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	26
4.1	Aesthetics	26
4.2	Agriculture Resources	27
4.3	Air Quality	28
4.4	Biological Resources	36
4.5	Cultural Resources	47
4.6	Geology and Soils.....	49
4.7	Hazards & Hazardous Materials	53
4.8	Hydrology & Water Quality.....	61
4.9	Land Use & Planning	66
4.10	Mineral Resources.....	67
4.11	Noise	67
4.12	Population and Housing.....	73
4.13	Public Services	75
4.14	Recreation	77
4.15	Transportation/Traffic.....	77
4.16	Utilities and Service Systems.....	90
4.17	Mandatory Findings of Significance	93
5.0	REFERENCES	95
5.1	Environmental Evaluation Personnel	95
5.2	Reference Documents	95
6.0	CONSULTANT RECOMMENDATION	96
7.0	LEAD AGENCY DETERMINATION	98

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Item 36.

1	Regional Vicinity Map.....	5
2	Site Vicinity Map.....	6
3	Preliminary Site Plan.....	7

LIST OF TABLES

1	Short-Term (Construction) Emissions.....	31
2	Long-Term (Operational) Emissions.....	32
3	Federal and State Carbon Monoxide Standards.....	33
4	Projected CO Concentrations.....	34
5	Special Status Plant Species Known To Occur in the Study Area	39
6	Special Status Wildlife Species Known To Occur in the Study Area	41
7	Identified Sites Within A One-Mile Radius of the Project Site	59
8	Interior and Exterior Noise Standards.....	68
9	Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels.....	70
10	Projected Noise Levels Per Roadway Segment	72
11	LOS and Delay Ranges.....	78
12	Existing Conditions Peak Hour LOS	79
13	Forecast Year 2005 Without Project Peak Hour LOS	81
14	Forecast Improved Year 2005 Without Project Conditions Peak Hour LOS.....	82
15	Proposed Project ITE Trip Rates.....	83
16	Forecast Project Trip Generation.....	83
17	Forecast Year 2005 With Project Peak Hour LOS	84
18	Forecast Mitigated Year 2005 With Project Peak Hour LOS.....	84
19	Forecast General Plan Buildout Without Project Peak Hour LOS	86
20	Forecast Improved General Plan Buildout Without Project Conditions Peak Hour LOS.....	87
21	Forecast General Plan Buildout With Project Peak Hour LOS	88

TECHNICAL APPENDICES

(Bound Under A Separate Cover)

- A. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- B. Traffic Impact Analysis
- C. Biological Resources Assessment
- D. Air Quality Assessment
- E. Cultural Resources Assessment
- F. Noise Modeling

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Following preliminary review of the proposed Kirkjan project (Project), the City of Coachella (City) has determined that the proposed Project is subject to the guidelines and regulations of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This Initial Study addresses the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects associated with the development of 232 single-family residential uses on 58 acres.

1.1 STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000-21177) and pursuant to Section 15063 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), the City of Coachella, acting in the capacity of Lead Agency, is required to undertake the preparation of an Initial Study to determine if the proposed project would have a significant environmental impact. If, as a result of the Initial Study, the Lead Agency finds that there is evidence that any aspect of the project may cause a significant environmental effect, the Lead Agency shall further find that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is warranted to analyze project-related and cumulative environmental impacts. Alternatively, if the Lead Agency finds that there is no evidence that the project, either as proposed or as modified to include the mitigation measures identified in the Initial Study, may cause a significant effect on the environment, the Lead Agency shall find that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and shall prepare a Negative Declaration for that project. Such determination can be made only if "there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record before the Lead Agency" that such impacts may occur (Section 21080(c), Public Resources Code).

The environmental documentation, which is ultimately selected by the City of Coachella in accordance with CEQA, is intended as an informational document undertaken to provide an environmental basis for subsequent discretionary actions upon the project. The resulting documentation is not, however, a policy document and its approval and/or certification neither presupposes nor mandates any actions on the part of those agencies from whom permits and other discretionary approvals would be required.

The environmental documentation and supporting analysis is subject to a public review period. During this review, public agency comments on the document relative to environmental issues should be addressed to the City of Coachella. Following review of any comments received, the City of Coachella will consider these comments as a part of the project's environmental review and include them with the Initial Study documentation and administrative record for consideration by the City of Coachella.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Initial Study is to: (1) identify environmental impacts; (2) provide the Lead Agency with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration; (3) enable an applicant or Lead Agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared; (4) facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of the project; (5) provide documentation of the factual basis for the finding in a Negative Declaration that a project would not have a significant environment effect; (6) eliminate needless EIRs; and (7) determine whether a previously prepared environmental document could be used for the project.

Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines identifies specific disclosure requirements for inclusion in an Initial Study. Pursuant to those requirements, an Initial Study shall include: (1) a description of the project, including the location of the project; (2) an identification of the environmental setting; (3) an identification of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix or other method, provided that entries on a checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries; (4) a discussion of ways to mitigate significant effects identified, if any; (5) an examination of whether the project is compatible with existing zoning, plans, and other applicable land use controls; and (6) the name of the person or persons who prepared or participated in the preparation of the Initial Study.

1.3 CONSULTATION

As soon as the Lead Agency has determined that an Initial Study would be required for the Project, the Lead Agency is directed to consult informally with all Responsible Agencies and Trustee Agencies that are responsible for resources affected by the Project, in order to obtain the recommendations of those agencies as to whether an EIR or Negative Declaration should be prepared for the Project. Following receipt of any written comments from those agencies, the Lead Agency would consider any recommendations of those agencies in the formulation of the recommended mitigation measures. The City will consider recommendations from Responsible Agencies, Trustee agencies and other parties as part of the IS/MND 30-day public review period. As stated in the Notice of Availability, CEQA requires that any Responsible or Trustee agencies provide comments relative to their statutory area of responsibility, and that any recommended mitigation measures include recommended monitoring requirements and suggestions for potential feasible Project alternatives. The City has experience in successfully working with the various affected public agencies, and will also consult with and/or secure applicable permits or approvals from the necessary agencies as part of Project implementation (see Section 3.1 for a listing of other anticipated permits or approvals).

1.4 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

Pertinent documents relating to this Initial Study have been cited and incorporated, in accordance with Sections 15148 and 15150 of the CEQA Guidelines, to eliminate the need for inclusion of voluminous engineering and technical reports within the EIR. Of particular relevance are those previous EIRs that present information regarding descriptions of environmental settings, future development-related growth and cumulative impacts. This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration has incorporated by reference the *City of Coachella General Plan Environmental Impact Report*, the *City of Coachella General Plan*, and the *County of Riverside Comprehensive General Plan*. These planning and environmental clearance documents include background information regarding environmental conditions, as well as policies and information related to the proposed Project. These documents were utilized throughout this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and are available for review at the City of Coachella Community Development Department, located at 1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, California, 92236.

City of Coachella General Plan 2000 Environmental Impact Report (SCH #96071011), March 1997

The City of Coachella General Plan 2000 EIR presents environmental impacts and mitigation measures in order to ensure successful implementation of the Coachella General Plan. The study area for the General Plan EIR includes the incorporated City of Coachella, its Sphere of Influence (SOI), and other surrounding areas that could ultimately become part of the City and therefore have an effect on the planning process in the City. The boundaries of the Planning

Area were chosen by the City to assure that adequate data would be available for analyzing the future growth of the City and its environs, and for the analysis of future services and infrastructure, circulation and traffic, compatibility of land uses in outlying areas and environmental concerns. The lands included within the Planning Area boundary were not limited to those included within the City of Coachella's currently adopted SOI. The areas included were chosen based upon their importance to Coachella's future. The availability of environmental and general planning data for the whole planning area assures the ability to respond to future issues with consistent information. The General Plan environmental analysis included biological and archaeological information for the General Plan Study Area. The General Plan EIR identified unavoidable significant impacts for the following areas; land use; biotic resources; air quality; noise; water consumption; energy and educational facilities.

City of Coachella General Plan 2000

The City of Coachella General Plan 2000 is a policy planning document which provides a long-range, comprehensive plan for the physical development of the jurisdiction and any land outside its boundaries which the agency deems relevant for planning purposes. The General Plan for the City is a compilation of the goals, policies, and objectives that will guide the physical development of the City, and in those areas which the City considers within its planning purview (i.e., existing spheres of influence and surrounding study area). The 2000 General Plan expresses community development goals for the distribution of future land uses.

County of Riverside Comprehensive General Plan, Amended through December 1989

Riverside County, an area of 7,310 square miles, stretches from the Colorado River, 200-miles west to the Los Angeles metropolitan area and to within 10 miles of the Pacific Ocean. Riverside County includes 19 incorporated cities, dozens of unincorporated communities, and substantial amounts of state and federally controlled areas such as parks, wildlife areas, and other public lands. The Comprehensive General Plan is designed to provide an administrative guideline for the County in providing services for the residents of the County. This is accomplished through the County's implementation of the General Plan's Administrative Element and the programs located in the other Elements of the Plan. The Comprehensive General Plan is also used to determine appropriate land uses for sites located within the County. In conjunction with this use, development proposals are reviewed for consistency with the Comprehensive General Plan.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION/SETTING

The City of Coachella is located in the southwestern portion of the Coachella Valley in eastern Riverside County, California (refer to Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity Map*). The Coachella Valley straddles the southern edge of the Mojave Desert and the northern edge of the Colorado Desert. The 58-acre Project site is located in the western portion of the City of Coachella and is bounded by Avenue 50 to the north, vacant land and Frederick Street to the east, Avenue 51 to the south and vacant land and Van Buren Street to the west (refer to Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity Map*). The Project site is west of State Route 86 (SR-86) and approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Interstate 10 (I-10). The Project site is currently zoned Agriculture Transition (A-T).

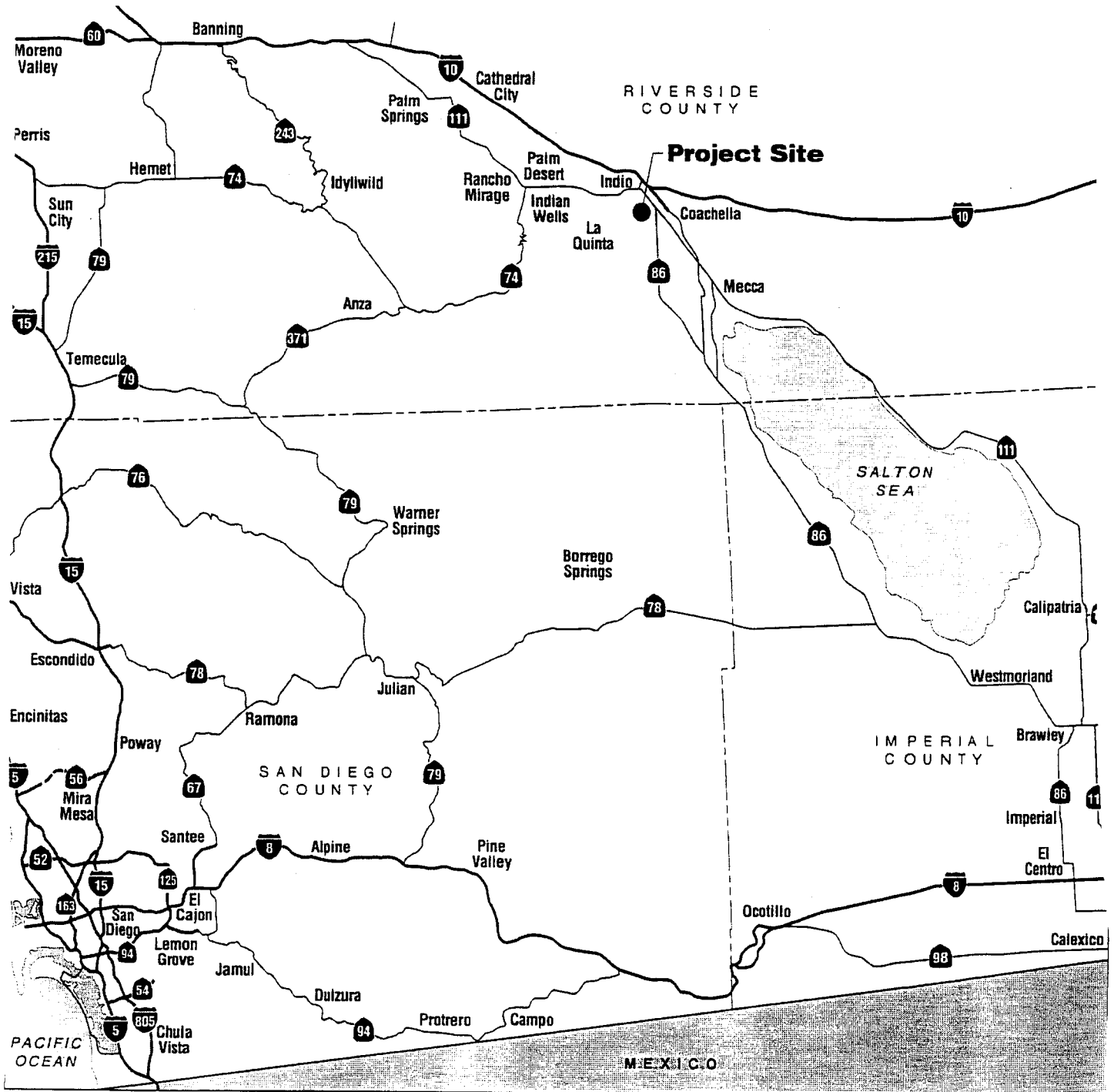
2.2 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The proposed Project would involve redesignating the Project site to R-S (Residential Single-Family Zone), in order to be developed with 232 single-family dwelling units (refer to Exhibit 3, *Preliminary Site Plan*). Site access is proposed at one full-access location and two right-in-right-out only access locations on Avenue 50 and one full-access location on Avenue 51.

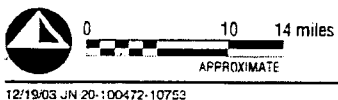
2.3 PROJECT PHASING

The proposed Project is anticipated to begin construction in early 2005. The Project would be developed in one phase and is anticipated to take approximately 12 months for completion.

Exhibit 1, Regional Vicinity Map



RBF
CONSULTING

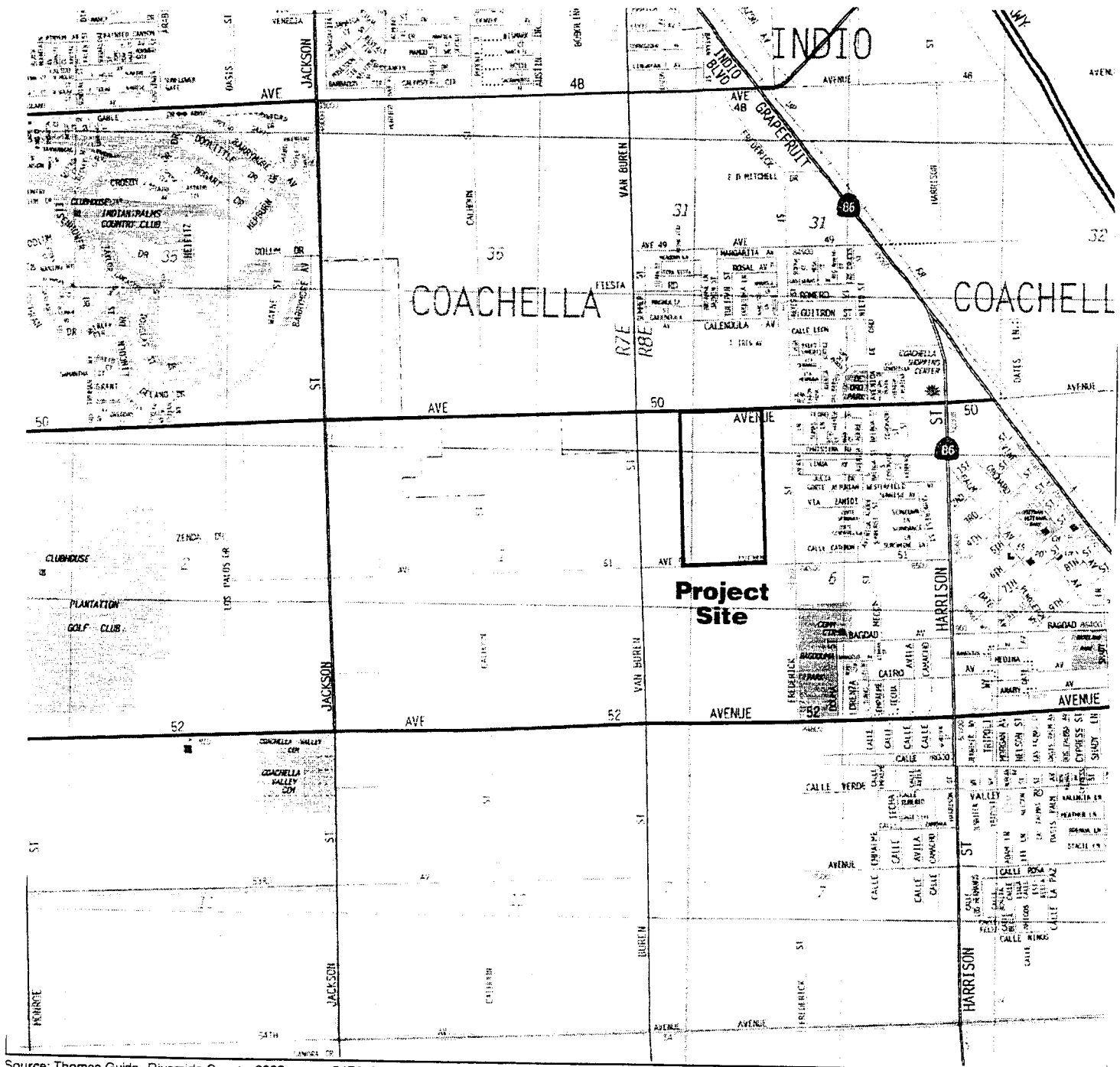


12/19/03 JN 20-100472-10753

KIRKJAN PROJECT
Regional Vicinity

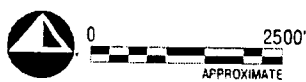
Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2, Site Vicinity Map



Source: Thomas Guide, Riverside County, 2003, pages 5470, 5471, 5530 & 5531.

RBF
CONSULTING



12/22/03 JN 20-100472-10753

KIRKJAN PROJECT
Site Vicinity

Exhibit 2

IN THE CITY OF OAKLAND, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CHANGE OF ZONE

BEING A PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER
OF SECTION 1, T.18S., R.7E., SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

RBF
RIVERSIDE
APRIL, 2004

EXISTING SINGLE
FAMILY HOUSE

EXISTING A-T

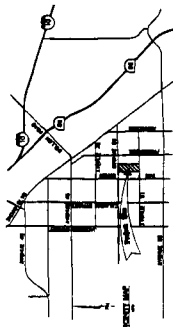
EXISTING A-T
PROPOSED R-S
APPROX. 58.05 ac

TRACT 30018
EXISTING R-PUD

EXISTING A-T

AVENUE 51

AVENUE 50



PREPARED BY:
RIVERSIDE PROPERTIES, LLC
10000 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SUITE 100
RIVERSIDE, CA 92504
TEL: (951) 508-1234

DESIGNED BY:
RIVERSIDE PROPERTIES, LLC
10000 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SUITE 100
RIVERSIDE, CA 92504
TEL: (951) 508-1234

DATE:
APRIL 2004

SCALE:
AS SHOWN

NOTES:
1. THIS MAP IS PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.
2. THE CITY OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.
3. THE CITY OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANY ACTION OR INACTION BASED ON THIS MAP.

RBF
CONSULTING
PLANNING • DESIGN • CONSTRUCTION
7400 BROADWAY
RIVERSIDE, CA 92504
TEL: (951) 508-1234

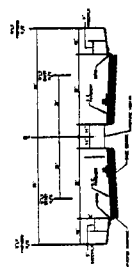
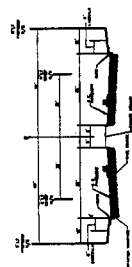
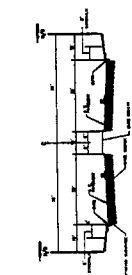
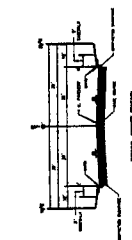
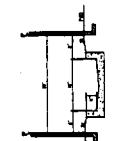
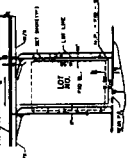
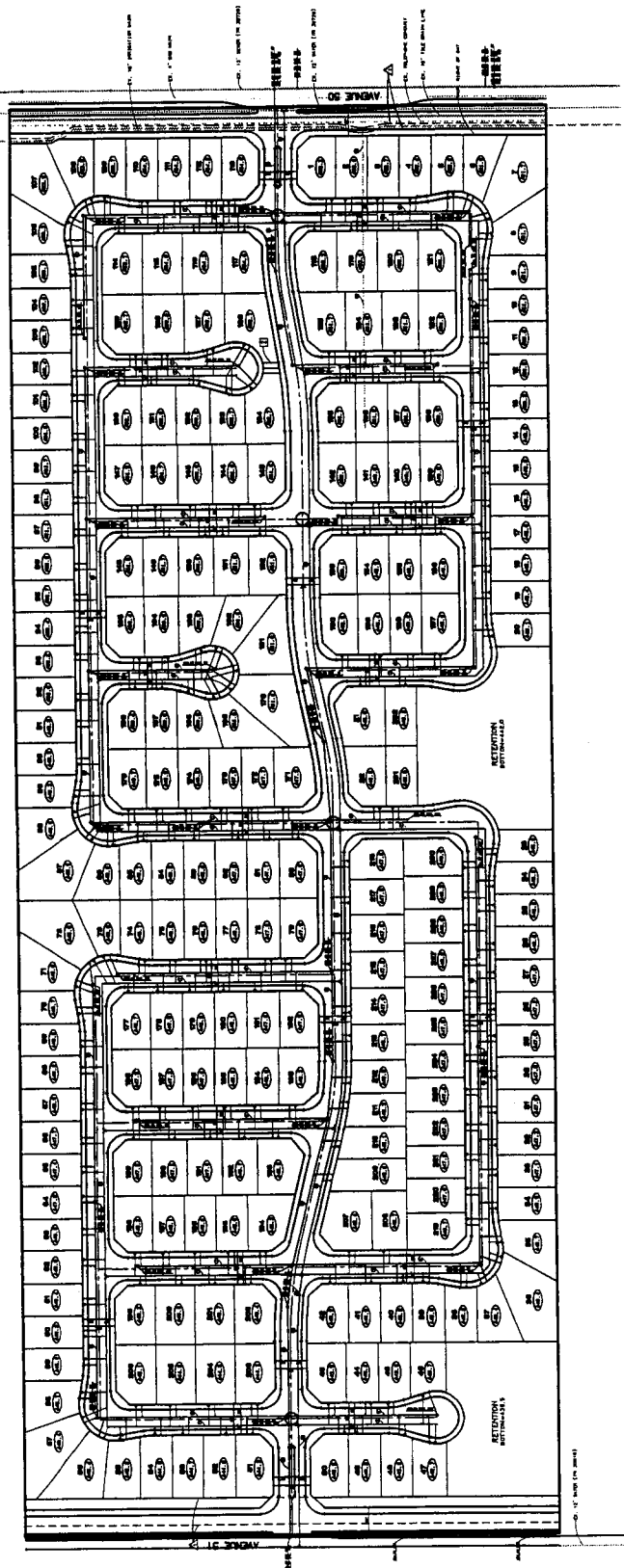
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	APRIL 2004	PRELIMINARY MAP
2	MAY 2004	FINAL MAP

IN THE CITY OF COACHELLA, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY WATER AND SEWER PLAN
TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 32075

BEING A PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER
OF SECTION 1, T. 6S., R. 7E., SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

Ref

CONSULTING
FALL, 2004



PBF

[illegible]

DRAWING & DESIGN • CONSTRUCTION

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

3.1 BACKGROUND

Project Title: 58-Acre Kirkjan Property
Lead Agency Name and Address: City of Coachella 1515 Sixth Street Coachella, CA 92236
Contact Person and Phone Number: City of Coachella Gabriel E. Papp Director of Community Development (760) 398-3102
Project Location: The 58-acre Project site is located in the western portion of the City of Coachella and is bounded by Avenue 50 to the north, Van Buren Street to the west, Avenue 51 to the south and Frederick Street to the east.
Project Sponsor's Name and Address: Steve Hyman Westshore Development, LLC 38-858 Lobelia Drive Palm Desert, CA 92211
General Plan Designation: RL (Low Density Residential 0-6du/ac)
Zoning: A-T (Agriculture Transition)
Description of the Project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to, later phases of the project, and any secondary, support or off-site features necessary for its implementation.) The proposed Project would involve development of 232 single-family dwelling units. The proposed Project would require a zone change from A-T (Agriculture-Transition) to R-S (Low-Density Residential).
Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: The 58-Acre Project site is bounded by Avenue 50 to the north, vacant land and Van Buren Street to the west, vacant land and Avenue 51 to the south and Frederick Street to the east.
Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval or participation agreement). City of Coachella Planning Commission City of Coachella City Council City of Coachella Sanitary District City of Coachella Fire Department District

3.2 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" or "Less than Significant Impact With Mitigation", as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

	Aesthetics		Agricultural Resources	✓	Air Quality
✓	Biological Resources	✓	Cultural Resources	✓	Geology/Soils
✓	Hazards & Hazardous Materials	✓	Hydrology/Water Quality	✓	Land Use/Planning
	Mineral Resources	✓	Noise		Population/Housing
✓	Public Services		Recreation	✓	Transportation/Traffic
✓	Utilities/Service Systems		Mandatory Findings of Significance		

3.3 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section analyzes the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Project. The issue areas evaluated in this Initial Study include:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation/Traffic
- Utilities & Service Systems

The environmental analysis in this section is patterned after the Initial Study Checklist recommended by the City of Coachella's CEQA Guidelines and used by the City in its environmental review process. For the preliminary environmental assessment undertaken as part of this Initial Study's preparation, a determination that there is a potential for significant effects indicates the need to more fully analyze the development's impacts and to identify mitigation.

For the evaluation of potential impacts, the questions in the Initial Study Checklist are stated and an answer is provided according to the analysis undertaken as part of the Initial Study. The analysis considers the long-term, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed residential development. To each question, there are four possible responses:

- **No Impact.** The project will not have any measurable environmental impact on the environment.
- **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project will have the potential for impacting the environment, although this impact will be below established thresholds that are considered to be significant.
- **Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated.** The project will have the potential to generate impacts which may be considered as a significant effect on the environment, although mitigation measures or changes to the project's physical or operational characteristics can reduce these impacts to levels that are less than significant.
- **Potentially Significant Impact.** The project will have impacts which are considered significant, and additional analysis is required to identify mitigation measures that could reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Where potential impacts are anticipated to be significant, mitigation measures will be required, so that impacts may be avoided or reduced to insignificant levels.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. AESTHETICS. <i>Would the project:</i>				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			✓	
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			✓	
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			✓	
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			✓	
2. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. <i>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 Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:</i>				
a. 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?			✓	
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson act contract?			✓	
c. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?			✓	
3. AIR QUALITY. <i>Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:</i>				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			✓	
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?		✓		
c. 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 standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			✓	
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			✓	
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			✓	

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a. 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		✓		
b. 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				✓
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				✓
d. 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?		✓		
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				✓
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?		✓		
5. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?		✓		
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?		✓		
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				✓
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				✓
6. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
1) 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.			✓	

2) Strong seismic ground shaking?		✓		
3) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?		✓		
4) Landslides?			✓	
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?		✓		
c. 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?		✓		
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?			✓	
e. 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?			✓	
7. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?		✓		
b. 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?		✓		
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			✓	
d. 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?		✓		
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 for people residing or working in the project area?				✓
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				✓
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				✓
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				✓
8. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?		✓		

b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			✓	
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or situation on- or off-site?				✓
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?				✓
e. 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?		✓		
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			✓	
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?			✓	
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				✓
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				✓
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				✓
9. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?			✓	
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			✓	
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?		✓		
10. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a. 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?				✓
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?				✓

11. NOISE. <i>Would the project result in:</i>				
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		✓		
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			✓	
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			✓	
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?		✓		
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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				✓
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				✓
12. POPULATION AND HOUSING. <i>Would the project:</i>				
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			✓	
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✓
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✓
13. PUBLIC SERVICES.				
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:				
1) Fire protection?			✓	
2) Police protection?			✓	
3) Schools?		✓		
4) Parks?		✓		
5) Other public facilities?				✓

14. 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?		✓		
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?				✓
15. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a. Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?		✓		
b. Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?		✓		
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				✓
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?		✓		
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?			✓	
f. Result in inadequate parking capacity?			✓	
g. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				✓
16. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?		✓		
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?		✓		
c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?		✓		
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			✓	
e. 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?			✓	

f.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			✓	
g.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			✓	
17. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.					
a.	Does the project have the potential to 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, 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?			✓	
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)?			✓	
c.	Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			✓	

3.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

Air Quality

AQ1 All off-road construction equipment shall use aqueous diesel fuel.

AQ2 During clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations, excessive fugitive dust emissions shall be controlled by regular watering or other dust preventive measures using the following procedures, as specified in the South Coast Air Quality Management Districts Rules and Regulations.

Comply with AQMD Rule 403, particularly to minimize fugitive dust and noise to surrounding areas. SCAQMD Rule 403.1, as amended, should be adhered to, ensuring the clean up of the construction-related dirt on approach routes to the site, and the application of water and/or chemical dust retardants that solidify loose soils, should be implemented for construction vehicle access, as directed by the City Engineer. This should include covering, watering or otherwise stabilizing all inactive soil piles (left more than 10 days) and inactive graded areas (left more than 10 days).

- On-site vehicle speed will be limited to 15 miles per hour.
- All material excavated or graded will be sufficiently watered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. Watering will occur at least twice daily with complete coverage, preferable in the late morning and after work is done for the day.
- Unpaved haul roads shall be watered at least twice daily.
- All material transported on-site or off-site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust.
- The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations will be minimized so as to prevent excessive amounts of dust.
- These control techniques will be indicated in Project specifications. Compliance with this measure will be subject to periodic site inspections by the City.

AQ3 Project grading plans shall show the duration of construction. Ozone precursor emissions from construction equipment vehicles shall be controlled by maintaining equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturer's specifications, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. Compliance with this measure will be subject to periodic inspections of construction equipment vehicles by the City.

AQ4 All trucks that are to haul excavated or graded material on-site shall comply with State Vehicle Code Section 23114, with special attention to Sections 23114(b)(F), (e)(2) and (e)(4) as amended, regarding the prevention of such material spilling onto public streets and roads.

Biological Resources

BIO1 Spring botanical surveys shall be conducted during Spring 2004 assuming appropriate weather conditions occur (i.e., appropriate rainfall) to determine if special status plant species are present or absent. If no special status plant species are identified within the study area, no further mitigation shall be required. If a sizeable population of special status plant species is located within the study area, mitigation shall be developed through either a conservation easement or mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall include the following requirements:

- A pre-construction survey conducted during the peak flowering period for each respective special status plant potentially occurring on the Project site shall be conducted by the Project biologist the spring prior to grading.
- If a large population of special status plants (as determined by USFWS staff) is found during these surveys, the limits of each impacted location shall be clearly delineated with lath and brightly colored flagging.
- The locations of special status plants shall be monitored every two weeks by the Project biologist to determine when the seeds are ready for collection. A qualified seed collector shall collect all of the seeds from the plants to be impacted when the seeds are ripe. The seeds shall be cleaned and stored by a qualified nursery or institution with appropriate storage facilities.
- Following the seed collection, the top 12 inches of topsoil from special status plant populations shall be scraped, stockpiled and used in the selected mitigation location agreed upon by the City and the Project biologist.
- The mitigation plan shall include detailed descriptions of maintenance appropriate for the Project site, monitoring requirements and annual reports requirements and shall have the full authority to suspend any operation on the Project site which is, in the qualified biologist's opinion, not consistent with the mitigation plan.
- The performance criteria developed in the mitigation plan shall include requirements for a minimum of 60 percent germination of the number of plants impacted. The performance criteria shall also include percent cover, density and seed production requirements. These criteria shall be developed by the Project biologist following habitat analysis of an existing habitat. This information shall be recorded by a qualified biologist.
- If the germination goal of 60 percent is not achieved following the first season, remediation measures shall be implemented and additional seeding may be necessary. Remedial measures would include at a minimum: soils testing, control of invasive species, soil amendments and physical disturbance (to provide scarification of the seed) of the planted areas by raking or similar actions. Additional mitigation measures may be suggested as determined necessary by the Project biologist.
- Potential seed sources from additional donor sites shall also be identified in case it becomes necessary to collect additional seed for use on the Project site following performance of remedial measures.

- BIO2 In order to avoid impacts to an occupied burrowing owl burrow, focused surveys shall be conducted prior to commencement of clearing or grading operations on the Project site. Additionally, if clearing or grading operations are planned during the breeding season for any of these species, a breeding raptor survey shall be conducted prior to any clearing or grading activities.

Surveys for burrowing owl shall be conducted according to a protocol prepared by the Burrowing Owl Consortium of the Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group. Surveys shall be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire Project site and in areas within approximately 500 feet of the Project impact zone. Any active burrows found during survey efforts shall be mapped on the construction plans. If no active burrowing owl burrows are found, no further mitigation is required. Results of the surveys shall be provided to the CDFG.

- BIO3 If burrowing owl nest sites are found, the following restrictions on construction are required between March 1 and August 31 (or until nests are no longer active as determined by a qualified biologist):

- Clearing limits shall be established with a minimum of 250 feet, or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist, in any direction from any occupied burrow exhibiting nesting activity; and
- Access and surveying shall not be allowed within 100 feet of any burrow exhibiting nesting activity. Any encroachment into the 250/100-foot buffer area around the known nest is allowed only if it is determined by a qualified biologist that the proposed activity shall not disturb the nest occupants.

If construction occurs outside of the breeding season, exclusion of burrowing owls from their burrow is a practice generally accepted by the CDFG. Exclusion of burrowing owls involves placement of one-way doors at the opening of known occupied burrows to allow egress from and preventing ingress to the burrow. In this manner the burrowing owl is forced to look for another suitable roosting location. One-way doors should be left in place for 48 hours to ensure owls have left the burrow before excavation. Whenever possible, burrows shall be excavated using hand tools and refilled to prevent reoccupation. Sections of flexible plastic pipe or burlap bags shall be inserted into the tunnels during excavation to maintain an escape route for any animals inside the burrow.

- BIO4 Surveys for the Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel shall be conducted according to guidelines provided by the USFWS and consist of the following:

- A minimum of three surveys conducted between May 1 and July 31;
- Each survey must be conducted from one hour after sunrise to four hours after sunrise;
- Temperatures in the shade must range from 80 degrees to 91.4 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees to 33 degrees Centigrade);
- Wind speeds must be low; and

- 100 percent of the study area must be covered, using walking transects spaced approximately 32 feet (10 meters) apart.

BIO5 Adequate fees shall be paid according to the adopted Multiple Species Habitat Plan (MSHCP) and Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) shall it become adopted prior to Project development.

Cultural Resources

CUL1 Prior to construction, the applicant shall hire a certified archaeologist to observe grading/ major trenching activities and salvage and catalogue archaeological resources as necessary. The archaeologist shall establish, in cooperation with the City, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit sampling, identification and evaluation of the artifacts, as appropriate. If the archaeological resources are found to be significant, the archaeologist shall determine appropriate actions, in consultation with the City, for exploration and/or salvage.

Geology and Soils

GEO1 All structures shall be designed as confirmed during the building design plan checking, to withstand anticipated groundshaking caused by future earthquakes within an acceptable level of risk (i.e., high risk zone), as designated by the City's latest adopted edition of the Uniform Building Code.

GEO2 Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, a site specific geologic and soils report shall be prepared by a registered geologist or soils engineer and submitted to the City Building and Safety Division for approval. The report shall specify design parameters necessary to remediate any soil and geologic hazards.

GEO3 All grading, landform modifications and construction shall be in conformance with state-of-the-practice design and construction parameters. Typical standard minimum guidelines regarding regulations to control excavations, grading, earthwork construction, including fills and embankments and provisions for approval of plans and inspection of grading construction are set from the latest version of the Uniform Building Code. Compliance with these standards shall be evident on grading and structural plans. This measure shall be monitored by the City Building and Safety Division through periodic site inspections.

GEO4 Type 5 cement shall be used for all foundations and slabs on grade.

GEO5 Precise grading plans shall include an Erosion, Siltation and Dust Control Plan to be approved by the City Building Division. The Plan's provisions may include sedimentation basins, sand bagging, soil compaction, revegetation, temporary irrigation, scheduling and time limits on grading activities, and construction equipment restrictions on-site. This plan shall also demonstrate compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403, which regulates fugitive dust control.

- GEO6 As soon as possible following the completion of grading activities, exposed soils shall be seeded or vegetated seed mix and/or native vegetation to ensure soil stabilization.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- HAZ1 Any hazardous waste that is generated on-site shall be transported to an appropriate disposal facility by a licensed hauler in accordance with the appropriate State and Federal laws.
- HAZ2 All miscellaneous vehicles, maintenance equipment and materials, construction/irrigation materials, miscellaneous stockpiled debris, 1 and 5-gallon containers, construction/irrigation materials, and former agricultural equipment, should be removed off-site and properly disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Once removed, a visual inspection of the areas beneath the removed materials should be performed. Any stained soils observed underneath the removed materials should be sampled. Results of the sampling (if necessary) would indicate the level of remediation efforts that may be required.
- HAZ3 Soil sampling should be performed within the maintenance yard to characterize the extent of contamination associated with the surficial soil staining. Soil should be removed and disposed of at an appropriate landfill facility in accordance with state and federal requirements.
- HAZ4 The majority of the Project site has been historically utilized for agricultural purposes for several decades and may contain pesticide residues in the soil. Soil sampling should occur throughout the Project site, including the maintenance and staging areas. The sampling will determine if pesticide concentrations exceed established regulatory requirements and will identify proper handling procedures that may be required.
- HAZ5 The terminus of all undocumented pipes should be defined. The primary concern with pipes that extend into the ground surface is the potential for the pipe(s) to act as a ventilation apparatus for a UST. Should USTs be present, the USTs should be removed and properly disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Once the UST is removed, a visual inspection of the areas beneath and around the removed UST should be performed. Any stained soils observed underneath the UST should be sampled. Results of the sampling (if necessary) would indicate the level of remediation efforts that may be required.
- HAZ6 The location of the two former USTs should be defined since no closure/removal records were found during this Assessment. Once identified, soil sampling should be performed within the former UST areas to characterize the extent of contamination (if any) associated with the former USTs staining.
- HAZ7 The on-site water well should be properly removed and abandoned pursuant to the latest procedures required by the local agency with closure responsibilities for the wells. Any associated equipment should be removed off-site properly disposed of at a permitted landfill. A visual inspection of the areas beneath the removed materials (if present) should be performed.

- HAZ8 A visual inspection of the interior the on-site structure is recommended. In the event that hazardous materials are encountered, they should be properly tested and then properly disposed of pursuant to State and Federal regulations.
- HAZ9 Any transformers to be removed/relocated should be conducted under the purview of the local utility purveyor to identify property handling procedures regarding potential PCBs.
- HAZ10 Based upon the year the existing structure located on the Project site was built (prior to 1978), asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint may be present within the existing on-site structures and would need to be handled properly prior to remodeling or demolition activities.
- HAZ11 If unknown wastes or suspect materials are discovered during construction by the contractor which he/she believes may involve hazardous waste/materials, the contract shall:
- Immediately stop work in the vicinity of the suspected contaminant, removing workers and the public from the area;
 - Notify the Project Engineer of the implementing Agency;
 - Secure the area a directed by the Project Engineer; and
 - Notify the implementing agency's Hazardous Waste/Materials Coordinator.

Hydrology and Water Quality

- HYD1 The applicant shall obtain a Notice of Intent from the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board, as the approximately 58-acre proposed Project would result in the disturbance of one or more acres. A copy of the Notice of Intent acknowledgement from the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board must be submitted to the City of Coachella before issuance of grading permits.
- HYD2 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be developed in compliance with the City of Coachella and the Coachella Valley Water District NPDES Permit. Specific measures shall include:
- Siltation of drainage devices shall be handled through a maintenance program to remove silt/dirt from channels and parking areas;
 - Surplus or waste materials from construction shall not be placed in drainage ways or within the 100-year floodplain surface waters;
 - All loose piles of soil, silt, clay, sand, debris or other earthen materials shall be protected in a reasonable manner to eliminate any discharge to waters of the State;
 - During construction, temporary gravel or sandbag dikes shall be used as necessary to prevent discharge of earthen materials from the site during periods of precipitation or runoff;

- Stabilizing agents such as straw, wood chips and/or soil sealant/dust retardant shall be used during the interim period after grading in order to strengthen exposed soil until permanent solutions are implemented; and
- Revegetated areas shall be continually maintained in order to assure adequate growth and root development.

- HYD3 The applicant shall submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which identifies construction and post construction BMPs to the City for review and approval.
- HYD4 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall submit a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) pursuant to the Coachella Valley Water District and the City of Coachella local implementation plan, specifically identifying BMPs that shall be used on-site to control predictable pollutant runoff.
- HYD5 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall obtain coverage under NPDES Statewide Industrial Stormwater Permit for General Construction Activities from the State Water Resources Control Board. Evidence that this has been obtained shall be submitted to the City.

Land Use and Planning

- LAN1 The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Community Development Department regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impacts of new development. One of these fees is the General Plan Fee to be paid at the time permits are issued. If permits are issued prior to the approval of a development impact fee, a fee shall be paid at the time permits are issued as a mitigation of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fees shall be as follows: Buildings - \$50.00 per Dwelling Unit.

Noise

- N1 During all Project site excavation and grading, the Project Contractor shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers consistent with manufacturers' standards.
- N2 The Construction Contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors nearest the Project site.
- N3 The Construction Contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise sources and noise-sensitive receptors nearest the Project site during all Project construction.

Public Services

- PS1 The developer is subject to school assessment fees pursuant to California State law. The developer shall provide evidence of compliance to the City prior to issuance of building permits.
- PS2 The developer is subject to park assessment fees pursuant to California State law. The developer shall provide evidence of either the dedication of land or fees paid in lieu of, to the City prior to issuance of building permits.

Traffic

- TR1 The Project applicant's payment to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fund (TUMF) Fee Program and to the City of Coachella Environmental Fee Program for Traffic Signals shall pay for the Project's fair share contribution to the identified mitigation measures as follow:
- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 – Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane and one shared through/right-turn lane.
 - Frederick Street/Avenue 50 – Modify westbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane, one through lane and one right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane and one shared through/right-turn lane.
- TR2 The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development, as follows: The approved development impact fee for Traffic Signal be paid at the time permits are issued. A fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigation of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fees shall be as follows: Building - \$192.00 per dwelling unit.
- TR3 The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development as follows: The approved development impact fee for Bridge and Grade Separation be paid at that permits are issued. If permits are issued prior to the approval of a development impact fee, a fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigation of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fee shall be as follows: Buildings - \$422.00 per dwelling unit.
- TR4 The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development. The approved development impact fee for Bus Shelter and Bus Stop Safety Zone shall be paid at the time permits are issued. A fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigation for environmental impacts associated with the project. The fees shall be as follows: Bus Shelters - \$50.00 per dwelling unit.

- TR5 Prior to Project plan approval, the quantity, location, width and type of driveways shall be subject to the approval of the City Engineer. An effective sight distance for vehicular traffic shall be maintained at the driveway entrances on Avenue 50 and Calhoun Street. Adequate sight distance shall also be maintained within the development at all driveway intersections to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Utilities and Services

- UTIL1 All required sewer improvements shall be designed and constructed to City Standards. All tentative tract maps, site plans and other plans within the Project area shall be accompanied by adequate plans for sewer improvements prepared by a registered professional engineer.
- UTIL2 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall submit for approval of the City Engineering Department, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) specifically identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) that shall be used on-site to control predictable pollutant runoff.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The following is a discussion of potential impacts associated with development of 232 single-family residential units on a 58-acre site. Explanations are provided for each item below.

4.1 AESTHETICS. *Would the project:*

- a) *Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project proposes development of approximately 58 acres with single-family residential units. The Project site currently consists of bare soil, agricultural trees (date palms), unimproved dirt roads, abandoned residential structures, a maintenance garage, miscellaneous storage areas and shipping/receiving areas which were utilized during past harvests. The General Plan does not identify any scenic vistas within the Project vicinity. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

- b) *Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to Response 4.1(a). In addition, no historical buildings are known to occur within the Project site. Finally, the Coachella General Plan does not identify any scenic highways within the Project area.

- c) *Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would include development of 232 single-family residential units. Therefore, the proposed Project would result in the alteration of the existing visual character of the Project site. However, the proposed Project would be required to submit development plans for approval of the Planning Commission, which would ensure a high quality design of development. In addition, the proposed Project would be subject to architectural review pursuant to Section 080.10, *Architectural Review*, and Section 070.07(D)(4), *Landscaping*, of the City's Zoning Ordinance. Upon approval of the development plans and the inclusion of landscaping plans and design guidelines, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

- d) *Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Project would create the following new light sources: building exterior and interior lighting, security lighting, signage and parking lot lighting.

The unwanted illumination on an adjacent property is defined as light spill. Perceived glare is the unwanted and potentially objectionable result from looking directly into a light source of a luminaire. The proposed Project would be required to comply with Section 070.03(K) of the City's Zoning Ordinance that requires, "parking areas such lighting fixtures shall be located, with hoods provided and adjusted, so as to preclude the direct

glare of the light from shining onto property or streets. Upon compliance with the City's Zoning Ordinance in regards to light spill and glare, impacts as a result of Project implementation would be less than significant.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL 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 Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:*

- a) *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?*

Less than Significant Impact. As indicated in the City's General Plan, the City's Planning Area includes 21,840-acres of agricultural land, 3,800-acres in the incorporated area and 18,040-acres in the unincorporated area. The agricultural areas are primarily located east and south of the existing urbanized area of the City. The agricultural areas include date groves, citrus orchards, as well as grape, lettuce, corn and carrot production. Figure 40, *Environmental Conservation – Existing Setting*, of the City's General Plan currently identifies the Project site as Significant Agricultural Lands. The City General Plan indicates the important role agriculture plays in the economic, social, and physical fabric of the City and its need to retain and maintain the agricultural element. The General Plan Land Use Policy Diagram indicates that the Project site is designated as Low Density Residential (RL) having a density of 0 to 6 dwelling units per acre, with a zoning designation of Agriculture-Transition (A-T). The City's Zoning Ordinance describes the intent and purpose of the Agricultural Transition Zone designation as, "permitting the continued agricultural use of those lands suited to eventual development in other uses and zones, pending proper timing for the economical provisions of utilities, major streets, and other facilities, so that compact, orderly development will occur." Therefore, the proposed Project would be consistent with the intent of the Agricultural Transition Zone by providing compact, orderly development consistent with the surrounding uses. The Project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance or as an Agricultural Retention Area, within the City's General Plan. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

- b) *Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*

Less Than Significant Impact. As previously mentioned, agricultural uses are present within the Project area. In addition, the Project site is zoned A-T and designated at RL in the City's General Plan. However, as discussed above, the intent of the A-T designation is to provide for the eventual development of the area as evidenced by the RL designation. The Project site is not under a Williamson Act contract, therefore impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

- c) *Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?*

Less Than Significant Impact. As previously stated, the Project area is designated as an agricultural area slated for future development, as is the surrounding vicinity. Refer to Responses 4.3(a) and 4.3(b).

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

Information in this section is based on the *Air Quality Technical Assessment – Kirkjan Property*, prepared by RBF Consulting (dated March 25, 2004). The *Air Quality Assessment* is reproduced in its entirety as Appendix D.

The Project site is located within the City of Coachella, which is part of the Salton Sea Air Basin (Basin) and is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD's current guidelines and emission thresholds established in the *CEQA Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook*, updated October 2003, were adhered to in the assessment of air quality impacts for the proposed Project. The City regularly relies on the SCAQMD standards as the standards for the City.

The air quality assessment includes estimating emissions associated with short-term construction and long-term operation of the proposed Project. The URBEMIS 2002 model was used to estimate Project-related mobile and stationary sources emissions in this air quality assessment. A local Carbon Monoxide (CO) hot spot analysis was conducted to assess the potential for a CO hotspot. The Caltrans CALINE 4 model was utilized to assess local CO concentrations at intersections most affected by Project traffic. Project-specific information was used in the modeling. Default values representative of the proposed Project were used when Project-specific data were not available.

Both the State of California and the Federal government have established health based Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) for six criteria air pollutants. These pollutants include ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), PM₁₀, and lead (Pb). Currently, O₃ and PM₁₀ are designated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) as non-attainment for the Salton Sea Air Basin (refer to Table 1 in the *Air Quality Impact Analysis*). O₃ (smog) is formed by a photochemical reaction between NO_x and reactive organic compounds (ROC). Thus, impacts from O₃ are assessed by evaluating impacts from NO_x and ROC.

The net increase in pollutant emissions determines the significance and impact on regional air quality as a result of the proposed Project. The results also allow the local government to determine whether the proposed Project will deter the region from achieving the goal of reducing pollutants in accordance with the AQMP in order to comply with Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS).

Construction Emission Thresholds

The following CEQA significance thresholds for construction emissions have been established for the Basin:

- 75 pounds per day or 2.5 tons per quarter of (ROC) Reactive Organic Compounds;
- 100 pounds per day or 2.5 tons per quarter of NO_x (Nitrogen Oxide);
- 550 pounds per day or 24.75 tons per quarter of CO (Carbon Monoxide);
- 150 pounds per day or 6.75 tons per quarter of PM₁₀ (Particulates); and
- 150 pounds per day or 6.75 tons per quarter of SO_x (Sulfur Oxides).

Projects in the Basin with construction-related emissions that exceed any of the emission thresholds are considered to be significant under the SCAQMD guidelines.

Operational Emission Thresholds

The daily operational emissions "significance" thresholds for the Basin are detailed below.

Emission Thresholds for Pollutants with Regional Effects

Projects with operation-related emissions that exceed any of the emission thresholds listed below are considered significant under the SCAQMD guidelines:

- 55 pounds per day of ROC;
- 55 pounds per day of NO_x;
- 550 pounds per day of CO;
- 150 pounds per day of PM₁₀; and
- 150 pounds per day of SO_x.

Local Microscale Concentration Standards

The significance of localized Project impacts under CEQA depends on whether ambient CO levels in the vicinity of the Project are above or below State and Federal CO standards. If ambient levels are below the standards, a project is considered to have a significant impact if project emissions exceed one or more of these standards. If ambient levels already exceed a State or Federal standard, project emissions are considered significant if they increase one-hour CO concentrations by 1.0 part per million (ppm) or more or eight-hour CO concentrations by 0.45 ppm or more. The following are applicable local emission concentration standards for CO:

- California State one-hour CO standard of 20.0 ppm; and
- California State eight-hour CO standard of 9.0 ppm.

a) *Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The SCAQMD has prepared multiple Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs). The most recent AQMP was updated in 2003. The AQMP relies on a multi-level partnership of governmental agencies at the federal, state, regional and local level. These agencies (Environmental Protection Agency, California

Air Resources Board (CARB), local governments, Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) and the SCAQMD) are the cornerstones that implement the AQMP programs.

CVAG is responsible under the Federal Clean Air Act (Federal CAA) for determining conformity of projects, plans and programs with the SCAQMD AQMP. Although air quality is a regional problem, SCAQMD's AQMP place a heavy reliance on local implementation measures, such as land use decisions and local employment transportation programs. The implementation process stresses the freedom of cities to choose attainment measures that best suit local conditions.

As indicated in SCAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, there are two main indicators of consistency:

- Whether the project would not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP; and
- Whether the project would exceed the AQMP's assumptions for 2010 or increments based on the year of project build-out and phase.

As indicated in Response 4.3(b) (refer to Table 1, *Short-Term (Construction) Emissions* and Table 2, *Long-Term (Operational) Emissions*), the proposed Project would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for construction activities or long-term operations. In addition, while the proposed Project would involve the transition of a vacant land with development of residential uses, the General Plan designated the Project site as RL (Low Density Residential) with the anticipation that the Project site would be developed with low-density residential uses. Therefore, the proposed Project was included in the SCAG's RCPG and the growth assumptions included within, resulting in less than significant impacts in this regard.

- b) *Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.

SHORT-TERM (CONSTRUCTION) EMISSIONS

Short-term impacts to air quality would occur as a result of construction activities associated with development of the proposed Project. Additionally, construction activities required to construct the proposed Project would include:

- Exhaust emissions and potential odors from construction equipment used on the construction site as well as the vehicles used to transport materials to and from the site; and
- Exhaust emissions from the motor vehicles of the construction crew.

Project construction would result in temporary emissions CO, NO_x, ROC and PM₁₀. Construction activities would result in criteria pollutant emissions from stationary and mobile powered on-site equipment, from material delivery trucks, and from worker vehicles to and from the Project site. Stationary or mobile powered on-site construction equipment includes trucks, backhoes, pavers and other paving equipment. Construction activities would require an estimated work force averaging 18 construction workers per day for the duration of construction activities. This would result in an estimate of 72 construction worker inbound and outbound trips per day during the projected construction period. Based on the considerably insignificant amount of daily work trips required for Project construction, construction worker trips are not anticipated to significantly contribute to or affect traffic flow on local roadways and are therefore not considered significant.

Table 1, *Short-Term (Construction) Emissions*, provides anticipated short-term construction emissions estimates, which would result during the construction phase of the proposed Project. Anticipated emissions were quantified utilizing emission factors within the URBEMIS2002 computer model developed by the CARB (refer to Appendix A, *Air Quality Impact Analysis*). It should be noted that emission estimates are based on eight (8) hours of continual operation, which is considered a worst-case analysis of actual equipment use on any given day. Thus, quantified estimates provided below provides for a conservative emission estimates of criteria pollutants. Table 1 below indicates that the total daily anticipated Project construction emissions would not exceed SCAQMD construction thresholds for CO, ROC, and PM₁₀. However, implementation of the proposed Project would approach the SCAQMD threshold for NO_x emissions associated with construction activities. Implementation of the recommended mitigation measure to use aqueous diesel fuel for off-road construction equipment would ensure that NO_x emissions to below the SCAQMD threshold level. Additionally, particulate emission control measures, while not required to reduce PM₁₀ emissions to below the applied threshold, are recommended.

Table 1
SHORT-TERM (CONSTRUCTION) EMISSIONS

Emission Source	Pollutant (lbs/day) ¹			
	ROC	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
Unmitigated Construction Emissions	16.44	99.10	103.94	116.02
Mitigated Construction Emissions	16.44	85.33	103.94	38.07
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150
Is Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No
ROC = reactive organic compounds CO = Carbon Monoxide NO _x = Nitrogen Oxides PM ₁₀ = fine particulate matter				
Source: Emissions calculated using the URBEMIS2002 Computer Model as recommended by the SCAQMD.				

Based upon the conclusions provided in Table1, Project construction would not have the potential to result in significant short-term air quality impacts. In order to minimize construction-related emissions, all construction vehicles and construction equipment would be required to be equipped with the state-mandated emission control devices

pursuant to state emission regulations and standard construction practices. Short-term construction PM₁₀ emissions would further be reduced with the implementation of required dust suppression measures outlined within SCAQMD Rule 403. After construction of the Project is complete, all construction-related impacts would cease, thus resulting in a less than significant impact. Therefore, Project construction is not anticipated to violate State or Federal air quality standards or contribute to existing air quality violation in the air basin as only minor amounts of earth movement is proposed.

LONG-TERM (OPERATIONAL) EMISSIONS

Mobile Sources

Mobile source emissions are major contributors to air pollution within the City of Coachella and the surrounding vicinity. As shown on Table 2, *Long-Term (Operational) Emissions*, emissions from the proposed Project would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for ROG, NO_x, CO and PM₁₀. Operational emissions are based on land use data provided by the Applicant, the Project Traffic Study and assuming full occupancy by 2006.

Stationary Source Emissions

Stationary source emissions would be generated due to an increased demand for natural resources consumption with the development of the proposed Project (referred to below as "area source emissions"). The primary use of natural gas by the proposed land uses would be for combustion to produce space heating, water heating and other miscellaneous heating or air conditioning. It is important to note that, while construction-related emissions occur predominantly in the immediate Project area, operational emissions are dispersed throughout Southern California (due to Project traffic). As shown on Table 2, emissions from the proposed Project would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for ROG, NO_x, CO or PM₁₀.

Table 2
LONG-TERM (OPERATIONAL) EMISSIONS

Project	Pollutant (lbs/day) ¹			
	ROG	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
• Area Source Emissions ²	5.04	1.96	0.84	0.00
• Vehicle Emissions	23.72	36.16	293.45	22.57
Total Unmitigated Emissions	28.76	38.12	294.28	22.57
SCAQMD Threshold	55	55	550	150
Is Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No
ROG = Reactive Organic Gases CO = Carbon Monoxide NO _x = Nitrogen Oxides PM ₁₀ = Fine Particulate Matter				
Notes: 1 – Based on URBEMIS2002 modeling results, worst-case seasonal emissions for area and mobile emissions, and trip rate data provided in the Project Traffic Study. 2 – Area Source emissions excludes the use of fireplaces and wood burning stoves.				
Source: Emissions calculated using the URBEMIS2002 Computer Model as recommended by the SCAQMD.				

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots

Local air quality is a major concern along roadways. Carbon monoxide is a primary pollutant, and unlike ozone, is directly emitted from a variety of sources. For this reason, CO concentrations are usually indicative of the local air quality generated by a roadway network and are used as an indicator of its impacts upon the local air quality. Comparisons of levels with State and Federal CO standards indicate the severity of the existing concentrations for receptors in the Project area. The Federal and State standards for CO are presented in Table 3, *Federal and State Carbon Monoxide Standards*.

Table 3
FEDERAL AND STATE CARBON MONOXIDE STANDARDS

Jurisdiction	Averaging Time	CO Standard
Federal	1 Hour	35 ppm
	8 Hour	9 ppm
State	1 Hour	20 ppm
	8 Hour	9 ppm
Notes: ppm = parts per million		
Source: California Air Resources Board.		

An impact is potentially significant if the project produces emissions levels that exceed the State or Federal AAQS. Because CO is produced in greatest quantities from vehicle combustion and does not readily disperse into the atmosphere, adherence to AAQS is typically demonstrated through an analysis of localized CO concentrations. Areas of vehicle congestion have the potential to create "pockets" of CO called "hot spots". These pockets have the potential to exceed the State 1-hour standard of 20.0 ppm and/or the 8-hour standard to 9.0 ppm. Note that federal levels are based on 1- and 8-hour standards of 35.0 and 9.0 ppm respectively. To identify CO hotspots, the SCAQMD criterion recommends performing a CO hotspot analysis when a project increases the volume to capacity ratio (also called the intersection capacity utilization) by 0.02 (two percent) for any intersection with an existing level of service (LOS) D or worse. However, since the existing intersections are not at an LOS D, Year 2005 was used to be conservative. Because traffic congestion is highest at intersections where vehicles queue and are subject to reduced speeds, these hot spots are typically produced at intersection locations. Typically, the level of service (LOS) at an intersection producing a hot spot is at D or worse during the peak hour. The intersections within the study area that operate at an LOS of D or worse during Year 2005 have been analyzed for the potential to create a CO hotspot (refer to Table 4, *Projected CO Concentrations*).

The analysis provides a worst-case scenario. Intersection turning movements are based on data supplied by the Project Traffic Impact Analysis. Because the p.m. peak hour results in higher intersection capacity utilization (ICU) (i.e., worse LOS) in all cases, the p.m. peak hour was used in the modeling process. Year 2005 projections are modeled using the existing lane configurations. The projected traffic volumes were then modeled using the CALINE4 dispersion model. The resultant values were then added to an ambient concentration. For the purposes of this analysis, the ambient concentrations

Table 4
PROJECTED CO CONCENTRATIONS

Intersection	1-Hour CO (ppm)		8-Hour CO (ppm)	
	1-Hour Standard	Future + Project	8-Hour Standard	Future + Project
Van Buren Street/Avenue 50	20 ppm	4.4 ppm	9 ppm	3.1 ppm
Frederick Street/Avenue 50	20 ppm	4.4 ppm	9 ppm	3.1 ppm
Notes: 1. As measured at a distance of 10 feet from the corner of the intersection predicting the highest value. Presented 1-hour CO concentrations include a background concentration of 3.3 ppm. Eight-hour concentrations are based on a persistence of 0.7 of the 1-hour concentration. 2. The State 1-hour standard is 20 ppm. The Federal standard is 35 ppm. The most stringent standard is reflected in the Table. 3. The State 8-hour and Federal 8-hour standard is 9 ppm.				

are taken as the highest one-hour concentration that was measured at the nearest monitoring station. Future ambient concentrations would be far lower than present levels based upon expected trends and advancing technologies.

The Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 and Frederick Street/Avenue 50 intersections operate at an LOS D, and are projected to increase the delay time by more than two percent. The maximum Year 2005 1-hour weekday CO concentration is 4.4 ppm for both intersections. The CO levels are well below the State and Federal standards of 20 ppm and 35 ppm respectively. The proposed Project would not result in adverse CO emissions. Additionally, the measured concentrations are well below the State and Federal standard of 9 ppm. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in adverse CO emissions and impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

AQ1 *All off-road construction equipment shall use aqueous diesel fuel.*

AQ2 *During clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations, excessive fugitive dust emissions shall be controlled by regular watering or other dust preventive measures using the following procedures, as specified in the South Coast Air Quality Management Districts Rules and Regulations.*

Comply with AQMD Rule 403, particularly to minimize fugitive dust and noise to surrounding areas. SCAQMD Rule 403.1, as amended, should be adhered to, ensuring the clean up of the construction-related dirt on approach routes to the site, and the application of water and/or chemical dust retardants that solidify loose soils, should be implemented for construction vehicle access, as directed by the City Engineer. This should include covering, watering or otherwise stabilizing all inactive soil piles (left more than 10 days) and inactive graded areas (left more than 10 days).

- *On-site vehicle speed will be limited to 15 miles per hour.*
- *All material excavated or graded will be sufficiently watered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. Watering will occur at least twice daily*

with complete coverage, preferable in the late morning and after work is done for the day.

- *Unpaved haul roads shall be watered at least twice daily.*
- *All material transported on-site or off-site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust.*
- *The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations will be minimized so as to prevent excessive amounts of dust.*
- *These control techniques will be indicated in Project specifications. Compliance with this measure will be subject to periodic site inspections by the City.*

AQ3 *Project grading plans shall show the duration of construction. Ozone precursor emissions from construction equipment vehicles shall be controlled by maintaining equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturer's specifications, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. Compliance with this measure will be subject to periodic inspections of construction equipment vehicles by the City.*

AQ4 *All trucks that are to haul excavated or graded material on-site shall comply with State Vehicle Code Section 23114, with special attention to Sections 23114(b)(F), (e)(2) and (e)(4) as amended, regarding the prevention of such material spilling onto public streets and roads.*

- c) *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 standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Cumulative projects include local development as well as general growth within the Project area. However, as with most development, the greatest source of emissions is from mobile sources, which travel well out the local area. Therefore, from an air quality standpoint, the cumulative analysis would extend beyond any local projects and when wind patterns are considered, would cover an even larger area. Accordingly, the cumulative analysis for a project's air quality analysis must be regional by nature.

The Project area is in attainment for CO. Construction and operation of cumulative projects will further degrade the local air quality, as well as the air quality of the SSAB. Air quality will be temporarily degraded during construction activities that occur separately or simultaneously. However, the greatest cumulative impact on the quality of regional air will be the incremental addition of pollutants mainly from increased traffic from residential, commercial and industrial development and the use of heavy equipment and trucks associated with the construction of these projects.

With respect to emissions that may contribute to exceeding state and federal standards, a CO hot spot screening analysis was performed for Year 2005 traffic. The results of this analysis shows that continued background growth in the area would not violate

published air quality standards, and therefore do not present a significant cumulative impact. In addition, due to the Project's relatively small scale, the contribution to the cumulative air emissions is not "cumulatively considerable".

d) *Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Sensitive populations (i.e., children, senior citizens and acutely or chronically ill people) are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the general population. Land uses considered sensitive receptors typically include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, hospitals, convalescent homes and retirement homes. The proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, as construction and operational air emissions would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds. In addition, long-term (mobile) emissions would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds. Less than significant impacts would occur in this regard with development of the proposed Project.

e) *Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction activities associated with the Project may generate detectable odors typical of construction equipment exhaust. Odors associated with diesel and gasoline fumes are transitory in nature and would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. The impacts of these odors would be short-term, would cease upon Project completion, and are not anticipated to be significant.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*

BonTerra Consulting conducted a search of available literature to identify special status plants, wildlife, and habitats known to occur in the vicinity of the Project site (refer to Appendix C, *Biological Resources Assessment*). The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (2003) and compendia of special status species published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) were reviewed. In addition, the CDFG's California Natural Diversity Database was reviewed (CDFG 2003).

A general biological survey was conducted on January 7, 2004 to describe the vegetation and evaluate the potential of habitats on the Project site to support special status plant and wildlife species. The timing of the survey was not conducive to identifying certain special status annual plants that sprout briefly during the spring and then die back; however, potential habitat to support these species could be identified.

The Project site was walked in parallel transects approximately 30 feet apart, covering the entire Project site. All plant and wildlife species or signs of presence observed were recorded in field notes. Plant species were identified in the field or collected for future identification. Plants were identified using keys in Hickman (1993), Munz (1974), and Abrams (1923, 1960). Taxonomy follows Hickman (1993) for scientific and common names. Taxonomy and nomenclature for wildlife generally follows AOU (1998) for birds, Collins and Taggart (2002) for amphibians and reptiles, and Kays and Wilson (2002) for mammals. All wildlife species observed were recorded in field notes.

- a) 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 Game (CDFG) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.

Vegetation

Vegetation on the Project site consists of three types following the CDFG List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities (2002). These vegetation types consist of disturbed/ruderal, disturbed and developed areas.

Disturbed/ruderal areas on the Project site are characterized by the remnant east-west trending agricultural crop rows with native and non-native weeds and shrubs. The dominant plant in this vegetation type is saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.) with other species occurring throughout including four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Jimson weed (*Datura wrightii*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), cheese bush (*Hymenoclea salsola*), arrow weed (*Pluchea sericea*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), bush seepweed (*Suaeda moquinii*) and salt cedar (*Tamarisk* sp.).

Disturbed areas on the Project site are characterized by substrate disturbed by grading and/or disking prior to and during the survey. This portion of the Project site is currently devoid of vegetation and consists of bare ground.

Developed areas on the Project site consist of paved areas and a man-made structure including a small prefabricated warehouse (less than 5,000 square feet) and associated parking lot. This portion of the Project site is currently devoid of vegetation.

Wildlife

Vegetation on the Project site provides potential habitat for several wildlife species. Wildlife species found or expected to occur on the Project site include species associated with agricultural operations and disturbed/ruderal vegetation in low desert areas.

No common reptile species were observed on the Project site given the timing of the survey during winter hibernation for species occurring in the region. Reptile species potentially occurring on the Project site includes the desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*), coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*) and sidewinder (*Crotalus cerastes*).

No fish or amphibian species were observed during the survey and none would be expected to occur on the Project site due to the lack of permanent water. Additionally, no depressions or other sources of temporary water substantial enough to provide amphibian breeding pools currently exist on the Project site.

Common bird species or evidence of their presence observed during the survey included killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), common ground-dove (*Columbina passerina*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), white-throated swift

(*Aeronautes saxatalis*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*), cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), great-tailed grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Other year-round resident desert species potentially occurring on the Project site include black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) and Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).

Raptor species or evidence of their presence observed during the survey included American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). The Project site may also provide potential foraging habitat for the turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*).

One mammal species, the desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), was observed on the Project site. Other mammal species potentially occurring on the Project site include western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*) and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Additionally, the coyote (*Canis latrans*) may incidentally occur on the Project site.

Several bat species may forage on the Project site including the Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*), pallid bat (*Antrozus pallidus*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), California myotis (*Myotis californicus*), western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*), western pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus hesperus*) and big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*). No bats would be expected to roost on the Project site.

Special Status Biological Resources

BonTerra Consulting conducted a literature search to identify special status plants, wildlife, and habitats known to occur in the study area. For this Project, the study area is defined as an approximately 250-square mile area as shown on the Indio, Thermal Canyon, Valerie, and Mecca USGS 7.5-minute California Quadrangle maps. Special status biological resources include plant and wildlife species, and habitats that have been afforded special status and/or recognition by federal and/or state resource agencies, as well as private conservation organizations. In general, the principal reason an individual taxon (e.g., species, subspecies, or variety) is given such recognition is the documented or perceived decline or limitation of its population size, or geographic range and/or distribution resulting in most cases from habitat loss.

Special Status Plant Species

Of those plant species that occur in the region, 10 species are listed or proposed for listing as Endangered or Threatened by the CDFG and/or the USFWS, or are CNPS List 1B or List 2 species. A brief description of the Threatened or Endangered species potentially occurring on the Project site is provided below. Additionally, the species identified by the CNDDDB and CNPS records searches for the study area along with their listing status and potential for occurrence are listed in Table 5, *Special Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Study Area*. It should be noted that other species that are considered rare or of limited distribution may occur in the Project region; however,

none of these species are listed as Threatened or Endangered and substantial populations would not be expected to occur on the Project site.

Table 5
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA¹

Species	Status		Potential For Occurrence
	Federal/State	CNPS	
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	None	1B	Low; marginally suitable habitat
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i> Coachella Valley milk-vetch	FE	1B	Low; marginally suitable habitat
<i>Chamaesyce platysperma</i> flat-seeded spurge	SOC	1B	Not expected to occur; outside known range; presumed extinct
<i>Ditaxis clariana</i> glandular ditaxis	None	2	Moderate; suitable habitat present
<i>Ditaxis serrata</i> var. <i>californica</i> California ditaxis	None	3	Moderate; suitable habitat present
<i>Gilia maculata</i> Little San Bernardino Mountains gilila	None	1B	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat, well below known elevation range
<i>Mentzelia tridentata</i> creamy blazing star	None	1B	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat, well below known elevation range
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> slender woolly-heads	None	2	Moderate; suitable habitat present
<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i> purple stemodia	None	2	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat
<i>Xylorhiza cognata</i> Mecca-aster	None	1B	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat

Federal Designations:

FE = Listed by the federal government as an Endangered species.
FT = Listed by the federal government as a Threatened species.
SOC = Species of Concern [as noted by CNDDDB 2000A], former FC2 species.

State Designations:

SE = Listed as Endangered by the State of California.
ST = Listed as Threatened by the State of California.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS):

CNPS 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California.
CNPS 1B = Plants considered Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
CNPS 2 = Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
CNPS 3 = Plants about which we need more information - A review list.
CNPS 4 = Plants of limited distribution - A watch list.

¹ The study area is defined as an approximately 250-square mile area as shown on the Indio, Thermal Canyon, Valerie and Mecca USGS 7.5-minute California Quadrangle maps.

Source: BonTerra Consulting, *Biological Resources Assessment*, August 2002.

Coachella Valley Milk-vetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*)

The Coachella Valley milk-vetch is a federally-listed Endangered species. Coachella Valley milk-vetch may flower as early as February or as late as May, depending on rainfall and temperature. It is endemic to windblown sand in the Coachella Valley from Cabazon to Indio, below approximately 1,200 ft above mean sea level (msl). It is also reported on hillsides surrounding the dunelands. It is an annual or short-lived perennial with a deep taproot that dies back to ground level in the summer. After flowering, the leaves dry and fall. In some years this species may not come up at all. This species has a low potential to occur on the Project site due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Of the wildlife species that occur in the region, 12 species are listed by the CNDDDB as Threatened and/or Endangered or considered species of concern by the USFWS and/or CDFG have the potential to occur on the Project site. Brief descriptions of the Threatened or Endangered species are listed below alphabetically according to their scientific name. Additionally, the species identified by the CNDDDB records search for the study area along with their listing status and potential for occurrence are listed in Table 6, *Special Status Wildlife Species Known to Occur in the Study Area*. It should be noted that other species that are considered rare or of limited distribution may occur in the Project region; however, none of these species are listed as Threatened or Endangered and substantial populations would not be expected to occur on the Project site.

Fish

Desert Pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*)

The desert pupfish is a state- and federally-listed Endangered species. This species inhabits springs, marshes, lakes, and pools of creeks over mud or sand where it feeds on algae and can tolerate extreme environmental conditions, including temperatures up to 113 degrees Fahrenheit (45 degrees Celsius), salinities as high as 142 parts per thousand (ocean water is typically 33 parts per thousand), and oxygen concentrations as low as 0.13 milligram per liter (the lowest known for any fish species restricted to gill breathing). The desert pupfish is not expected to occur on the Project site due to lack of standing water in the Project area.

Reptiles

Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard (*Uma inornata*)

The Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (CVFTL) is a federally-listed Threatened and state-listed Endangered species restricted to sand dunes in the Coachella Valley and requires habitat with fine, loose, windblown sand and widely spaced desert shrubs.

Suitable habitat can include loose sand dunes, sand hummocks and the edges of washes where sand has accumulated. Critical habitat was designated for the CVFTL at the time of federal listing. The northern and western boundaries of designated critical habitat extend beyond the limits of the CVFTL's distribution to include the sand source,

Table 6
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA¹

Species	Status		Potential For Occurrence
	Federal	State	
Invertebrates			
<i>Macrobaetes valgum</i> Coachella giant sand-treader cricket	SOC	None	None; lack of suitable habitat
<i>Oliarces clara</i> cheeseweed owlfly	SOC	None	None; lack of suitable habitat
<i>Stenopelmatus calhouni</i> Coachella Valley Jerusalem cricket	SOC	None	None; lack of suitable habitat
Fish			
<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i> desert pupfish	FE	SE	None; lack of suitable habitat
Reptiles			
<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i> flat-tailed horned lizard	FT	SSC/P	None; lack of suitable habitat
<i>Uma inornata</i> Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	FT	SE	None; lack of suitable habitat
Birds			
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	None	SSC	High for foraging; no potential for nesting
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	SOC	SSC	Observed; suitable nesting habitat present
<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	SOC	SSC	Observed; suitable habitat present
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> LeConte's thrasher	SOC	None	Low for foraging; None for nesting
Mammals			
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> DPS Peninsular bighorn sheep	FT	SE	None; lack of suitable habitat and distance from known populations
<i>Spermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i> Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel	C	SSC	Low; marginally suitable habitat present
LEGEND			
Federal (USFWS)		State (CDFG)	
FE	Endangered	E	Endangered
FT	Threatened	T	Threatened
PE	Proposed Endangered	PE	Proposed Endangered
PT	Proposed Threatened	PT	Proposed Threatened
C	Candidate Species	SSC	Species of Special Concern
SOC	Species of Concern ²	FP	Fully Protected
		P	Protected
¹ The study area is defined as an approximately 250-square mile area as shown on the Indio, Thermal Canyon, Valerie and Mecca USGS 7.5-minute California Quadrangle maps.			
² This designation, although not an active term, has been reinstated for informational purposes only.			
Source: BonTerra Consulting, <i>Biological Resources Assessment</i> , August 2002.			

which is essential for maintaining down-wind blow sand deposits. The Project site is located outside the designated critical habitat boundaries.

Mammals

Peninsular Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis candensis nelsoni*)

The peninsular bighorn sheep is a federally-listed Endangered and state-listed Threatened/Fully Protected species. This species is considered a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of the Nelson's bighorn sheep more common in the mountain ranges of central and southern Nevada, northwestern Arizona and eastern Idaho. The peninsular population segment occurs on the steep slopes, canyons, and washes of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains generally below 4,600 ft above msl. Steep (50 to over 70 percent slopes) and rough (i.e., with many small-scale changes in slope) terrain is utilized extensively for escape cover, but flat areas such as bajadas or alluvial fans at the base of mountains are often used for foraging.

A total of approximately 844,897 acres in Riverside, San Diego and Imperial counties, California, were designated Critical Habitat for the Peninsular bighorn sheep by the USFWS on February 1, 2001. Designated Critical Habitat encompasses the San Jacinto Mountains and adjacent lowlands approximately five miles to the west of the Project site. This species is not expected to occur on the Project site due to the lack of suitable habitat and distance from suitable habitat and known populations.

Summary

Special Status Plants

Five special status plant species have potential to occur on the Project site, including one federally-listed Endangered species. Therefore, spring botanical surveys for these species should be conducted during their appropriate survey "window" to determine their presence or absence on the Project site. If a substantial population of one of these species were found on the Project site, impacts on the population would require mitigation. If construction of the proposed Project is expected to commence prior to the survey window for the special status plant species, the proposed Project would have to address these species as potentially present and make a finding of potentially significant based on habitat suitability alone. This would require the development and implementation of mitigation measures prior to construction.

Special Status Wildlife

One special status wildlife species, the burrowing owl, was observed on the Project site. Additionally, the Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel has potential to occur on the Project site.

Raptors

Raptors, including the American kestrel and burrowing owl, were observed on the Project site during the survey. Burrowing owl burrows are protected under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which prohibits "take, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or take, possession, or

destruction of the nest or eggs of any such bird". In order to avoid impacts to an occupied burrowing owl burrow, focused surveys should be conducted prior to commencement of clearing or grading operations on the Project site. American kestrels are not expected to breed on the Project site. In order to avoid impacts to an occupied burrowing owl burrows, focused surveys should be conducted prior to commencement of clearing or grading operations on the Project site. Additionally, if clearing or grading operations are planned during the breeding season for any of these species, a breeding raptor survey should be conducted prior to any clearing or grading activities.

Coachella Valley Round-tailed Ground Squirrel

The Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel is a federal Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered and, as such, is not protected by the federal or state ESAs. However, if a population of this species is known to occur on a site, impacts to the species may be considered significant depending on the size of the population detected. Therefore, if a population were found within the Project area, mitigation would be required in consultation with the CDFG. Mitigation generally consists of purchase of known occupied habitat for preservation.

Mitigation Measures:

BIO1 *Spring botanical surveys shall be conducted during Spring 2004 assuming appropriate weather conditions occur (i.e., appropriate rainfall) to determine if special status plant species are present or absent. If no special status plant species are identified within the study area, no further mitigation shall be required. If a sizeable population of special status plant species is located within the study area, mitigation shall be developed through either a conservation easement or mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall include the following requirements:*

- *A pre-construction survey conducted during the peak flowering period for each respective special status plant potentially occurring on the Project site shall be conducted by the Project biologist the spring prior to grading.*
- *If a large population of special status plants (as determined by USFWS staff) is found during these surveys, the limits of each impacted location shall be clearly delineated with lath and brightly colored flagging.*
- *The locations of special status plants shall be monitored every two weeks by the Project biologist to determine when the seeds are ready for collection. A qualified seed collector shall collect all of the seeds from the plants to be impacted when the seeds are ripe. The seeds shall be cleaned and stored by a qualified nursery or institution with appropriate storage facilities.*
- *Following the seed collection, the top 12 inches of topsoil from special status plant populations shall be scraped, stockpiled and used in the selected mitigation location agreed upon by the City and the Project biologist.*

- The mitigation plan shall include detailed descriptions of maintenance appropriate for the Project site, monitoring requirements and annual reports requirements and shall have the full authority to suspend any operation on the Project site which is, in the qualified biologist's opinion, not consistent with the mitigation plan.
- The performance criteria developed in the mitigation plan shall include requirements for a minimum of 60 percent germination of the number of plants impacted. The performance criteria shall also include percent cover, density and seed production requirements. These criteria shall be developed by the Project biologist following habitat analysis of an existing habitat. This information shall be recorded by a qualified biologist.
- If the germination goal of 60 percent is not achieved following the first season, remediation measures shall be implemented and additional seeding may be necessary. Remedial measures would include at a minimum: soils testing, control of invasive species, soil amendments and physical disturbance (to provide scarification of the seed) of the planted areas by raking or similar actions. Additional mitigation measures may be suggested as determined necessary by the Project biologist.
- Potential seed sources from additional donor sites shall also be identified in case it becomes necessary to collect additional seed for use on the Project site following performance of remedial measures.

BIO2 In order to avoid impacts to an occupied burrowing owl burrow, focused surveys shall be conducted prior to commencement of clearing or grading operations on the Project site. Additionally, if clearing or grading operations are planned during the breeding season for any of these species, a breeding raptor survey shall be conducted prior to any clearing or grading activities.

Surveys for burrowing owl shall be conducted according to a protocol prepared by the Burrowing Owl Consortium of the Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group. Surveys shall be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire Project site and in areas within approximately 500 feet of the Project impact zone. Any active burrows found during survey efforts shall be mapped on the construction plans. If no active burrowing owl burrows are found, no further mitigation is required. Results of the surveys shall be provided to the CDFG.

BIO3 If burrowing owl nest sites are found, the following restrictions on construction are required between March 1 and August 31 (or until nests are no longer active as determined by a qualified biologist):

- Clearing limits shall be established with a minimum of 250 feet, or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist, in any direction from any occupied burrow exhibiting nesting activity; and

- Access and surveying shall not be allowed within 100 feet of any burrow exhibiting nesting activity. Any encroachment into the 250/100-foot buffer area around the known nest is allowed only if it is determined by a qualified biologist that the proposed activity shall not disturb the nest occupants.

If construction occurs outside of the breeding season, exclusion of burrowing owls from their burrow is a practice generally accepted by the CDFG. Exclusion of burrowing owls involves placement of one-way doors at the opening of known occupied burrows to allow egress from and preventing ingress to the burrow. In this manner the burrowing owl is forced to look for another suitable roosting location. One-way doors should be left in place for 48 hours to ensure owls have left the burrow before excavation. Whenever possible, burrows shall be excavated using hand tools and refilled to prevent reoccupation. Sections of flexible plastic pipe or burlap bags shall be inserted into the tunnels during excavation to maintain an escape route for any animals inside the burrow.

BIO4 Surveys for the Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel shall be conducted according to guidelines provided by the USFWS and consist of the following:

- A minimum of three surveys conducted between May 1 and July 31;
- Each survey must be conducted from one hour after sunrise to four hours after sunrise;
- Temperatures in the shade must range from 80 degrees to 91.4 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees to 33 degrees Centigrade);
- Wind speeds must be low; and
- 100 percent of the study area must be covered, using walking transects spaced approximately 32 feet (10 meters) apart.

b) 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 Game (CDFG) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. The proposed Project would not result in impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. The proposed Project would modify any natural drainage would be required to obtain a 1600 Streambed Alteration agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Therefore, there would be no impacts in this regard.

- c) Have a substantially adverse impact on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. The proposed Project would not result in any adverse effects on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).¹ Refer to response 4.4(b).

- d) 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?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Refer to Response 4.4(a).

- e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less Than Significant Impact. The City General Plan policies encourage preservation of the habitat areas of rare, threatened and endangered wildlife and plant resources within open space areas. Future development proposals will be required to demonstrate compliance with General Plan policies. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur in this regard.

- f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) is currently preparing a Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) for the Coachella Valley region. The MSHCP and NCCP will create large interconnected preserves for special status species and their habitats while streamlining the regulatory process outside of the reserve areas. This will be accomplished by providing a means to standardize mitigation/compensation measures for species covered by the plan and satisfy applicable provisions of federal and state ESAs, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Measures will most likely take the form of payment of fees as a standard condition of approval for development within the fee area. A draft plan is expected to be circulated for public review after April 2004.

Mitigation Measure:

BIO5 Adequate fees shall be paid according to the adopted MSHCP and NCCP shall it become adopted prior to Project development.

¹ BonTerra Consulting, Biological Resources Assessment, August 2004.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*

Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC) conducted a Phase I archaeological assessment for the 58-acre parcel (refer to Appendix E, *Cultural Resources Assessment*). The purpose of the assessment was to identify any archaeological sites or isolates (prehistoric or historic) within or adjacent to the Project site that might be impacted by the proposed development. Due to the limited nature of the Project, no formal research design was developed. In general the assessment was carried out to identify significant cultural resources that might be impacted by the proposed development.

Field Methods

The field crew walked 5-10 meter, zig-zag transects east to west and the reverse across the Project site. The surveyors scanned the exposed soil for evidence of prehistoric activities, items such as grinding equipment (manos, metates, mortars, and pestles), hunting equipment (arrowpoints or dart points; shaft or arrow straightener), storage or cooking items (ceramic vessels), and features, such as hearths. They also sought evidence of historic period artifacts, such as metals, kitchen items (glassware, dinnerware, cutlery) and consumer items (bottles, tins).

Database Search

The results of the records and literature search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, were that the property had not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources within the past five years and that no archaeological sites or isolates had been recorded within or adjacent to the Project site. The 1941 15' USGS topographic map (Coachella) revealed a structure that appeared to fall within the site boundaries. That structure was no longer present on the 1956 USGS topographic map (7.5' Indio Quadrangle). The results of the field survey were that the foundations for an agricultural complex (Primary Number 33-13197) were located and recorded on the property. See Appendix E for the site survey record.

- a) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.

The field crew observed that the Project site was completely disturbed by agriculture and related activities. Three quarters (northwest, southwest, southeast) of the Project site consisted of a plowed field. The field contained scattered dried plants allowing approximately 60 to 65 percent ground visibility. No evidence of prehistoric or historic resources was observed on the Project site.

Several dirt roads traversed the east and east-central parts of the Project site. In the northeast quarter of the Project site, an abandoned earthen reservoir, large recent dump, and a row of introduced ornamental trees surrounded two poured concrete foundations. These foundations appeared to have been part of temporary storage or processing buildings associated with the agricultural field and the reservoir. There was no evidence of a substantial structure at the site of the foundations; only one hole,

evidence of a bolt attachment, was found on the concrete slabs. Refer Appendix E for the site survey record for this small agricultural complex (Primary Number 33-13197).

In the extreme northeastern portion of the parcel, between the foundations, the reservoir, and Avenue 50, decomposing sod remnants were found, providing evidence that this portion of the Project site was devoted to sod farming. The dump, reservoir, sod patch and foundations area of the Project site permitted an estimated 20 to 30 percent ground visibility. These data are presented in the Site Survey Record (refer to Appendix E).

Prehistoric Resources

The records search through the EIC did not disclose any recorded prehistoric sites or isolates within or adjacent to the Project site. The field survey also did not record any prehistoric resources.

Historic Resources

The records search through the EIC revealed that a structure appeared to fall within the parcel boundaries by 1941, but it was no longer present by the 1956 topographic map revision date. No historic sites or isolates had been recorded previously within or adjacent to the parcel. The field survey revealed the foundations of a small agricultural complex, recorded as Primary Number 33-13197, within the Project boundaries.

The results were that an agricultural complex (Primary Number 33-13197) was found to be present within the Project boundaries. It is not, however, considered to be a significant archaeological resource, that is, it would not qualify for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Due to the presence of the historic archaeological site, the limited ground visibility, and the potential for encountering unknown and potentially significant archaeological resources, monitoring during grading is recommended. If in the course of grading archaeological resources are encountered, a qualified archaeologist should review the finds, assess their significance, develop and carry out a program of mitigation, where appropriate. Therefore, implementation of the recommended mitigation measure would reduce impacts to historical resources to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

CUL1 *Prior to construction, the applicant shall hire a certified archaeologist to observe grading/ major trenching activities and salvage and catalogue archaeological resources as necessary. The archaeologist shall establish, in cooperation with the City, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit sampling, identification and evaluation of the artifacts, as appropriate. If the archaeological resources are found to be significant, the archaeologist shall determine appropriate actions, in consultation with the City, for exploration and/or salvage.*

- b) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Results of the EIC search indicated that an agricultural complex (Primary Number 33-13197) was present

within the Project site boundaries. It is not, however, considered to be a significant archaeological resource, since it would not qualify for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Due to the presence of the historic archaeological site, the limited ground visibility, and the potential for encountering unknown and potentially significant archaeological resources, monitoring during grading is recommended. If in the course of grading archaeological resources are encountered, a qualified archaeologist should review the finds, assess their significance, develop and carry out a program of mitigation, where appropriate.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measure CUL1.

- c) *Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

No Impact. Results from the Cultural Resources Assessment indicated that no paleontological resources were identified through either the records search or the field survey. In addition, the Project site is well removed from designated Geologic Resource Areas, as indicated in the City General Plan Conservation Element. Therefore, there would be no impacts in this regard.

- d) *Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

No Impact. There are no known formal or informal grave sites within the proposed Project area. Therefore, there would be no impacts in this regard.

4.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS. *Would the project:*

- a) *Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:*
- 1) *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.*

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within the seismically active southern California region. Active faults are faults that are considered likely to undergo renewed movement within a period of concern to humans. These include faults that are currently slipping, those that display earthquake activity, and those that have historical surface rupture. The California Geological Survey (previously known as the California Division of Mines and Geology) defines active faults as those which have had surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years). Such displacement can be recognized by the existence of sharp cliffs in young alluvium, unweathered terraces, and offset modern stream courses. Potentially active faults are those believed to have generated earthquakes during the Quaternary period, but prior to Holocene time.

The seismic activity in the central portion of the Coachella Valley and the Coachella Valley segment of the San Andreas fault have been relatively low, compared to other parts of southern California. Several Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones which are defined as active and potentially active faults either transect or are in close proximity to

the Project area. Active faults are defined by the California Department of Mines and Geology (CDMG) as those areas with evidence of ground rupture within 10,000 year old or less sediments. Active faults within the area include the San Andreas, Skeleton Canyon and Coachella Fan Fault zones. Potentially active faults that transect the Project area include the southeasterly fault segments or extensions of the Coachella fan fault zone and the northwesterly extensions of the Skeleton Canyon fault zones. The above fault zone extensions are considered segments of the San Andreas Fault zone and are not presently zoned for the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or Riverside County Fault Zone studies. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant

2. *Strong seismic ground shaking?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. As previously stated the Project site is located within the seismically active region of southern California, which could result in groundshaking. Southern California is likely to experience, on average, an earthquake of Magnitude 7.0, and ten (10) earthquakes of Magnitude 6.0 over a period of 10 years.

There are no faults, active or inactive, that run through the Project site. In addition, the Project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones area. However, there are several active and potentially active fault zones, near the Project site that could result in groundshaking. These fault zones include Wildomar Fault and Murrieta Creek Fault Zone. Improvements and developments would be required to conform to all applicable City Ordinances, as well as adherence to standard engineering practices and design criteria. Therefore, mitigation measures are recommended to ensure that impacts from groundshaking would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

GEO1 *All structures shall be designed as confirmed during the building design plan checking, to withstand anticipated groundshaking caused by future earthquakes within an acceptable level of risk (i.e., high risk zone), as designated by the City's latest adopted edition of the Uniform Building Code.*

3. *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Liquefaction is the loss of strength of cohesionless soils when the pore water pressure in the soil becomes equal to the confining pressure. Liquefaction generally occurs as a "quicksand" type of ground failure caused by strong groundshaking. The primary factors influencing liquefaction potential include groundwater, soil type, relative density of the sandy soils, confining pressure and the intensity and duration of groundshaking. A majority of the City's Planning Area has a high generalized liquefaction potential, including the Project site, due to the presence of alluvial sediment and shallow or semi-perched groundwater to within 50 feet of the ground surface. The potential effects of seismic settlement may need to be mitigated. Mitigation measures typically include ground improvement techniques to reduce the potential for liquefaction or utilizing "deep" foundation systems for the proposed structures. Such methods may consist of compaction grouting;

overexcavation of near surface soils and the placement of a gravel blanket wrapped in geofabric beneath the structure(s); "rammed aggregate piers" which feature successive layers of densely compacted aggregate; and/or a deep foundation system such as driven piles. Specific recommendations and details to reduce the potential for surface manifestation of liquefaction should be provided in supplemental reports as the Project progresses and additional data is obtained and analyzed. Implementation of the recommended mitigation measures would reduce impacts regarding liquefaction and settlement to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

GEO2 *Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, a site specific geologic and soils report shall be prepared by a registered geologist or soils engineer and submitted to the City Building and Safety Division for approval. The report shall specify design parameters necessary to remediate any soil and geologic hazards.*

GEO3 *All grading, landform modifications and construction shall be in conformance with state-of-the-practice design and construction parameters. Typical standard minimum guidelines regarding regulations to control excavations, grading, earthwork construction, including fills and embankments and provisions for approval of plans and inspection of grading construction are set from the latest version of the Uniform Building Code. Compliance with these standards shall be evident on grading and structural plans. This measure shall be monitored by the City Building and Safety Division through periodic site inspections.*

GEO4 *Type 5 cement shall be used for all foundations and slabs on grade.*

4. *Landslides?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Landslides are mass movements of the ground that include rock falls, relatively shallow slumping and sliding of soil, and deeper rotational or transitional movement of soil or rock. The proposed Project site is not identified on Figure 52, *Environmental Hazards Policy Diagram*, of the City's General Plan, as an area susceptible to landslides. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

b) *Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. According to the *Soil Survey of Riverside County, California, Coachella Valley Area* by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, the Project site is situated on the Gilman-Coachella-Indio association. This association is nearly level to rolling, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained fine sands, fine sandy loams, silt loams, loamy fine sands and very fine sandy loams on alluvial fans. Two soil series are present on the Project site and are briefly described below.

Gilman fine sandy loam generally occurs on alluvial fans and flood plains of the Coachella Valley. Depth to the high water table is 40 to 60 inches. Runoff is slow and

the erosion hazard is slight. The soil is moderately alkaline. The hazard of soil blowing is moderate. Available water capacity is 9.5 to 10.5 inches. This soils is used for truck crops, citrus, cotton, alfalfa hay and dates.

Gilman silt loam is a nearly level soils that has a silt loam surface layer and is moderately alkaline. Runoff is very slow on this moderately permeable soil. The erosion hazard is slight. Available water capacity is 9.5 to 10.5 inches. The depth to the water table is 40 to 60 inches. The soil is used for dates, cotton, alfalfa hay and recreation.

Site preparation would include site grading of the entire Project site. Development on-site would be subject to City codes and requirements for erosion control, grading, and soil remediation as recommended in Mitigation Measures GEO5 and GEO6 and Mitigation Measure AQ2, which would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

GEO5 *Precise grading plans shall include an Erosion, Siltation and Dust Control Plan to be approved by the City Building Division. The Plan's provisions may include sedimentation basins, sand bagging, soil compaction, revegetation, temporary irrigation, scheduling and time limits on grading activities, and construction equipment restrictions on-site. This plan shall also demonstrate compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403, which regulates fugitive dust control.*

GEO6 *As soon as possible following the completion of grading activities, exposed soils shall be seeded or vegetated seed mix and/or native vegetation to ensure soil stabilization.*

- c) *Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. As identified on Figure 52 of the City's General Plan, the only geologic hazards associated with the proposed Project site is the potential for liquefaction to occur. As indicated above, mitigation measures would reduce the impacts from liquefaction to a less than significant level. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measures GEO2 through GEO4.

- d) *Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?*

Less Than Significant Impact. As mentioned previously, dominant soil association in the Project area is the Gilman-Coachella-Indio soil association. Characteristics of the Gilman fine sandy loam association are well drained soils with slow runoff and slight erosion hazard. These soils are generally non-expansive and therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

- e) *Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal system where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed Project does not have the capacity to affect existing and/or proposed septic tanks or alternate wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

4.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. *Would the project:*

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was prepared by RBF Consulting, dated February 6, 2004 (refer to Appendix A. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment*). The purpose of conducting the ESA is to satisfy one of the requirements to qualify for the Innocent Landowner Defense to CERCLA (Superfund Law) liability, by providing an appropriate inquiry into the previous uses of the Project site in order to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs). As defined in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice E 1527-00, a REC is "the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property." The term includes hazardous substances or petroleum products even under conditions in compliance with laws. The term is not intended to include "de minimis" conditions that generally do not present a material risk of harm to public health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. Conditions determined to be "de minimis" are not RECs.

- a) *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Project proposes development of residential uses on the Project site. Hazardous materials are not typically associated with this type of land use. Minor cleaning products along with the occasional use of pesticides and herbicides for landscape maintenance of the Project site are the extent of materials used and applicable here. Implementation of the recommended mitigation measure would ensure all impacts regarding hazardous materials would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure:

- HAZ1 *Any hazardous waste that is generated on-site shall be transported to an appropriate disposal facility by a licensed hauler in accordance with the appropriate State and Federal laws.*

- b) *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?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. A summary of results of the Phase I ESA is as follows (refer to Appendix A for a complete discussion of the investigation and conclusions).

Site Inspection

Evidence of recognized environmental conditions within the boundary of the Project site was observed during the January 5, 2004 site inspection, which consisted of the following:

- Miscellaneous debris (i.e., hoses, pipeline, tires, wood, vegetation) was noted throughout various portions of the Project site, primarily along the boundaries that adjoin existing dirt roadways. Within the northeastern portion of the Project site, one 55-gallon drum, debris and piles of concrete blocks were present. RBF could not visually inspect the ground surface in areas where debris was present, especially large inaccessible debris piles.
- Miscellaneous agricultural equipment (e.g., an old truck, shipping boxes, tools) was noted to the south of the on-site structure. The abandoned farm equipment appeared to be in poor condition; RBF could not visually inspect the ground surface that underlies the on-site equipment and materials.
- The maintenance yard appeared to contain miscellaneous debris, tractors, and radiators. However, access to the maintenance yard and associated structure was unavailable at the time of the Assessment.
- Surficial staining of the ground surface (bare soil) was visually observed within the maintenance yard and adjacent to the south of the on-site structure.
- One water well was observed within the boundaries of the Project site during the January 5, 2004 inspection.

Asbestos Containing Materials

Based upon the year the existing structure present on-site was built (prior to 1978), the potential for asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) to be found on-site is considered likely.

Lead-Based Paints

Based upon the year the existing structure present on-site was built (prior to 1978), the potential for lead-based paints (LBPs) to be found on-site is considered likely.

Adjacent Properties

The presence of hazardous materials on the Project site that may have been generated from adjacent properties was not visible during the January 5, 2004 site inspection.

Public Records

Available public records (provided by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR)) were reviewed by RBF on December 12, 2003. The list reviewed identified one regulatory property within the boundaries of the Project site, which is briefly described below:

- 84265 Avenue 50 was listed within the Historical Underground Storage Tank (HIST UST) database. The HIST UST database contains historical listings of underground storage tank locations. 84265 Avenue 50 has been listed within this database for the presence of two historical underground storage tanks within the Project site. No contamination has been reported within the EDR database with respect to the Project site.

The list identified 18 listed regulatory sites located within a one-mile radius of the Project site. A potential REC on the Project site caused by these properties is considered to be low due to the groundwater flow direction from the Project site, and/or the status of the identified sites.

Historic Recognized Environmental Condition

A "historic recognized environmental condition" (HREC) is defined as a condition which in the past would have been considered a REC, but which may or may not be considered a REC currently. HRECs are generally conditions that have in the past been remediated to the satisfaction of the responsible regulatory agency. A HREC has been identified since the Project site has been listed as having two historic USTs. The exact location of the historic USTs remains undefined; no closure/removal records were found during the review of building department records.

Historical Use(s) Information

Review of available environmental documentation and interviews indicates that past on-site activities have created the potential for environmental conditions to be present within the boundary of the Project site. Based upon the site inspection, review of available historical aerial photographs and interviews, portions of the Project site were historically used for agricultural purposes and portions of the Project site have been utilized as a nursery for several years. Therefore, a combination of several commonly used pesticides (i.e., DDD, DDT, DDE), which are now banned may have been used throughout the Project site. It should be noted that the historical use of agricultural pesticides might have resulted in pesticide residues of certain persistence in soil at concentrations that are considered to be hazardous according to established Federal regulatory levels. The primary concern with historical pesticide residues is human health risk from inadvertent ingestion of contaminated soil, particularly by children. The presence of moderately elevated pesticide residuals in soil present potential health and marketplace concerns.

Based upon the results of the Phase I ESA, mitigation measures are recommended in order to reduce impacts regarding hazardous materials to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

- HAZ2 All miscellaneous vehicles, maintenance equipment and materials, construction/irrigation materials, miscellaneous stockpiled debris, 1 and 5-gallon containers, construction/irrigation materials, and former agricultural equipment, should be removed off-site and properly disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Once removed, a visual inspection of the areas beneath the removed materials should be performed. Any stained soils observed underneath the removed materials should be sampled. Results of the sampling (if necessary) would indicate the level of remediation efforts that may be required.
- HAZ3 Soil sampling should be performed within the maintenance yard to characterize the extent of contamination associated with the surficial soil staining. Soil should be removed and disposed of at an appropriate landfill facility in accordance with state and federal requirements.
- HAZ4 The majority of the Project site has been historically utilized for agricultural purposes for several decades and may contain pesticide residues in the soil. Soil sampling should occur throughout the Project site, including the maintenance and staging areas. The sampling will determine if pesticide concentrations exceed established regulatory requirements and will identify proper handling procedures that may be required.
- HAZ5 The terminus of all undocumented pipes should be defined. The primary concern with pipes that extend into the ground surface is the potential for the pipe(s) to act as a ventilation apparatus for a UST. Should USTs be present, the USTs should be removed and properly disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Once the UST is removed, a visual inspection of the areas beneath and around the removed UST should be performed. Any stained soils observed underneath the UST should be sampled. Results of the sampling (if necessary) would indicate the level of remediation efforts that may be required.
- HAZ6 The location of the two former USTs should be defined since no closure/removal records were found during this Assessment. Once identified, soil sampling should be performed within the former UST areas to characterize the extent of contamination (if any) associated with the former USTs staining.
- HAZ7 The on-site water well should be properly removed and abandoned pursuant to the latest procedures required by the local agency with closure responsibilities for the wells. Any associated equipment should be removed off-site properly disposed of at a permitted landfill. A visual inspection of the areas beneath the removed materials (if present) should be performed.
- HAZ8 A visual inspection of the interior the on-site structure is recommended. In the event that hazardous materials are encountered, they should be properly

tested and then properly disposed of pursuant to State and Federal regulations.

HAZ9 Any transformers to be removed/relocated should be conducted under the purview of the local utility purveyor to identify property handling procedures regarding potential PCBs.

HAZ10 Based upon the year the existing structure located on the Project site was built (prior to 1978), asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint may be present within the existing on-site structures and would need to be handled properly prior to remodeling or demolition activities.

HAZ11 If unknown wastes or suspect materials are discovered during construction by the contractor which he/she believes may involve hazardous waste/materials, the contract shall:

- Immediately stop work in the vicinity of the suspected contaminant, removing workers and the public from the area;
- Notify the Project Engineer of the implementing Agency;
- Secure the area as directed by the Project Engineer; and
- Notify the implementing agency's Hazardous Waste/Materials Coordinator.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less Than Significant Impact. No existing or proposed school facilities are located within a one-quarter mile radius of the Project site. Furthermore, as previously stated in Response 4.7(a), the proposed Project would not involve the use, storage, transport, and/or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

d) 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?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The governmental sources have been searched by EDR (at the request of RBF), for sites within the Project site and within an approximate one-mile radius of the Project site boundaries. Upon completion of their search, EDR provided RBF with their findings dated December 12, 2003 (refer to Appendix A, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment*). To reduce the potential for omitting possible hazardous material sites on the Project site and within the surrounding area, sites may be listed in this report if there is any doubt as to the location because of discrepancies in map location, zip code, address, or other information.

The lists identified 18 regulatory sites located within a one-mile radius of the Project site. A REC on the Project site caused by one or more of these sites are considered to be low

due to the groundwater flow direction; the distance and direction from the Project site; and/or the status of the identified sites. For a complete list of sites identified and their status, refer to the map of sites within a one-mile radius of the Project site. Table 7, *Identified Sites Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site*, below, indicates the listed regulatory sites located within a one-mile radius of the Project site.

As discussed in Response 4.7(d), implementation of the recommended mitigation measures would reduce impacts regarding hazardous materials to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure: Refer to Mitigation Measures HAZ11 and HAZ15.

- 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 for people residing or working in the project area?*

No Impact. The proposed Project is not located within an airport land use plan, or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport is the Desert Resorts Regional Airport serving the greater Coachella Valley located approximately six miles southeast of the Project site. Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area.

- f) *For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

No Impact. Refer to Response 4.7(e).

- g) *Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed Project would not interfere with an existing emergency response plan. No revisions to adopted emergency plans would be required, as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated as a result of Project implementation.

- h) *Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?*

No Impact. The proposed Project does not have the capacity to expose people or structures to wildland fires. No impacts would occur in this regard.

Table 7
IDENTIFIED SITES WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT SITE

EDR Map ID#	Site Name/Address	Direction from Project site	Regulatory LIST	Site Status	Potential for an Environmental Condition on the Project site
1	Ranch 1 84265 Avenue 50 Coachella, CA 92236	Project site	HIST UST	Two (2) historical underground storage tanks reported on-site.	Low (Historical USTs; No contamination reported)
A2-A3	Sungold #1 Ranch Ave 50/Van Buren Thermal, CA 92274	0.12-miles west of the Project site	HIST UST CHMIRS	One (1) historical underground storage tank reported on-site.	Low (No contamination reported)
4	50606 Suncrest St. #6 Coachella, CA 92670	0.65-miles east of the Project site	CHMIRS	Suspicious mail at residence. Letter turned over to County Health, nothing found.	Low (Refer to site status)
5	50071 Kenmore Street Coachella, CA 92670	0.60-miles east of the Project site	CHMIRS	Sulfur contamination at residence. Resident washed agricultural spraying rig, runoff water went into street. Cleanup by county fire and health.	Low (Refer to site status)
6	Soco Apple Market #4 50980 Highway 86 Coachella, CA 92236	0.70-miles east of the Project site	LUST Cortese	Leaking underground storage tank on-site. Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. MTBE detected.	Low (Contamination down gradient and greater than ½-mile from Project site)
7	Chevron Station #9-2447 49-975 Harrison Coachella, CA 92236	0.70-miles northeast of the Project site	Notify 65 LUST Cortese	Leaking underground storage tank on-site. Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. Case closed July 9, 1998.	Low (Refer to site status)
B8	Lucky's Auto Service 51229 Harrison Street Coachella, CA 92236	0.70-miles southeast of the Project site	LUST Cortese HAZNET	Waste oil contamination to soil only. Case closed August 21, 1995. Aqueous solution. Disposal Method: Recycler.	Low (Refer to site status)
B9	Deleon's Service 51298 Harrison Street Coachella, CA 92236	0.70-miles southeast of the Project site	LUST Cortese	Gasoline contamination. Preliminary site assessment underway. Case closed August 18, 1998.	Low (Refer to site status)
10	Amigo Mini Mart 85-509 Highway 111 Coachella, CA 92236	0.75-miles northeast of the Project site	RCRIS-SQG FINDS LUST Cortese HAZNET	Small Quantity Generator. No violations found. Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. Local oversight program underway. Aqueous solution. Disposal Method: Recycler.	Low (Contamination down gradient and greater than ½-mile from Project site)
C11-C12	Escher Oil 85119 Avenue 50 Coachella, CA 92236	0.85-miles northeast of the Project site	LUST Cortese Notify 65 LUST EMI	Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. Case closed January 27, 1997.	Low (Refer to site status)

EDR Map ID#	Site Name/Address	Direction from Project site	Regulatory LIST	Site Status	Potential for an Environmental Condition on the Project site
D13-D14	Foster-Gardner, Inc. 1577 First Street Coachella, CA 92236	0.85-miles east of the Project site	Cortese RCRIS-SQG FINDS AWP Cal-Sites DEED HAZNET HIST UST	Small Quantity Generator, no violations found. Active annual work plan site.	Low (Property located greater than ¼-mile from the Project site)
15	Sossa's Market #7 48975 Grapefruit Boulevard Coachella, CA 92236	0.75-miles northeast of the Project site	LUST Cortese	Gasoline contamination. Preliminary site assessment underway.	Low (Contamination located down gradient and greater than ¼-mile from Project site)
16	Fire Station 1377 Sixth Street Coachella, CA 92236	0.85-miles southeast of the Project site	Notify 65	No further information provided.	Low (No contamination reported)
C17	Circle K Store #1303 49989 Grapefruit Street Coachella, CA 92236	0.85-miles northeast of the Project site	RCRIS-SQG FINDS LUST Cortese HIST UST	Small Quantity Generator. No violations found. Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. Case closed November 13, 2000.	Low (Refer to site status)
18	Walter Property 84540 Mitchell Coachella, CA 92236	0.75-miles north of the Project site	LUST Cortese	Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. Case closed April 23, 1993.	Low (Refer to site status)
19	Coachella City Yard 1670 Second Street Coachella, CA 92236	0.95-miles east of the Project site	LUST Cortese	Diesel contamination, aquifer affected. Case closed December 8, 1999.	Low (Refer to site status)
20	Coachella Fire Station 1377 Sixth Street Coachella, CA 92236	0.95-miles southeast of the Project site	LUST Cortese	Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. Post remedial action monitoring.	Low (Contamination located down gradient and greater than ¾-mile from Project site)
E21-E22	Old Builders Supply 85-220 Avenue 50 Coachella, CA 92236	0.95-miles southeast of the Project site	Notify 65 LUST Cortese	Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. Case closed July 22, 1992.	Low (Refer to site status)
23	Autos Del Valle 51890 Highway 86 Coachella, CA 92236	0.9-miles southeast of the Project site	LUST Cortese	Gasoline contamination, aquifer affected. Case closed October 28, 1998.	Low (Refer to site status)

Notes: Map ID numbers match the site numbers indicated on the map of sites within one-mile radius contained within Appendix A, EDR SEARCH.

POTENTIAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION KEY:

Low Potential = Potential to create environmental condition on Project site is considered to be low for one or several factors including, but not limited to, the following:

direction of groundwater flow is away from the Project site (down gradient); remedial action is underway or completed at off-site location; distance from Project site is considered great enough to not allow the creation of a potential environment condition; only soil was affected by the occurrence; and/ or reporting agency has determined no further action is necessary.

Moderate Potential = Potential to create environmental condition on Project site is considered to be moderate and further investigation may be necessary due to one or several factors including, but not limited to, the following:

occurrence reported but remedial status unknown; unable to confirm remedial action completed; proximity to Project site; groundwater flow is towards the Project site (up gradient).

High Potential = Potential to create environmental condition on Project site is considered to be high and further investigation necessary due to one or several factors including the following; occurrence noted on-site and status if remedial action unknown; occurrence affected groundwater and is located up gradient from Project site.

Source: RBF Consulting, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment*, February 6, 2004.

4.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. *Would the project:*

- a) *Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Impacts to water quality would range over three different periods: 1) during the earthwork and construction phase, when the potential for erosion, siltation and sedimentation would be the greatest; 2) following construction, prior to the establishment of ground cover, when the erosion potential may remain relatively high; and 3) following completion of the Project, when impacts related to sedimentation would decrease markedly, but those associated with urban runoff would increase.

As part of Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established regulations under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program to control direct storm water discharge. In California, the State Water Quality Control Board (WQCB) administers the NPDES permitting program and is responsible for developing NPDES permitting requirements. The NPDES program regulates industrial pollutant discharges, which include construction activities. All new construction projects over one acre must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and file a Notice of Intent with the State Water Resources Control Board under the requirements of Statewide Industrial Storm Water Permit for General Construction Activities. The State then issues a permit for the construction phase of the development.

The Coachella area is within the Colorado River Basin Region (Region No. 7), which adopted its Water Quality Control Plan on November 17, 1993. The owners and operators of municipal storm sewer systems in the Whitewater River Basin, including the City of Coachella and the Coachella Valley Water District, received approval by the RWQCB in May of 1996, which includes NPDES permit No. CAS617002 along with Waste Discharge Requirements governing storm water discharge into the Whitewater River. In applying for the permit, a Storm Water Management Plan was prepared which provides a basis for reducing the discharge of pollutants into municipal storm sewers to the maximum extent practical. The permit establishes Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants, water quality monitoring and sampling standards to evaluate ambient water quality and the effectiveness of BMPs in reducing pollutants. Accordingly, the following mitigation measures would reduce Project impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

HYD1 *The applicant shall obtain a Notice of Intent from the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Boars, as the approximately 58-acre proposed Project would result in the disturbance of one or more acres. A copy of the Notice of Intent acknowledgement from the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board must be submitted to the City of Coachella before issuance of grading permits.*

HYD2 *Prior to the issuance of grading permits, Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be developed in compliance with the City of Coachella and the*

Coachella Valley Water District NPDES Permit. Specific measures shall include:

- Siltation of drainage devices shall be handled through a maintenance program to remove silt/dirt from channels and parking areas;
- Surplus or waste materials from construction shall not be placed in drainage ways or within the 100-year floodplain surface waters;
- All loose piles of soil, silt, clay, sand, debris or other earthen materials shall be protected in a reasonable manner to eliminate any discharge to waters of the State;
- During construction, temporary gravel or sandbag dikes shall be used as necessary to prevent discharge of earthen materials from the site during periods of precipitation or runoff;
- Stabilizing agents such as straw, wood chips and/or soil sealant/dust retardant shall be used during the interim period after grading in order to strengthen exposed soil until permanent solutions are implemented; and
- Revegetated areas shall be continually maintained in order to assure adequate growth and root development.

HYD3 The applicant shall submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which identifies construction and post construction BMPs to the City for review and approval.

HYD4 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall submit a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) pursuant to the Coachella Valley Water District and the City of Coachella local implementation plan, specifically identifying BMPs that shall be used on-site to control predictable pollutant runoff.

HYD5 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall obtain coverage under NPDES Statewide Industrial Stormwater Permit for General Construction Activities from the State Water Resources Control Board. Evidence that this has been obtained shall be submitted to the City.

- b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Less Than Significant Impact. Groundwater has historically been the principal source of water supply in the Coachella Valley. The Project site is located at the southeasterly end of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin as defined by the Department of Water

Resources (DWR).² This groundwater basin encompasses most of the Coachella Valley from the San Geronio Pass to the Salton Sea and has been subdivided by the DWR and U.S. Geological Survey into four interrelated water bearing sub-basins which are delineated by fault barriers that restrict the lateral movement of groundwater. Specifically, the Project site lies within the Whitewater River (or Indio) sub-basin, which encompasses approximately 400 square miles. The Project site is further located within the Thermal Subarea of the Whitewater Sub-basin. Using imported water from the Colorado River; the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) operates a recharge area north of Palm Springs. Recently, CVWD indicates that the groundwater basin in the lower valley is showing signs of overdraft including a drop in the water table.

According to the General Plan EIR, buildout of the General Plan would result in an increase of approximately 12 million gallons per day (GPD) of water. Based on a generation factor of 1,121 GPD/acre, the proposed Project would result in an increase demand of approximately 65,018 GPD of water.³ This increase would represent 0.5 percent of the anticipated increase in water demand upon buildout of the General Plan (approximately 12.1 million GPD). In addition, the General Plan EIR indicates that the increase in demand for water as a result of buildout of the General Plan would not have a significant effect on groundwater recharge.⁴ The General Plan EIR concludes, "because the City is working cooperatively to address the issue of groundwater supply on a regional basis, and because prior efforts in the upper Whitewater Basin have proven successful, impacts relating to the supply of water via groundwater resources are not anticipated to be significant." Therefore, since the proposed Project would result in a fraction of the increase of water to be supplied by groundwater, compared to the anticipated General Plan buildout, impacts to groundwater would be less than significant.

- c) *Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

No Impact. While the proposed Project would involve grading and construction activities, which would permanently alter the drainage pattern of the Project site, there are no streams or rivers that traverse the Project site. Therefore, development of the proposed Project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.

- d) *Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

No Impact. There are no existing natural water bodies in the area. However, development of the vacant site with impervious surfaces (paved parking lots and driveways) would increase the amount of surface runoff in the area. Appropriate BMPs would be considered for inclusion as a means to address any potential stormwater issues. Existing infrastructure improvements, including surface gutters along Avenue 50 would provide adequate drainage for the surface runoff created by the proposed Project.

² Coachella Valley Water District, *Engineer's Report on Water Supply and Replenishment Assessment* 1991/1992.

³ City of Coachella, *General Plan EIR*, Table 3.10-2, September 1996.

⁴ Ibid, page 195.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not affect water courses or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff to create flooding impacts, resulting in less than significant impacts.

- e) *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?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Construction of the proposed Project may result in minor changes in the amount of runoff due to an increase in the amount of impermeable surface area within the Project area. Surface runoff velocities, volumes, and peak flow rates would have a minor increase due to an increase in impervious surfaces. Drainage improvements would be provided on-site as part of the Project design and would be subject to review and approval by the City of Coachella. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure:

HYD6 *The Project applicant shall submit stormdrain plans to the City Engineer for approval, prior to approval of the Tentative Tract Map.*

- f) *Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction and post-development surface runoff would occur as a result of development on-site. The proposed Project is not anticipated to create any additional impacts that would degrade water quality beyond those previously identified in the General Plan EIR.

- g) *Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) produces Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) showing areas subject to 100-year floods. One-hundred-year floods are those floods expected to occur, on the average, once every 100 years, based on historical data. The 100-year flood has a 1/100 or one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Flood insurance rates are based on FEMA's designations of flood zones, and the practice is to avoid or restrict construction within the 100-year flood zones, or to engage in flood proofing techniques such as elevating building pads or by constructing flood walls and levees.

According to the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map published by FEMA (March 22, 1983), small portions of the Study area remain in Zone AO which is defined as areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one and three feet. There are also areas within Zone B, which is between the limits of the 100-year flood and the 500-year flood; or subject to 100-year flooding at depths of less than a foot; or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood. However, as discussed above, channel improvements to the Coachella Valley Storm Channel, which, as stated earlier, is designed to carry the

Standard Project Flood, make it likely that no true flood hazard currently exists in these areas.

According to a letter dated September 21, 1984 from FEMA to the City, the entire city limits as they existed at that time are in Zone C, which is classified as "Areas of Minimal Flooding" however, the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map dated March 22, 1983 has not been updated to reflect this change in status. The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) indicates that the Cities of Indio and Coachella were reclassified to Zone C when channel protection was applied to portions of the Coachella Storm water Channel. In addition, the "limits of study" on this version of the FIRM does not cover unincorporated portions of the study area south of Avenue 58 suggesting that this area may need further evaluation. CVWD does indicate, however, that the Coachella Storm water Channel has ample capacity to contain the 100-year flood in this area.

The proposed Project site is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area. The Environmental Hazards Policy Diagram within the City General Plan does not indicate the Project site as an area within the 100-Year Floodplain designation. The proposed Project site is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area. The Environmental Hazards Policy Diagram within the City General Plan does not indicate the Project site as an area within the 100-Year Floodplain designation. Therefore, less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

- h) *Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?*

No Impact. As mentioned above, the proposed Project would not place structures or housing within the 100-year flood hazard area which would impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, there would be no impacts in this regard.

- i) *Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?*

No Impact. As stated previously, the proposed Project does not propose any new housing or building structures within the 100-year flood plain. The proposed Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding or the failure of a levee or a dam. Therefore, there would be no impacts in this regard.

- j) *Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?*

No Impact. The City of Coachella lies within the lower end of the Coachella Hydrological Unit, which includes approximately 1,600 square miles. Known also as the Whitewater River Basin, all surface waters ultimately discharges into the Salton Sea. Due to the location and nature of the proposed Project, in north central Riverside County and well removed from the Pacific Ocean, the potential for inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow is not anticipated.

4.9 LAND USE AND PLANNING. *Would the project:*

- a) *Physically divide an established community?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The majority of the area surrounding the Project site is undeveloped. In addition, the area has been zoned A-T but designated as Low Density Residential within the General Plan. Therefore, the development of 232 single-family residential uses within the Project site is consistent with the anticipated development in the surrounding community and the low-density residential General Plan designation. Thus, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

- b) *Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is zoned A-T (Agriculture Transitional) and designated as RL (Low Density Residential) in the City's General Plan. The proposed Project would require approval of a zone change to R-S (Residential Single-Family). The A-T designation requires a minimum lot size of five acres. However, the R-S designation provides for a minimum lot size of 6,000 square feet. Under the existing zoning designation, the Project site could be developed with a maximum of six lots per acre, while under the proposed zone change the maximum density that can be developed on the Project site would be 348 lots. The proposed Project involves development of 232 residential units for a density of 4 dwelling units per acre. Development of 232 residential units on the approximately 58-acre site would be consistent with the General Plan's RL designation. Upon approval of the zone change to R-S, the proposed Project would be required to comply with Article 030: *R-S Residential Single-Family Zone* requirements. The zoning designation establishes permitted uses and property development standards that the proposed Project must be consistent with. Approval of the zone change and compliance with Article 030 of the City's Zoning Ordinance would reduce impacts to a less than significant impact.

Mitigation Measure:

LAN1 *The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Community Development Department regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impacts of new development. One of these fees is the General Plan Fee to be paid at the time permits are issued. If permits are issued prior to the approval of a development impact fee, a fee shall be paid at the time permits are issued as a mitigation of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fees shall be as follows: Buildings - \$50.00 per Dwelling Unit.*

- c) *Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) is currently preparing a Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) for the Coachella Valley region. The MSHCP and NCCP will create large interconnected preserves for special status species and their habitats while streamlining the regulatory process outside of the reserve areas. This will be accomplished by providing a means to standardize mitigation/compensation measures for species covered by the plan and satisfy applicable provisions of federal and state ESAs, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Measures will most likely take the form of payment of fees as a standard condition of approval for development within the fee area. A draft plan is expected to be circulated for public review after April 2004.

Mitigation Measure: Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO5.

4.10 MINERAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*

- a) *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?*

No Impact. No classified or designated mineral deposits of statewide or regional significance are known to occur within the Project area. According to figure 42, CDMG Mineral Land Classification and BLM Mineral Resource Potential Maps, of the City's General Plan, the Project site is designated as MRZ-1, which is defined as, "Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence." Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in the loss of availability of any known mineral resource valuable to the region or to the residents of the state.

- 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?*

No Impact. Refer to Response 4.10(a).

4.11 NOISE. *Would the project result in:*

- a) *Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The applicable noise standards governing the Project site are the criteria in the City's Noise Element of the General Plan.

City of Coachella Environmental Hazards and Safety Element of the General Plan. The Environmental Hazards and Safety Element of the City's General Plan identifies the City's policy concerning natural and manmade hazards, including noise, in order to increase the community's public safety. The following policies from the City's General Plan relate to the proposed Project.

- The City shall require noise control plans for new development located within the 60 CNEL contour (approximately 550 feet) of the centerline of major arterial roadways, 370 feet of the centerline of arterial roadways and 225 feet of collectors.
- The City will consider the severity of noise exposure in the community planning process to prevent or minimize noise impacts to existing and proposed land uses.
- Noise sensitive land uses (residences, lodging, hospitals, long term medical care facilities, educational facilities, libraries and churches) will not be located near major noise sources unless noise mitigation measures such as walls or earth berms have been incorporated into the design of the Project to reduce noise exposures in exterior living spaces and interior living areas to the levels deemed acceptable by the City.

In addition the City of Coachella has adopted specific interior and exterior noise standards that were included in the 1987 City of Coachella General Plan Noise Element. These standards are included in Table 8, *Interior and Exterior Noise Standards*.

Table 8
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR NOISE STANDARDS

Land Use Categories		Energy/Average CNEL (dB)	
Category	Uses	Interior ¹	Exterior ²
Residential	Single Family, Duplex, Multiple Family	45 ³	65
	Mobile Home	NA	65 ⁴
Commercial Industrial Institutional	Hotel, Motel, Transient Lodging	45	65 ⁵
	Commercial, Retail, Bank, Restaurant	55	NA
	Office Building, Research and Development, Professional Offices, City Office Building	50	NA
	Amphitheatre, Concert Hall, Auditorium, Meeting Hall	45	NA
	Gymnasium (Multipurpose)	50	NA
	Sports Club	55	NA
	Manufacturing, Warehousing, Wholesale, Utilities	65	NA
	Movie Theatres	45	NA

Institutional	Hospital, School Classroom	45	65
	Church, Library	45	NA
Open Space	Parks	NA	65
Notes: 1. Indoor environment excluding: bathrooms, toilets, closets, corridors. 2. Outdoor environment limited to : Private yard of single family, Multi-family private patio or balcony served by a means of exit from inside, mobile home park, hospital patio, park's picnic area, school playground and hotel and motel recreation area. 3. Noise levels required with closed windows. Mechanical ventilating system or other means of natural ventilation shall be provided per Chapter 12, Section 1205 of the Uniform Building Code. 4. Exterior noise level should be such that internal noise level will not exceed 45 CNEL. 5. Except those areas affected by aircraft noise.			
Source: City of Coachella, General Plan EIR, September 1996.			

Short-term noise impacts would be associated with excavation, grading, and erecting of buildings on-site during construction of the proposed Project. Construction related short-term noise levels would be higher than existing ambient noise levels in the Project area today, but would no longer occur once construction of the Project is completed.

Two types of short-term noise impacts could occur during the construction of the proposed Project. First, construction crew commutes and the transport of construction equipment and materials to the site for the proposed Project would incrementally increase noise levels on access roads leading to the site. Although there would be a relatively high single-event noise exposure potential causing intermittent noise nuisance (passing trucks at 50 feet would generate up to a maximum of 87 dBA), the effect on longer term (hourly or daily) ambient noise levels would be small. Therefore, short-term construction related impacts associated with worker commute and equipment transport to the Project site would be less than significant.

The second type of short-term noise impact is related to noise generated during excavation, grading, and construction of buildings on the Project site. Construction is completed in discrete steps, each of which has its own mix of equipment, and consequently, its own noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise generated on the site, and therefore the noise levels surrounding the site as construction progresses. Despite the variety in the type and size of construction equipment, similarities in the dominant noise sources and patterns of operation allow construction-related noise ranges to be categorized by work phase. Table 9, *Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels*, lists typical construction equipment noise levels based on a distance of 50 feet between the equipment and a noise receptor. Typical noise levels range up to 91 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet during the noisiest construction phases. The site preparation phase, which includes excavation and grading of the site, tends to generate the highest noise levels, because the noisiest construction equipment is earthmoving equipment. Earthmoving equipment includes excavating machinery such as backhoes, bulldozers, draglines, and front loaders. Earthmoving and compacting equipment includes compactors, scrapers, and graders. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve one or two minutes of full-power operation followed by three or four minutes at lower power settings.

Construction of the proposed Project is expected to require the use of earthmovers, bulldozers and water and pickup trucks. Based on the information in Table 9, the maximum noise level generated by each earthmover on the Project site is assumed to be 88 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet from the earthmover. Each bulldozer would also generate 88 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet. The maximum noise level generated by water and pickup trucks is approximately 86 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet from these vehicles. Each doubling of the sound source with equal strength increases the noise level by 3 dBA. Assuming that each piece of construction equipment operates at some distance from the other equipment, the worst-case combined noise level during this phase of construction would be 91 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet from the active construction area.

There are no sensitive receptors within the vicinity of the Project area that would be subjected to noise levels above those established by the City. However, compliance with the construction hours specified in the City's Noise Ordinance as well as implementation of the recommended mitigation measures would ensure that construction noise impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Table 9
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE LEVELS

Type of Equipment	Range of Maximum Sound Levels Measured (dBA at 50 feet)	Suggested Maximum Sound Levels for Analysis (dBA at 50 feet)
Pile Drivers, 12,000 to 18,000 ft-lb/blow	81 to 96	93
Rock Drills	83 to 99	96
Jack Hammers	75 to 85	82
Pneumatic Tools	78 to 88	85
Pumps	74 to 84	80
Dozers	77 to 90	85
Scrapers	83 to 91	87
Haul Trucks	83 to 94	88
Cranes	79 to 86	82
Portable Generators	71 to 87	80
Rollers	75 to 82	80
Tractors	77 to 82	80
Front-End Loaders	77 to 90	86
Hydraulic Backhoe	81 to 90	86
Hydraulic Excavators	81 to 90	86
Graders	79 to 89	86
Air Compressors	76 to 89	86
Trucks	81 to 87	86

Source: Noise Control for Buildings and Manufacturing Plants, Bolt, Beranek & Newman 1987.

Mitigation Measures:

N1 During all Project site excavation and grading, the Project Contractor shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers consistent with manufacturers' standards.

N2 The Construction Contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors nearest the Project site.

N3 The Construction Contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise sources and noise-sensitive receptors nearest the Project site during all Project construction.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. Minimal groundborne vibrations or noise would be created by the proposed Project. However, no excessive groundborne vibration or noise would be created by the proposed Project. Excessive groundborne vibration is typically caused by activities such as blasting used in mining operations, or the use of pile drivers during construction. The proposed Project would not require any blasting and no pile driving is anticipated. Thus, the grading and construction of infrastructure and buildings is not anticipated to generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Thus, less than significant impacts would occur in this regard.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact.

LONG-TERM (MOBILE) SOURCES

In accordance with the Project Traffic Study, mobile source noise impacts on the surrounding street network were modeled for Future (2005) and Future (2005) Plus Project. These two scenarios were modeled to demonstrate the Project's net acoustical increase over future ambient (No Project) conditions. An increase of five dBA or greater in noise levels occurring from Project-related activities would be significant when the "No Project" noise level is below 65 dBA CNEL. Additionally, an increase of three dBA or greater in noise levels occurring from Project-related activities would be significant when the "No Project" noise level is above 65 dBA CNEL.

In Table 10, *Projected Noise Levels Per Roadway Segment*, the first contour (dBA at 100 feet from centerline) depicts the noise level that would be heard 100 feet perpendicular to the roadway centerline. This is the typical distance to the midpoint of a rear yard for a receptor adjacent to a roadway. The second contour (distance from roadway centerline) illustrates the distances for which various noise levels would be encountered. The distance from centerline, which is the midpoint of the roadway cross section, depicts the spreading effect of the acoustics generated by mobile sources.

According to Table 10, under the "2005 Without Project" scenario, noise levels at a distance of 100 feet from centerline would range from approximately 47 dBA to 63 dBA. The highest noise levels would occur along Harrison Street, south of Avenue 50. Noise levels along this roadway segment would be 62.9 dBA at 100 feet from the roadway centerline. The lowest noise levels would occur along Frederick Street, north of Avenue 51. Noise levels along this roadway segment would be 47.4 dBA at 100 feet from the roadway centerline.

Under the "2005 With Project" scenario, noise levels at a distance of 100 feet from centerline would also range from approximately 49 to 63 dBA. The highest noise levels would occur along Harrison Street, south of Avenue 50. Noise levels along this roadway segment would be 66.6 dBA at 100 feet from the roadway centerline. The lowest noise levels would occur along Frederick Street, south of Avenue 51. Noise levels along this roadway segment would be 48.4 dBA at 100 feet from the roadway centerline.

Table 10 also compares the "2005 Without Project" scenario with the "2005 With Project" scenario. The highest noise increase would occur along Harrison Street, which would have a noise increase of 3.8 dBA. Under the "2005 Without Project Scenario", this roadway segment would be 62.4 dBA at 100 feet from the roadway centerline.

Table 10
PROJECTED NOISE LEVELS PER ROADWAY SEGMENT

Future						Future Plus Project					Difference in dBA @100 Feet from Roadway
Roadway Segment	ADT	dBA @ 100 Feet from Roadway Centerline	Distance from Roadway Centerline to: (Feet)			ADT	dBA @ 100 feet from Roadway Centerline	Distance from Roadway Centerline to: (Feet)			
			60 CNEL Noise contour	65 CNEL Noise Contour	70 CNEL Noise Contour			60 CNEL Noise Contour	65 CNEL Noise Contour	70 CNEL Noise Contour	
Avenue 50											
East of Harrison Street	4,675	55.5	57	27	12	5,275	56.0	62	29	13	0.5
West of Calhoun Street	7,470	57.5	78	36	17	7,670	57.7	80	37	17	0.2
West of Frederick Street	7,545	57.6	79	37	17	8,390	58.1	85	39	18	1.5
West of Harrison Street	7,828	57.7	81	37	17	10,658	59.1	99	46	21	1.4
West of Van Buren Street	7,925	57.8	81	38	18	8,003	57.8	82	38	18	0.0
Avenue 51											
West of Calhoun Street	1,050	49.0	21	10	5	1,050	49.0	21	10	5	0.0
West of Frederick Street	1,870	51.5	31	14	7	2,393	52.6	37	17	8	1.1
West of Harrison Street	2,350	52.5	36	17	8	2,450	52.7	37	17	8	0.2
West of Van Buren Street	1,195	49.6	23	11	5	1,195	49.6	23	11	5	0.0
Avenue 52											
West of Frederick Street	5,130	55.9	61	28	13	5,130	55.9	61	28	13	0.0
West of Van Buren Street	4,245	55.1	54	25	12	4,455	55.3	55	26	12	0.2
Calhoun Street											
North of Avenue 50	4,210	55.1	53	25	11	4,410	55.3	55	26	12	0.2
North of Avenue 51	1,720	51.2	29	14	6	1,720	51.2	29	14	6	0.0
South of Avenue 51	1,685	51.1	29	13	6	1,685	51.1	29	13	6	0.0

Frederick Street											
North of Avenue 50	2,400	52.6	37	17	8	2,500	52.8	38	17	8	0.2
North of Avenue 51	723	47.4	16	8	4	1,058	49.1	21	10	5	1.7
South of Avenue 51	835	48.0	18	8	4	900	48.4	19	9	4	0.4
Harrison Street											
North of Avenue 50	11,400	62.4	183	85	39	27,095	66.2	325	151	70	3.8
South of Avenue 50	12,925	62.9	199	92	43	30,055	66.6	348	162	75	3.7
Van Buren Street											
North of Avenue 50	7,855	57.8	81	38	17	5,180	56.0	61	28	13	1.8
North of Avenue 51	2,680	53.1	39	18	8	2,890	53.4	42	19	9	0.3
North of Avenue 52	2,445	52.7	37	17	8	2,763	53.2	40	19	9	0.5
Note: Noise level models computed for 2020 scenarios utilized existing 2004 roadway cross-section data.											

As noted previously, an increase of five dBA or less is considered less than significant when the "No Project" noise levels are less than 65 dBA CNEL. Additionally, an increase of three dBA or greater in noise levels occurring from Project-related activities would be significant when the "No Project" noise level is above 65 dBA CNEL. Since the largest traffic noise increase due to Project related traffic would be 3.8 dBA (along Harrison Street) where the traffic noise level without the Project is 62.4 dBA (less than 65 dBA), a less than significant impact would occur as a result of Project implementation.

However, as indicated in the City's General Plan, the City will require noise control plans for new development located within the 60 CNEL contour of the centerline of a major roadway. Since the 60 CNEL contour extends a maximum of 199 feet from the roadway centerline (Harrison Street, south of Avenue 50), the proposed Project will not be required to prepare noise control plans.

LONG-TERM (STATIONARY) SOURCES

Mechanical equipment such as air conditioners often generate noise levels that may exceed local noise standards. At a distance of 90 feet, the noise level from all units operating simultaneously would be approximately 54 dBA, which is below the City's acceptable exterior noise level of 65 dBA CNEL.⁵ Therefore, there would be a less than significant impacts associated with long-term stationary sources.

- d) *A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Refer to Response 4.11(a).

⁵ Per conversation with Carmen Manriquez, City Planner, on March 22, 2004.

- 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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

No Impact. The Project site is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Given the Project's site distance from the Desert Resorts Regional Airport (approximately six miles), no impacts are anticipated in this regard.

- f) *For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

No Impact. The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Thus, future uses would not be subjected to excessive noise levels in this regard.

4.12 POPULATION AND HOUSING. *Would the project:*

- a) *Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?*

Less Than Significant Impact. A project could induce population growth in an area either directly or indirectly. More specifically, the development of new homes or businesses could induce population growth directly, whereas, the extension of roads or other infrastructure could induce population growth indirectly. According to the 2000 Census, the City of Coachella's population was approximately 22,724 persons. As of January 1, 2003, the City's population was approximately 26,772 persons.⁶

The net increase of 232 housing units within the Project area would cause an increase in the City's population. Based on an estimate of 4.8 persons per household (State of California Department of Finance), the development of 232 additional housing units would result in a population increase of approximately 1,114 persons. As a result of Project implementation, the City's population would increase to approximately 27,886 persons. This would represent an approximately 4.2 percent increase over the City's 2003 population estimate of 26,772 persons.

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the regional planning body for the Southern California region. SCAG projects the City of Coachella's population to reach approximately 22,996 by the year 2005 and 29,283 by the year 2020. This increase would represent approximately 30 percent of SCAG's projected growth anticipated by the year 2020. Due to the under-estimation of population growth by SCAG (the 2003 population of 26,772 persons is already above SCAG's projected population of 22,996 by 2005), the City's population growth is anticipated to be greater than that projected by SCAG. Based upon a historical growth rate of 2.6 percent a year, the City of Glendora's population is projected to be 41,409 persons by the year 2020.⁷ This is more consistent with the growth anticipated in the City's General Plan based on

⁶ California Department of Finance, *Table 2 – E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates, 1/1/2003*, updated 2003.

⁷ This figure is based upon an average of historical population growth from the Department of Finance from 1990 through 2000.

the assumption of a 3.3 percent growth rate from 2000 through 2005. The City's General Plan anticipates a total population of 27,306 persons by the year 2005, an increase of approximately 534 persons from the City's 2003 estimated population. Therefore, an increase of 1,114 persons as a result of Project implementation would directly induce substantial population growth. However, the City's General Plan projected a need for 1,488 additional residential units by the year 2005. The addition of 232 residential units represents approximately 15.6 percent of the required additional housing needed by the year 2005. Therefore, while the proposed Project would induce population growth, the proposed Project would decrease the existing housing shortage, resulting in less than significant impacts in this regard.

- b) *Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

No Impact. The proposed Project involves the development of currently vacant land with 232 residential units. Therefore, the proposed Project would not involve the displacement of existing housing and there would be no impacts in this regard.

- c) *Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

No Impact. Refer to Response 4.12(b).

4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES.

- 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 ratio, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public service:*

- 1) *Fire protection?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Coachella currently contracts with the Riverside County Fire Department for fire protection services and emergency medical services. The City's General Plan policy in regards to fire protection is to, "achieve a high standard of fire protection to adequately serve the City at full buildout. The targeted standard of personnel per 1,000 populations is 2.0. The targeted response time is five minutes or less. The service standard is to provide fire protection within a 1.5 mile radius from the fire stations."

The fire station that would serve the Project site is Fire Station #79, located at 1377 6th Street, approximately 2.3 miles southeast of the Project site. Fire Station #79 has a total of eight full-time personnel, which results in approximately 3.3 firefighters for every 1,000 residents, which is slightly higher than the City's standard of 2.0. Fire Station #79 includes two Type 1 Engines, one Breathe Support facility, one water tender, one utility truck and one Battalion Chief.⁸

⁸ Per phone conversation on March 2, 2004, with Robert Michael of the Riverside County Fire Department.

Although new residences would exist on-site, this would not result in significant emergency service impacts. The proposed Project would result in the addition of 989 persons, which would increase the firefighter personnel per 1,000 population to 3.5.⁹ This would not result in significant emergency service impacts. In addition, the overall Project design shall be required to provide adequate emergency vehicle access. The Riverside County Fire Department would review and comment on the site plan prior to Project approval. As part of the review, the Riverside County Fire Department would impose standard conditions of approval, which would ensure that Project impacts are at a less than significant level.

2) *Police protection?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Coachella Police Department is under contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, which provides police protection services to the Project site. The nearest police station is located at 82-695 Dr. Carreon Boulevard, within the City of Indio. The City's General Plan policy in regard to police protection is to, "achieve a high standard of police protection to adequately serve the City at full buildout to a standard of 1.3 sworn officers per 1,000 population."

Although new residences would exist on-site, this would not result in significant emergency service impacts. The overall Project design shall be required to provide adequate emergency vehicle access. The Police Department would review the site plan as a standard condition of approval, resulting in less than significant impacts in this regard.

3) *Schools?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Coachella Valley Unified School District (CVUSD) serves the entire City of Coachella, portions of Indio and La Quinta, as well as unincorporated communities of Thermal and Mecca. Based on the student generation rate of 1.12 students per residential unit, provided by the CVUSD, the estimated potential students for the proposed Project would result in the addition of approximately 260 students. Students from the Project site would go to the Mountain Vista Elementary School (K-6), Cahuilla Desert Academy (7-8) or Coachella Valley High School (9-12). Each of these schools are currently at capacity with total enrollment for Mountain Vista Elementary School at 681 students, 1,330 students enrolled at Cahuilla Desert Academy and a total of 2,873 students enrolled at Coachella Valley High School.

Developers shall be required to pay school impact fees, as authorized by State law, in order to reduce impacts resulting from new development, to less than significant levels. Currently, the CVUSD Level 1 Impact Fees are \$2.24 per square foot of residential uses and Level 2 Fees are \$2.19 per square foot. However, Level 2 Fees are anticipated to increase to above \$2.70 per square foot in April 2004. Payment of school fees is considered full mitigation of new development impacts on schools.

⁹ Based on an estimate of 4.8 persons per household (State of California Department of Finance), the development of 232 additional housing units would result in a population increase of approximately 1,114 persons.

Mitigation Measures:

PS1 The developer is subject to school assessment fees pursuant to California State law. The developer shall provide evidence of compliance to the City prior to issuance of building permits.

4) Parks?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The City required new residential development to dedicate land or fees in lieu for park and recreation facilities in order to achieve a standard of five acres of park space/open space per 1,000 population. The proposed Project would be required to comply with Section 21-266, *Dedication of Land and/or Payment of Fees for Park and Recreation Purposes Pursuant to the Quimby Act*, of the City's Municipal Code. Dedication of land or payment of fees pursuant to Section 21-266 of the City's Municipal Code would reduce all impacts to parks to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure:

PS2 The developer is subject to park assessment fees pursuant to California State law. The developer shall provide evidence of either the dedication of land or fees paid in lieu of, to the City prior to issuance of building permits.

5) Other Public Facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. Due to the size and scope of the proposed Project, the Project would not significantly affect other governmental agencies or facilities. No significant impacts are anticipated in this regard.

4.14 RECREATION

- a) Would the proposed 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?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed Project would result in 232 new single-family homes, generating approximately 1,114 new residents, who would utilize existing parks and recreation facilities. The proposed Project would be subject to payment of Quimby Act Fees, which would mitigate impacts as a result of increased use of the City's recreational facilities. Payment of required mitigation fees would reduce impacts to recreation facilities to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measure PS2.

- b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse effect on the environment?

No Impact. The proposed Project would result in 232 new single-family homes generating approximately 1,114 new residents, who would utilize existing parks and recreation facilities. No on-site recreational facilities are proposed. Therefore, there are no impacts in this regard.

4.15 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. *Would the project:*

RBF Consulting has prepared an analysis evaluating the traffic impacts of the proposed 58-acre Kirkjan project. The Traffic Impact Analysis prepared by RBF Consulting, dated March 2004, is reproduced in its entirety as Appendix B, *Traffic Impact Analysis*.

Study Area

City of Coachella staff identified the following eight intersections for analysis in this study:

- Calhoun Street/Avenue 50 (4-way stop controlled);
- Calhoun Street/Avenue 51 (4-way stop controlled);
- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 (4-way stop controlled);
- Van Buren Street/Avenue 51 (4-way stop controlled);
- Van Buren Street/Avenue 52 (4-way stop controlled);
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 (4-way stop controlled);
- Frederick Street/Avenue 51 (2-way stop controlled); and
- Harrison Street/Avenue 50 (signalized).

The study intersections were analyzed for the following study scenarios:

- Existing Conditions;
- Forecast Year 2005 Without Project Conditions;
- Forecast Year 2005 With Project Conditions;
- Forecast General Plan Buildout Without Project Conditions; and
- Forecast General Plan Buildout With Project Conditions.

Analysis Methodology

Level of service (LOS) is commonly used as a qualitative description of intersection operation and is based on the type of traffic control and delay experienced at the intersection. The Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) analysis methodology for *Signalized Intersections* and *Unsignalized Intersections* is utilized to determine the operating LOS of the study intersections.

The HCM analysis methodology describes the operation of an intersection using a range of LOS from LOS A (free-flow conditions) to LOS F (severely congested conditions), based on the corresponding ranges of stopped delay experienced per vehicle for signalized and unsignalized intersections shown in Table 11, *LOS and Delay Ranges*.

**Table 11
LOS AND DELAY RANGES**

	Delay (seconds/vehicle)
--	-------------------------

LOS	Signalized Intersections	Unsignalized Intersections
A	< 10.0	< 10.0
B	> 10.0 to < 20.0	> 10.0 to < 15.0
C	> 20.0 to < 35.0	> 15.0 to < 25.0
D	> 35.0 to < 55.0	> 25.0 to < 35.0
E	> 55.0 to < 80.0	> 35.0 to < 50.0
F	> 80.0	> 50.0

Source: Transportation Research Board, Highway Capacity Manual, Special Report 209, Third Edition (Washington D.C., 1997).

Performance Criteria

The City of Coachella goal for peak hour intersection operation is LOS C or better.

Threshold of Significance

To determine whether the addition of Project-generated trips results in a significant impact at a study intersection, the City of Coachella has established the following threshold of significance:

- At intersections operating at LOS C or better, a significant project impact occurs when a proposed project decreases the peak hour LOS at a study intersection to LOS D or worse.
- a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.

Existing Peak Hour Level of Service

Table 12, *Existing Conditions Peak Hour LOS*, summarizes the existing a.m. and p.m. peak hour average stopped delay per vehicle and corresponding LOS of the study intersections based on existing peak hour intersection volumes; detailed HCM analysis sheets are provided in Appendix B.

Table 12
EXISTING CONDITIONS PEAK HOUR LOS

Study Intersection	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Calhoun St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	8.2	A	9.9	A
Calhoun St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	7.4	A	7.7	A
Van Buren St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	8.1	A	10.2	B

Van Buren St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	7.6	A	8.1	A
Van Buren St/Avenue 52 (Stop)	9.9	A	10.1	B
Frederick St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	8.4	A	11.4	B
Frederick St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	9.1	A	11.4	B
Harrison St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	13.5	B	18.0	B
Source: RBF Consulting, 58 Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 19, 2004.				

As shown in Table 12, all study intersections are currently operating at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours according to City of Coachella performance criteria.

FORECAST YEAR 2005 WITHOUT PROJECT CONDITIONS

Thirty-two other projects in the vicinity of the Project study area have been approved by the City of Coachella and the City of Indio, but have not yet been constructed and therefore are not currently generating trips. However, by year 2005, these 32 approved projects are expected to be built and generating trips. This section analyzes the impact of adding trips forecast to be generated by these 32 approved projects to existing traffic conditions to reflect forecast year 2005 without Project conditions. Approved Project trip generation and assignment data was provided by the City of Coachella and the City of Indio for use in this analysis. To calculate trips forecast to be generated by an approved project or a proposed project, transportation planners/engineers utilize published trip generation rate sources such as *Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual*, 6th Edition, which is used to analyze the proposed Project.

The City of Indio approved projects are forecast to generate approximately 22,052 daily trips, which includes approximately 1,866 a.m. peak hour trips and approximately 2,253 p.m. peak hour trips. The City of Coachella approved projects are forecast to generate approximately 24,00 daily trips, which includes approximately 1,691 a.m. peak hour trips and approximately 2,329 p.m. peak hour trips.

Approved Projects Improvements

Since trips forecasted to be generated by the approved projects are included in this study, planned improvements for the approved projects are assumed as well. Improvements planned by 2005 as part of already approved projects include:

- An additional westbound lane on Avenue 50 will be constructed along the Project site frontage.
- Two additional southbound lanes on Van Buren Street will be constructed along the Project site frontage.

- The southbound Van Buren Street approach at the Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 intersection will be widened from one shared left-turn/through/right-turn lane to one left-turn lane, two through lanes and one right-turn lane.
- An additional westbound lane on Avenue 50 will be constructed along the Project site frontage.
- An additional southbound lane on Frederick Street will be constructed along the Project site frontage.
- The southbound Frederick Street approach at the Frederick Street/Avenue 50 intersection will be widened from one shared left-turn/through/right-turn lane to one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one defacto right-turn lane.

Forecast Year 2005 Without Project Conditions Peak Hour Level of Service

Forecast year 2005 without Project traffic volumes were derived by adding City of Coachella and City of Indio approved projects-generated trips to existing conditions traffic volumes.

Table 13, *Forecast Year 2005 Without Project Peak Hour LOS*, summarizes forecast year 2005 without Project conditions a.m. and p.m. peak hour average stopped delay per vehicle and corresponding LOS of the study intersections; detailed HCM analysis sheets are provided in Appendix B.

Table 13
FORECAST YEAR 2005 WITHOUT PROJECT PEAK HOUR LOS

Study Intersection	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Calhoun St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	10.8	B	25.1	D
Calhoun St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	7.6	A	8.0	A
Van Buren St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	11.1	B	28.9	D
Van Buren St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	7.8	A	8.4	A
Van Buren St/Avenue 52 (Stop)	10.3	B	10.7	B
Frederick St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	10.4	B	26.7	D
Frederick St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	9.1	A	11.4	B
Harrison St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	17.0	B	21.2	C
Note: Deficient intersection operation shown in bold.				
Source: RBF Consulting, 58 Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 19, 2004.				

As shown in Table 13, three study intersections are forecast to operate at an unacceptable LOS (LOS D or worse) according to City of Coachella performance criteria for forecast year 2005 without Project conditions:

- Calhoun Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only);
- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only); and
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only).

Forecast Year 2005 Without Project Conditions Recommended Improvements

To eliminate the forecast year 2005 without Project conditions deficiencies at the three study intersections, the following improvements are recommended:

- Calhoun Street/Avenue 50 - Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one shared left-turn/through lane and one defacto right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane.
- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 - Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one shared left-turn/through lane and one defacto right-turn lane to consist of shared left-turn/through lane and one shared through/right-turn lane.
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 - Modify westbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/right-turn lane.

Assuming implementation of the recommended improvements, Table 14, *Forecast Improved Year 2005 Without Project Conditions Peak Hour LOS*, shows the forecast LOS of the three intersections for forecast year 2005 without Project conditions; detailed HCM analysis sheets are provided in Appendix B.

Table 14
FORECAST IMPROVED YEAR 2005 WITHOUT PROJECT CONDITIONS PEAK HOUR LOS

Study Intersection	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Calhoun St/Avenue 50	10.5	B	17.5	C
Van Buren St/Avenue 50	10.5	B	23.5	C
Frederick St/Avenue 50	10.4	B	21.5	C
Source: RBF Consulting, 58 Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 19, 2004.				

As shown in Table 14, assuming implementation of the recommended improvements, the three deficient study intersections are forecast to operate at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours for forecast year 2005 without Project conditions.

PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed 58-acre Project site consists of 232 single-family dwelling units in the City of Coachella. As part of the proposed Project, the following improvements are planned for Avenue 50 and Avenue 51:

- An additional eastbound lane on Avenue 50 will be constructed along the Project site frontage.
- An additional westbound lane on Avenue 51 will be constructed along the Project site frontage.

Project Trip Generation

Table 15, *Proposed Project ITE Trip Rates*, summarizes the *Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)* trip generation rates used to calculate the number of trips forecast to be generated by the proposed Project.

Table 16, *Forecast Project Trip Generation*, summarizes trips forecast to be generated by the proposed Project utilizing the trip generation rates shown in Table 15.

As shown in Table 16, the proposed Project is forecast to generate approximately 2,220 daily trips, which includes approximately 179 a.m. peak hour trips and approximately 237 p.m. peak hour trips.

Table 15
PROPOSED PROJECT ITE TRIP RATES

Land Use (ITE Code)	AM Peak Hour Rates			PM Peak Hour Rates			Daily Trip Rate
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	
Single-Family Detached Housing (210)	0.19	0.58	0.77	0.65	0.37	1.02	9.57
Source: 1997 ITE Trip Generation Manual, 6 th Edition.							

Table 16
FORECAST PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

Land Use	AM Peak Hour Trips			PM Peak Hour Trips			Daily Trips
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	
232 Single-Family Dwelling Units	44	135	179	151	86	237	2,220
Source: 1997 ITE Trip Generation Manual, 6 th Edition.							

FORECAST YEAR 2005 WITH PROJECT CONDITIONS

This section analyzes the impact of adding trips forecast to be generated by the proposed Project to forecast year 2005 without Project traffic conditions.

Forecast year 2005 with Project traffic volumes were derived by adding Project - generated trips to forecast year 2005 without Project traffic volumes. Forecast year 2005 with Project conditions assume implementation of improvements recommended to eliminate forecast year 2005 without Project deficiencies.

Forecast Year 2005 With Project Conditions Peak Hour Level of Service

Table 17, *Forecast Year 2005 With Project Peak Hour LOS*, summarizes the forecast year 2005 with Project conditions a.m. and p.m. peak hour average stopped delay per vehicle and corresponding LOS of the study intersections; detailed HCM analysis sheets are provided in Appendix B.

As shown in Table 17, two study intersections are forecast to operate at an unacceptable LOS (LOS D or worse) according to City of Coachella performance criteria for forecast year 2005 with Project conditions:

- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only); and
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only).

To eliminate the forecast year 2005 with Project conditions deficiencies at the two study intersections, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

Table 17
FORECAST YEAR 2005 WITH PROJECT PEAK HOUR LOS

Study Intersection	Forecast Improved Year 2005 Without Project				Forecast Year 2005 With Project			
	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour		AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Calhoun St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	10.5	B	17.5	C	10.8	B	19.1	C
Calhoun St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	7.6	A	8.0	A	7.6	A	8.0	A
Van Buren St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	10.5	B	23.5	C	11.0	B	29.5	E
Van Buren St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	7.8	A	8.4	A	8.0	A	8.7	A
Van Buren St/Avenue 52 (Stop)	10.3	B	10.7	B	10.4	B	11.0	B
Frederick St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	10.4	B	21.5	C	11.0	B	26.3	D
Frederick St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	9.1	A	11.4	A	9.2	A	10.4	B
Harrison St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	17.0	B	21.2	C	17.0	B	21.4	C
Note: Deficient intersection operation shown in bold.								
Source: RBF Consulting, 58 Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 19, 2004.								

- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 - Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/right-turn lane.
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 - Modify westbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/right-turn lane.

Assuming implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, Table 18, *Forecast Mitigated Year 2005 With Project Peak Hour LOS*, shows the forecast LOS of the two intersections for forecast year 2005 with Project conditions; detailed HCM analysis sheets are provided in Appendix B.

Table 18
FORECAST MITIGATED YEAR 2005 WITH PROJECT PEAK HOUR LOS

Study Intersection	Non-Mitigated				Mitigated			
	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour		AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Van Buren St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	11.0	B	29.5	E	10.5	B	20.9	C
Frederick St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	11.0	B	26.3	D	10.7	B	17.8	C
Note: Deficient intersection operation shown in bold.								
Source: RBF Consulting, 58 Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 19, 2004.								

As shown in Table 18, assuming implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the two study intersections are forecast to operate at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours for forecast mitigated year 2005 with Project conditions.

FORECAST GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT WITHOUT PROJECT CONDITIONS

Forecast General Plan buildout without Project traffic volumes were derived by applying an annual growth rate factor of five percent on top of existing traffic volumes to obtain year 2025 volumes as directed by City staff.

Planned Roadway Improvements

Forecast General Plan buildout conditions assume buildout of the City General Plan Circulation Element as follows:

- Calhoun Street is improved to a two-lane, undivided Collector. At the intersections, Calhoun Street consists of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one defacto right-turn lane;
- Van Buren Street is improved to a four-lane, divided Secondary Arterial. At the intersections, Van Buren Street consists of one left-turn lane, two through lanes, and one defacto right-turn lane;
- Frederick Street, south of Avenue 50, is improved to a four-lane, divided Secondary Arterial. At the intersections, Frederick Street consists of one left-turn lane, two through lanes, and one defacto right-turn lane;
- Harrison Street is improved to an eight-lane, divided Enhanced Major Arterial. At the intersections, Harrison Street consists of one left-turn lane, four through lanes, and one right-turn lane;
- Avenue 50 is improved to a four-lane, divided Primary Arterial. At the intersections, Avenue 50 consists of one left-turn lane, two through lanes, and one right-turn lane;
- Avenue 51 is improved to a four-lane, divided Secondary Arterial. At the intersections, Avenue 51 consists of one left-turn lane, two through lanes, and one defacto right-turn lane; and
- Avenue 52 is improved to a six-lane, divided Major Arterial. At the intersections, Avenue 52 consists of one left-turn lane, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane.

Forecast General Plan Buildout Without Project Conditions Peak Hour Level of Service

In response to widening the roadways to satisfy General Plan buildout conditions, the following intersections are assumed to be signalized:

- Calhoun Street/Avenue 50;
- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50;
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50; and

- Van Buren Street/Avenue 52.

Table 19, *Forecast General Plan Buildout Without Project Peak Hour LOS*, summarizes forecast General Plan buildout without Project conditions a.m. and p.m. peak hour average stopped delay per vehicle and corresponding LOS of the study intersections; detailed HCM analysis sheets are provided in Appendix B.

Table 19
FORECAST GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT WITHOUT PROJECT PEAK HOUR LOS

Study Intersection	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Calhoun St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	10.6	B	10.4	B
Calhoun St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	8.9	A	11.7	B
Van Buren St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	12.9	B	12.1	B
Van Buren St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	9.6	A	12.2	B
Van Buren St/Avenue 52 (Stop)	11.7	B	12.8	B
Frederick St/Avenue 50 (Stop)	14.4	B	14.0	B
Frederick St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	10.5	B	21.9	C
Harrison St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	18.6	B	39.2	D
Note: Deficient intersection operation shown in bold.				
Source: RBF Consulting, 58 Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 19, 2004.				

As shown in Table 19, one study intersection is forecast to operate at an unacceptable LOS (LOS D or worse) according to City of Coachella performance criteria for forecast General Plan buildout without Project conditions:

- Harrison Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only).

Forecast General Plan Buildout Without Project Conditions Recommended Improvements

To eliminate the forecast General Plan buildout without Project conditions deficiency at the study intersection, the following improvement is recommended:

- Harrison Street/Avenue 50 - Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach signal-timing to include a right-turn overlap.

Assuming implementation of the recommended improvement, Table 20, *Forecast Improved General Plan Buildout Without Project Conditions Peak Hour LOS*, shows the forecast LOS of the study intersection for forecast General Plan buildout without Project conditions; detailed HCM analysis sheets are provided in Appendix B.

Table 20
FORECAST IMPROVED GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT WITHOUT PROJECT
CONDITIONS PEAK HOUR LOS

Study Intersection	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Harrison St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	17.7	B	23.9	C
Source: RBF Consulting, 58 Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 19, 2004.				

As shown in Table 20, assuming implementation of the recommended improvement, the deficient study intersection is forecast to operate at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours for forecast General Plan buildout without Project conditions.

FORECAST GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT WITH PROJECT CONDITIONS

This section analyzes the impact of adding trips forecast to be generated by the proposed Project to forecast General Plan buildout without Project traffic conditions.

Forecast General Plan buildout with Project traffic volumes were derived by adding Project -generated trips to forecast General Plan buildout without Project traffic volumes. This represents the net difference in trips generated by the current existing General Plan agricultural-preserve zoning, which is assumed to not generate any trips and trips generated by the proposed General Plan Amendment (GPA). With the addition of this Project, a GPA would allow for up to ten dwelling units per acre, which is assumed for this analysis. Forecast buildout with Project conditions assume implementation of improvements recommended to eliminate forecast General Plan buildout without Project deficiencies.

Forecast General Plan Buildout With Project Conditions Peak Hour Level of Service

Table 21, *Forecast General Plan Buildout With Project Peak Hour LOS*, summarizes the forecast General Plan buildout with Project conditions a.m. and p.m. peak hour average stopped delay per vehicle and corresponding LOS of the study intersections; detailed HCM analysis sheets are provided in Appendix B.

As shown in Table 21, all study intersections are forecast to operate at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) according to City of Coachella performance criteria for forecast General Plan buildout with Project conditions.

SUMMARY

All study intersections are currently operating at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours according to City of Coachella performance criteria.

The proposed Project is forecast to generate approximately 2,220 daily trips, which include approximately 179 a.m. peak hour trips and approximately 237 p.m. peak hour trips.

Table 21
FORECAST GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT WITH PROJECT PEAK HOUR LOS

Study Intersection	Forecast Improved General Plan Buildout Without Project				Forecast General Plan Buildout With Project			
	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour		AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Calhoun St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	10.6	B	10.4	B	10.4	B	10.5	B
Calhoun St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	8.9	A	11.7	B	8.9	A	11.7	B
Van Buren St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	12.9	B	12.1	B	12.9	B	12.1	B
Van Buren St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	9.6	A	12.2	B	9.7	A	12.5	B
Van Buren St/Avenue 52 (Stop)	11.7	B	12.8	B	11.9	B	12.9	B
Frederick St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	14.4	B	14.0	B	14.3	B	14.0	B
Frederick St/Avenue 51 (Stop)	10.5	B	21.9	C	10.1	B	16.0	C
Harrison St/Avenue 50 (Signal)	17.7	B	23.9	C	19.0	B	25.1	C
Source: RBF Consulting, 58 Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 19, 2004.								

Two study intersections are forecast to operate at an unacceptable LOS (LOS D or worse) according to City of Coachella performance criteria for forecast year 2005 with Project conditions:

- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only); and
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 (p.m. peak hour only).

To eliminate the forecast year 2005 with Project conditions deficiencies at the two study intersections, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 - Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/right-turn lane.
- Frederick Street/Avenue 50 - Modify westbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/right-turn lane.

Assuming implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the two study intersections are forecast to operate at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours for forecast year 2005 with Project conditions.

The Project applicant's payment to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fund (TUMF) Fee Program and to the City of Coachella Environmental Fee Program For Traffic Signals shall pay for the Project's fair share contribution to the identified mitigation measures. Implementation of the recommended mitigation measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

All study intersections are forecast to operate at an acceptable LOS (LOS C or better) according to City of Coachella performance criteria for forecast General Plan buildout with Project conditions. No mitigation measures are required for forecast General Plan buildout with Project conditions and therefore, impacts would be less than significant in this regard.

Mitigation Measure:

- TR1 *The Project applicant's payment to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fund (TUMF) Fee Program and to the City of Coachella Environmental Fee Program For Traffic Signals shall pay for the Project's fair share contribution to the identified mitigation measures as follows:*
- *Van Buren Street/Avenue 50 - Modify eastbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/right-turn lane.*
 - *Frederick Street/Avenue 50 - Modify westbound Avenue 50 approach from one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane to consist of one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one shared through/right-turn lane.*
- TR2 *The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development, as follows: The approved development impact fee for Traffic Signal be paid at the time permits are issued. A fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigated of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fees shall be as follows: Building - \$192.00 per dwelling unit.*
- TR3 *The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development as follows: The approved development impact fee for Bridge and Grade Separation be paid at that permits are issued. If permits are issued prior to the approval of a development impact fee, a fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigation of the environmental impacts associated with this project. The fee shall be as follows: Buildings - \$422.00 per dwelling unit.*
- TR4 *The City of Coachella has determined that there is a need for improvements that are caused by new development and for which a shared responsibility for constructing exists. The study prepared by the Department of Community Development regarding Proposed New Development Impact Fees has been prepared and is available for review. Payment of a fair share amount would serve to mitigate the impact of new development. The approved development impact fee for Bus Shelter and Bus Stop Safety Zone shall be paid at the time*

permits are issued. A fee shall be paid at the time the permits are issued as a mitigation for environmental impacts associated with the project. The fees shall be as follows: Bus Shelters - \$50.00 per dwelling unit.

- b) *Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Refer to Response 4.15(a).

- c) *Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?*

No Impact. Since the Project site is not located within the direct flight path of the Desert Resorts Regional Airport, an increase in traffic levels or change in location that would result in substantial safety risks are not anticipated to occur. Therefore, there would be no impact in this regard.

- d) *Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Project site access is proposed at one full-access location and two right-in-right-out only access location on Avenue 50 and one full-access location on Avenue 51. The proposed Project is subject to the provisions of the City of Coachella design standards in order to alleviate design features and safety hazards, which would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. However, the following mitigation measure is recommended to ensure transportation safety and visibility impacts remain at or below existing levels.

Mitigation Measure:

TR5 *Prior to Project plan approval, the quantity, location, width and type of driveways shall be subject to the approval of the City Engineer. An effective sight distance for vehicular traffic shall be maintained at the driveway entrances on Avenue 50 and Calhoun Street. Adequate sight distance shall also be maintained within the development at all driveway intersections to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.*

- e) *Result in inadequate emergency access?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project proposes ingress/egress locations off of Avenue 50 and Calhoun Street. The site plan must satisfy all City of Coachella design standards related to emergency access. Thus, no significant impacts are anticipated in this regard.

- f) *Result in inadequate parking capacity?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Section 070.03. *Parking Requirements*, identifies the parking requirements for residential uses. Section 4(a), *Residential Uses*, requires two parking spaces per dwelling unit, both to be in an enclosed garage. The proposed Project would be required to comply with this parking requirement, therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

- g) *Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?*

No Impact. Due to the nature and scope of the proposed Project, no impacts are anticipated in regards to alternative transportation.

4.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. *Would the project:*

- a) *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Refer to Response 4.8(a).

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measures HYD1 through HYD5.

- b) *Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Coachella Sanitary District (CSD) is responsible for the provision of wastewater treatment facilities that serve the Project site. The existing sewer collection system is composed of small diameter pipe with larger diameter pipes serving as interceptors at Harrison and Highway 111; east to west between Avenue 52 and Avenue 53; parallel to the stormwater channel north of Avenue 54; and in Avenue 54 from Van Buren to the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP has a designed capacity of 2.8 million gallons per day (MGD). Currently, the average daily flow is 1.9 MGD or 68 percent capacity.

Based on CSD generation factors, residential uses generate 646 gallons of wastewater per day per acre.¹⁰ Therefore, the proposed Project (58 acres) would generate approximately 37,468 gallons of wastewater per day. This represents approximately 0.1 percent of the anticipated increase in wastewater generation upon buildout of the General Plan, which is anticipated to be approximately 34.5 million gallons of wastewater per day. In addition, the increase of 37,468 gallons of wastewater per day would represent less than one percent of the current flow. Therefore, development of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to wastewater facilities. However, mitigation measures have been included in order to ensure impacts to wastewater facilities are reduced to a less than significant level.

The Coachella Municipal Water Department serves the incorporated area of the City, including the Project site, with potable water. As discussed above, the City relies on groundwater extraction from the Whitewater River sub-basin as its chief source of potable water. Using water from this source, the City operates a water supply, storage and delivery system consisting of wells, reservoirs, booster stations and distribution lines.

¹⁰ Wastewater generation rates based on the *General Plan EIR*, Table 3.10-4. The generation rate for residential land use is 646 gallons per day per acre.

Currently, the City has two reservoirs; a 1.5 million gallon (MG) water tank located south of 46th Avenue and west of Polk Street. The second storage tank is 3.6 MG is located near 51st Avenue, west of Highway 86. The City's water system employs the use of four active wells with a total production capacity of approximately 3,750 gallons per minute (2.6 MGD). The City's existing water system is organized around two pressure zones. The Project site is located within the lower zone that lies south of 48th Avenue, bounded by Van Buren on the west, the Coachella Valley Storm Drain on the east and 54th Avenue on the south.

Based on generation factors from the City of Coachella Water Master Plan, residential uses have a demand factor 1,121 gallons of water per day per acre.¹¹ Therefore, the proposed Project (58 acres) would increase water demand by 65,018 gallons of water per day. This represents approximately 0.5 percent of the anticipated increase in water demand upon buildout of the General Plan (approximately 12.1 million GPD). Therefore, development of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to water facilities.

Mitigation Measures:

UTIL1 *All required sewer improvements shall be designed and constructed to City Standards. All tentative tract maps, site plans and other plans within the Project area shall be accompanied by adequate plans for sewer improvements prepared by a registered professional engineer.*

¹¹ Water generation rates based on the *General Plan EIR*, Table 3.10-2. The generation rate for residential land use is 1,121 gallons per day per acre.

- c) *Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Coachella Valley Stormwater District merged with the Coachella Valley Water District in 1937, which presently maintains regional flood control facilities in the valley. Within the Project area, the west side of the Whitewater River channel has been lined with concrete north of Avenue 50 and is designed to handle 82,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) or the Standard Project Flood (SPF) which is defined as the largest flood which can occur within a given area. The SPF is determined using meteorological data, hydrological data and historical records and is equal to more than twice the amount of flow associated with a 100-year storm event (42,000 cfs).

The proposed Project would be subject to requirements of the NPDES that would reduce impacts to the storm water drainage systems. Also, Project storm drain improvements shall be subject to City review and approval. The following mitigation measures are recommended to ensure storm water drainage impacts remain at or below existing levels.

Mitigation Measures:

UTIL2 *Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall submit for approval of the City Engineering Department, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) specifically identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) that shall be used on-site to control predictable pollutant runoff.*

- d) *Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to Responses 4.8(b) and 4.16(b).

- e) *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?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to Response 4.16(a).

- f) *Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Coachella currently contracts with Western Waste Industries (WWI) for solid waste collection and disposal services. WWI has curbside recycling programs for single-family residences along with voluntary programs. Currently, WWI estimates a diversion rate of approximately 61 percent. Solid waste that is not otherwise diverted is disposed of at either the Arvin Sanitary Landfill, Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill, Lamb Canyon Disposal site, the Badlands Landfill or the Mesquite Landfill. The City of Coachella generated a total of 22,301 tons of solid waste in 2002.¹²

¹² California Integrated Waste Management Board, *Jurisdiction Disposal and ADC by Facility*, Updated March 2, 2004.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act, AB 939, required jurisdictions to divert 50 percent of the waste stream away from land disposal by the year 2000. According to a study prepared for Riverside County, the incorporated City of Coachella diverted approximately 57 percent of their solid waste in 1990, through recycling and composting.¹³ Since 1995, the City has diverted on average 54 percent of the City's solid waste.¹⁴

Proposed demolition and construction activities would generate construction debris from development of the Project site. Post development operations resulting from development of 232 single-family residential units would further increase the volume of solid waste generated from the Project site. Based upon a generation factor of 2.27 pounds per person per year, the proposed Project would generate approximately 2,529 pounds (1.1 tons) of solid waste a year.¹⁵

The addition of 1.1 tons of solid waste generated as a result of the proposed Project represents 0.8 percent of the anticipated solid waste generated from buildout of the General Plan (approximately 144 tons per year). In addition, the volume of the Project's solid waste, ultimately disposed of at the landfills would be reduced due to the requirements of AB 939. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

- g) *Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to Response 4.16(f).

4.17 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

- a) *Does the project have the potential to 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, 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?*

Less Than Significant Impact. A total of five special status species were identified on the Project site. Therefore, mitigation measures including performing spring surveys and requiring protection or relocation of the species, have been included which would reduce impacts to special status plants to a less than significant impact. In addition, the burrowing owl and the Coachella Valley Round-tailed Ground Squirrel were either identified on-site or have a potential to occur at the Project site. As a result, mitigation measures have been recommended which would require further surveying and protection of the special status wildlife species. Therefore, with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the proposed Project would not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment.

- b) *Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a*

¹³ CHM Hill, *Riverside County Waste Generation Study*, June 1991.

¹⁴ California Integrated Waste Management Board, *Jurisdiction Diversion Rate Summary*, Updated March 2, 2004.

¹⁵ City of Coachella, *General Plan EIR*, Table 3.10-6.

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)?

Less Than Significant Impact. Although the Project may incrementally affect other resources that were determined to be less than significant, the Project's contribution to these effects is not considered "cumulatively considerable", in consideration of the less than significant impacts associated with the proposed Project, with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. In addition, each project would be evaluated on a case by case basis and mitigation would be implemented to ensure that impacts would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible.

- c) *Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Section 4.0, *Environmental Analysis*, reviewed the proposed Project's potential impacts related to air pollution, noise, public health and safety, traffic and other issues. As explained in these sections, the proposed Project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings.

5.0 REFERENCES

5.1 Environmental Evaluation Personnel

RBF Consulting

Mr. Eddie Torres, INCE, Project Manager
Ms. Lindsay Anderson, Environmental Analyst

Lead Agency

City of Coachella
Gabriel E. Papp
1515 Sixth Street
Coachella, CA 92236

5.2 Reference Documents

The following references were utilized during preparation of this Initial Study/Negative Declaration.

Archaeological Resource Management Corporation, Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment for 58-Acre Parcel, January 14, 2004.

BonTerra Consulting, Biological Resources Assessment for a 58-Acre site in the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California, January 14, 2004.

California Department of Finance, County Population and Housing Statistics Table E-5, 2003.

California Environmental Resources Evaluation System, website: <http://ceres.ca.gov/>.

City of Coachella, General Plan 2020, October 1998.

City of Coachella, General Plan Housing Update, October 2001.

County of Riverside, Riverside County Comprehensive General Plan, Fourth Edition, March 6, 1984.

Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey website: www.consrv.ca.gov/.

RBF Consulting, 58-Acre Kirkjan Site Traffic Impact Analysis, March 18, 2004.

RBF Consulting, Air Quality Assessment – Kirkjan Property, March 25, 2004.

RBF Consulting, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment 58-Acre Kirkjan Property, February 6, 2004.

South Coast Air Quality Management District, CEQA Air Quality Handbook, 1993.

Southern California Association of Governments, Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide, May 1995.

The Thomas Guide, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, 2003.

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station, Soil Survey for Western Riverside Area, California. November 1971.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Fallbrook Quadrangle. 1968, revised 1988.

6.0 CONSULTANT RECOMMENDATION

Based on the information and environmental analysis contained in this Initial Study/Negative Declaration, we recommend that the City of Coachella prepare a Negative Declaration for this project. We find that the Kirkjan Project would not have a significant effect on environmental issues, and that issues identified were either at a Less Than Significant or No Impact level. We recommend that the first category be selected for the Lead Agency's determination (refer to Section 7.0, *Lead Agency Determination*).



Eddie Torres
Project Manager, Environmental Services
RBF Consulting

3/31/04

Date

7.0 LEAD AGENCY DETERMINATION

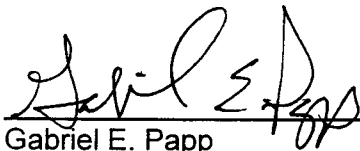
On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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 the appropriate mitigation measures have been added. 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 significant effect(s) 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, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated." An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.



Gabriel E. Papp
City of Coachella

4/27/04
Date



Coachella 107

Coachella, CA

Sheet Index	
Cover	
Streetscene	SS
4019-1 Floor Plan 'A' - Spanish	1
4019-1 Front Elevations	1.1
4019-1 Elevations 'A' - Spanish	2
4019-1 Floor Plan 'B' - Prairie	3
4019-1 Elevations 'B' - Prairie	4
4019-1 Floor Plan 'C' - Craftsman	5
4019-1 Elevations 'C' - Craftsman	6
3823-1 Floor Plan 'A' - Spanish	7
3823-1 Front Elevations	7.1
3823-1 Elevations 'A' - Spanish	8
3823-1 Floor Plan 'B' - Prairie	9
3823-1 Elevations 'B' - Prairie	10
3823-1 Floor Plan 'C' - Craftsman	11
3823-1 Elevations 'C' - Craftsman	12
4028-2 Floor Plan 'A' - Spanish	13
4028-2 Front Elevations	13.1
4028-2 Elevations 'A' - Spanish	14
4028-2 Floor Plan 'B' - Prairie	15
4028-2 Elevations 'B' - Prairie	16
4028-2 Floor Plan 'C' - Craftsman	17
4028-2 Elevations 'C' - Craftsman	18



Design Review

Date: February 18, 2021



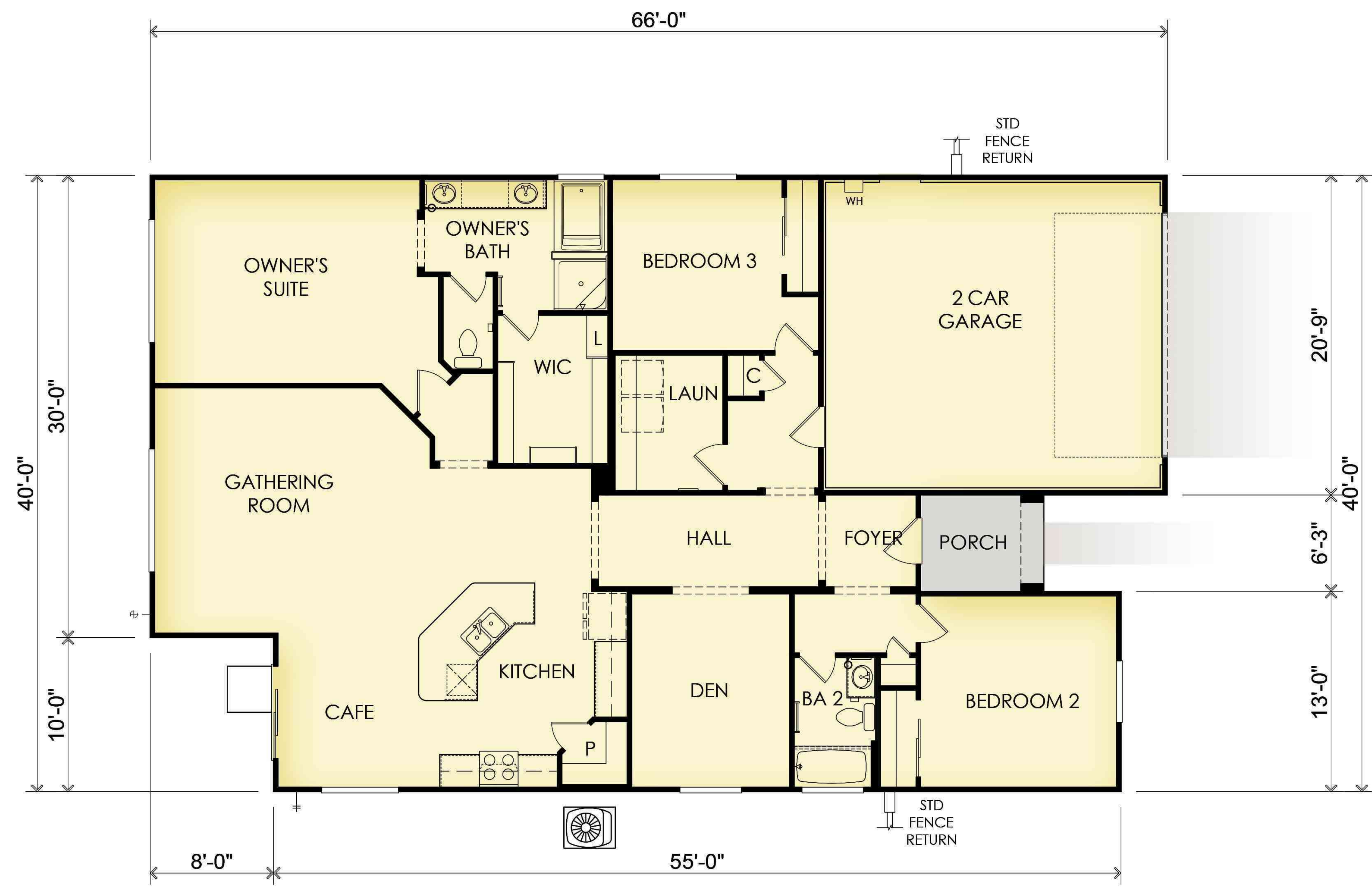
4019-1 C
CRAFTSMAN



4028-1 A
SPANISH



3823-2 B
PRAIRIE



Floor Plan



Roof Plan



Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'A'

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,959 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	n/a SQ. FT.
Total	1,959 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	462 SQ. FT.
Porch	50 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	80 SQ. FT.



A - SPANISH



C - CRAFTSMAN



B - PRAIRIE



4019-1 ■ 1,959 SQ. FT.

(c) Copyright 2019 PulteGroup, Inc. Note: Colors in this rendering may not be accurately represented due to printing. Please refer to the actual paint chips in the DR package.

FRONT ELEVATIONS

1.1

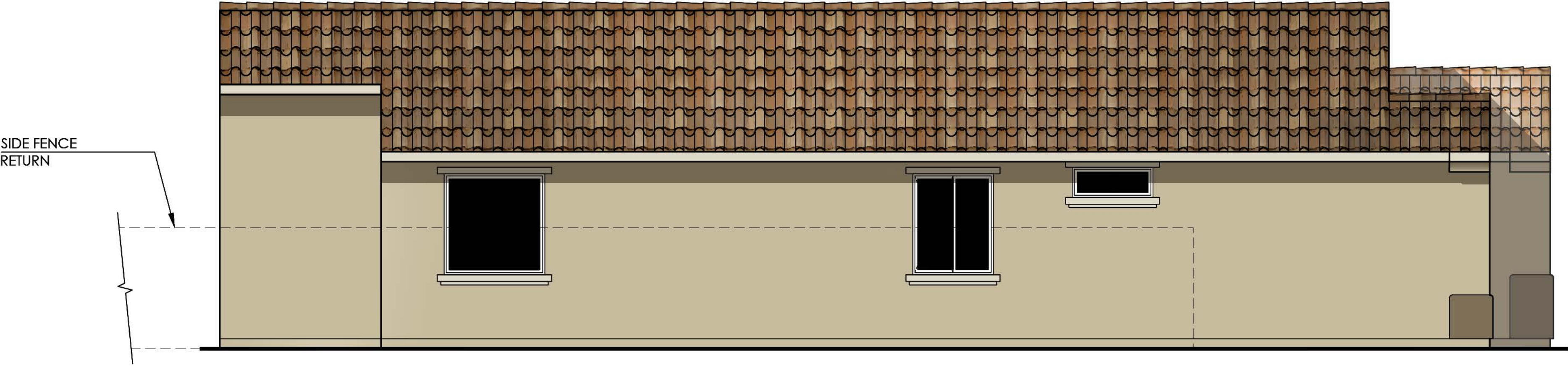
Exterior Materials

- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "VILLA" TILE ROOFING
- C. DECORATIVE SHUTTERS
- D. DECORATIVE GABLE ACCENTS
- E. STUCCO CORBEL EAVES
- F. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- G. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- H. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- I. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- J. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- K. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- L. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

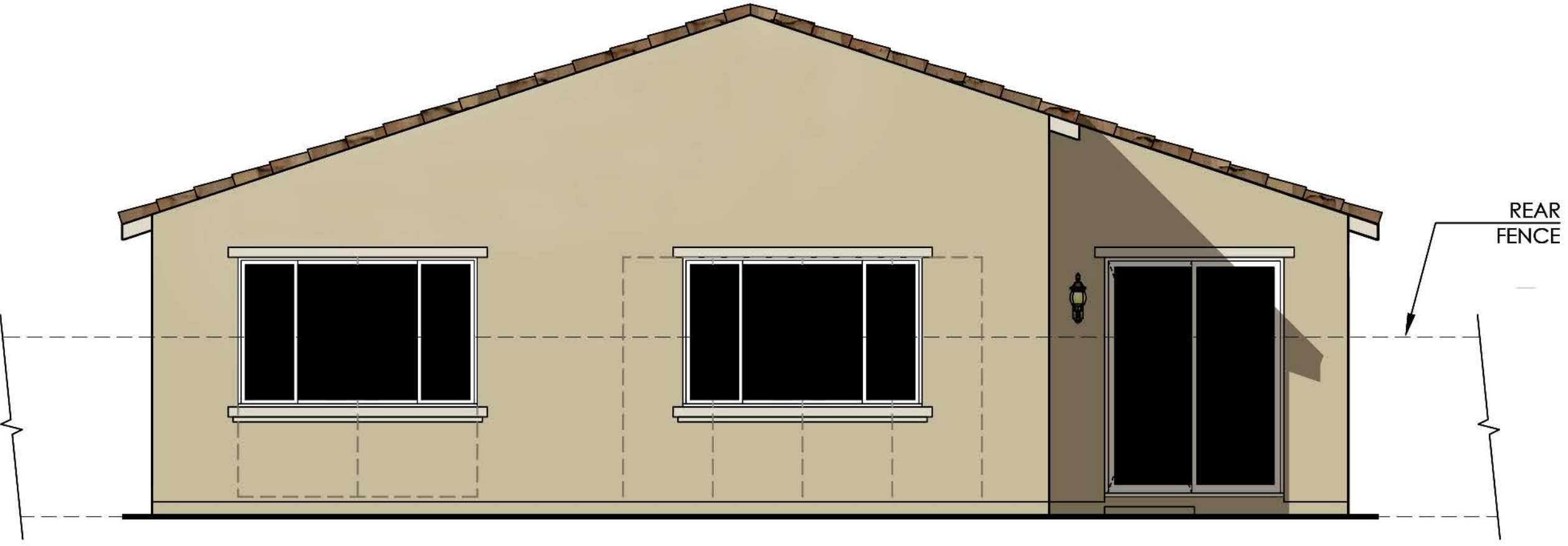


Front Elevation 'A' - Spanish

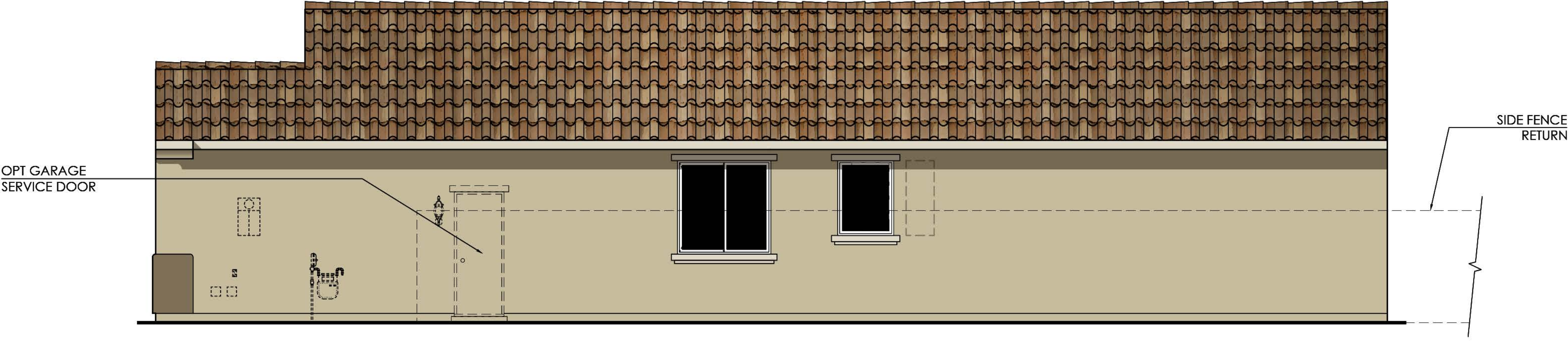
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



Left Elevation



Rear Elevation



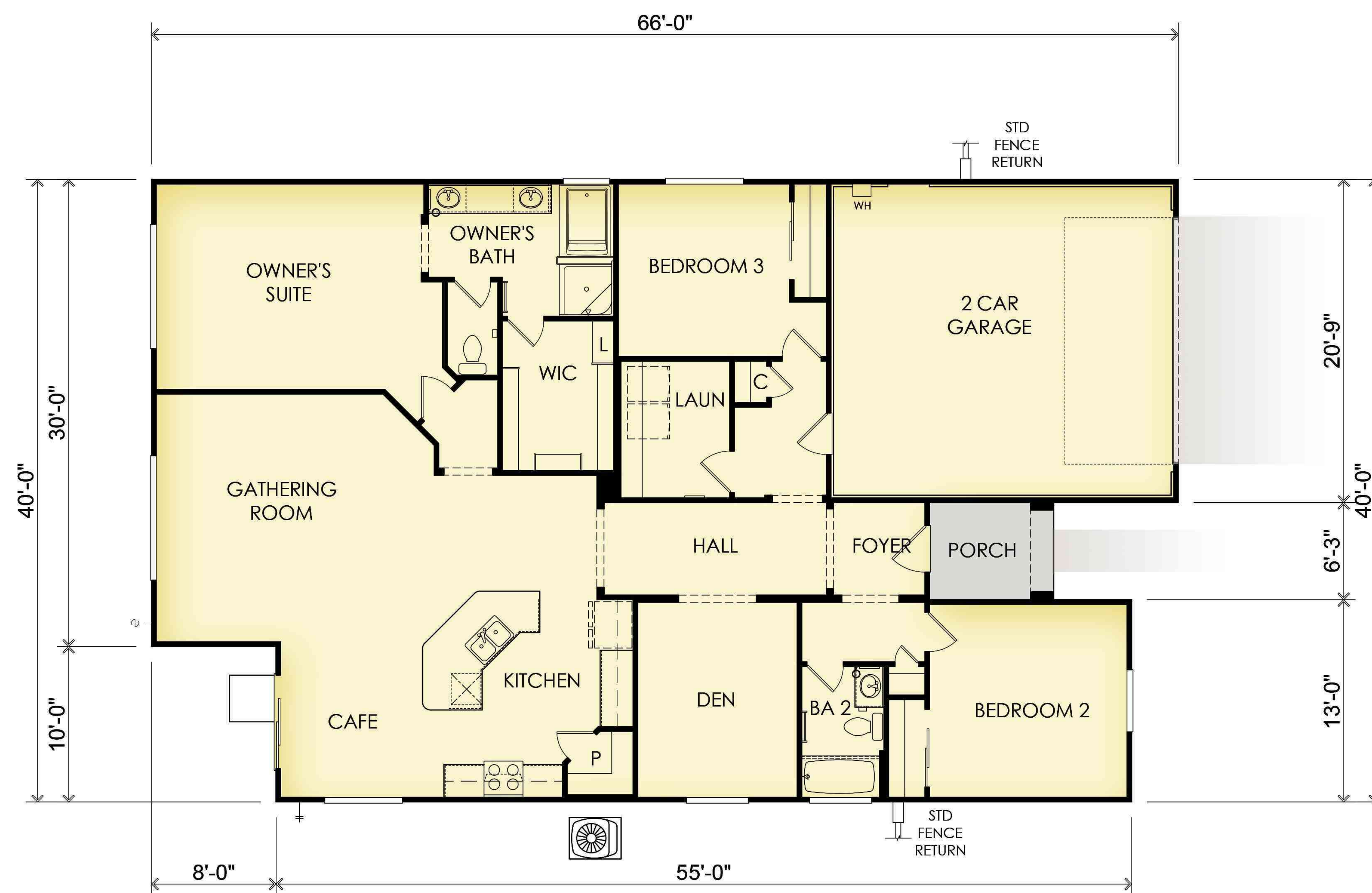
Right Elevation



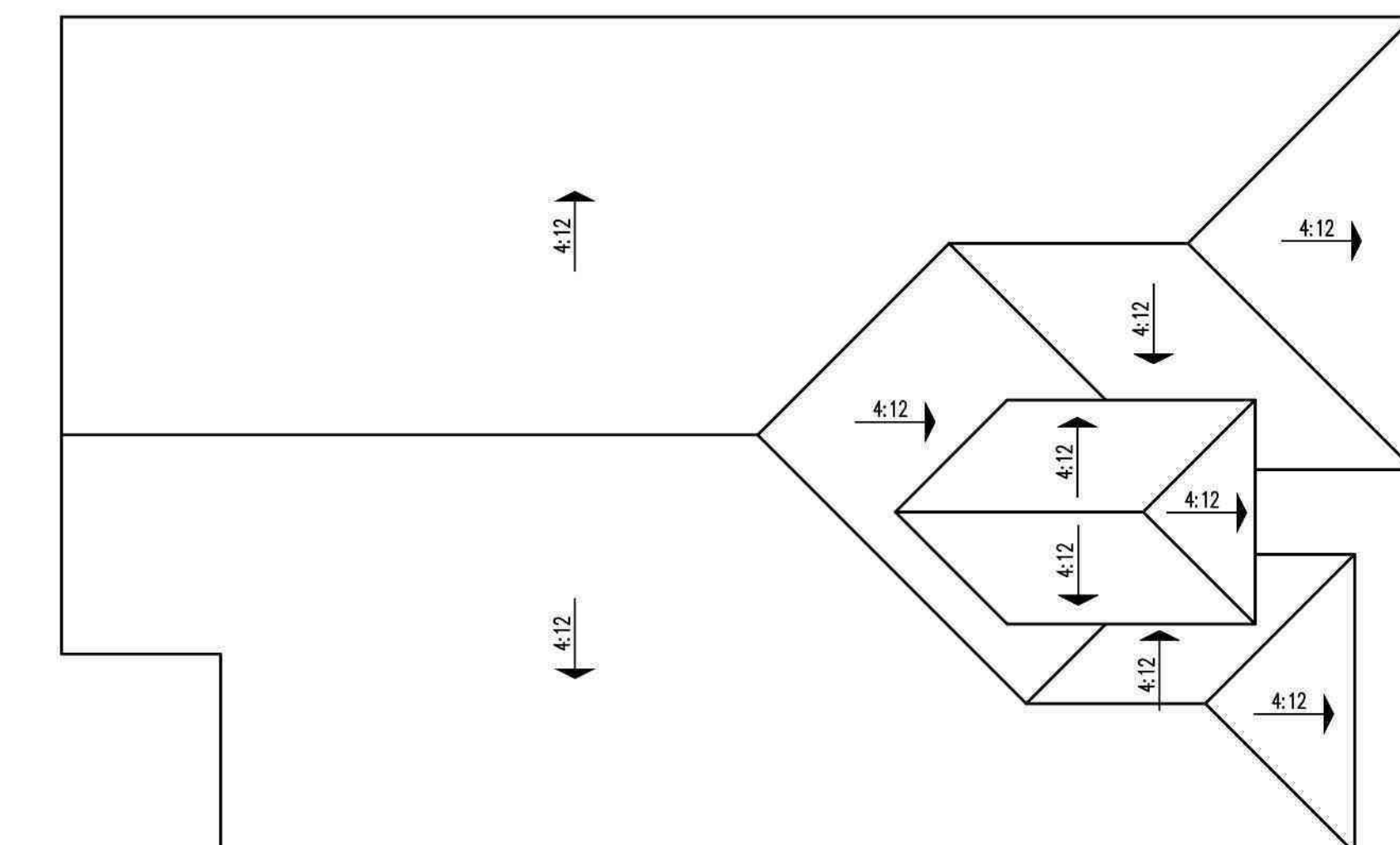
4019-1 ■ 1,959 SQ. FT.

(c) Copyright 2019 PulteGroup, Inc. Note: Colors in this rendering may not be accurately represented due to printing. Please refer to the actual paint chips in the DR package.

ELEVATION 'A'



Floor Plan



Roof Plan

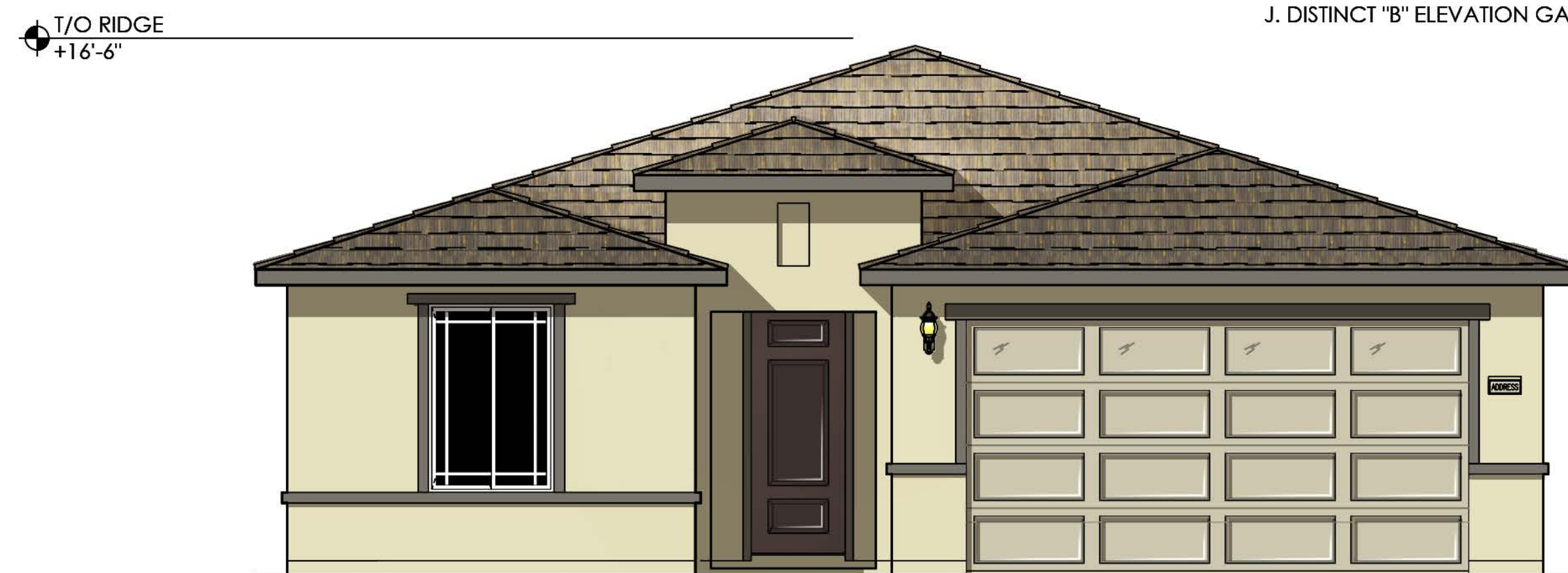


Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'B'

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,959 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	n/a SQ. FT.
Total	1,959 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	462 SQ. FT.
Porch	50 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	80 SQ. FT.

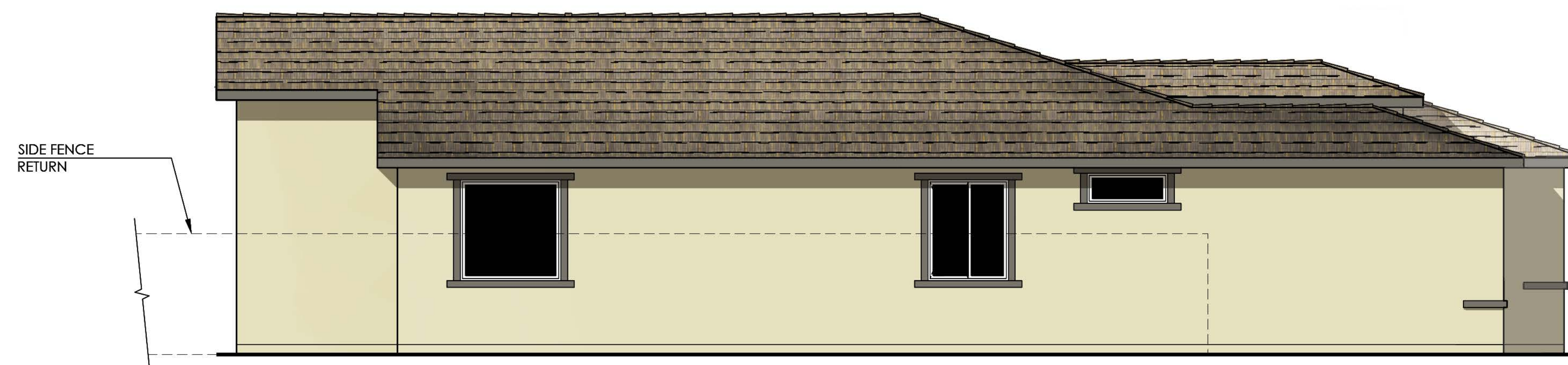
Exterior Materials

- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "FLAT" TILE ROOFING
- C. DECORATIVE SHUTTERS
- D. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- E. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- F. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- G. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- H. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- I. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- J. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

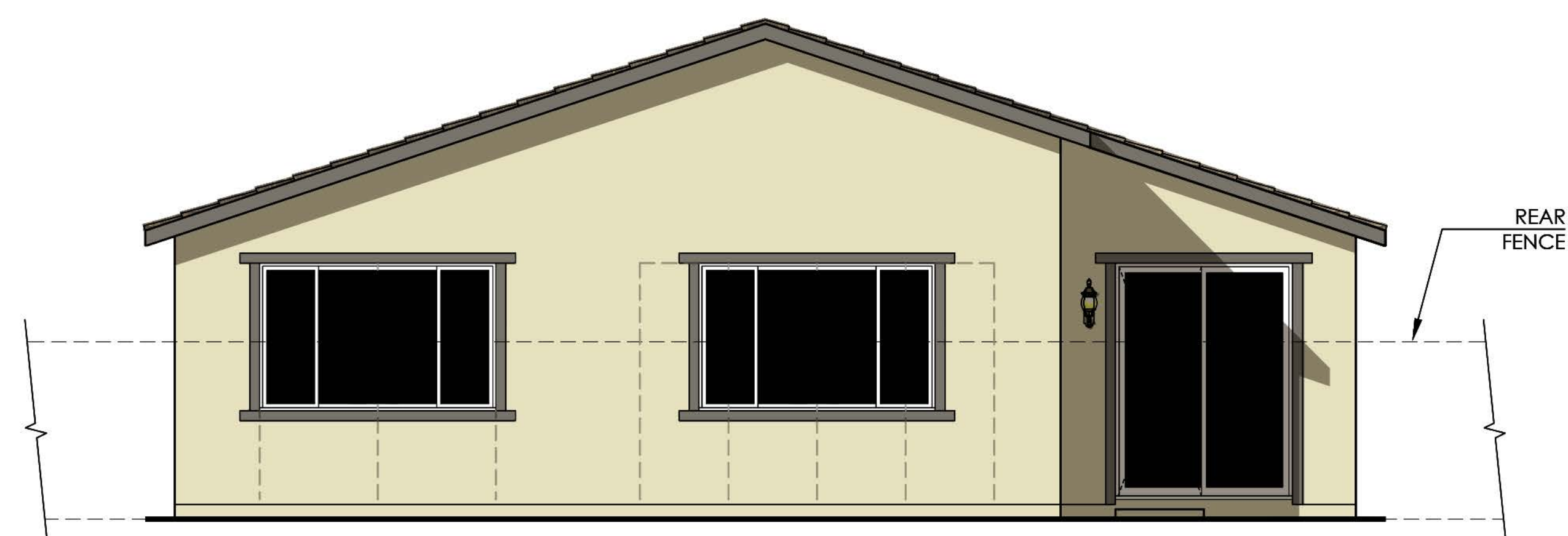


Front Elevation 'B' - Prairie

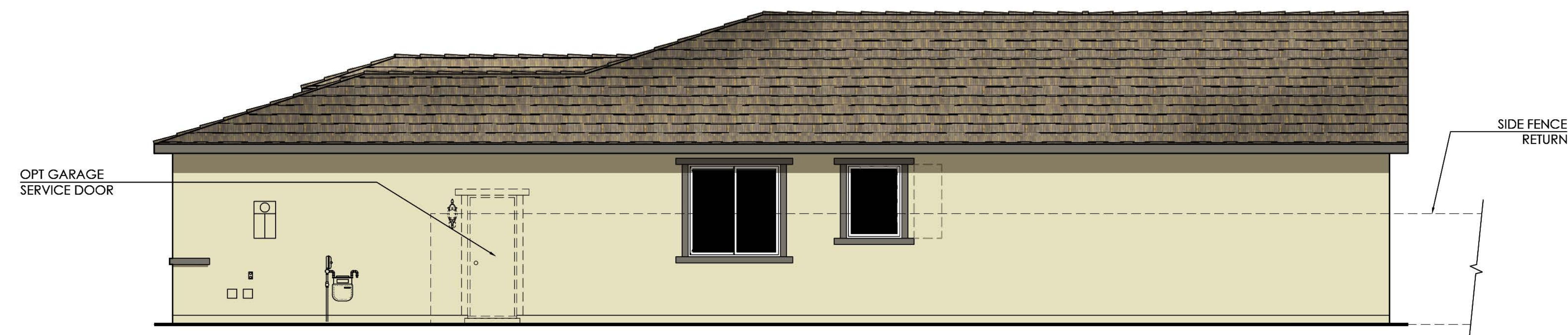
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE
ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING.
PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT
CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



Left Elevation



Rear Elevation



Right Elevation



Floor Plan



Roof Plan



Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'C'

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,959 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	n/a SQ. FT.
Total	1,959 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	462 SQ. FT.
Porch	50 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	80 SQ. FT.

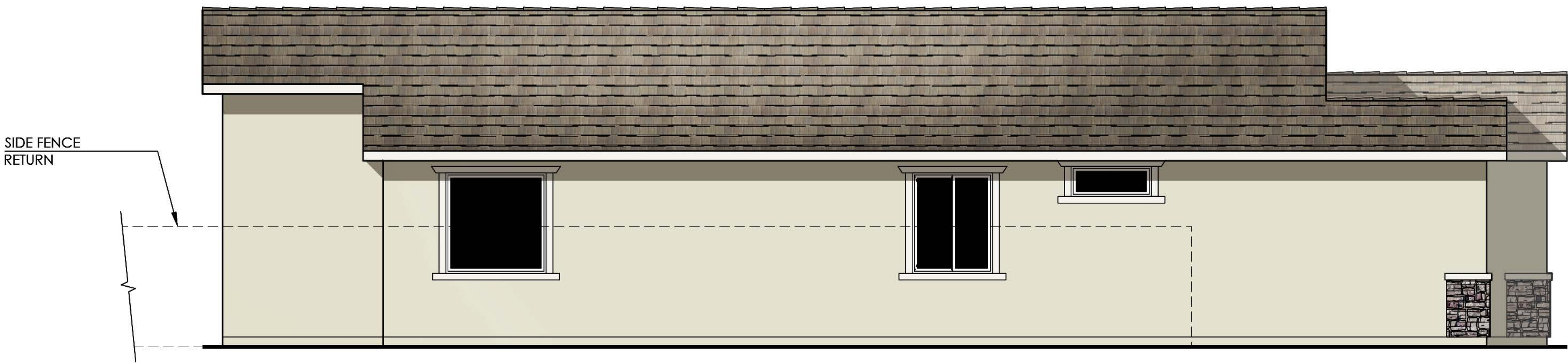
Exterior Materials

- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "FLAT" TILE ROOFING
- C. STUCCO FINISHED ACCENT AT GABLES
- D. DECORATIVE CORBELS
- E. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- F. DECORATIVE STONE
- G. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- H. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- I. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- J. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- K. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- L. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

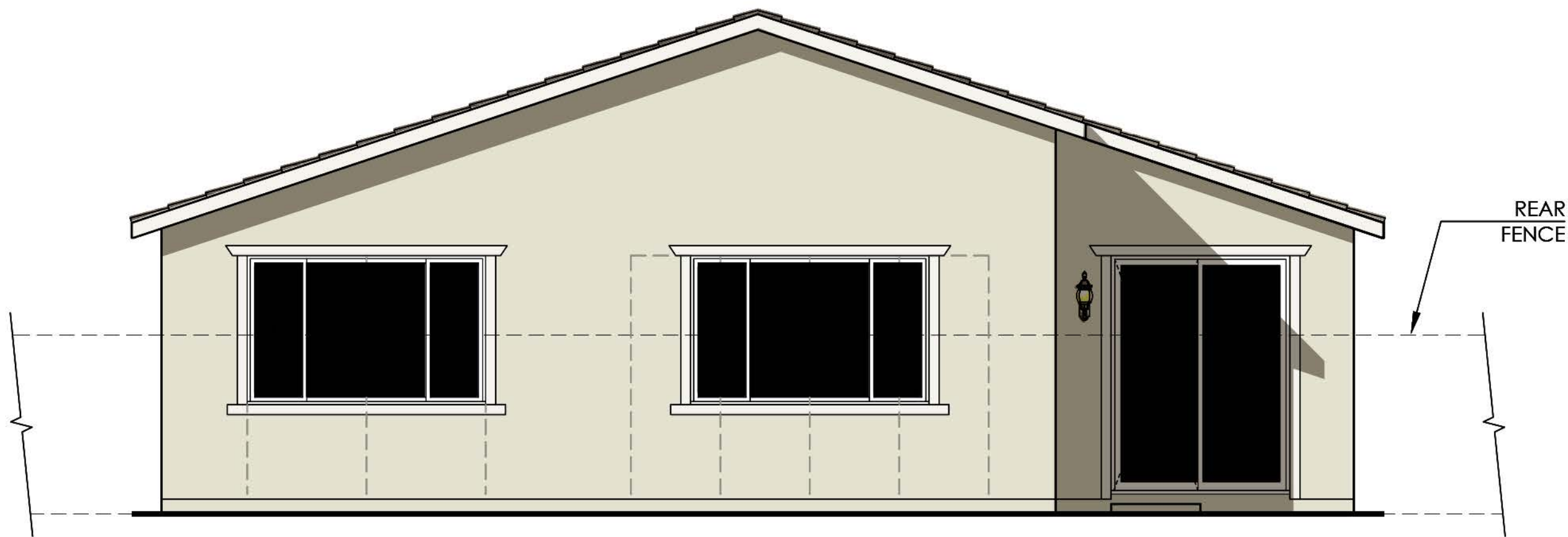


Front Elevation 'C' - Craftsman

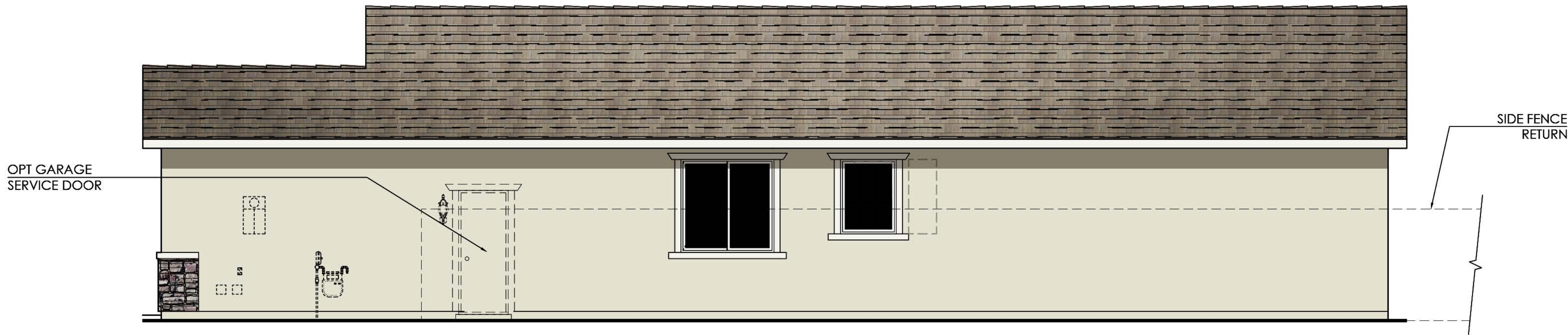
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



Left Elevation



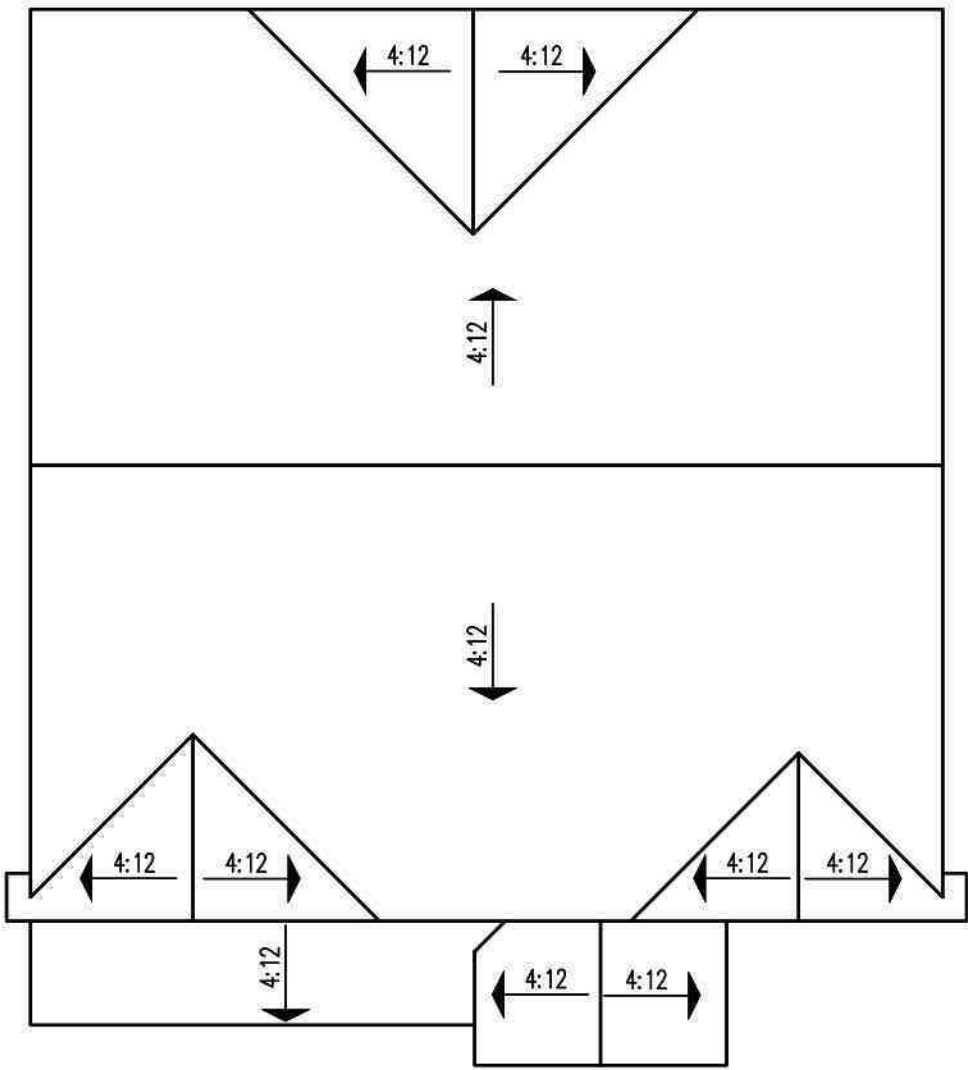
Rear Elevation



Right Elevation



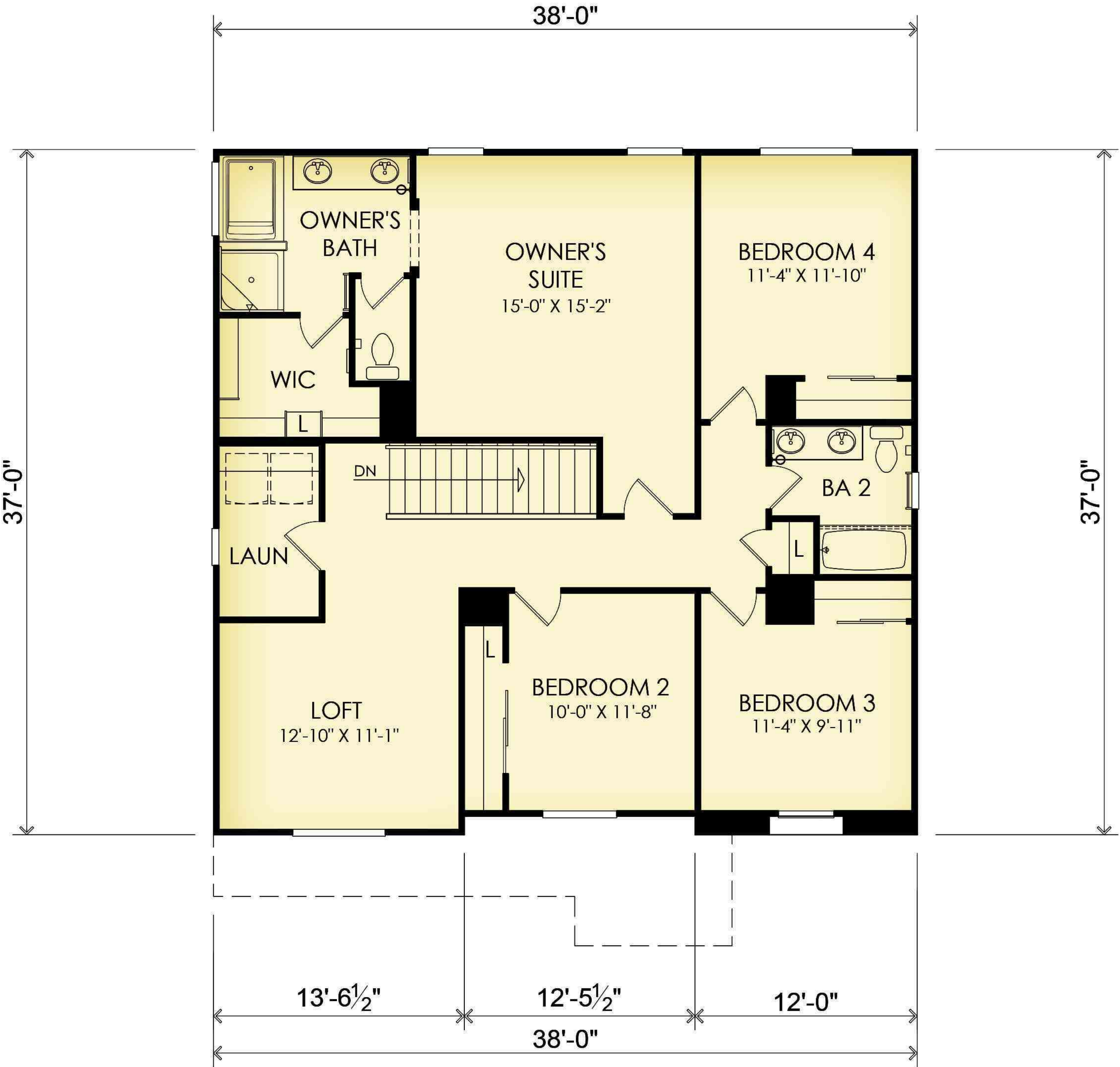
Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'A'



Roof Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,041 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	1,363 SQ. FT.
Total	2,404 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	416 SQ. FT.
Porch	54 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	140 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio 2	295 SQ. FT.



A - SPANISH



C - CRAFTSMAN



B - PRAIRIE

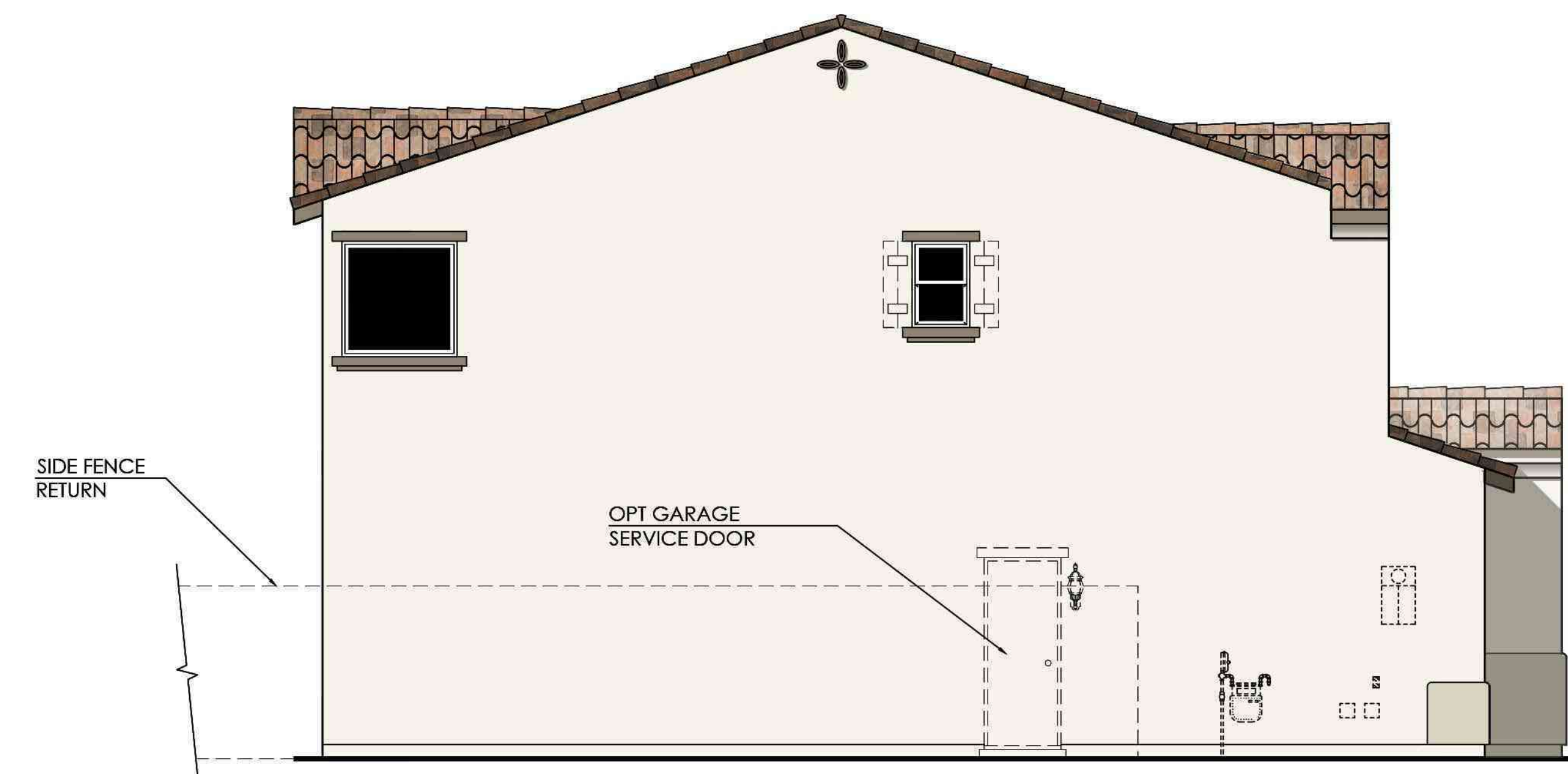
Exterior Materials

- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "VILLA" TILE ROOFING
- C. DECORATIVE SHUTTERS
- D. DECORATIVE GABLE ACCENTS
- E. STUCCO CORBEL EAVES
- F. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- G. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- H. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- I. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- J. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- K. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- L. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

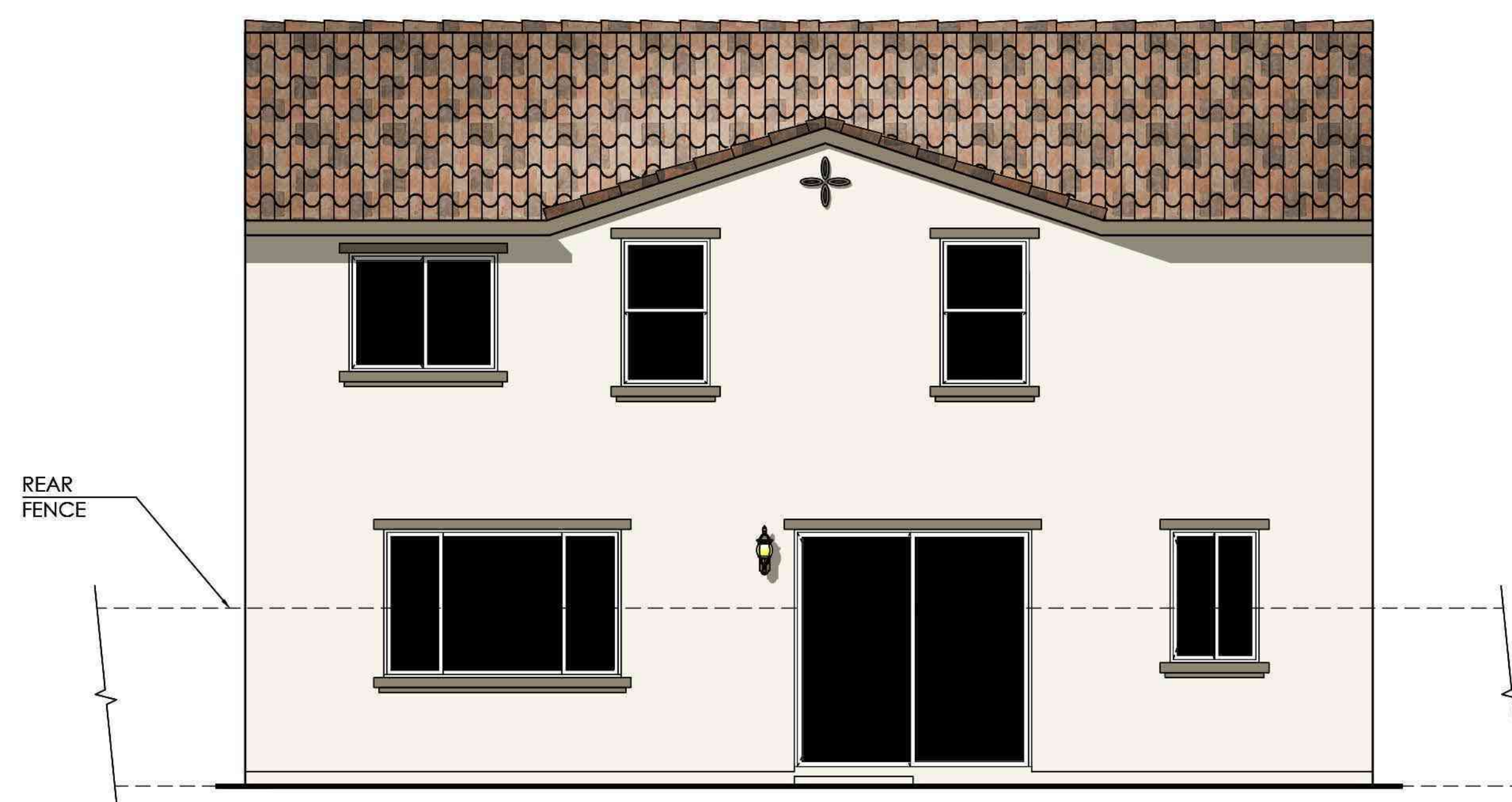


Front Elevation 'A' - Spanish

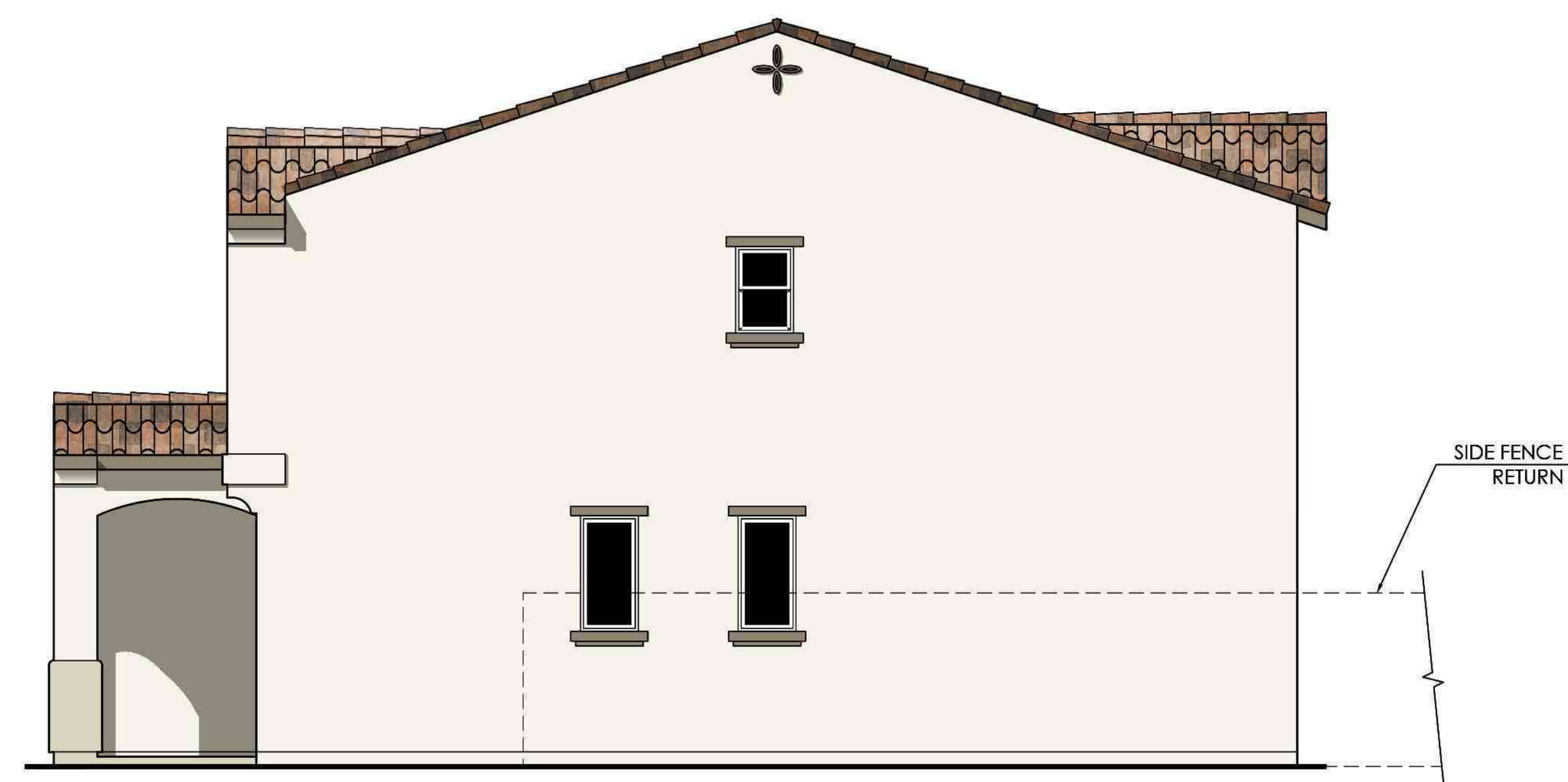
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



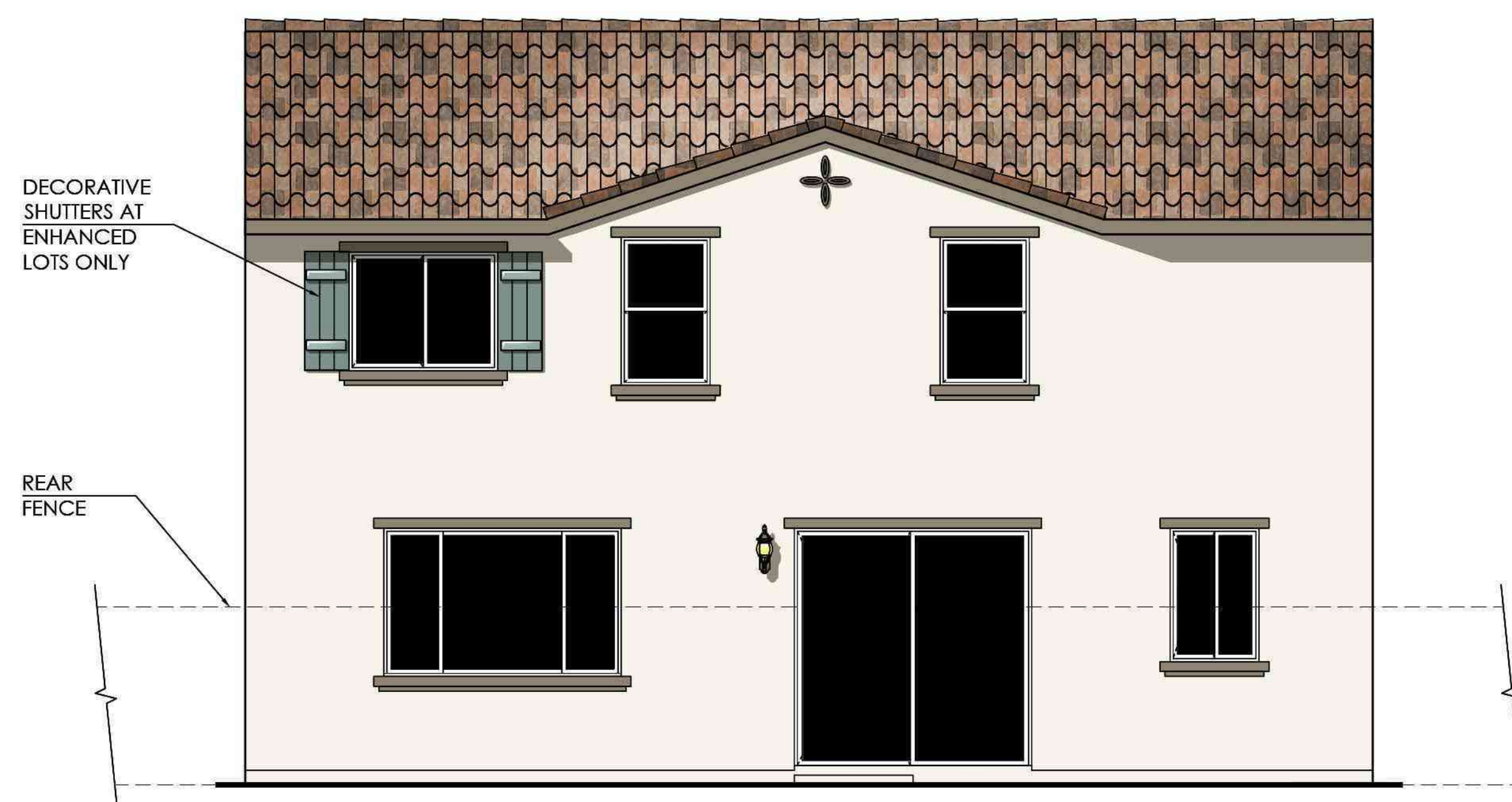
Left Elevation



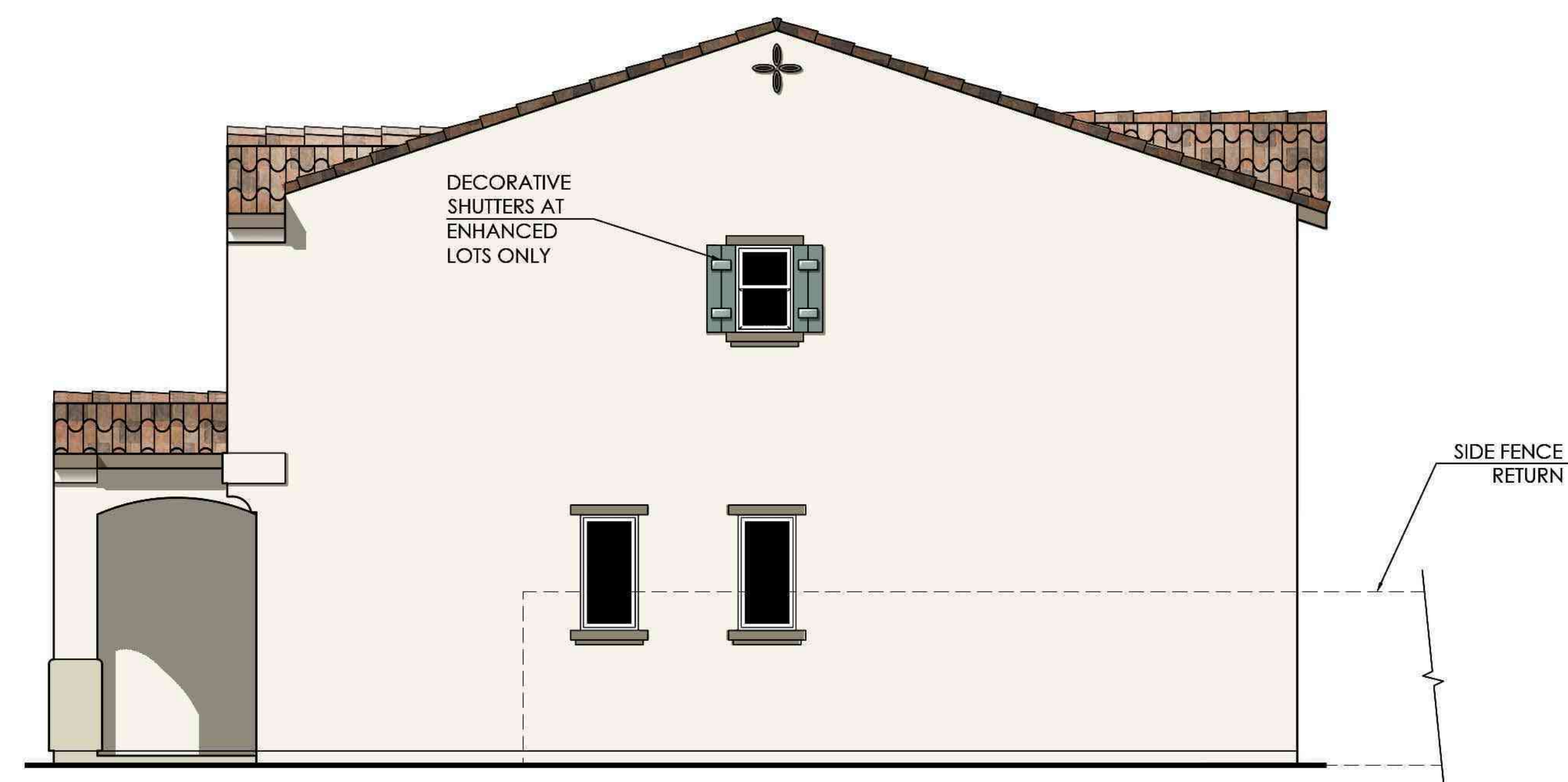
Rear Elevation



Right Elevation



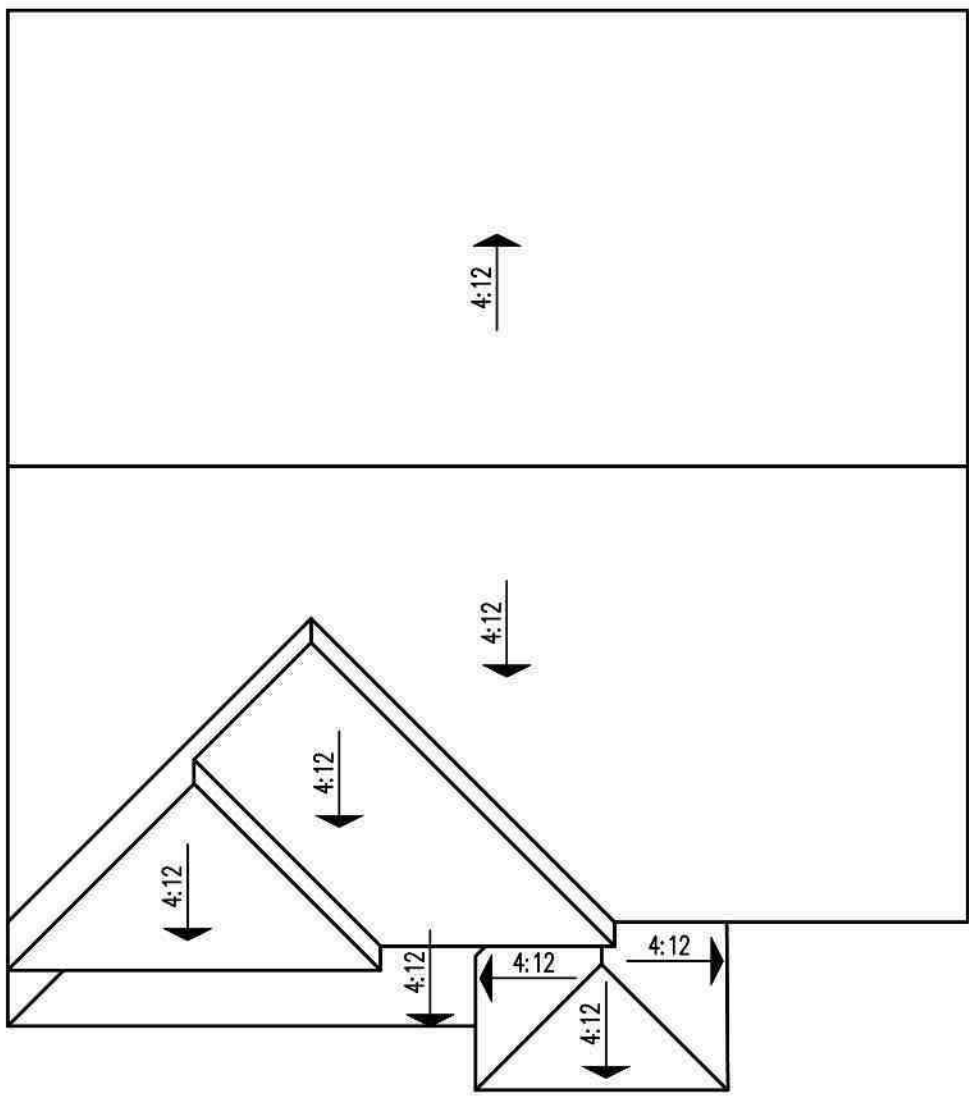
Rear Elevation "Enhanced"



Right Elevation "Enhanced"



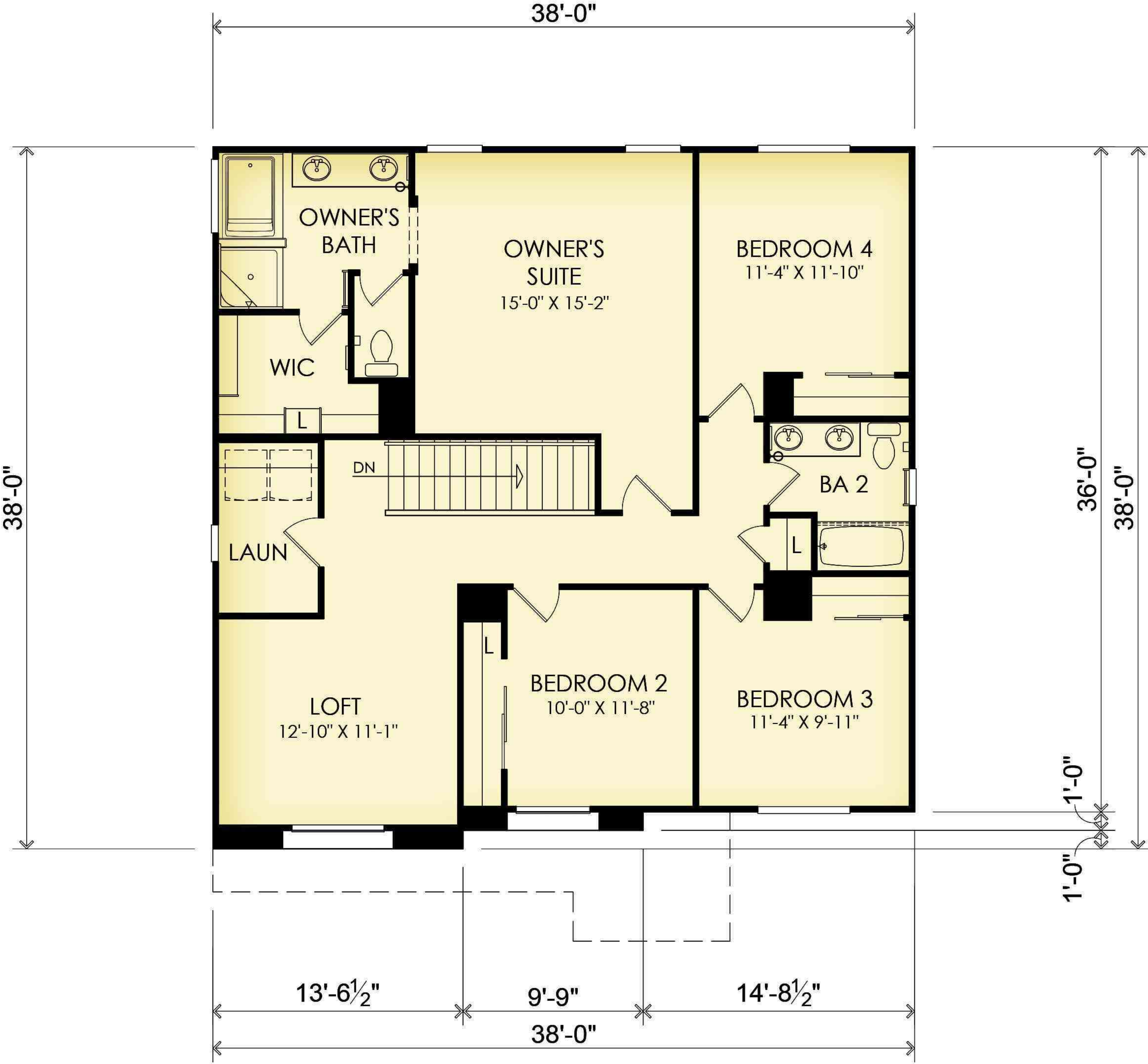
Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'B'



Roof Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,041 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	1,363 SQ. FT.
Total	2,404 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	416 SQ. FT.
Porch	54 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	140 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio 2	295 SQ. FT.

Exterior Materials

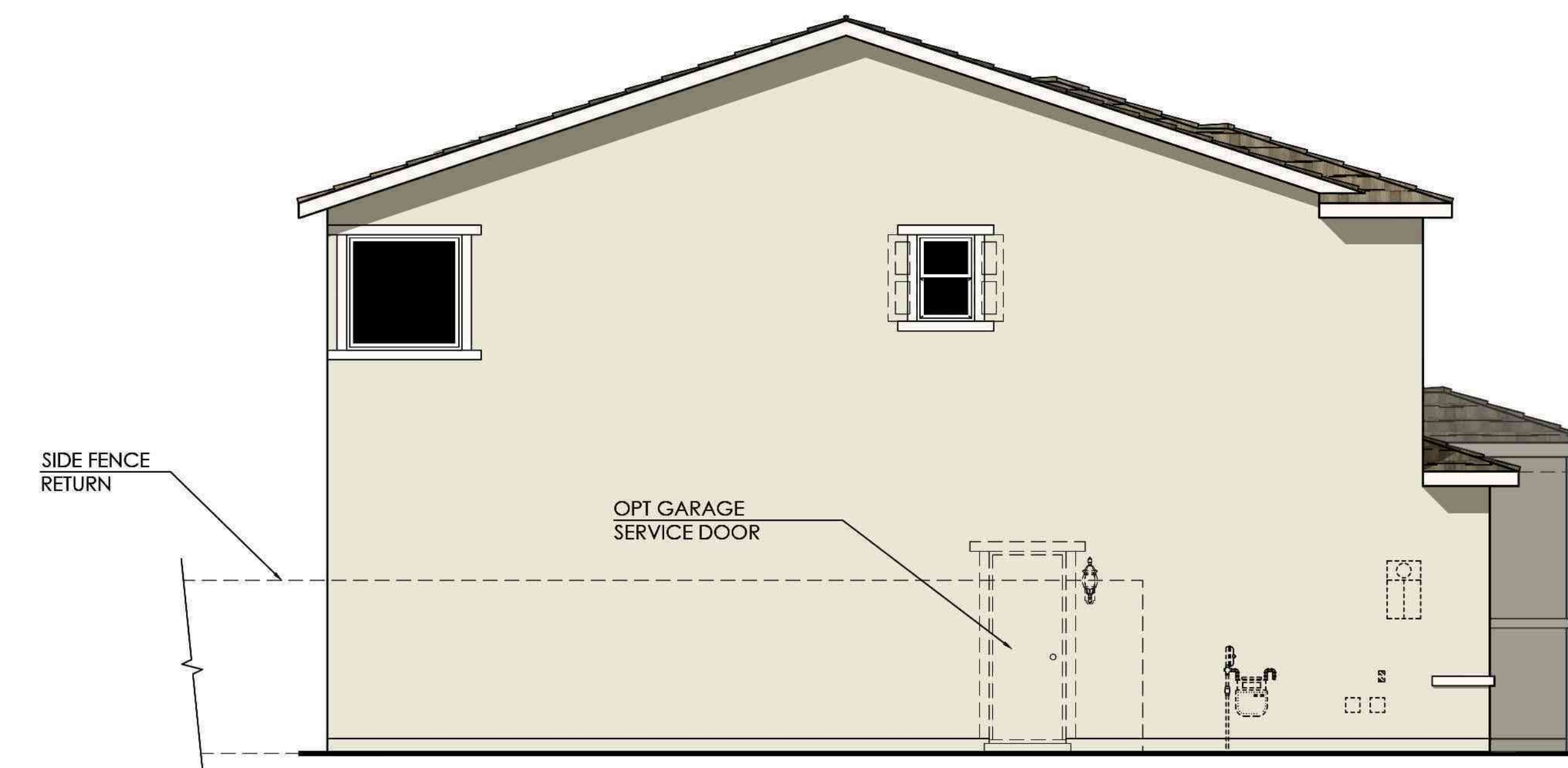
- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "FLAT" TILE ROOFING
- C. DECORATIVE SHUTTERS
- D. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- E. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- F. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- G. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- H. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- I. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- J. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

T/O RIDGE
+25'-7"

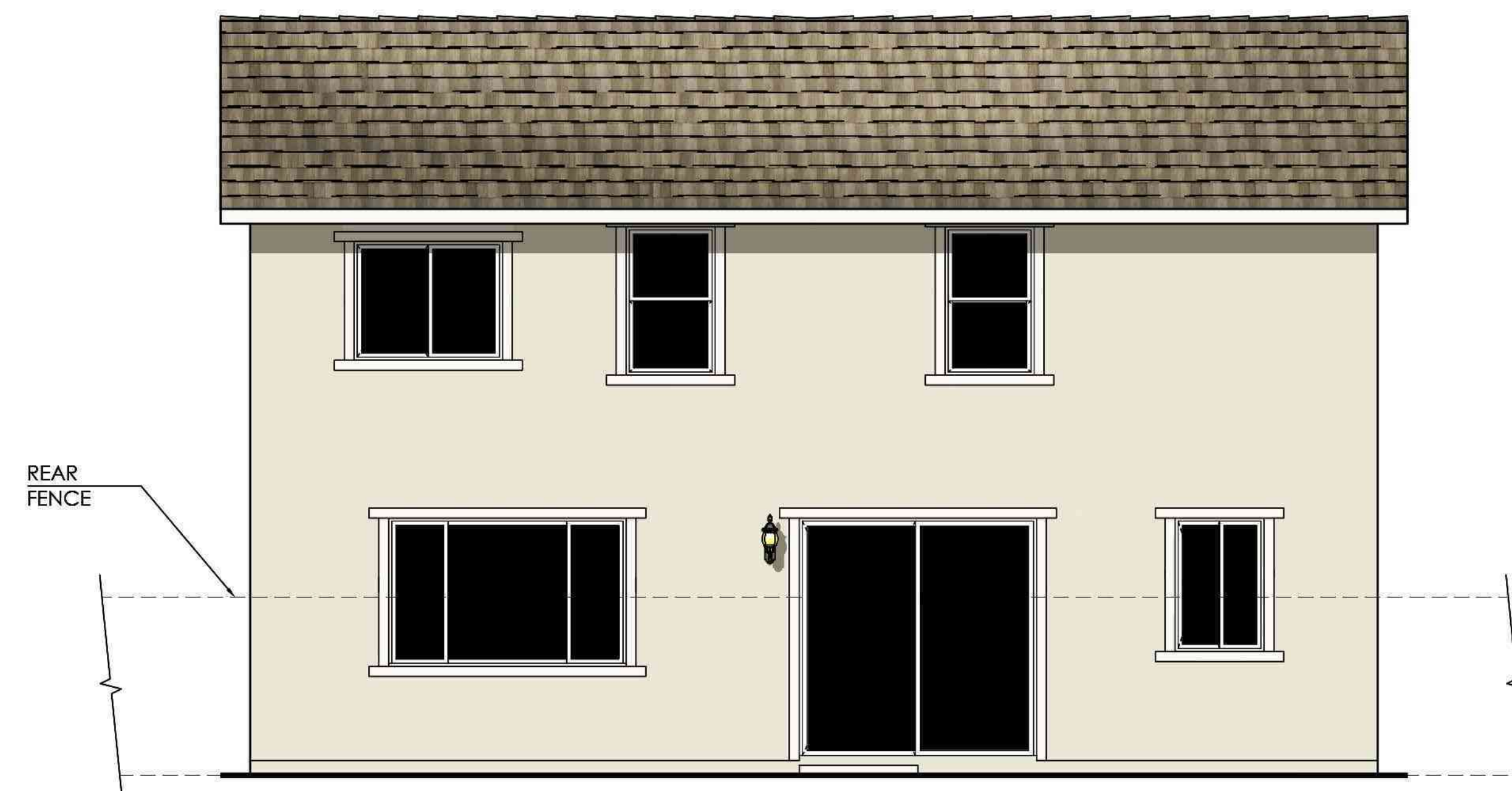


Front Elevation 'B' - Prairie

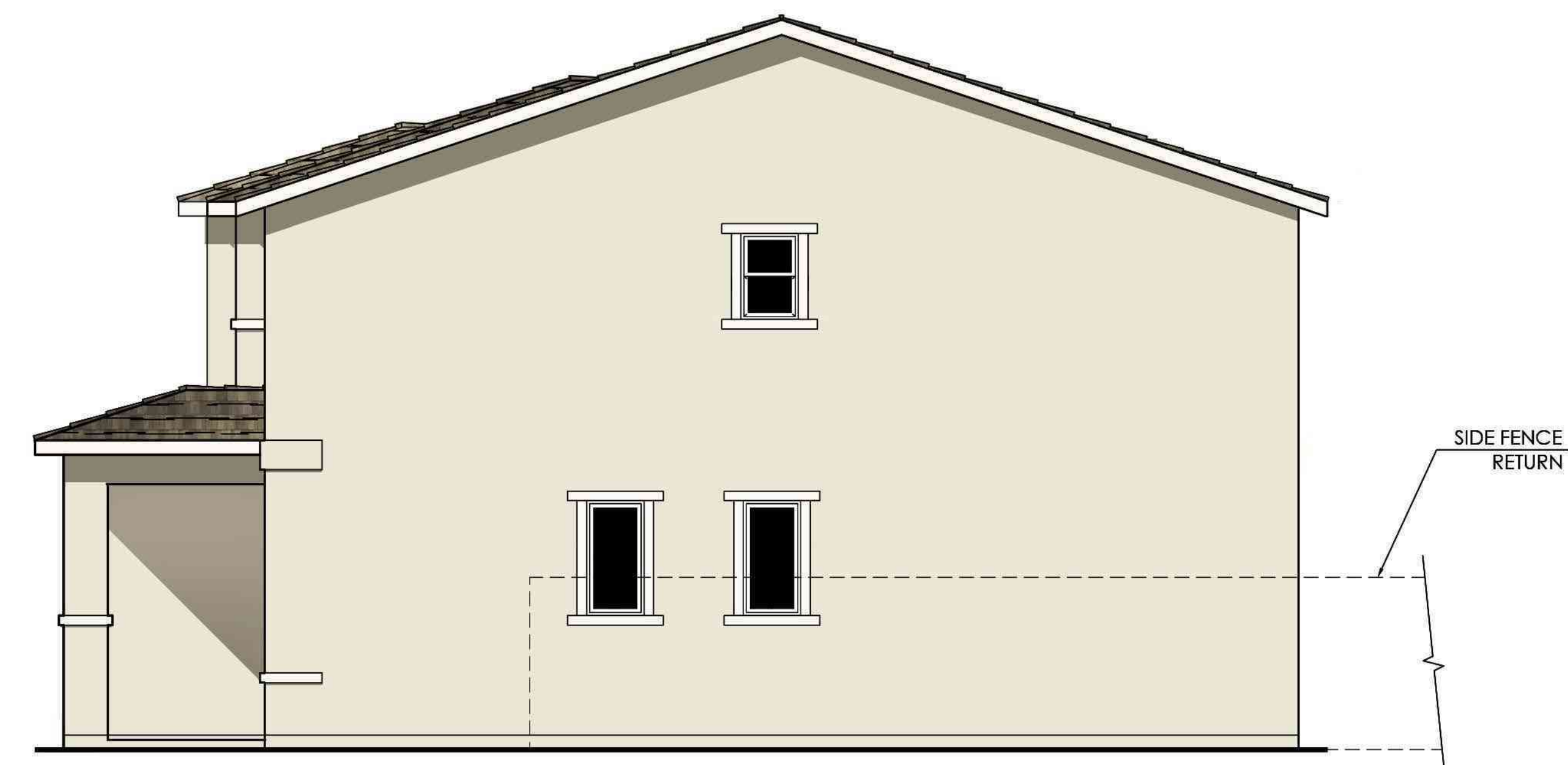
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE
ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING.
PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT
CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



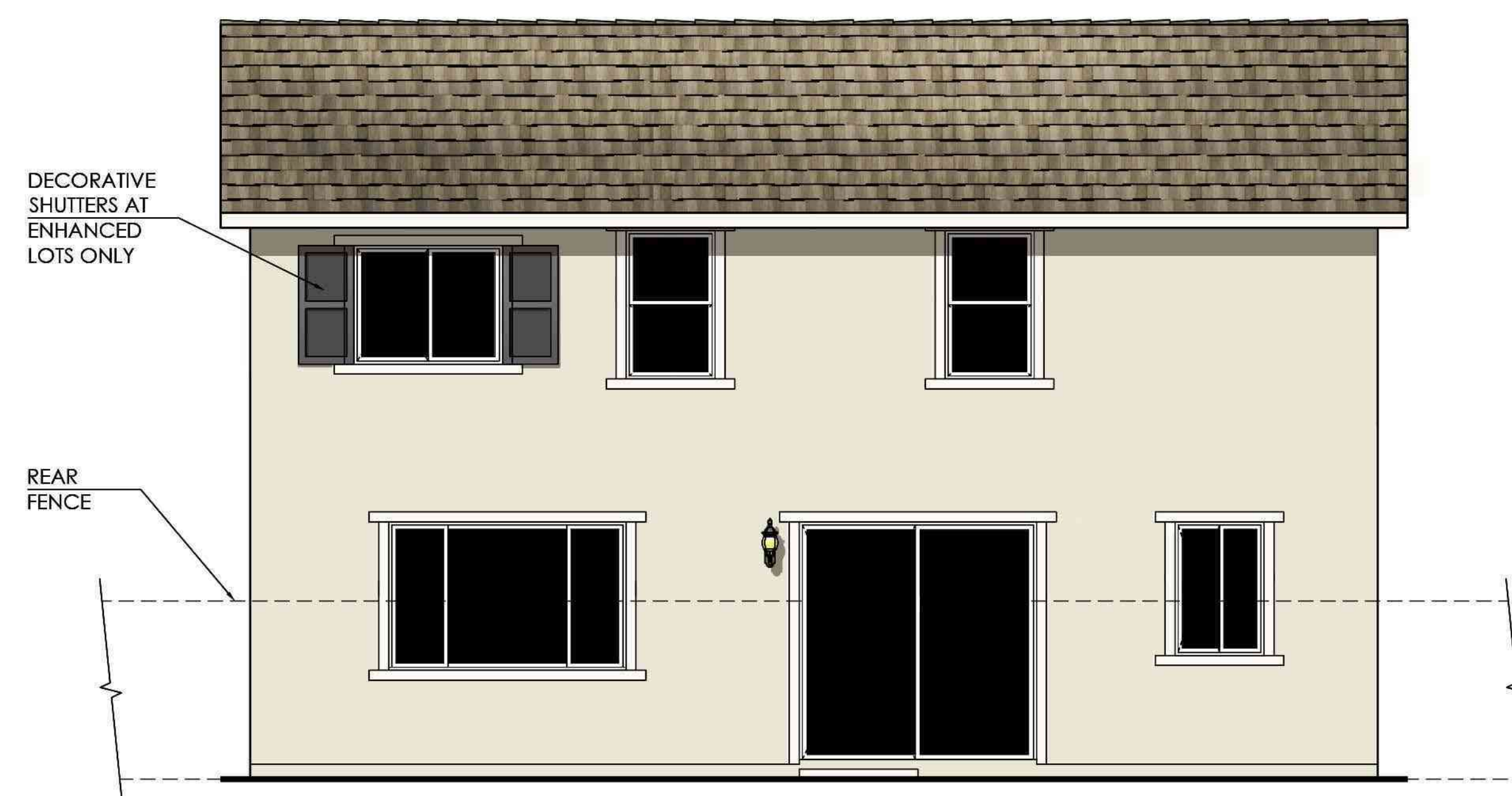
Left Elevation



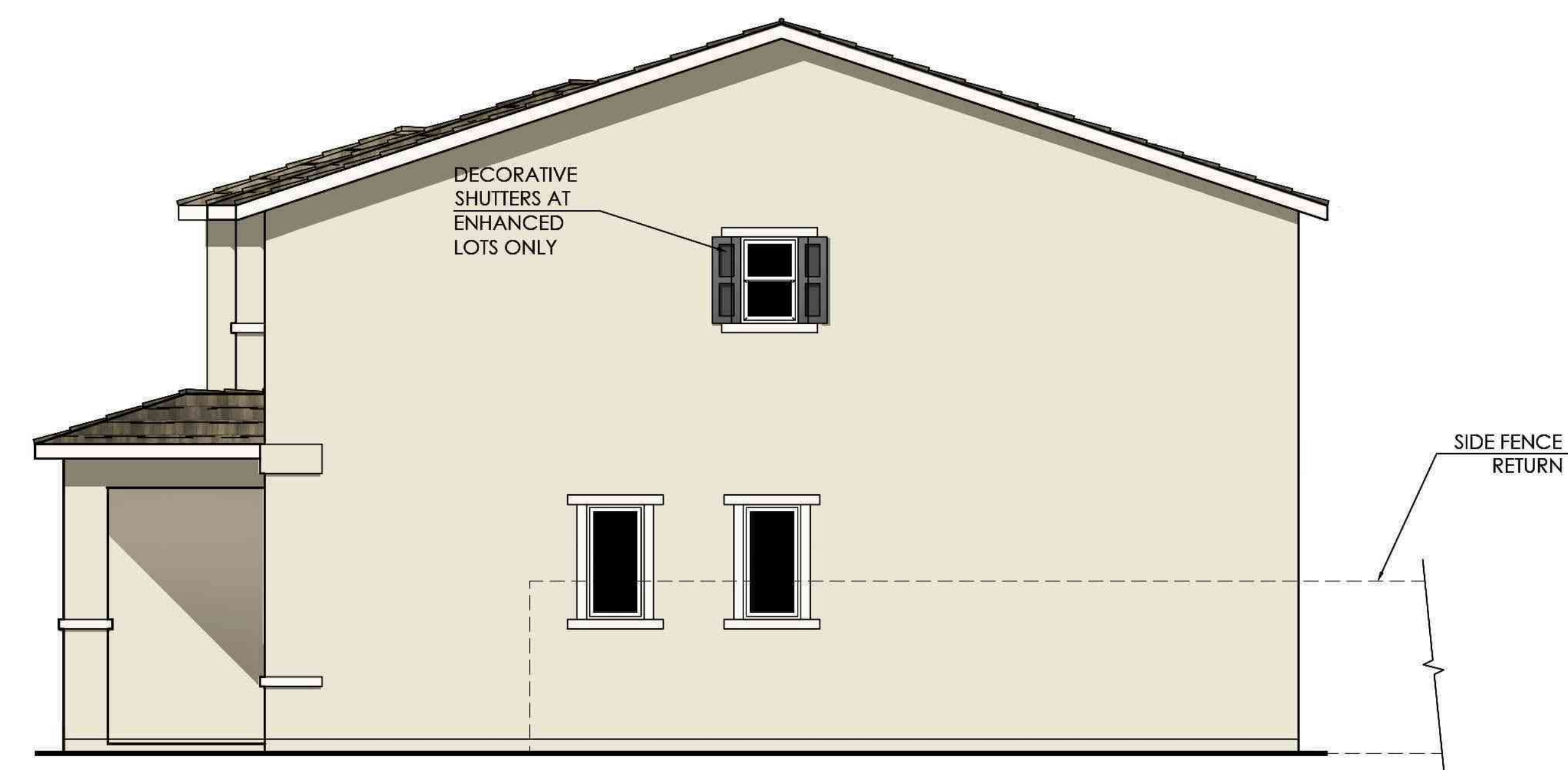
Rear Elevation



Right Elevation



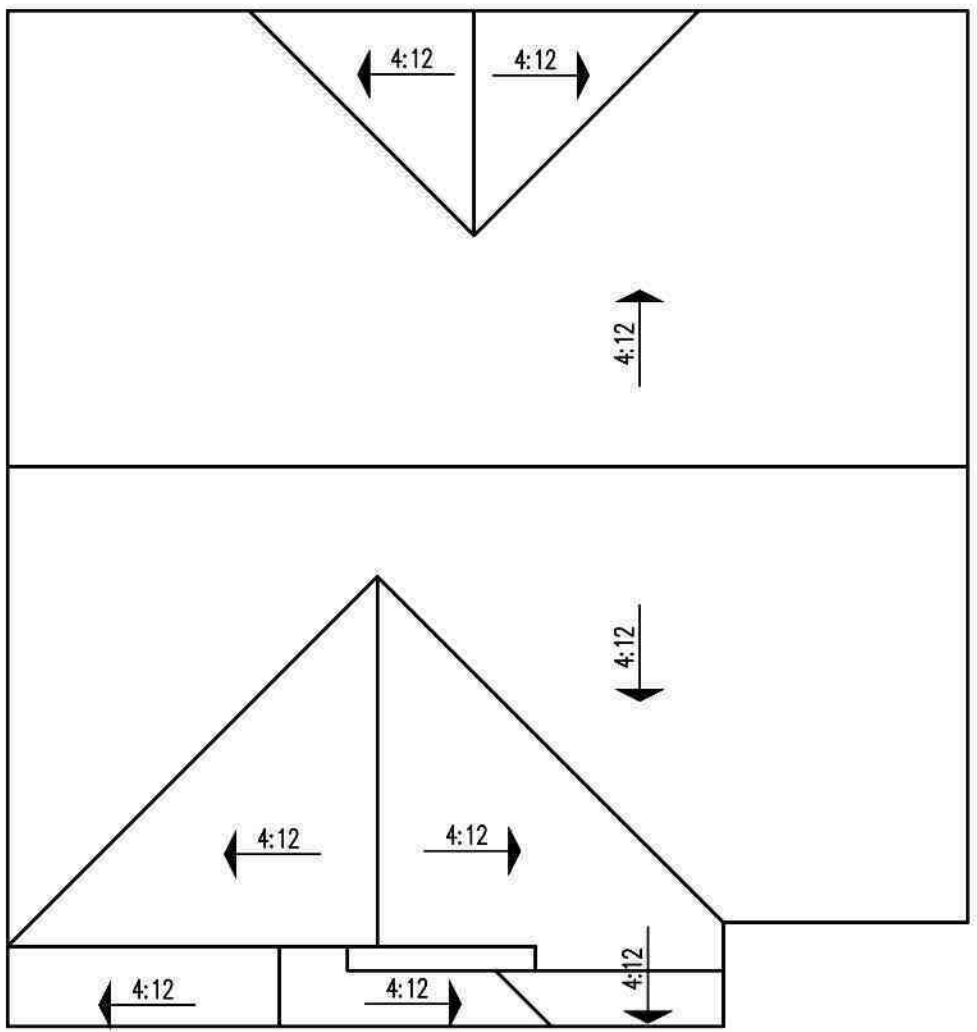
Rear Elevation
"Enhanced"



Right Elevation
"Enhanced"



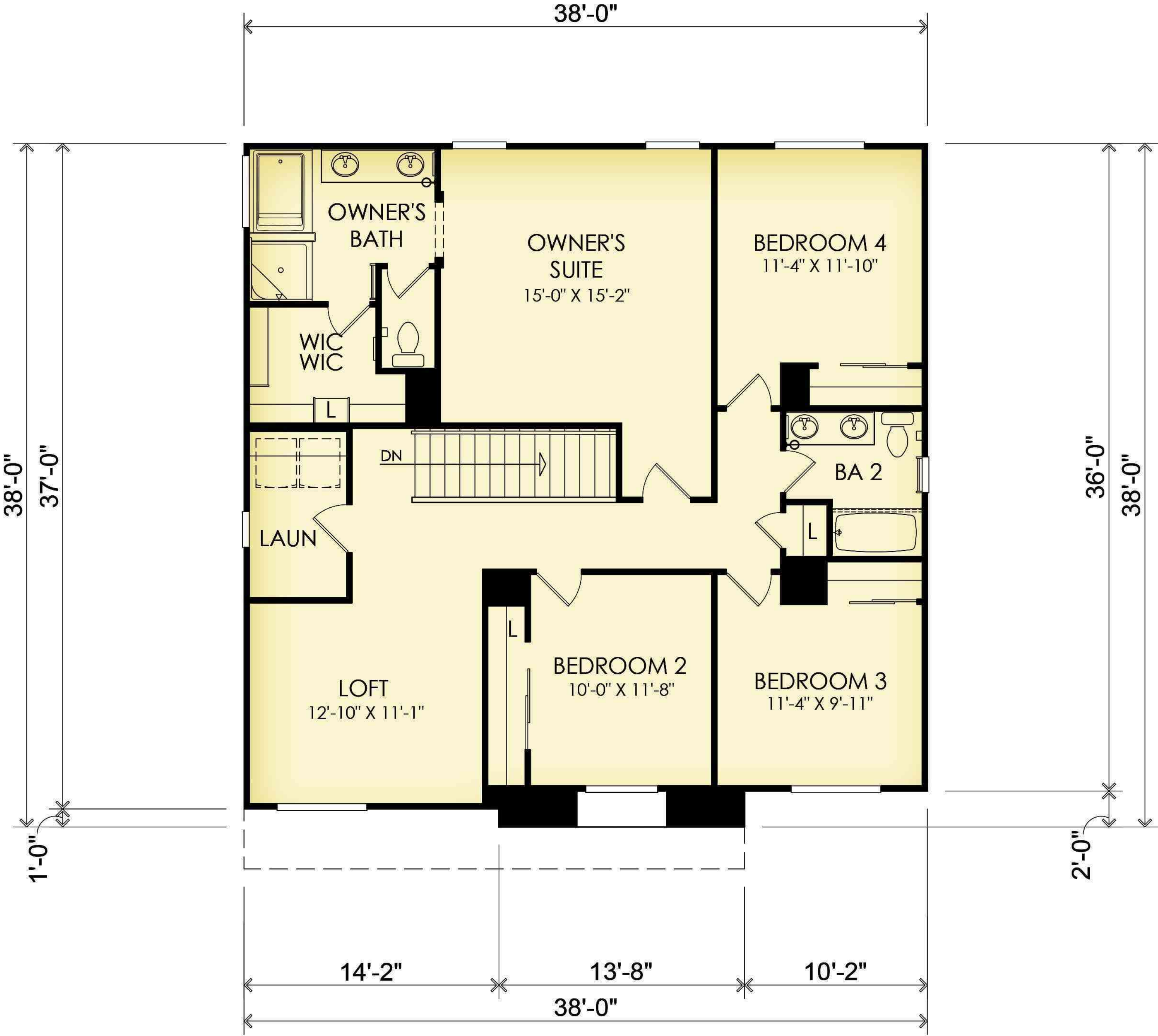
Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'C'



Roof Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,041 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	1,363 SQ. FT.
Total	2,404 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	416 SQ. FT.
Porch	31 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	140 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio 2	295 SQ. FT.

Exterior Materials

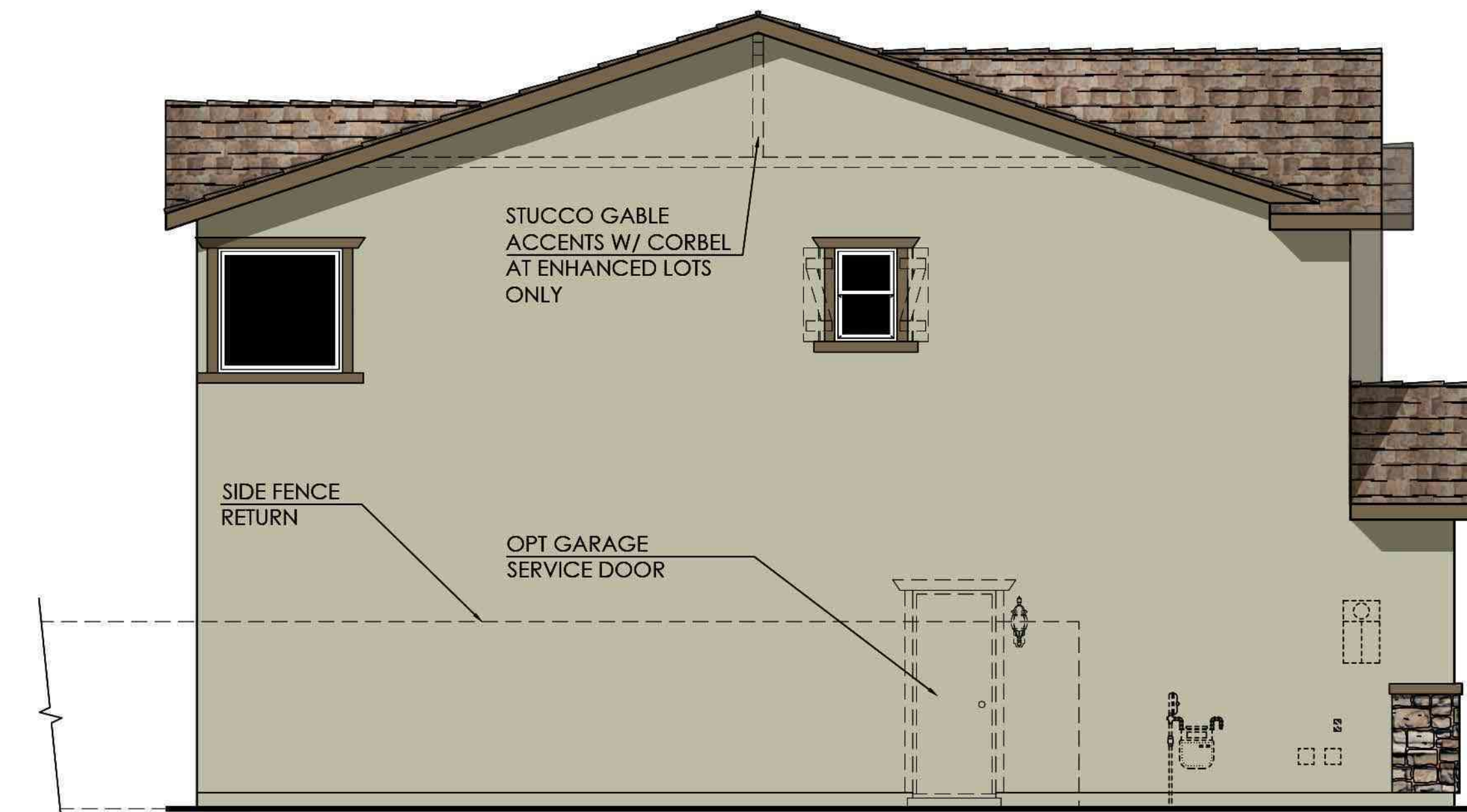
- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "FLAT" TILE ROOFING
- C. STUCCO FINISHED ACCENT AT GABLES
- D. DECORATIVE CORBELS
- E. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- F. DECORATIVE STONE
- G. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- H. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- I. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- J. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- K. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- L. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

T/O RIDGE
+25'-7"

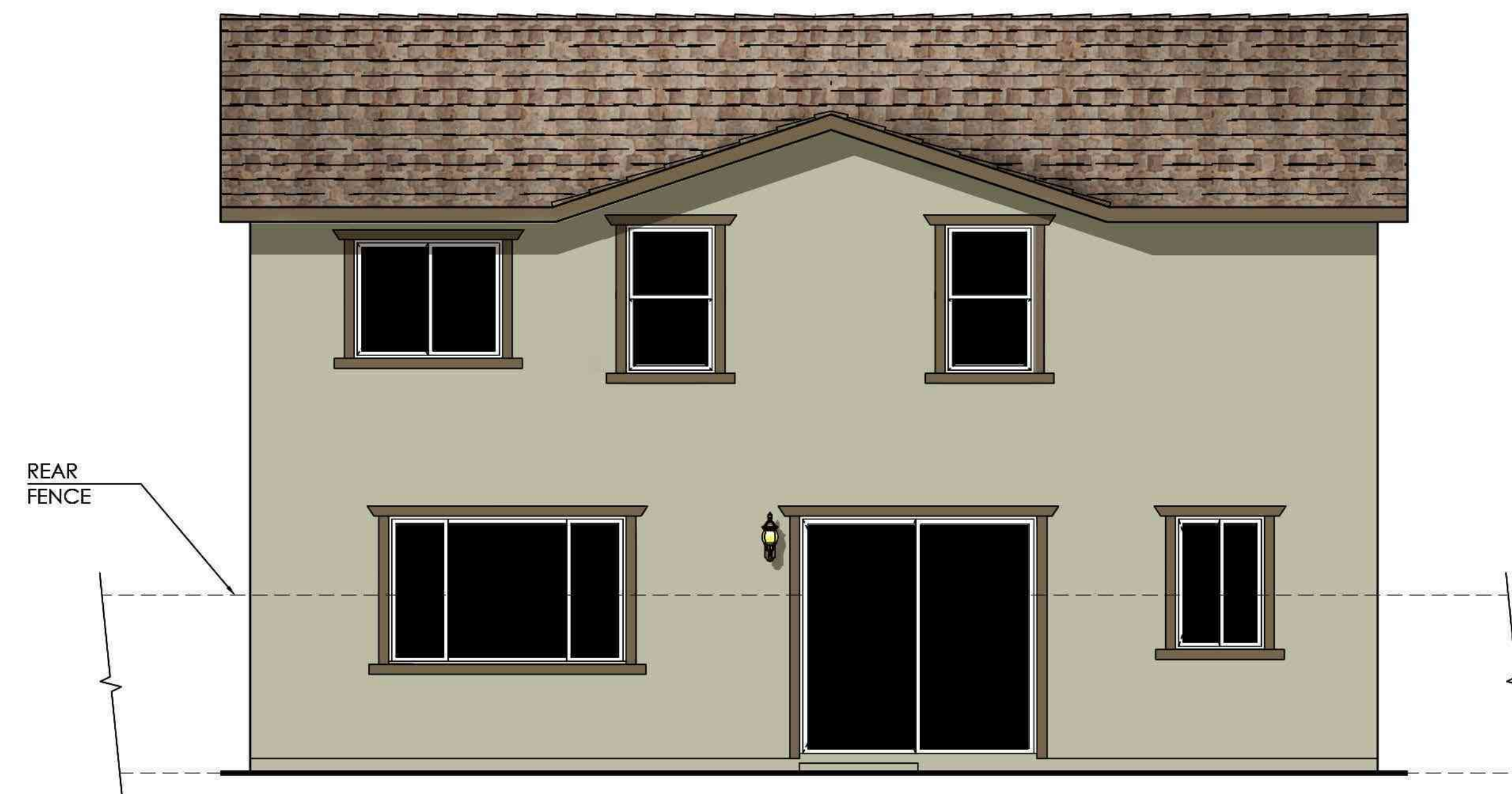


Front Elevation 'C' - Craftsman

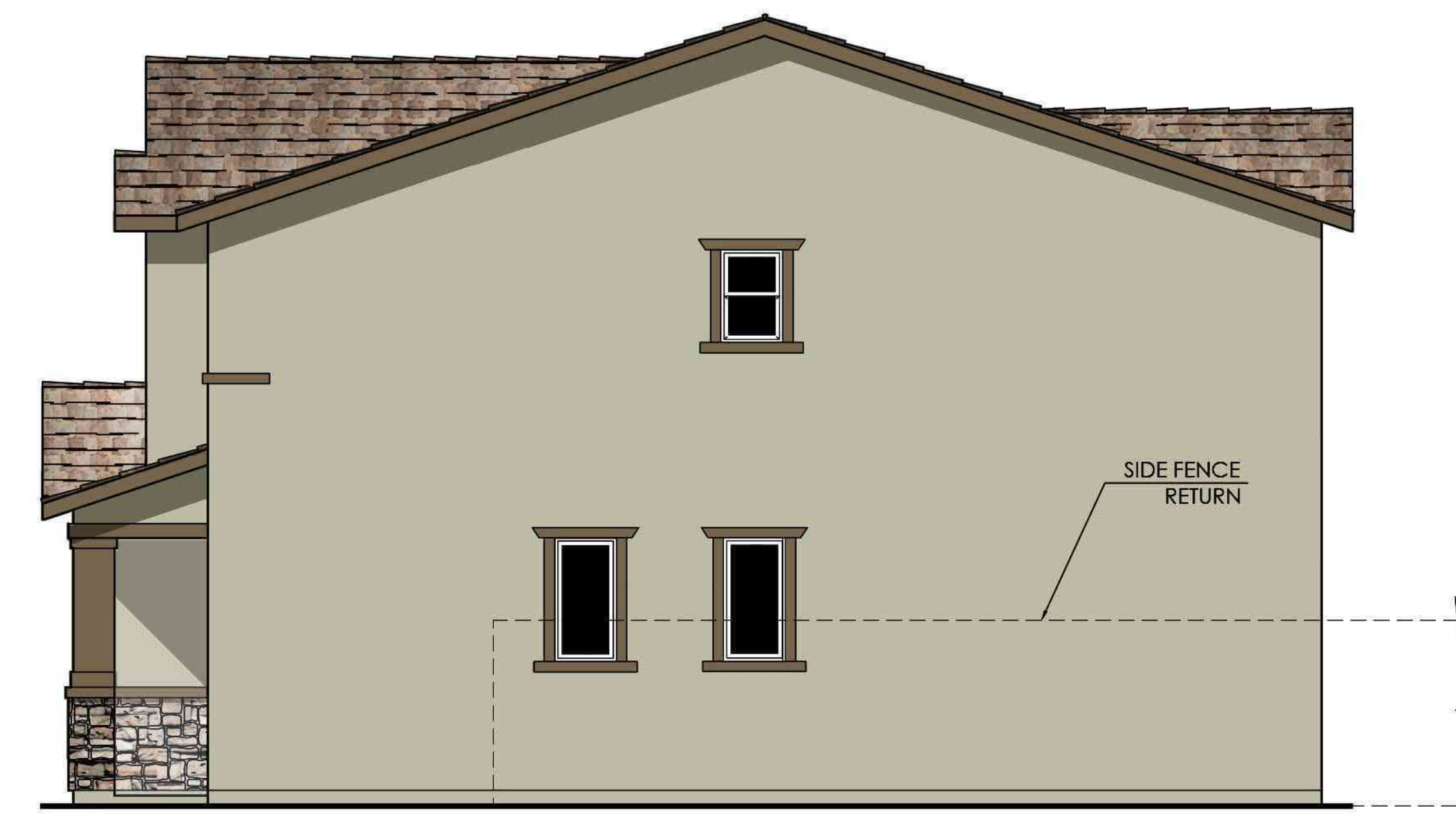
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE
ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING.
PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT
CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



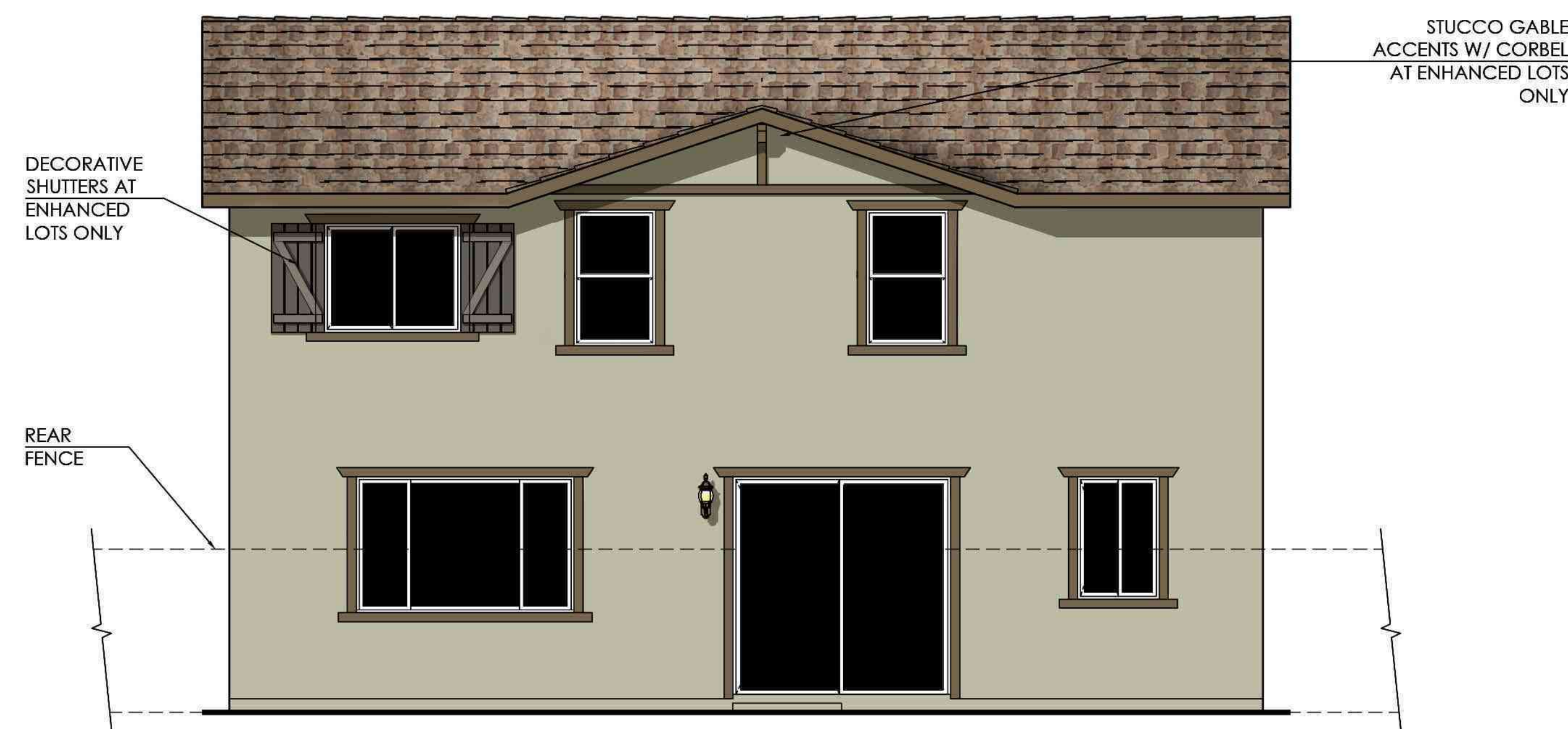
Left Elevation



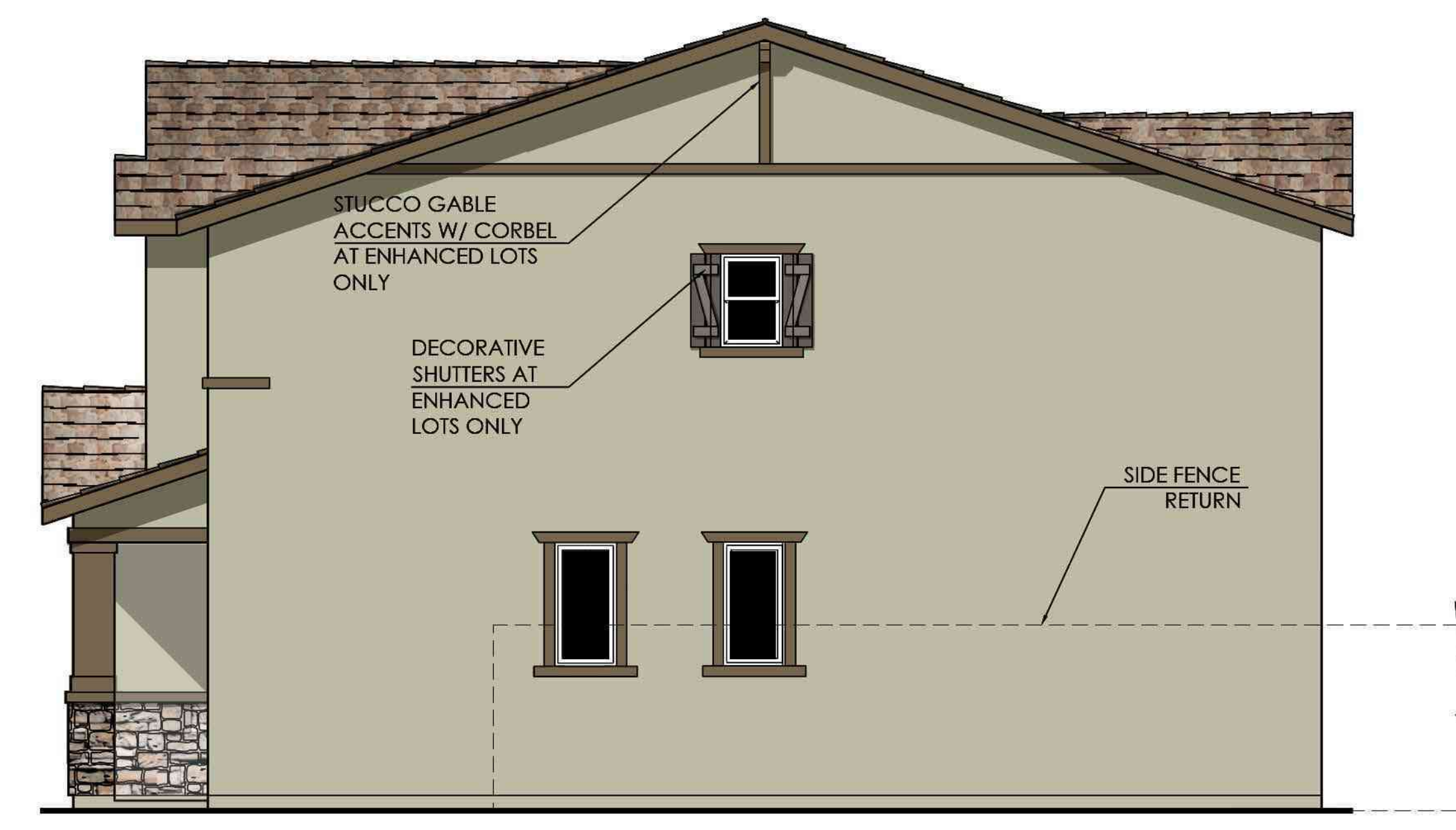
Rear Elevation



Right Elevation



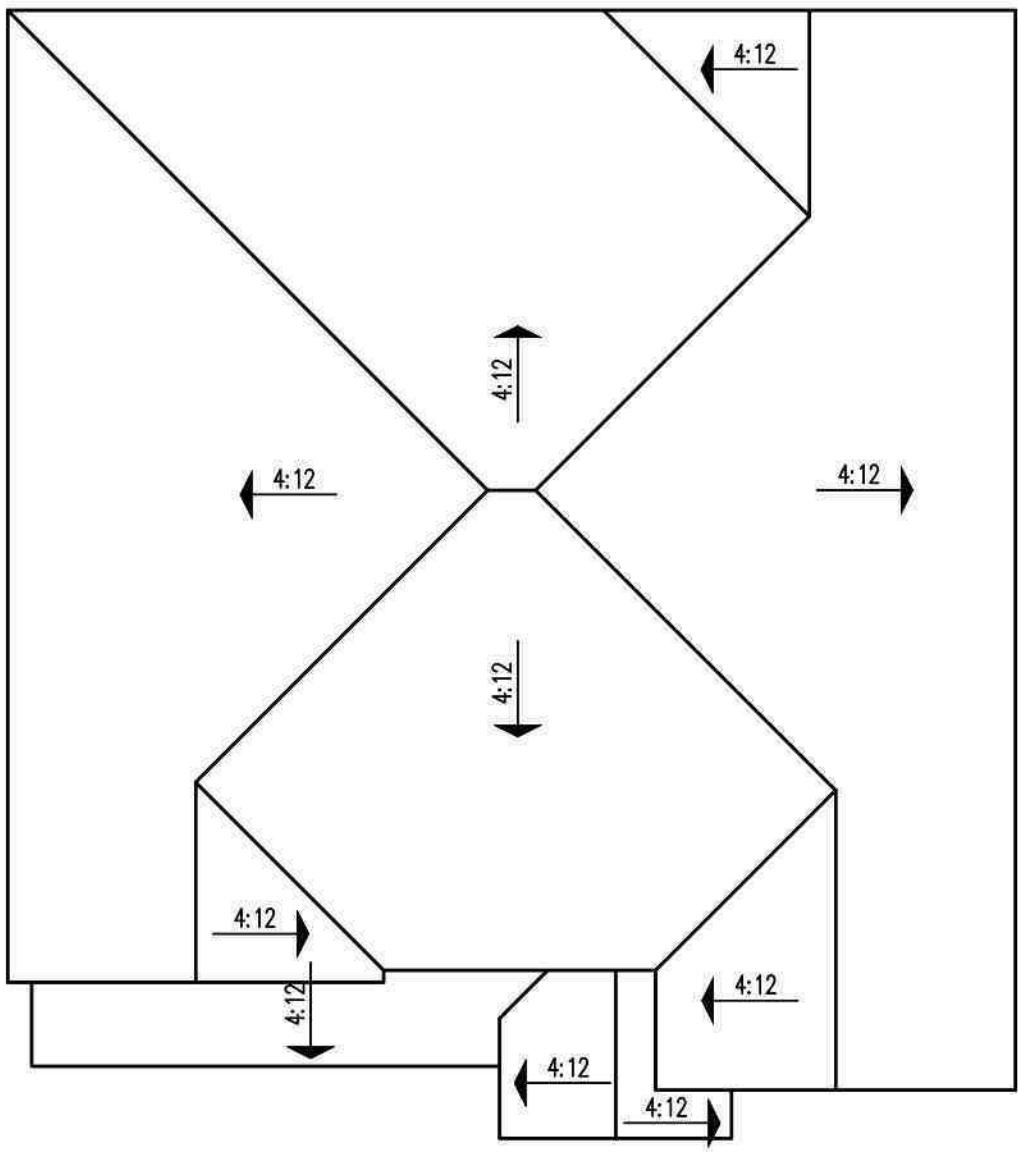
Rear Elevation
"Enhanced"



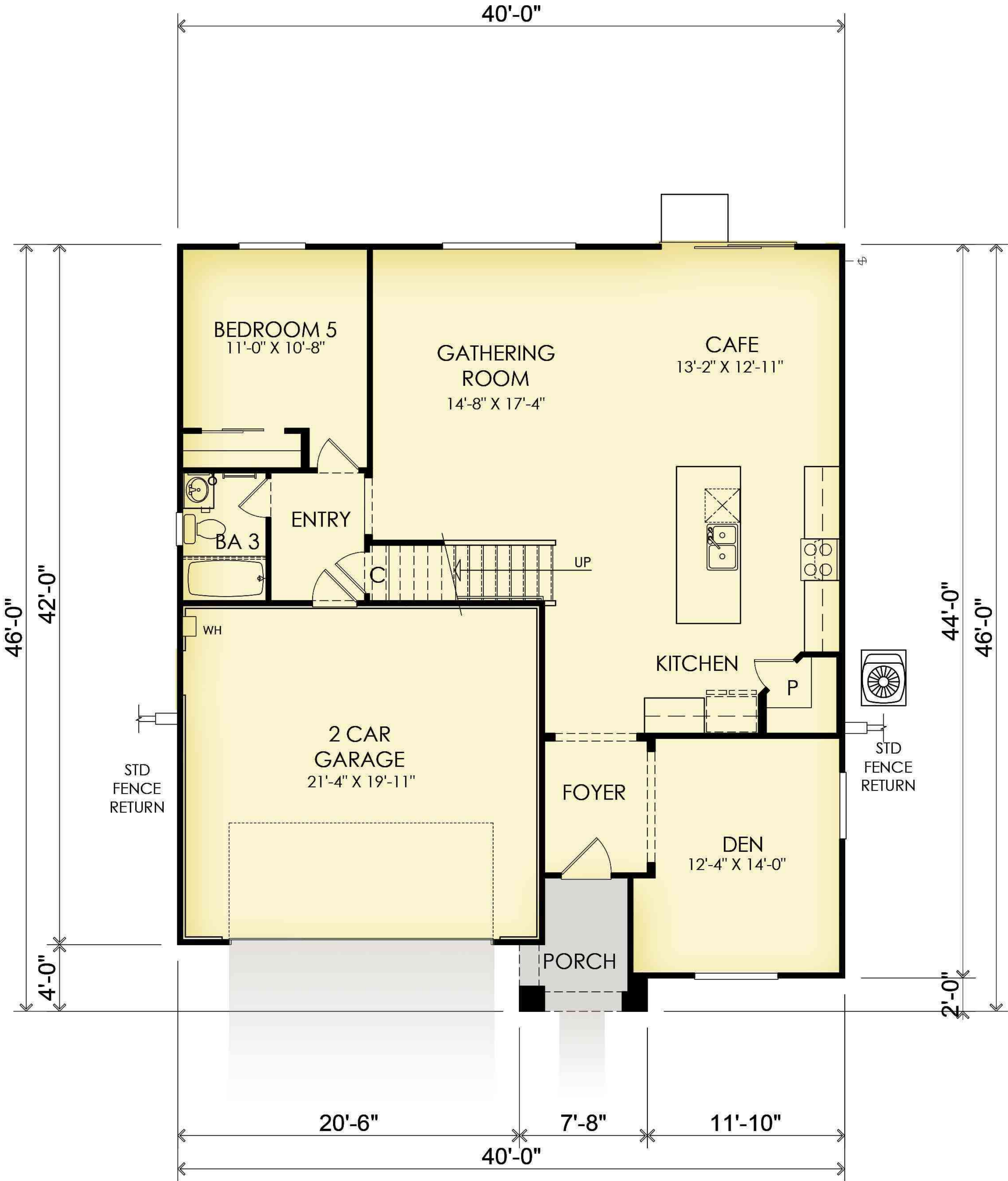
Right Elevation
"Enhanced"



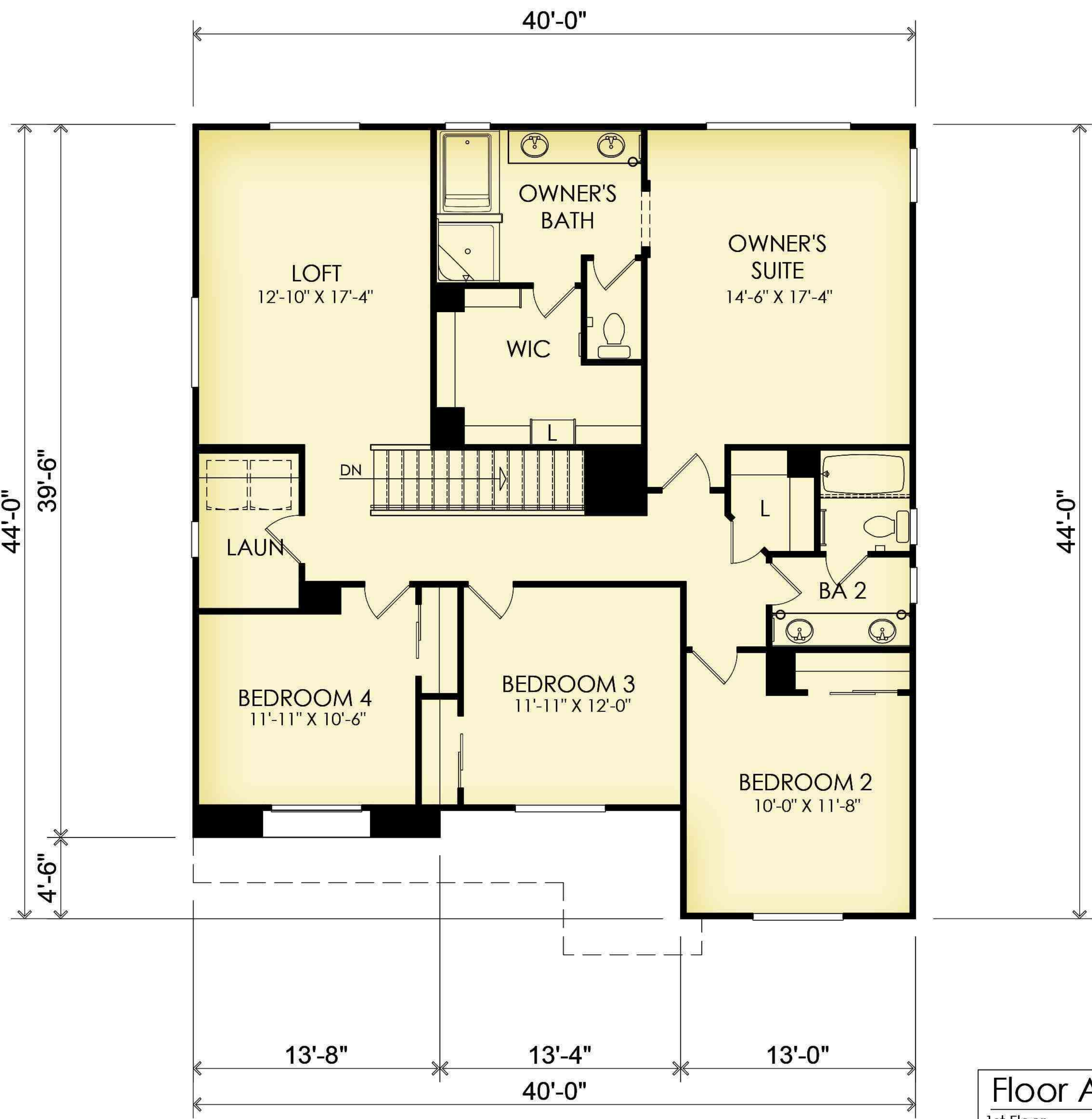
Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'A'



Roof Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,243 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	1,581 SQ. FT.
Total	2,824 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	443 SQ. FT.
Porch	48 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	140 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio 2	290 SQ. FT.



A - SPANISH



C - CRAFTSMAN



B - PRAIRIE

T/O RIDGE
+25'-3"

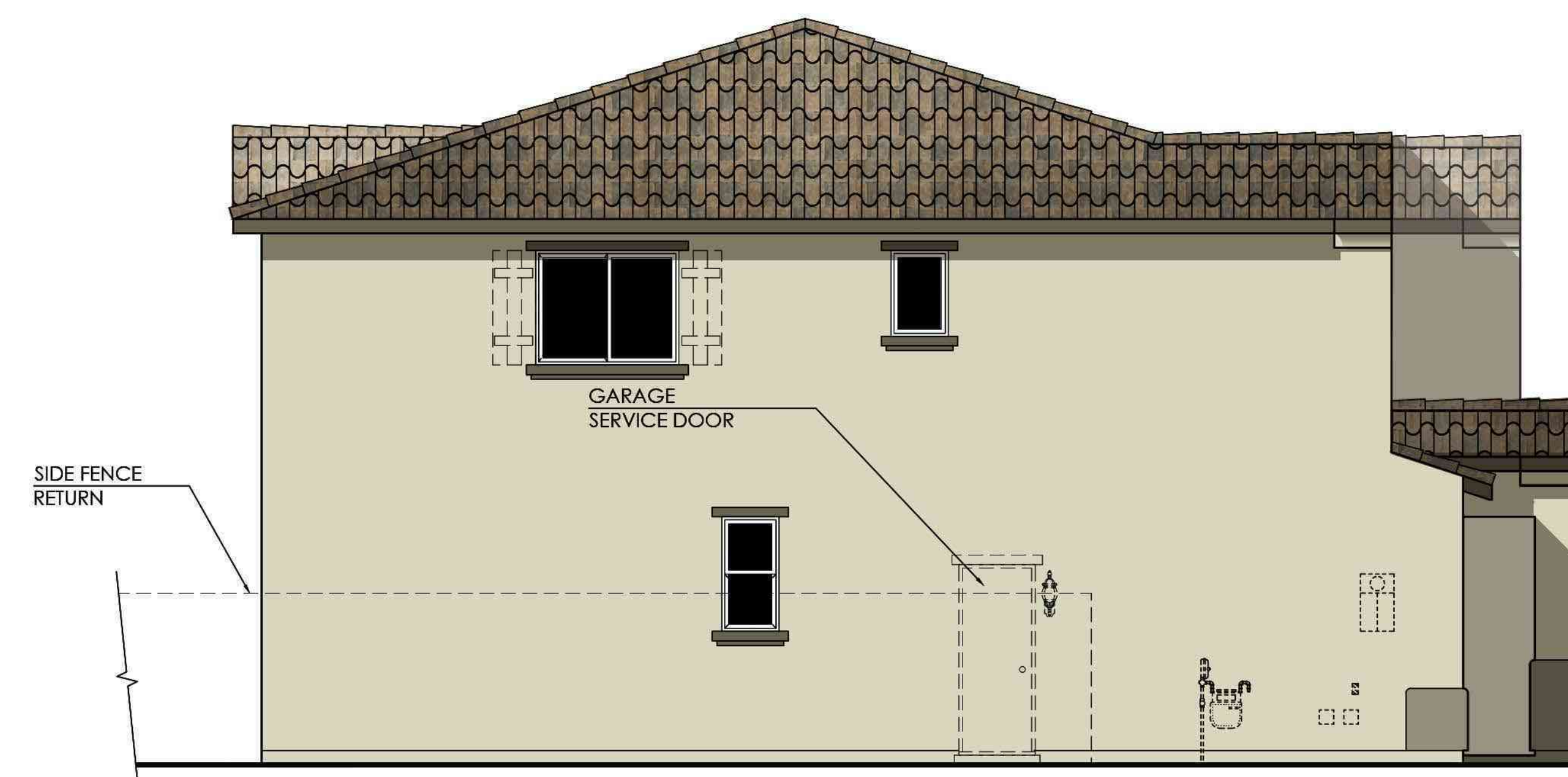
Exterior Materials

- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "VILLA" TILE ROOFING
- C. DECORATIVE SHUTTERS
- D. DECORATIVE GABLE ACCENTS
- E. STUCCO CORBEL EAVES
- F. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- G. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- H. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- I. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- J. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- K. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- L. DISTINCT "A" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

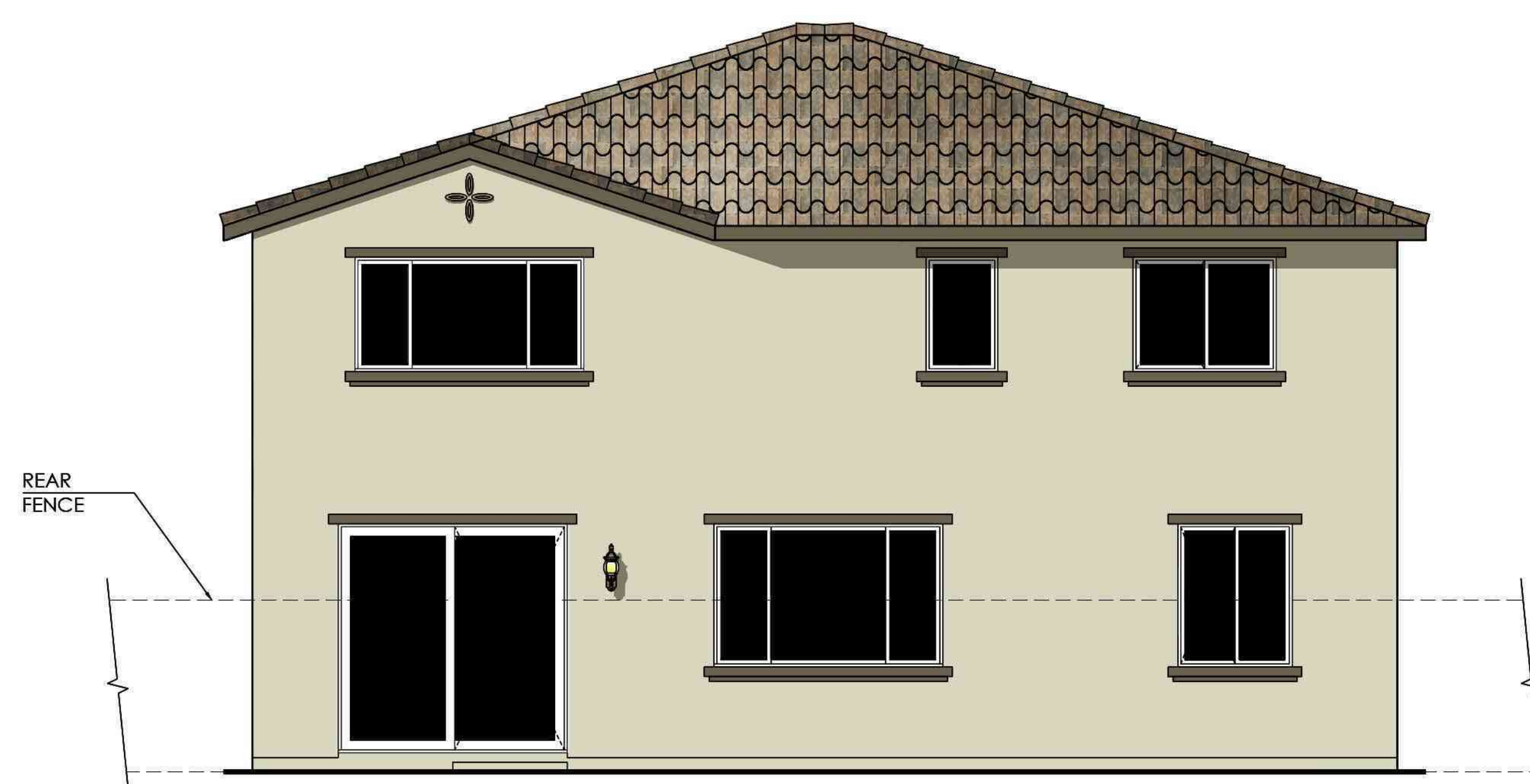


Front Elevation 'A' - Spanish

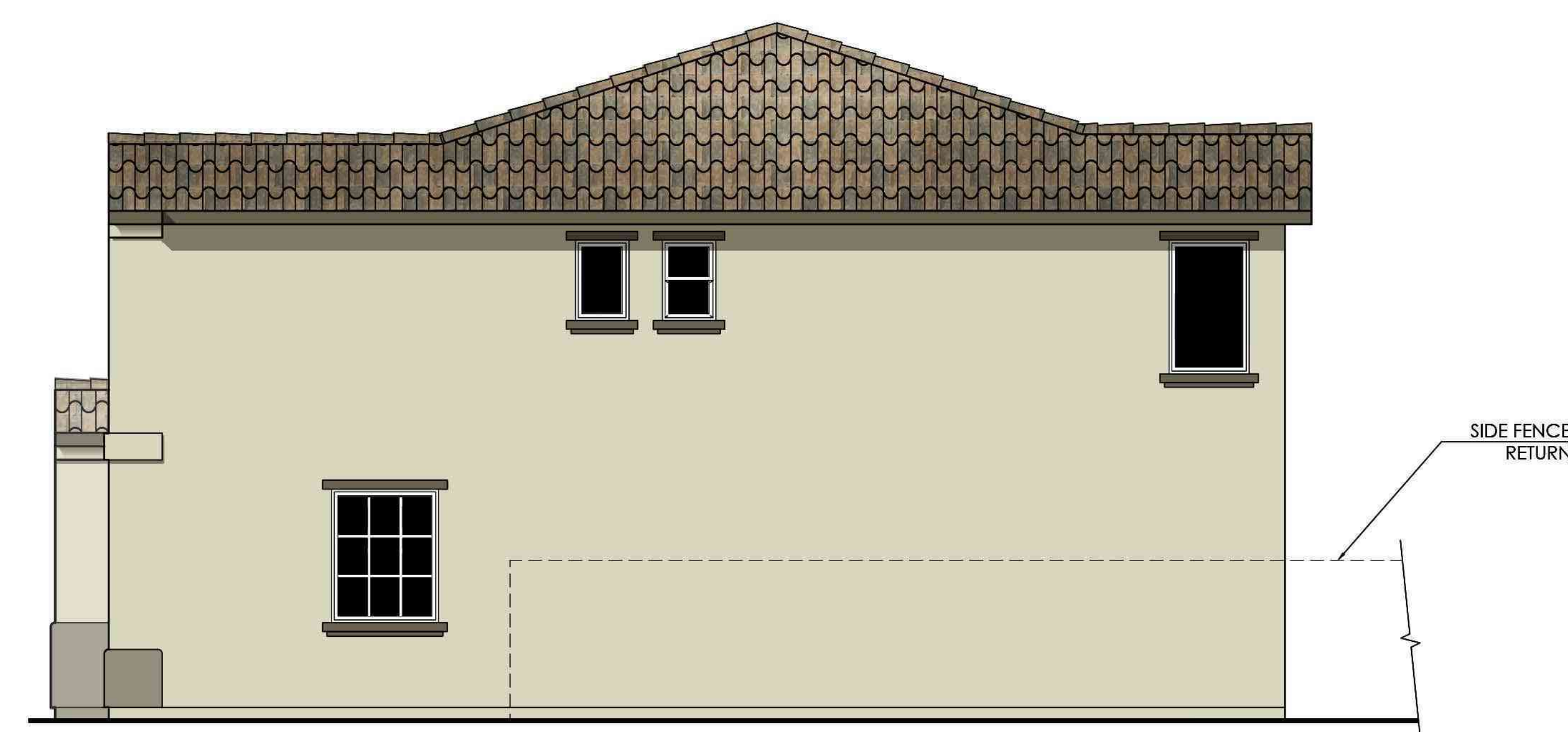
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE
ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING.
PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT
CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



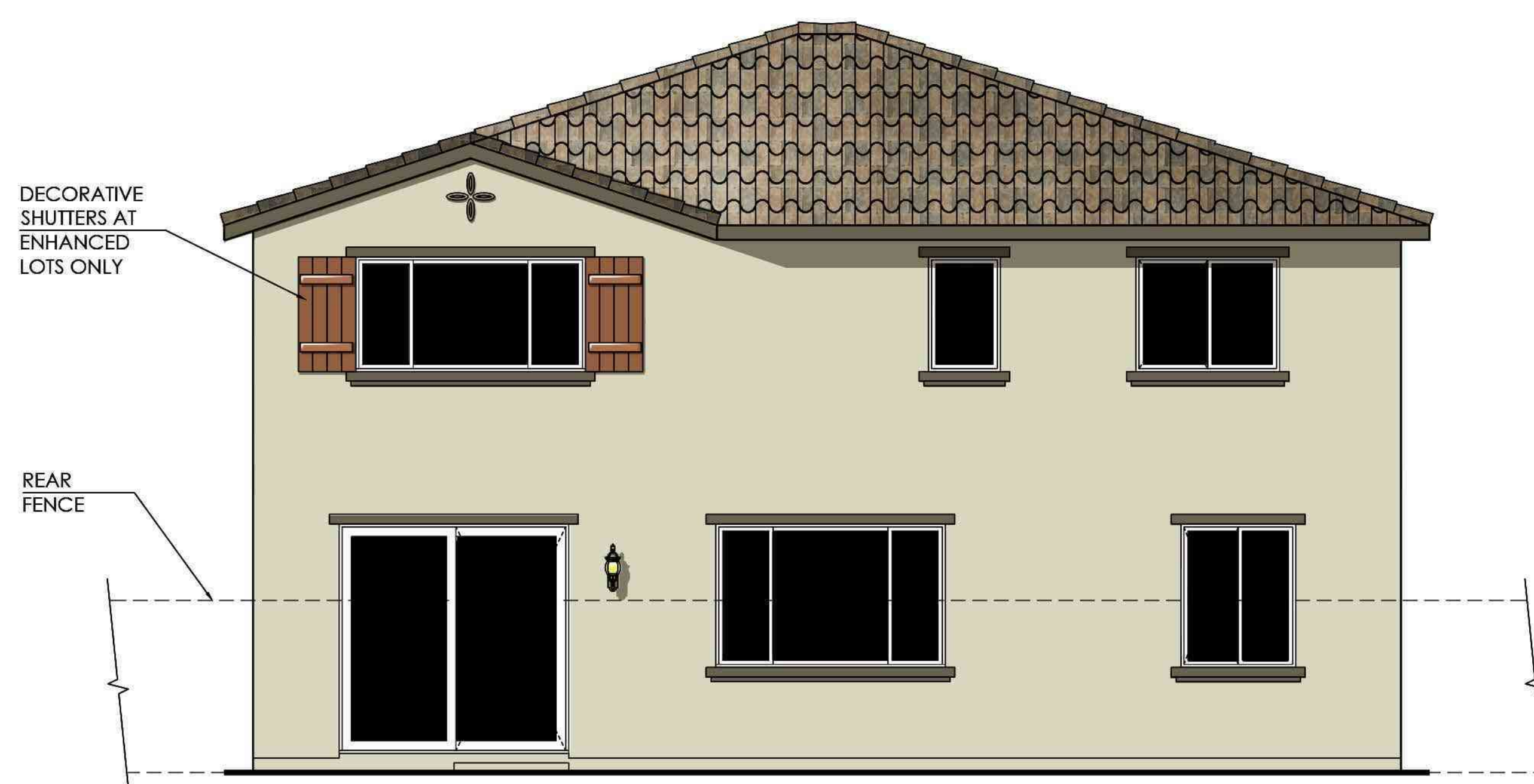
Left Elevation



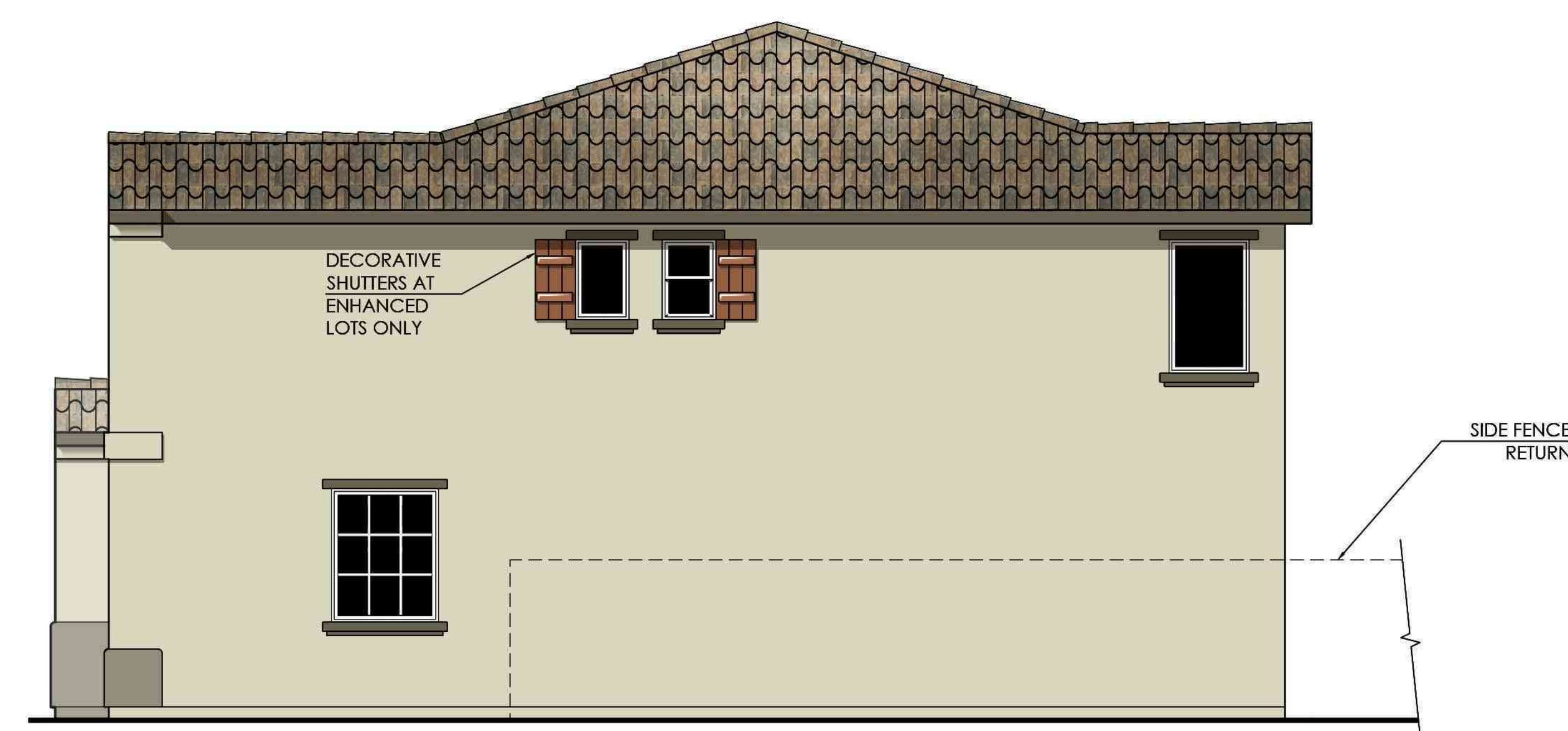
Rear Elevation



Right Elevation



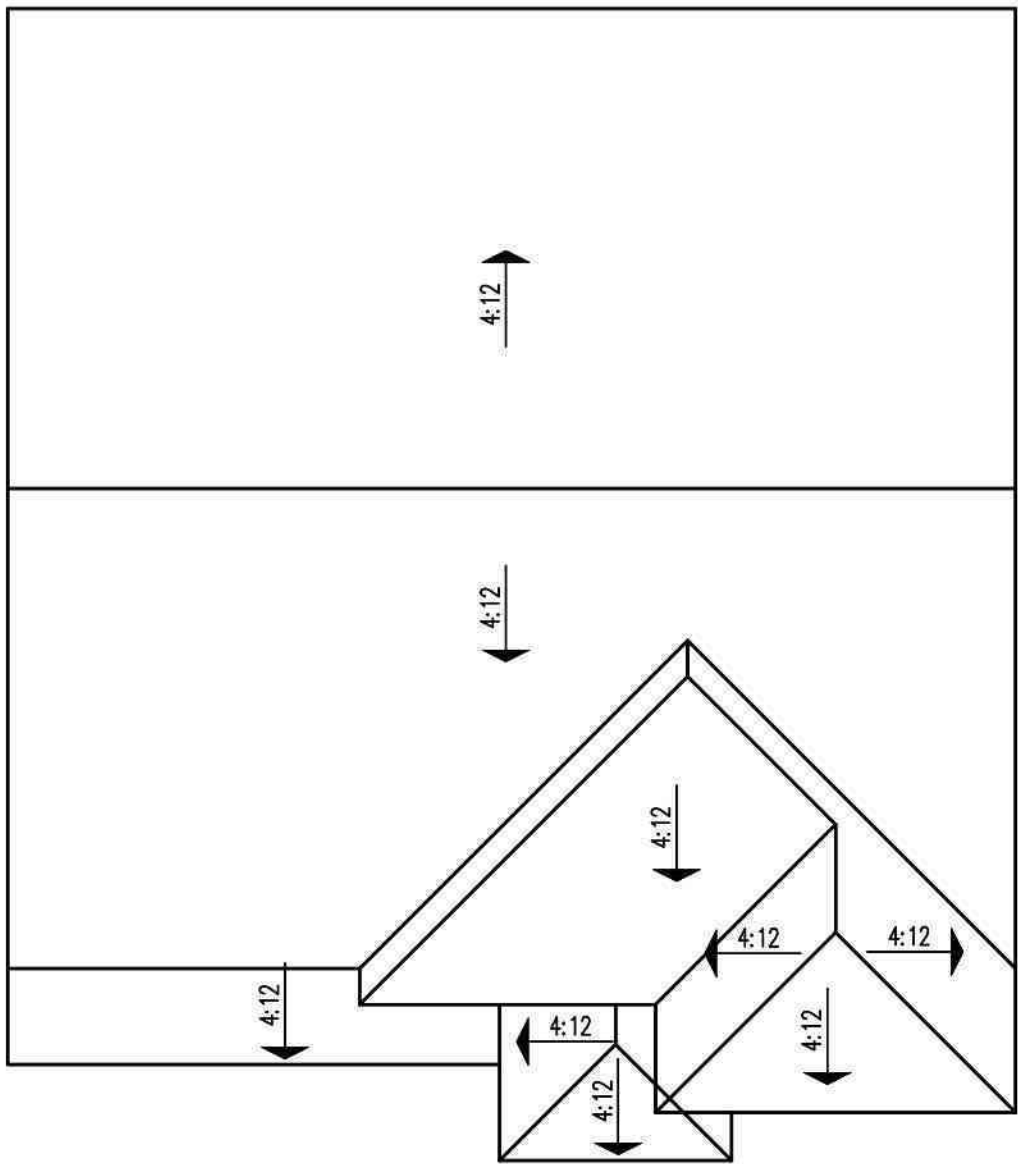
Rear Elevation
"Enhanced"



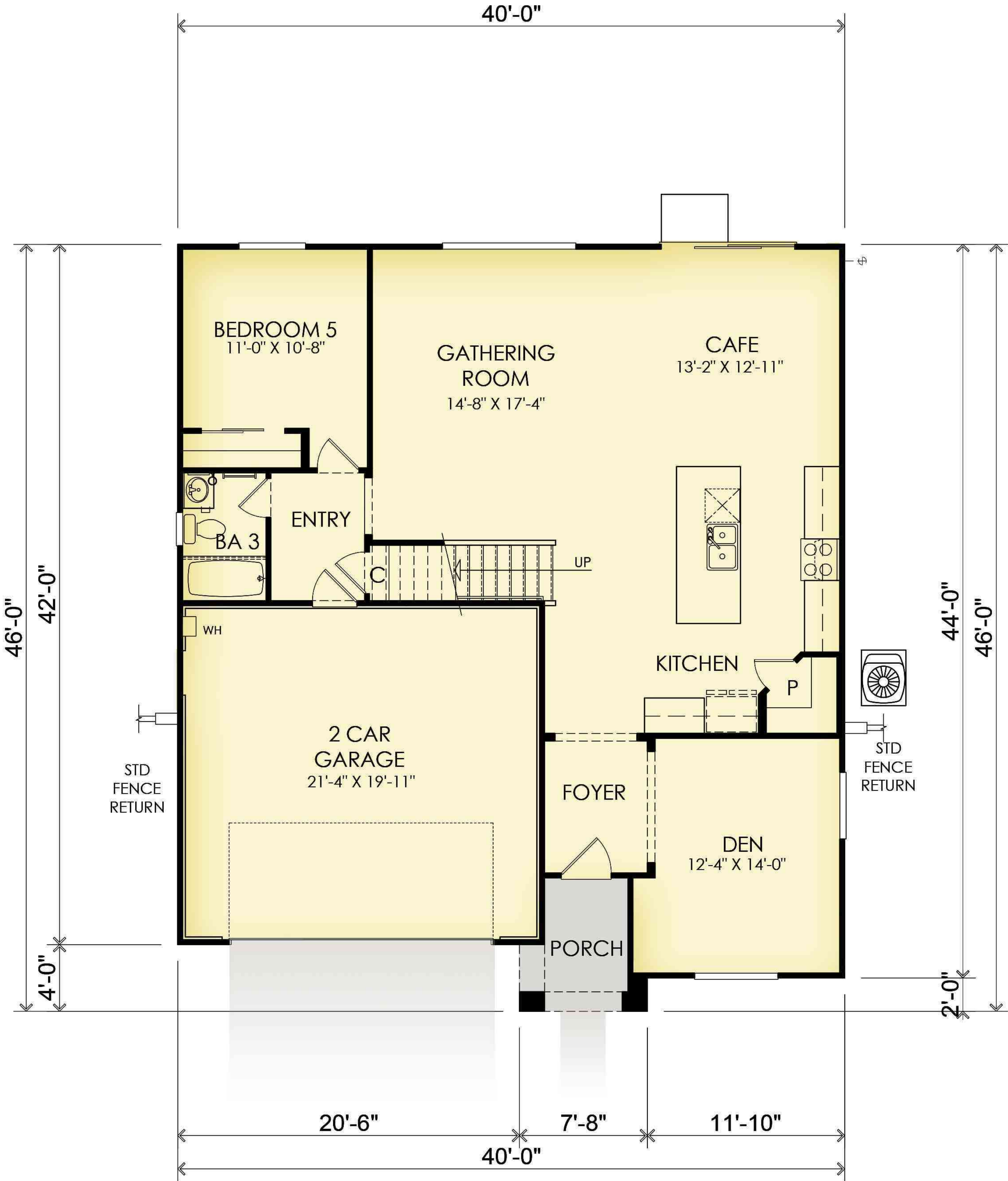
Right Elevation
"Enhanced"



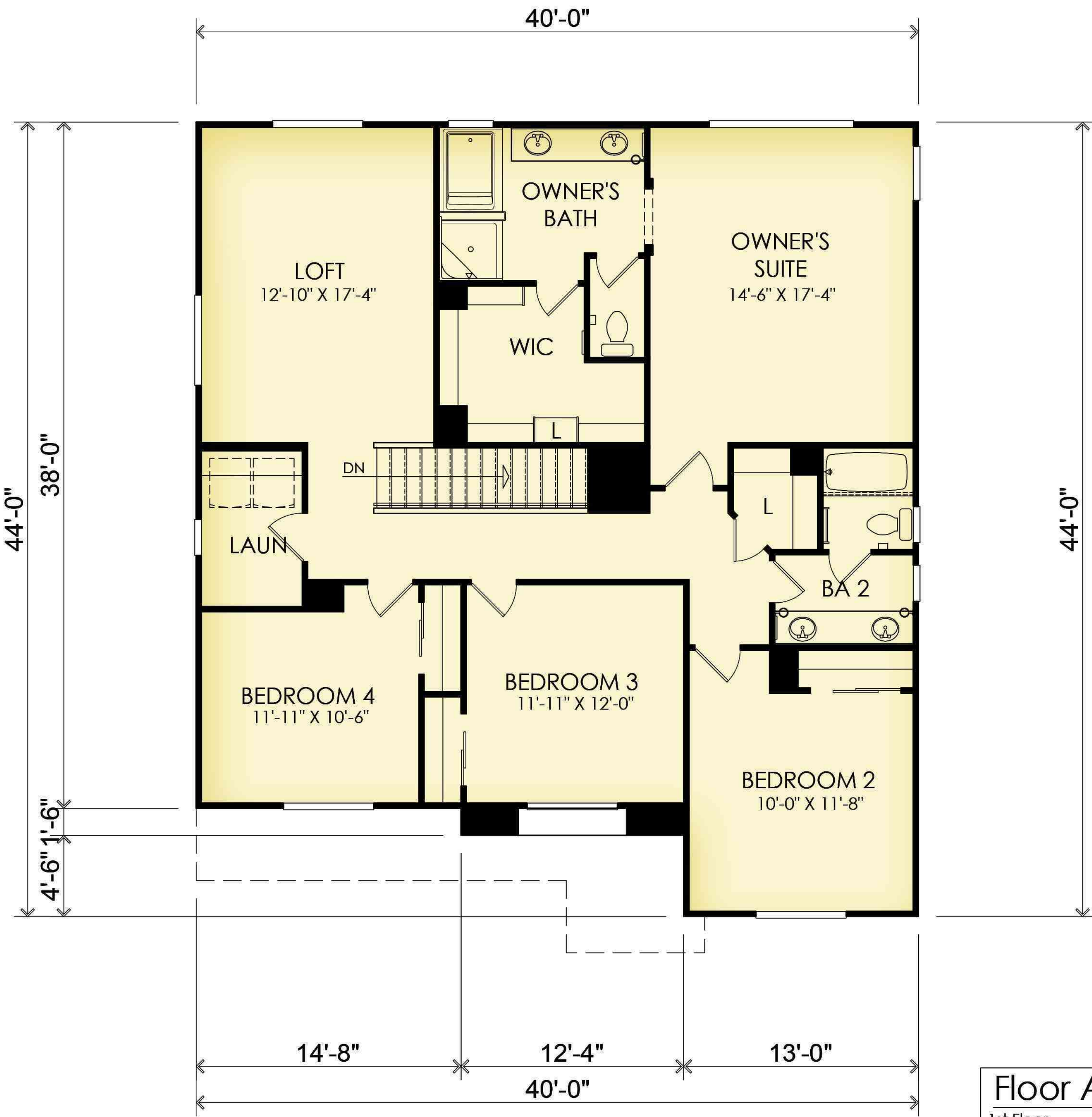
Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'B'



Roof Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,243 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	1,581 SQ. FT.
Total	2,824 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	443 SQ. FT.
Porch	48 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	140 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio 2	290 SQ. FT.

T/O RIDGE
+25'-3"

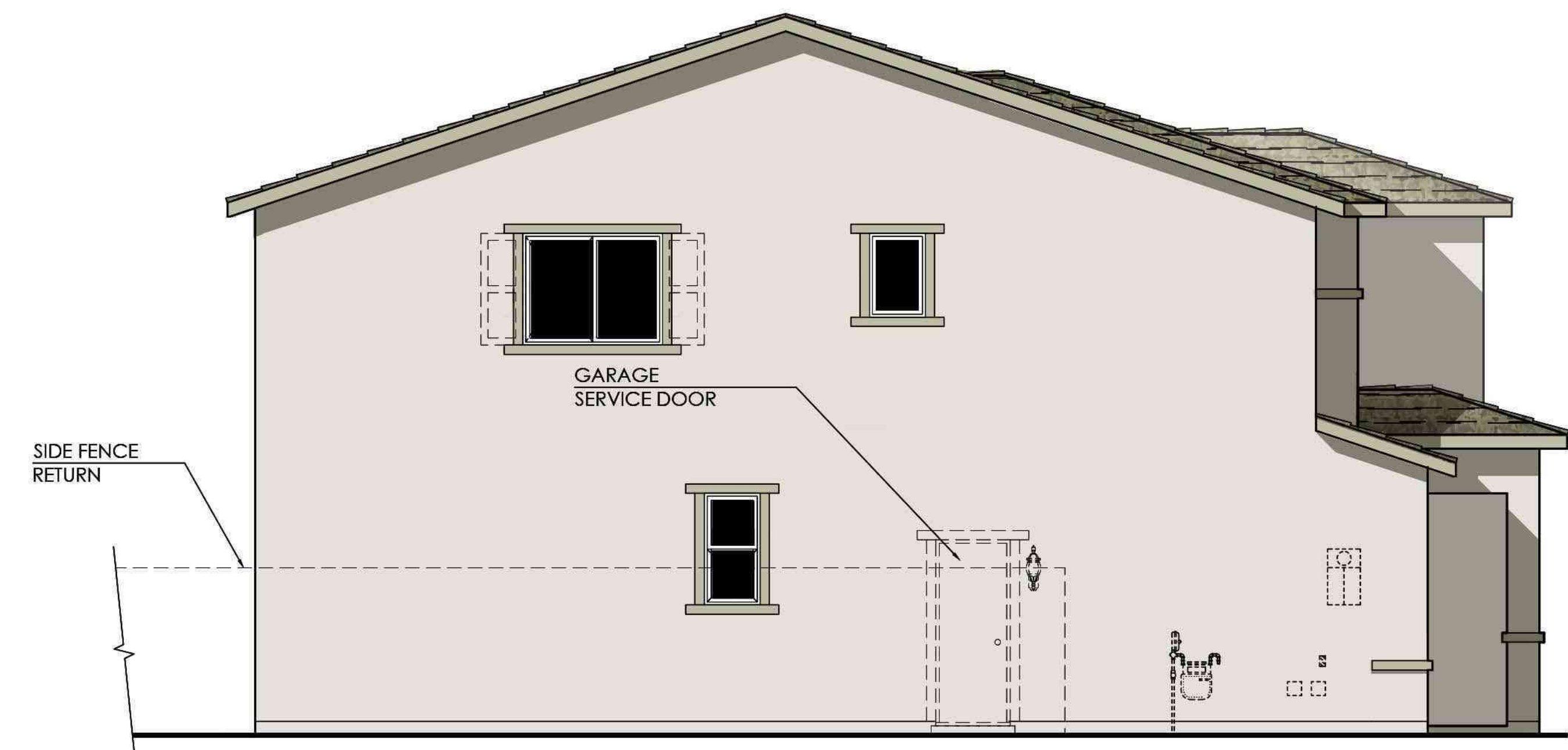
Exterior Materials

- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "FLAT" TILE ROOFING
- C. DECORATIVE SHUTTERS
- D. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- E. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- F. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- G. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- H. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- I. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- J. DISTINCT "B" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

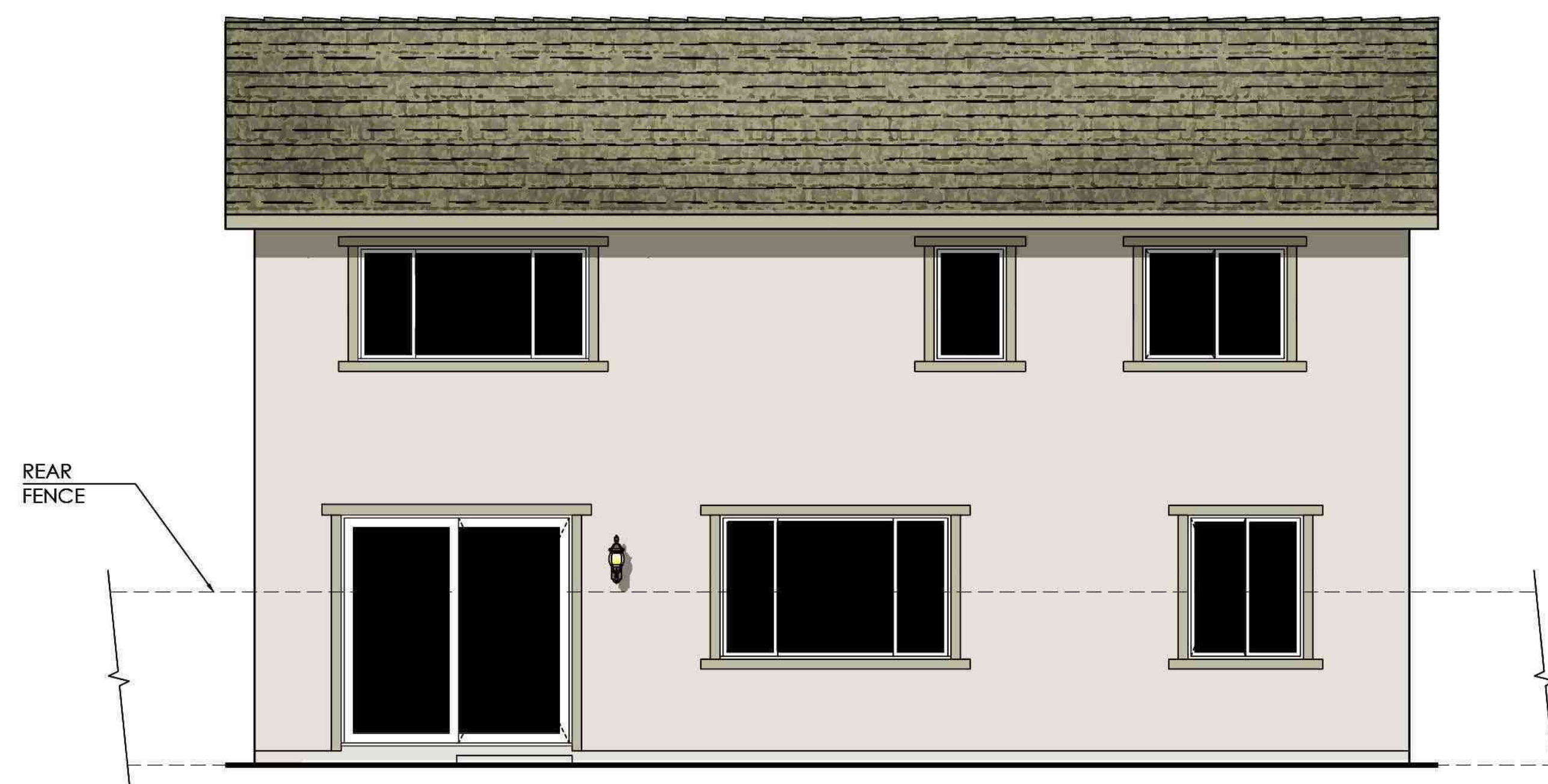


Front Elevation 'B' - Prairie

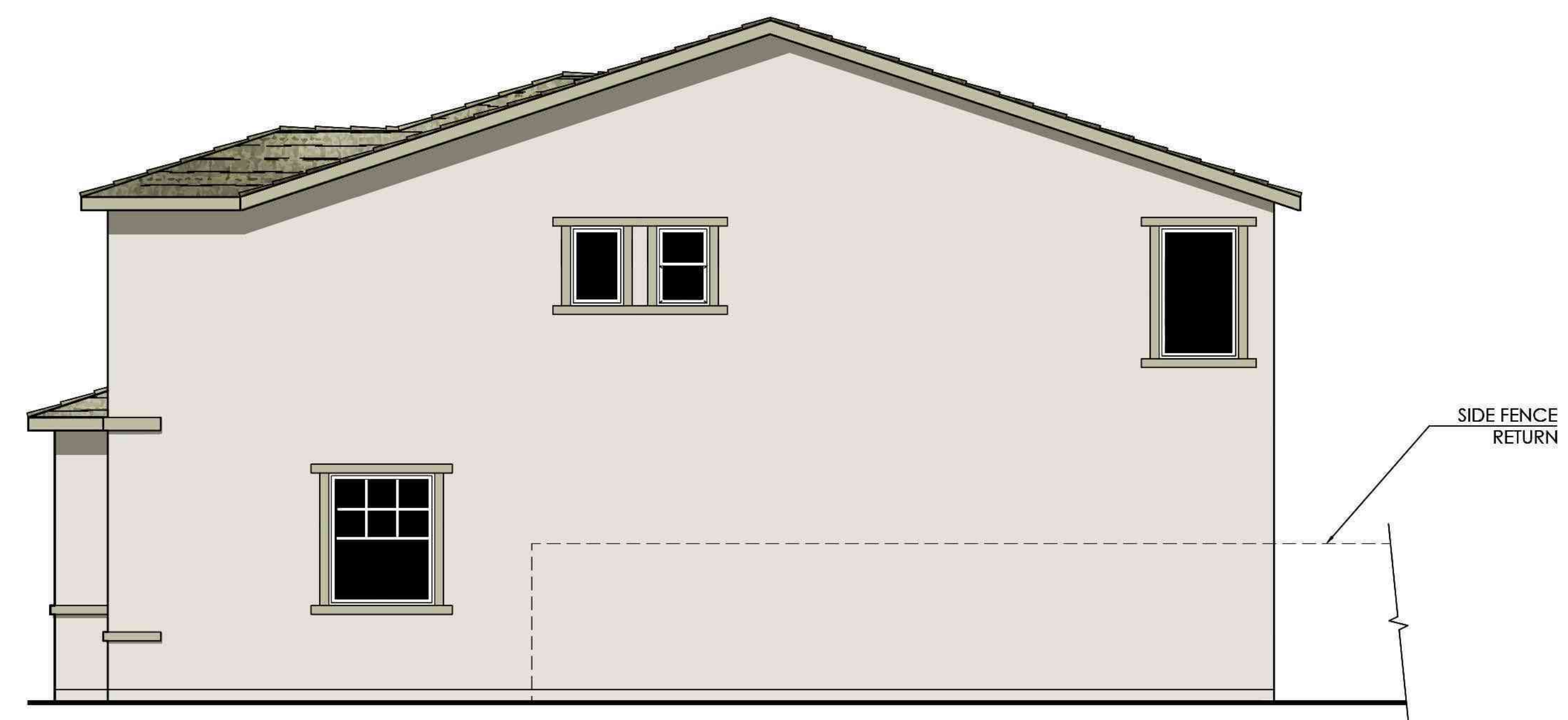
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE
ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING.
PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT
CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



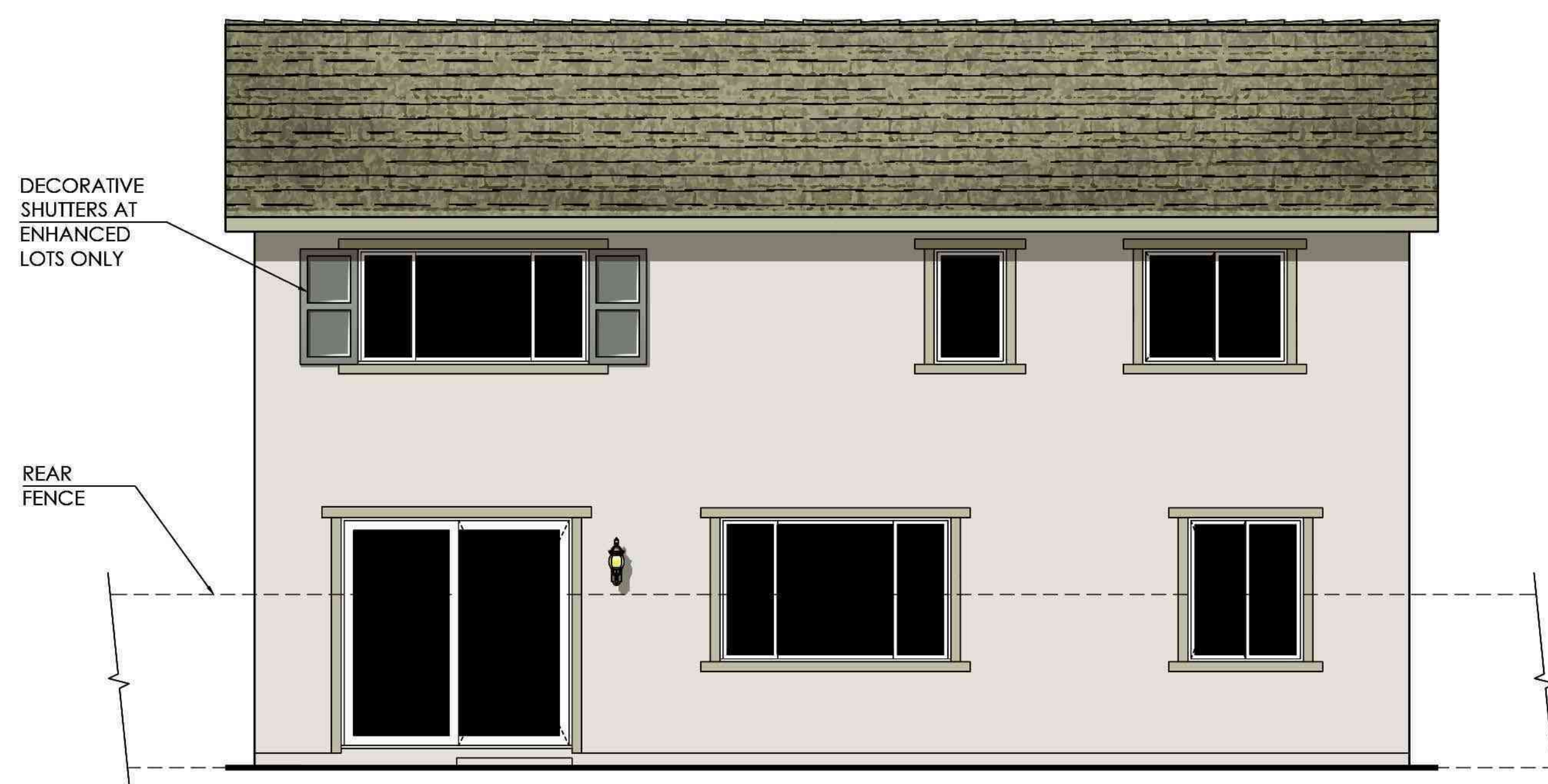
Left Elevation



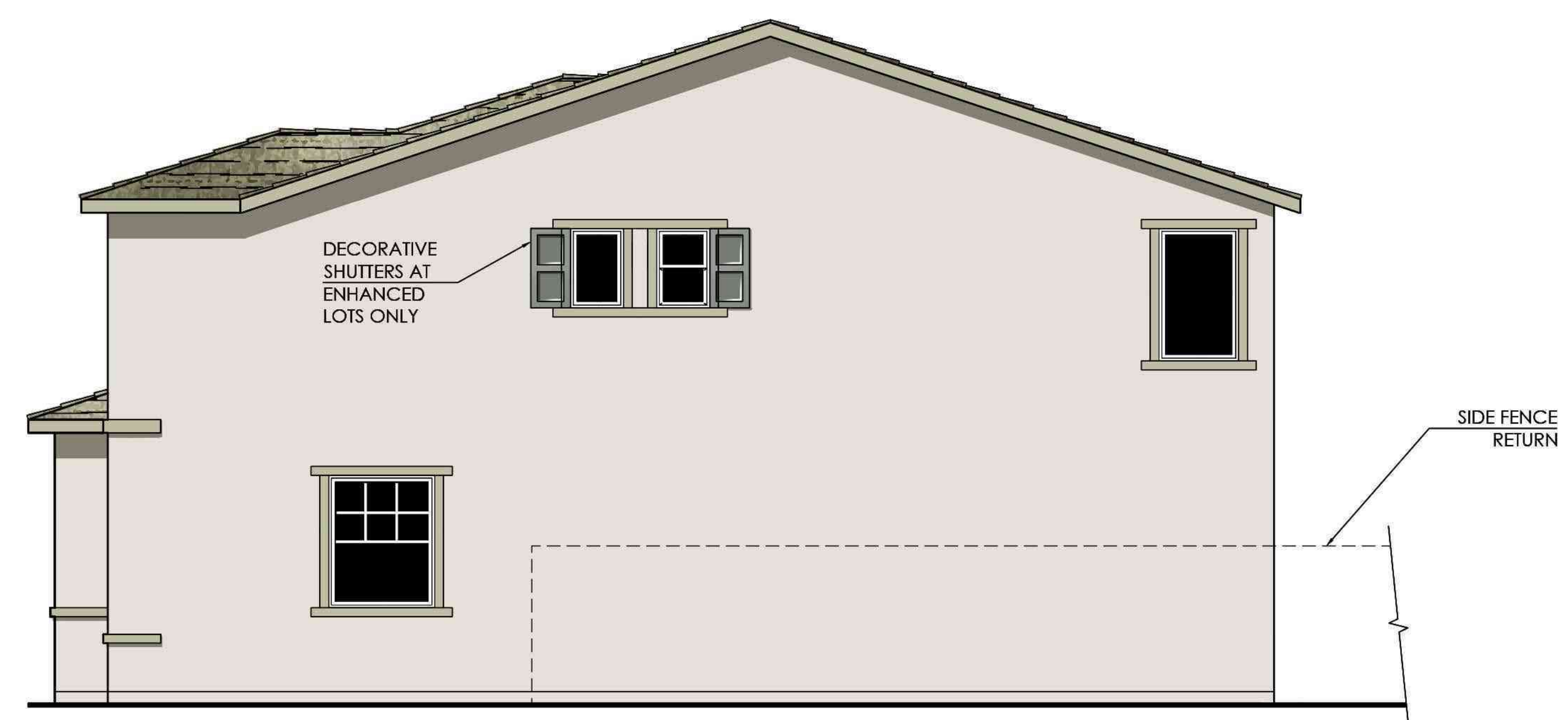
Rear Elevation



Right Elevation



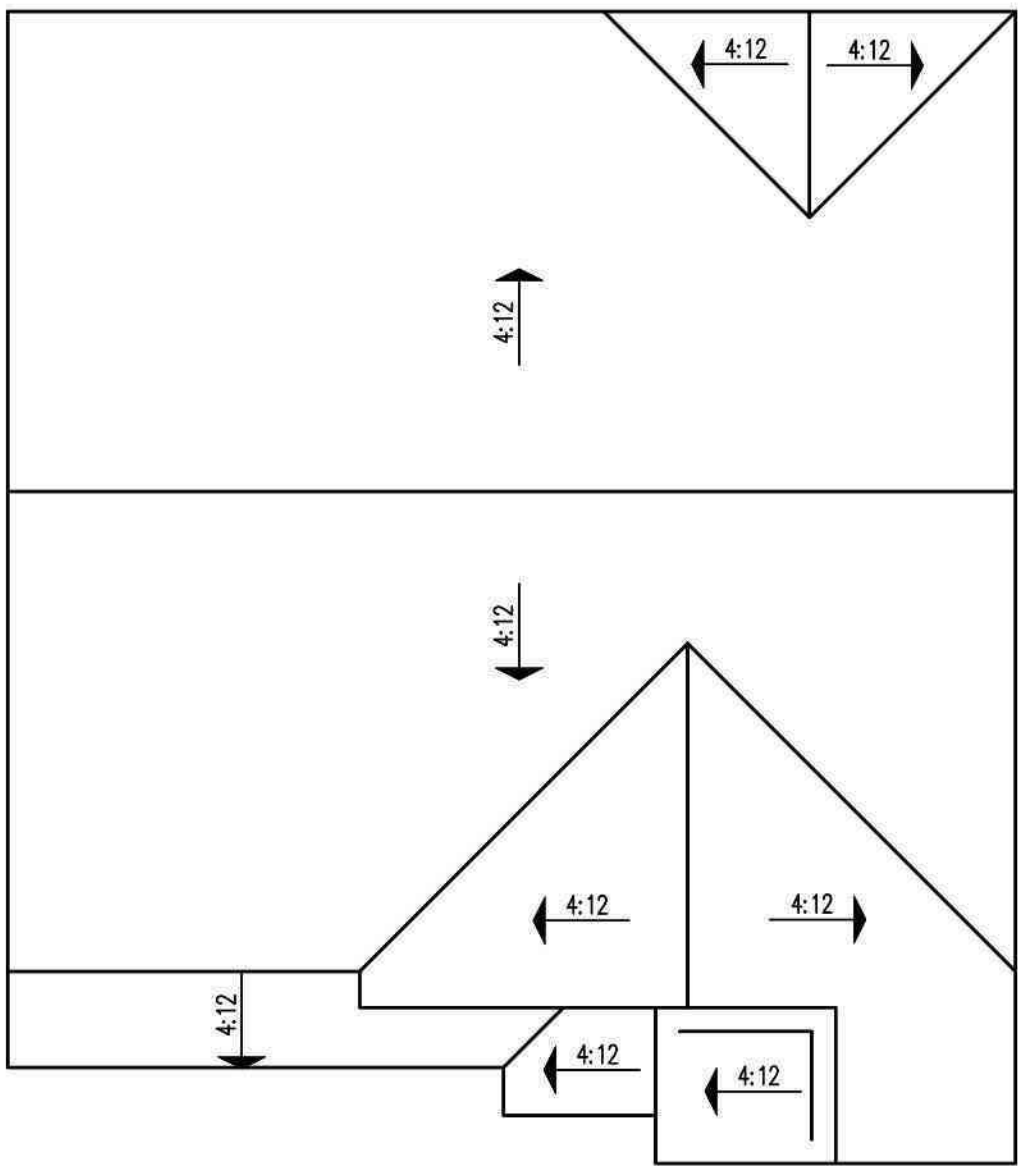
Rear Elevation
"Enhanced"



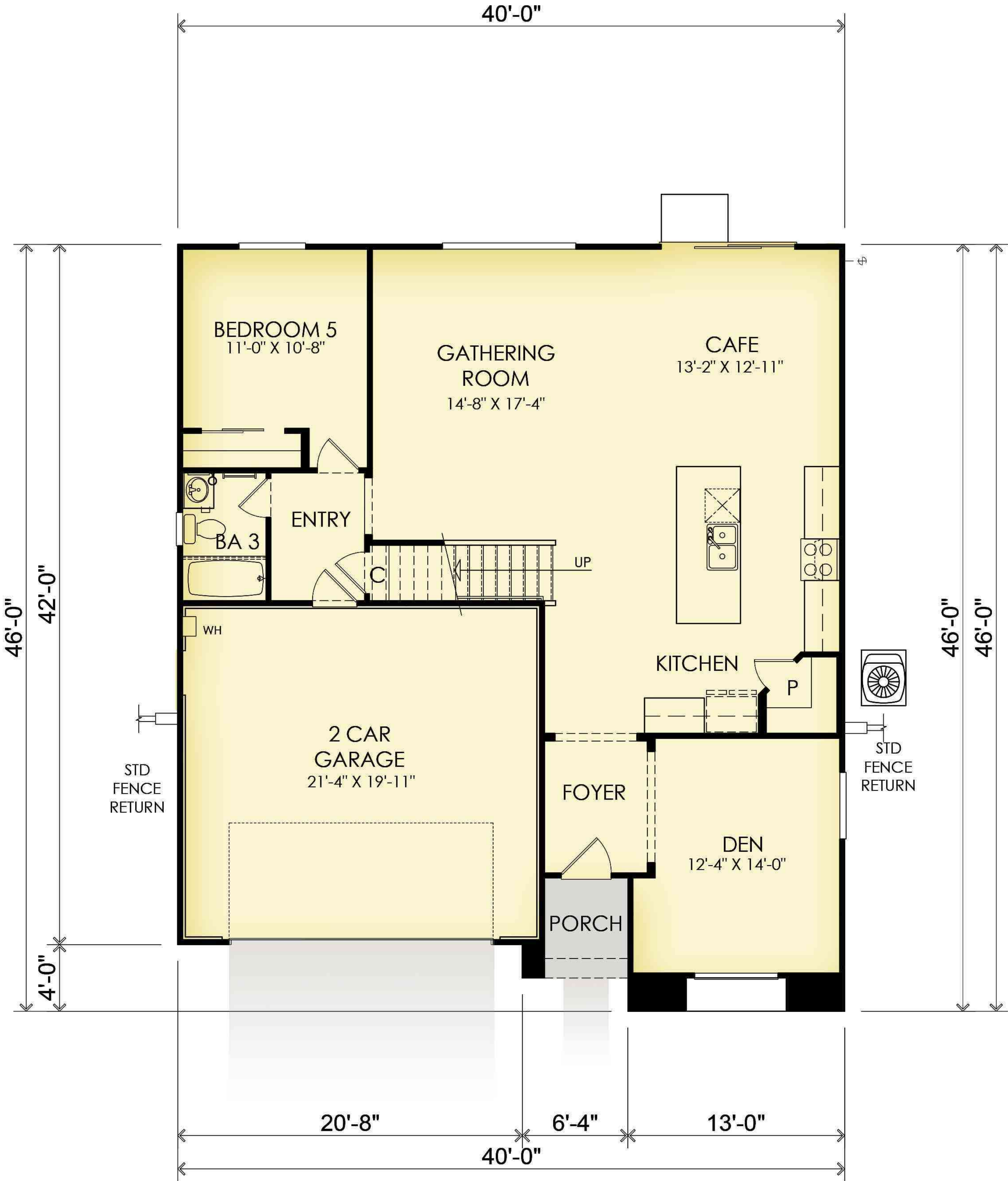
Right Elevation
"Enhanced"



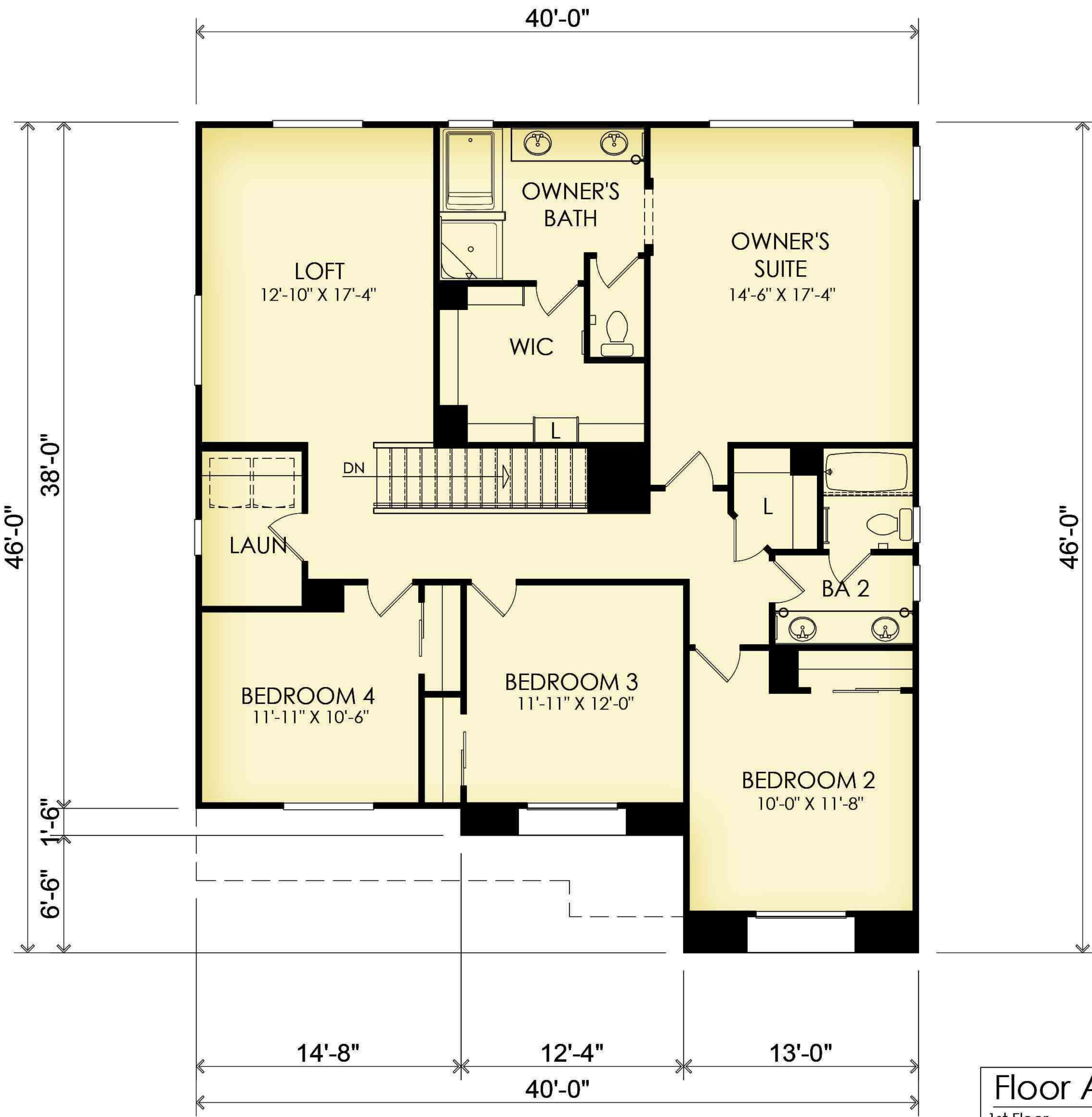
Exterior Wall Light
at Elevation 'C'



Roof Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Floor Area Table	
1st Floor	1,243 SQ. FT.
2nd Floor	1,581 SQ. FT.
Total	2,824 SQ. FT.
2 - Car Garage	443 SQ. FT.
Porch	33 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio	140 SQ. FT.
Opt. Covered Patio 2	290 SQ. FT.

T/O RIDGE
+25'-3"

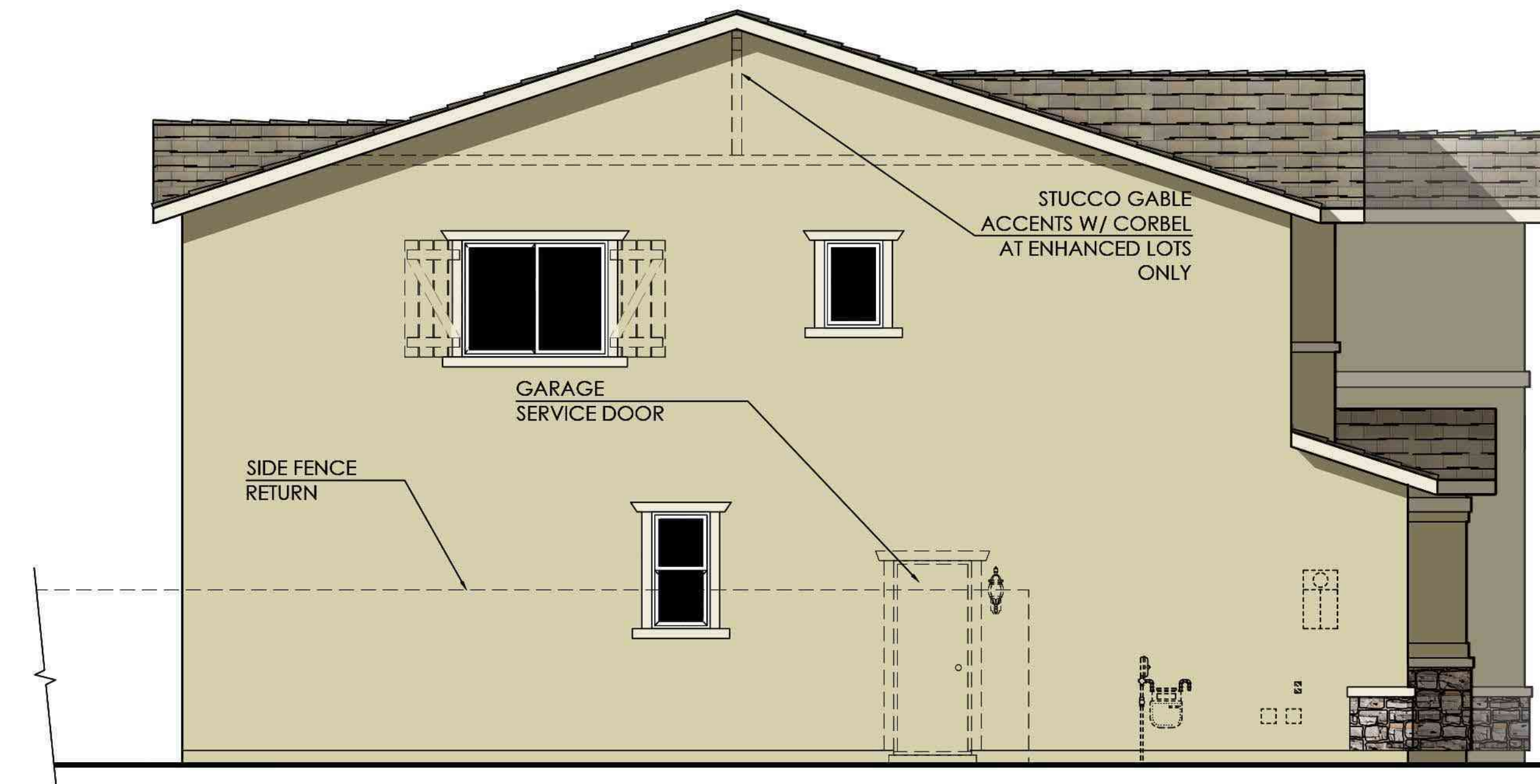
Exterior Materials

- A. STUCCO
- B. CONCRETE "FLAT" TILE ROOFING
- C. STUCCO FINISHED ACCENT AT GABLES
- D. DECORATIVE CORBELS
- E. OPTIONAL WINDOWS AT GARAGE DOOR
- F. DECORATIVE STONE
- G. STUCCO WINDOW TRIM
- H. STANDARD COACH LIGHTS
- I. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION WINDOW TRIM
- J. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION WINDOW GRIDS
- K. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION FRONT DOOR
- L. DISTINCT "C" ELEVATION GARAGE DOOR

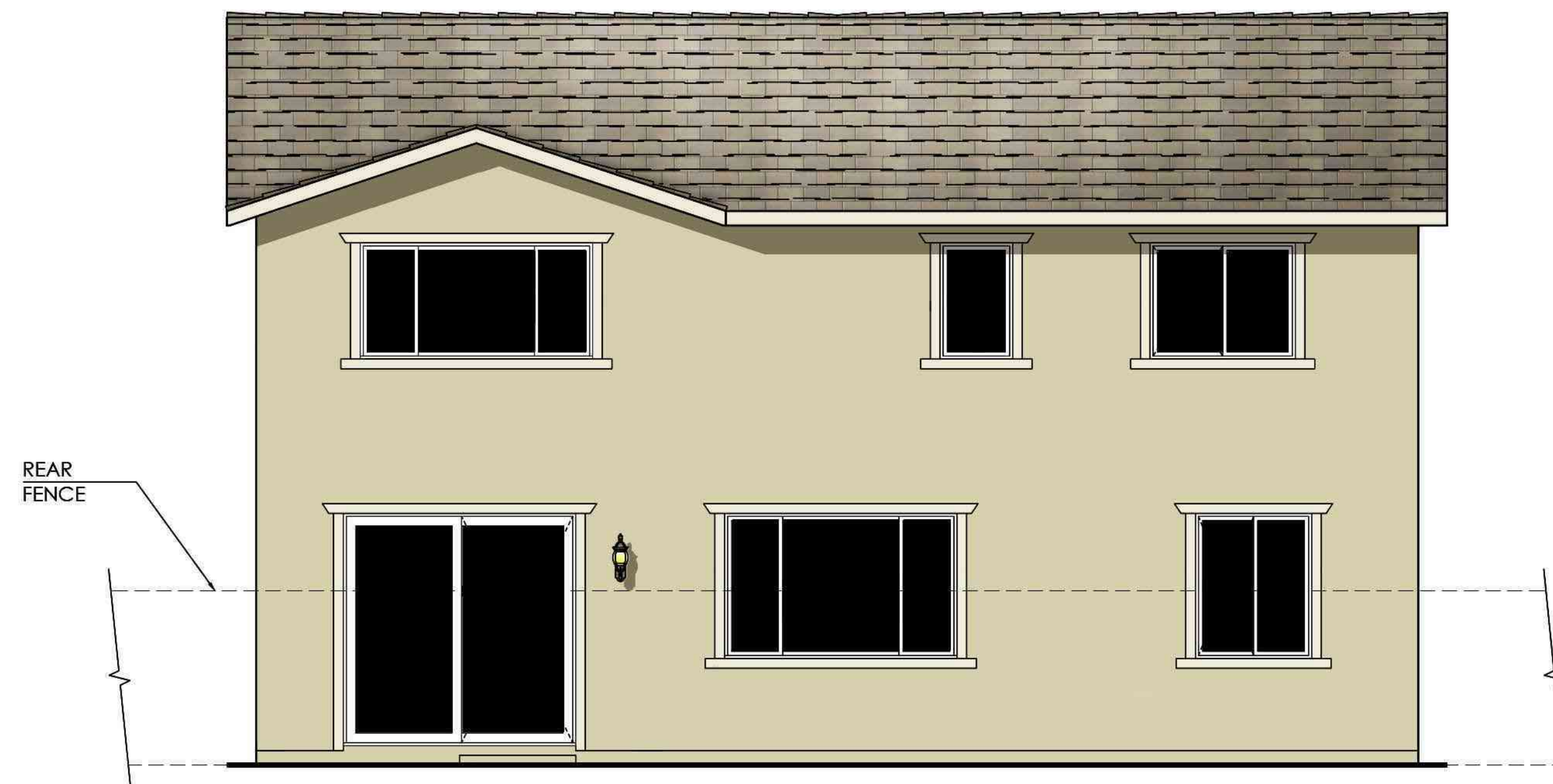


Front Elevation 'C' - Craftsman

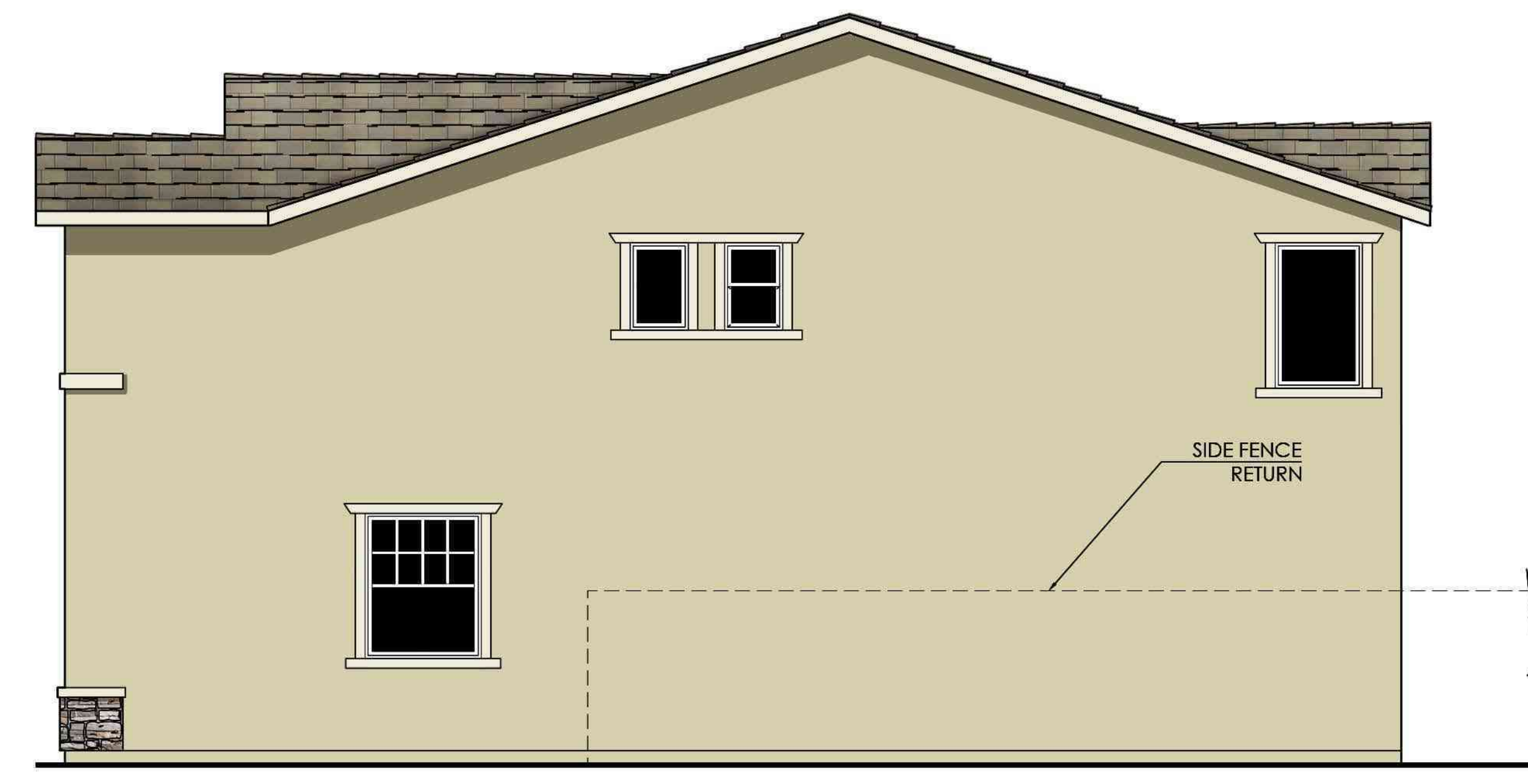
COLORS IN THIS RENDERING MAY NOT BE
ACCURATELY REPRESENTED DUE TO PRINTING.
PLEASE REFER TO THE ACTUAL PAINT
CHIPS IN THE DR PACKAGE.



Left Elevation



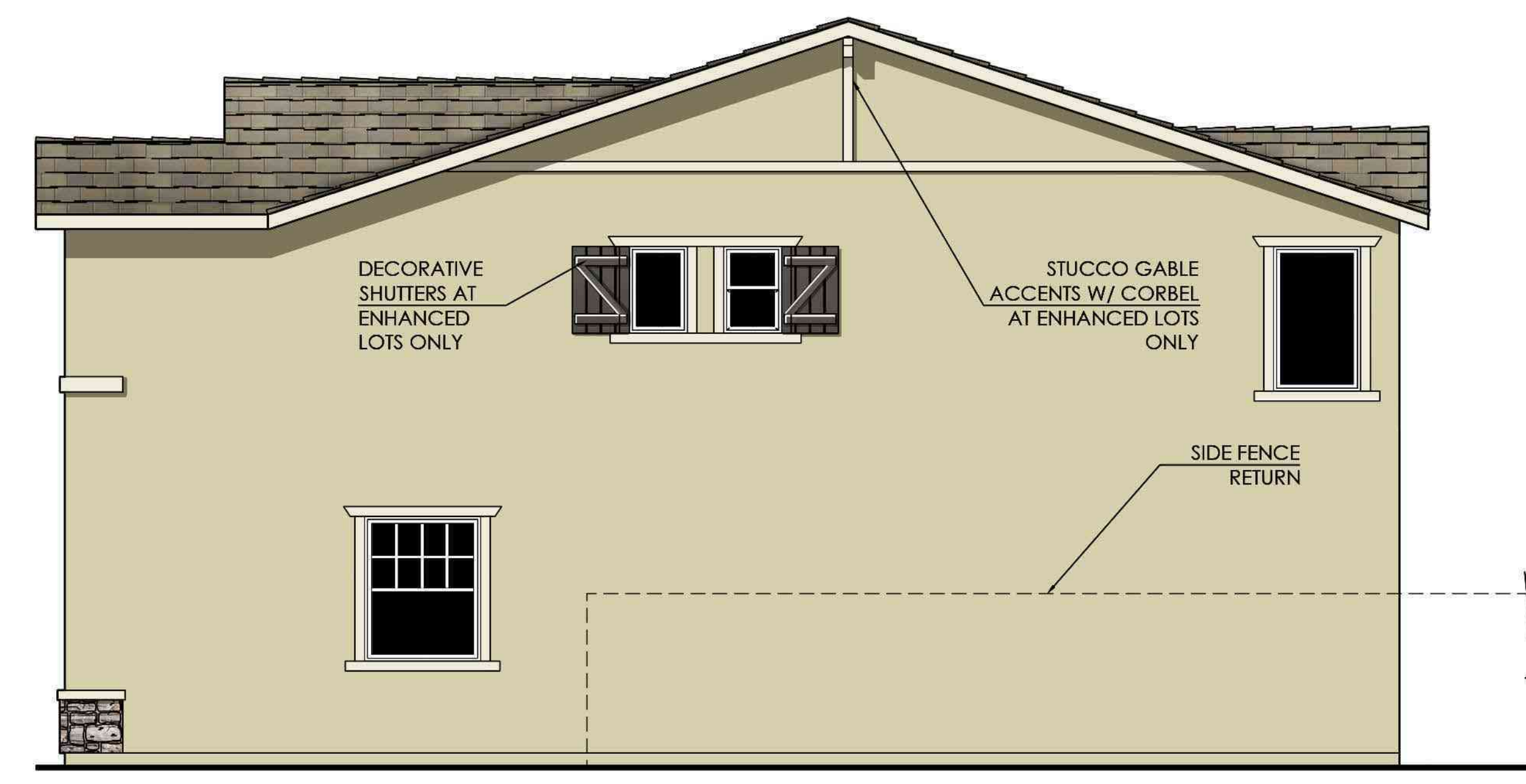
Rear Elevation



Right Elevation



Rear Elevation
"Enhanced"



Right Elevation
"Enhanced"

Coachella 107

Coachella, CA
Single Family Homes



Exterior Color Schemes *for Approval Only*



Elevations designed by
Internal Architect

2.19.21

NOTE: All photographs of stone, brick, masonry and roof tiles are for representation only - See actual samples for exact colors.

MBACC not responsible for manufacturer color variations being off from actual materials.

Coachella 107 at Coachella, CA

Pulte Homes

EXTERIOR COLOR SCHEMES DOCUMENT (ECS)

10.31.19 MBACI 10519aspen

STUCCO: OMEGA STUCCO - SAND FINISH
PAINT: SHERWIN WILLIAMS
ROOF: BORAL ROOFING
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON GARAGE DOOR STANDARD

STONE: CORONADO STONE PRODUCTS
BRICK: CORONADO THIN BRICK
MORTAR: OBP MAC PLUS: STANDARD GREY
GUTTERS ONLY: RGS COLORS

A' ELEVATIONS

COLOR SCHEME COLOR APPLICATION	A	1	2	3
STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY		SW 0050 CLASSIC LIGHT BUFF	SW 7051 ANALYTICAL GRAY	SW 9112 SONG THRUSH
STUCCO BODY / ROLLED STUCCO FASCIA		5/8 -A872	3/4 -236	1551
STUCCO BODY ACCENT / INCLUDING GABLE ACCENT WHERE NOTATED		SW 7051 ANALYTICAL GRAY	SW 7046 ANONYMOUS	SW 6103 TEA CHEST
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM		SW 7040 SMOKEHOUSE	SW 7055 ENDURING BRONZE	SW 7036 ACCESSIBLE BEIGE
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS		DESERT TAN	TAUPE	DESERT TAN
FRONT DRS		SW 7621 SILVERMIST	SW 7701 CAVERN	SW 7679 GOLDEN GATE
SHUTTERS		SW 0047 STUDIO BLUE GREEN	SW 2803 ROOKWOOD TERRA COTTA	SW 6153 BRONZE PROTÉGÉ
DECORATIVE METAL & RAILINGS / ACCENT HINGES, RINGS ETC ON SHUTTERS		SW 7069 IRON ORE	SW 7069 IRON ORE	SW 7069 IRON ORE
GUTTERS		RUSTIC BROWN	TERRATONE	BUCKSKIN BROWN
FULL 'S' ROOF TILE		1BCCS 6031 LA TERRA BLEND	1BCCS 0300 BRONZE PEARL	1BCCS 6160 AUTUMN BLEND

B' ELEVATIONS

COLOR SCHEME COLOR APPLICATION	B	4	5	6
STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY		SW 7541 GRECIAN IVORY	SW 7529 SAND BEACH	SW 7671 ON THE ROCKS
STUCCO BODY		1523	15	1/2 -414
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM		SW 7562 ROMAN COLUMN	SW 7047 PORPOISE	SW 7546 PRAIRIE GRASS
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS		WHITE	TAUPE	DESERT TAN
ENTRY DOORS / SHUTTERS		SW 6258 TRICORN BLACK	SW 2735 ROCKWEED	SW 7061 NIGHT OWL
GUTTERS		HIGH GLOSS WHITE	TERRATONE	ADOBE TAN
FLAT SHAKE ROOF TILE		1FBCJ 1132 CHARCOAL BROWN	1FBCJ 3233 BROWN BLEND	1FBCJ 4598 FOREST GREEN BLEND

C' ELEVATIONS

COLOR SCHEME COLOR APPLICATION	C	7	8	9
STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY		SW 9165 GOSSAMER VEIL	SW 7045 INTELLECTUAL GRAY	SW 7528 WINDSOR GREIGE
STUCCO BODY		D26	1/4 A-876	A 216
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM / WOOD RAILS		SW 7005 PURE WHITE	SW 6146 UMBER	SW 7526 MAISON BLANCHE
GABLE SIDING INSETS		SW 7663 MONORAIL SILVER	SW 7564 POLAR BEAR	SW 6200 LINK GRAY
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS		WHITE	ALMOND	ALMOND
FRONT DRS / SHUTTERS		SW 6068 BREVITY BROWN	SW 7645 THUNDER GRAY	SW 7545 PIER
STONE VENEER		OLD WORLD LEDGESTONE: GREY QUARTZITE	OLD WORLD LEDGESTONE: ETOWAH	OLD WORLD LEDGESTONE: CAPE COD GREY
GUTTERS		HIGH GLOSS WHITE	BUCKSKIN BROWN	LIGHT PECAN
FLAT SLATE ROOF TILE		1FECY 4070 SEA PEARL BLEND	1FECY 3181 SMOKEY TOPAZ	1FECY 4072 SAHARA QUARTZ

All Colors and Materials are recommendations based solely upon aesthetic value for the exclusive internal use by SAID BUILDER. Any other use is prohibited.

Color schemes are exclusive property of MBACI. Any reuse of any C & M Selections other than at above said property must receive approval by MBACI.

MBACI shall not be held liable for any errors or product failure on manufacturers or contractor/subcontractors part in the field

(i.e. stucco, masonry, paint manufacturers errors, etc).

NOTE: MANDOORS & VENTS TO BE PAINTED ADJACENT COLOR - UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

NOTE: ALL PAINT BREAKS TO BE TURNED AND FINISHED AT INSIDE CORNERS, UNDER BALCONIES & CANTILEVERS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

NOTE: SUBSTITUTIONS FOR ANY MATERIALS ARE NOT TO BE MADE WITHOUT THE FINAL APPROVAL FROM MBACI OFFICE.

NOTE: SIDE ENHANCED ELEVATIONS TO RECEIVE TYPICAL TREATMENTS AS FRONT ELEVATIONS. - SEE ELEVATIONS FOR COLOR PLACEMENT

****NOTE:** STUCCO has been eye matched to paint by MBACI for rendering use only. Do not use for exact match to stucco.

NOTE: All photographs of stone, brick, masonry and roof tiles are for representation only - See actual materials for exact colors.

MBACI not responsible for manufacturers materials being off from actual materials.

Coachella 107

Pulte Homes

Exterior Color Scheme

To be used on
'A' - Elevations

COLOR APPLICATION	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL SAMPLE	Sherwin Williams Paint	Omega Stucco
<div>STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY</div> <div>STUCCO BODY / ROLLED STUCCO FASCIA</div>	<div>SW 0050 CLASSIC LIGHT BUFF</div> <div>5/8 -A872</div>			
<div>STUCCO BODY ACCENT / INCLUDING GABLE ACCENT WHERE NOTATED</div>	<div>SW 7051 ANALYTICAL GRAY</div>			
<div>FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM</div>	<div>SW 7040 SMOKEHOUSE</div>			
<div>GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS</div>	<div>DESERT TAN</div>			
<div>FRONT DRS</div>	<div>SW 7621 SILVERMIST</div>			
<div>SHUTTERS</div>	<div>SW 0047 STUDIO BLUE GREEN</div>			
<div>METAL DETAILS</div>	<div>SW 7069 IRON ORE</div>			

Roof Material

BORAL Roofing Materials

1BCCS 6031

LA TERRA BLEND

Full S Profile



Coachella 107

Pulte Homes
Exterior Color Scheme

Item 36.

2

To be used on
'A' - Elevations

COLOR APPLICATION	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL SAMPLE	Sherwin Williams Paint	Omega Stucco
STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY	SW 7051 ANALYTICAL GRAY			
STUCCO BODY / ROLLED STUCCO FASCIA	3/4 -236			
STUCCO BODY ACCENT / INCLUDING GABLE ACCENT WHERE NOTATED	SW 7046 ANONYMOUS			
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM	SW 7055 ENDURING BRONZE			
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS	TAUPE			
FRONT DRS	SW 7701 CAVERN			
SHUTTERS	SW 2803 RKWD TERRACOTTA			
METAL DETAILS	SW 7069 IRON ORE			

Roof Material
BORAL Roofing Materials

1BCCS 0300
BRONZE PEARL

Full S Profile



Coachella 107

Pulte Homes
Exterior Color Scheme

Item 36.

3

To be used on
'A' - Elevations

COLOR APPLICATION	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL SAMPLE	Sherwin Williams Paint	Omega Stucco
STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY	SW 9112 SONG THRUSH			
STUCCO BODY / ROLLED STUCCO FASCIA	1551			
STUCCO BODY ACCENT / INCLUDING GABLE ACCENT WHERE NOTATED	SW 6103 TEA CHEST			
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM	SW 7036 ACCESSIBLE BEIGE			
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS	DESERT TAN			
FRONT DRS	SW 7679 GOLDEN GATE			
SHUTTERS	SW 6153 BRONZE PROTÉGÉ			
METAL DETAILS	SW 7069 IRON ORE			

Roof Material
BORAL Roofing Materials

1BCCS 6160
AUTUMN BLEND

Full S Profile



Coachella 107

Pulte Homes
Exterior Color Scheme

Item 36.

4

To be used on
'B' - Elevations

COLOR APPLICATION	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL SAMPLE	Sherwin Williams Paint	Omega Stucco
STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY	SW 7541 GRECIAN IVORY			
STUCCO BODY	1523			
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM	SW 7562 ROMAN COLUMN			
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS	WHITE			
ENTRY DOORS / SHUTTERS	SW 6258 TRICORN BLACK			

Roof Material
BORAL Roofing Materials

1FBCJ 1132
CHARCOAL BROWN

Flat Shake Profile



Coachella 107

Pulte Homes
Exterior Color Scheme

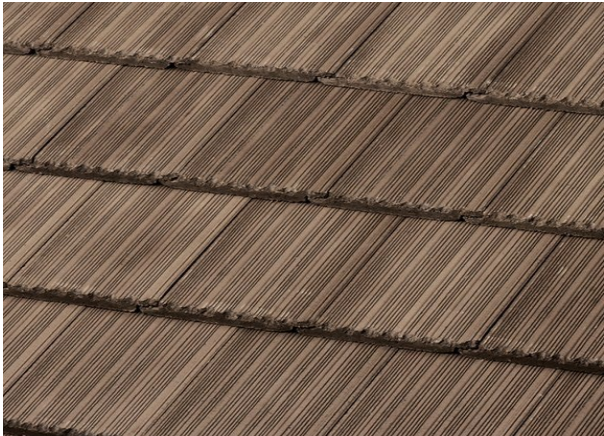
To be used on
'B' - Elevations

COLOR APPLICATION	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL SAMPLE	Sherwin Williams Paint	Omega Stucco
STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY	SW 7529 SAND BEACH			
STUCCO BODY	15			
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM	SW 7047 PORPOISE			
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS	TAUPE			
ENTRY DOORS / SHUTTERS	SW 2735 ROCKWEED			

Roof Material
BORAL Roofing Materials

1FBCJ 3233
BROWN BLEND

Flat Shake Profile



Coachella 107

Pulte Homes
Exterior Color Scheme

Item 36.

6

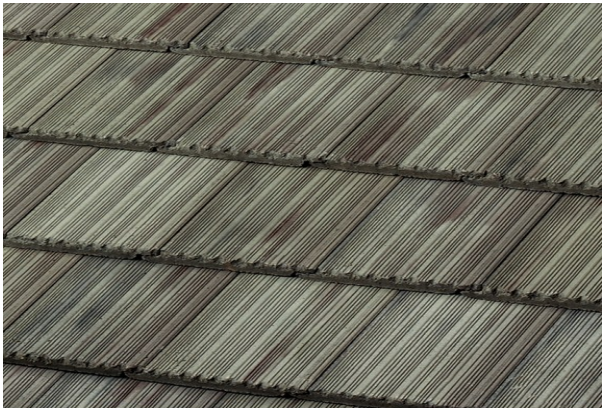
To be used on
'B' - Elevations

COLOR APPLICATION	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL SAMPLE	Sherwin Williams Paint	Omega Stucco
STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY	SW 7671 ON THE ROCKS			
STUCCO BODY	1/2 -414			
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM	SW 7546 PRAIRIE GRASS			
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS	DESERT TAN			
ENTRY DOORS / SHUTTERS	SW 7061 NIGHT OWL			

Roof Material
BORAL Roofing Materials

1FBCJ 4598
FOREST GREEN BLEND

Flat Shake Profile



Pulte Homes

Exterior Color Scheme

7

COLOR APPLICATION

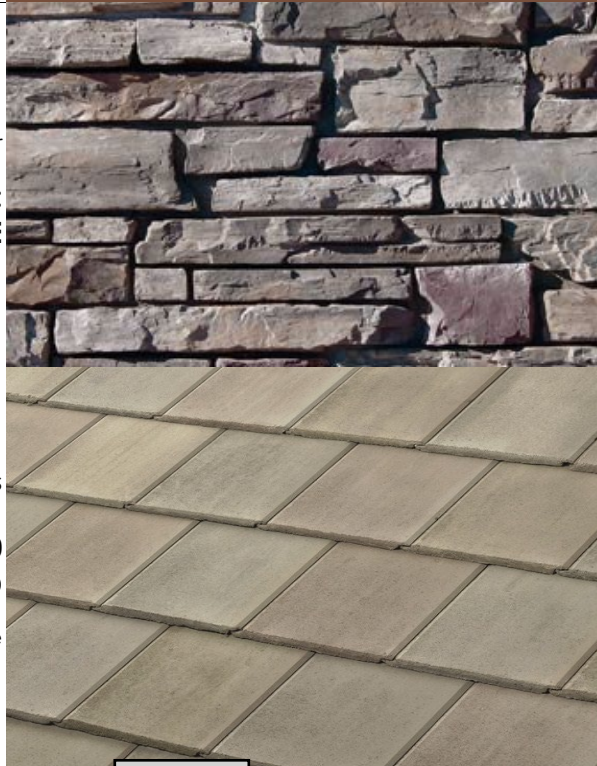
MATERIAL SAMPLE

Omega Stucco

	<p>STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING / BINDER PURPOSES ONLY</p> <p>SW 9165 GOSSAMER VEIL</p>	
	<p>STUCCO BODY</p> <p>D26</p>	
	<p>FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM</p> <p>SW 7005 PURE WHITE</p>	
	<p>GABLE SIDING INSETS</p> <p>SW 7663 MONORAIL SILVER</p>	
	<p>GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS</p> <p>WHITE</p>	
	<p>ENTRY DOORS / SHUTTERS</p> <p>SW 6068 BREVITY BROWN</p>	

OLD WORLD LEDGESTONE: GREY QUARTZITE

Flat Slate Profile





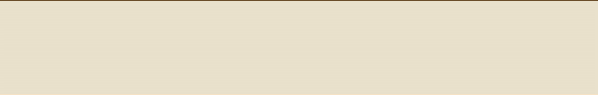




Coachella 107

Pulte Homes
Exterior Color Scheme

Item 36.

8

To be used on
'C' - Elevations

COLOR APPLICATION	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL SAMPLE	Sherwin Williams Paint	Omega Stucco
STUCCO BODY STUCCO BODY	STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY SW 7045 INTELLECTUAL GRAY 1/4 A-876			
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM	SW 6146 UMBER			
GABLE SIDING INSETS	SW 7564 POLAR BEAR			
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS	ALMOND			
ENTRY DOORS / SHUTTERS	SW 7645 THUNDER GRAY			
MASONRY VENEER Coronado Stone Veneer OLD WORLD LEDGESTONE: ETOWAH				
Roof Material BORAL Roofing Materials 1FECY 3181 SMOKEY TOPAZ Flat Slate Profile				








Coachella 107

Pulte Homes
Exterior Color Scheme

Item 36.

9

To be used on
'C' - Elevations

COLOR APPLICATION	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL SAMPLE	Sherwin Williams Paint	Omega Stucco
STUCCO BODY	STUCCO BODY PAINT MATCH FOR RENDERING/ BINDER PURPOSES ONLY SW 7528 WINDSOR GREIGE A 216			
FASCIA / EAVES / ALL TRIM	SW 7526 MAISON BLANCHE			
GABLE SIDING INSETS	SW 6200 LINK GRAY			
GARAGE DOORS: WAYNE DALTON STANDARD COLORS	ALMOND			
ENTRY DOORS / SHUTTERS	SW 7545 PIER			
MASONRY VENEER Coronado Stone Veneer				
OLD WORLD LEDGESTONE: CAPE COD GREY				
Roof Material BORAL Roofing Materials				
1FECY 4072 SAHARA QUARTZ Flat Slate Profile				



1901 Camino Vida Roble, Suite 100
Carlsbad, California 92008

74-900 Highway 111, Suite 222
Indian Wells, California 92210

(844) 4DELPHI ♦ Fax: (760) 820-2696 ♦ www.DelphiLLP.com

May 19, 2021

Via Electronic Mail

City of Coachella
Attn: Planning Commission
c/o Luis Lopez, Development Services Director
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236

Re: Prado Homeowners Association
Planning Commission Public Hearing on Pulte Coachella Subdivision Project
Our File No. 5424

Dear Mr. Lopez and Esteemed Members of the Planning Commission:

Delphi Law Group, LLP, represents the Prado Homeowners Association (“Prado”). We are submitting this letter in advance of the public hearing on May 19, 2021, at which the Planning Commission will review Tentative Tract Map (TTM 38084) and Variance (VAR 21-04) as well as Architectural Review (AR 21-03).

Prado is located immediately north of the proposed Pulte development and shares a common boundary that is perpendicular to Via Prado and Ribera Street. As indicated in the Staff Report dated May 19, 2021, Prado has requested that a solid masonry wall be constructed along the southerly end of Ribera Street to match the existing walls of the Prado community. The draft Resolutions prepared by staff memorialize the construction of a masonry wall on Ribera Street. However, Resolution No. PC2021-06 further indicates that Pulte will be required to work with the utility companies to install landscaping and fencing improvements over the public utility easement areas along Ribera Street. No conceptual drawings of the masonry wall and landscaping/ fencing have been provided for Prado’s review. Thus, Prado has no ability to determine exactly where the landscaping/ fencing will be located and how these will integrate with the masonry wall. Accordingly, while the Board of Directors is in favor of the construction of a masonry wall along Ribera Street, it cannot support the proposed condition of approval and Resolutions until it has had the opportunity to review the drawings. Prado reserves the right to oppose Tentative Tract Map (TTM 38084) and Variance (VAR 21-04) as well as Architectural Review (AR 21-03) if it determines that the proposed masonry wall is unacceptable based upon the drawings presented by Pulte.

May 19, 2021

Page 2

Notwithstanding, Prado has a few proposed revisions to the Resolutions. In relation to Resolution PC2021-06, section 2 of the Conditions of Approval, we request that, for the sake of clarity, the word "perimeter fencing" be revised to "perimeter wall" in the second sentence.

In relation to Resolution PC2021-05, section 3 of the Conditions of Approval, we request that language be included requiring Pulte to construct the masonry wall as part of the final grading operations of the Pulte project.

We are also requesting that language be inserted into the Conditions of Approval for each Resolution indicating that Prado shall have the right to review and approve the final plans for the masonry wall and landscaping/ fencing.

We thank you for your consideration of this letter and respectfully request that the revisions we have proposed be incorporated into the Resolutions.

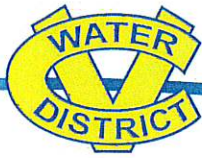
Sincerely,

DELPHI LAW GROUP, LLP



Christina Baine DeJardin

cc: Board of Directors



COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Established in 1918 as a public agency

Item 36.

GENERAL MANAGER
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
Dan Charlton

April 22, 2021

Luis Lopez
Department of Building and Planning
City of Coachella
1515 Sixth Street
Coachella, CA 92236

Dear Mr. Lopez:

Subject: City of Coachella Request for Agency Comments, TTM 38084,
Subdivide 27 Acres (APN 768-050-002) into 107 Residential Lots

This area is designated Zone X on Federal Flood Insurance rate maps, which are in effect at this time by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Flood protection measures for local drainage and regional flood shall comply with California Drainage Law and provide that stormwater flows are received onto and discharged from this property in a manner that is reasonably compatible with predevelopment conditions.

The City of Coachella (City) shall require mitigation measures to be incorporated into the development to prevent flooding of the site or downstream properties. These measures shall require 100 percent on-site retention of the incremental increase of runoff from the 100-year storm.

This area is underlain with agricultural drainage lines. There are Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) facilities not shown on the development plans. There may be conflicts with these facilities. The City shall withhold issuance of grading permits until CVWD has reviewed the proposed development and related impacts to the CVWD facilities and associated right-of-way and provided the City with written confirmation that there is no interference. The CVWD conflicts include but are not limited to Avenue 51 West Drain.

The project lies within the East Whitewater River Subbasin Area of Benefit. Groundwater production within the area of benefit is subject to a replenishment assessment in accordance with the State Water Code.

Luis Lopez
City of Coachella
April 22, 2021
Page 2

Any entity producing more than 25 acre-feet of water during any year from one or more wells must equip the well(s) with a water-measuring device. A CVWD Water Production Metering Agreement is required to provide CVWD staff with the authority to regularly read and maintain this water-measuring device.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) is a law requiring that groundwater basins are managed to achieve sustainability. In accordance with the SGMA, CVWD submitted the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan as an alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Alternative Plan) for the Indio Subbasin. On July 17, 2019, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) sent a notification approving the Alternative Plan. The goal of the Alternative Plan is to reliably meet current and future water demands in a cost-effective and sustainable manner. This development lies within the Indio Subbasin and will contribute to the total water demand in the subbasin. The elements and actions described in the Alternative Plan shall be incorporated into the design, construction, and operation of this development to reduce its negative impact on the Indio Subbasin.

If you have any questions, please call Tommy Fowlkes, Development Services Supervisor, extension 3535.

Sincerely,


Carrie Oliphant
Director of Engineering

cc: Mark Abbott
Supervising Environmental Health Specialist
Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
Environmental Protection and Oversight Division
47-950 Arabia Street, Suite A
Indio, CA 92201

Daniel Wozniak
Pulte Homes Company, LLC
27401 Los Altos, Suite 400
Mission Viejo, CA 92601

TH: ms\Eng\Dev Srvs\2021\April\DRL PZ 21-12049 City of Coachella.doc
File: 0163.1, 0421.1, 0721.1, 1150.10
Geo. 060806-2
PZ 21-12049



April 21, 2021

Luis Lopez, Development Services Director
City of Coachella
53-990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236

RE: Pulte Coachella Subdivision

Dear Mr. Lopez,

This letter is in response to your request for comments regarding the proposed Pulte Coachella Subdivision located on North of Avenue 51st within the City of Coachella. SunLine Transit Agency's (SunLine) staff has reviewed the specific plan and offers the following comments:

SunLine currently provides service within close proximity to the project site, with the closest bus stop #505 located on Avenue 50th at Van Buren, 0.7 miles from the project site, served by Routes 6 and 8. SunLine is not requesting inclusion of any transit amenities at this time.

Please note internal transit-friendly pedestrian access can be accomplished by following the guiding principles listed below:

- Pedestrian walkways to bus stops should be designed to meet the needs of all passengers, including the disabled, seniors and children. All pedestrian walkways should be designed to be direct from the street network to the main entrance of buildings.
- Pedestrian walkways should be designed to provide convenient connections between destinations, including residential areas, schools, shopping centers, public services and institutions, recreation, and transit.
- Provide a dedicated sidewalk and/or bicycle paths through new development that are direct to the nearest bus stop or transit facilities.
- Provide shorter distance between building and the bus stop by including transit friendly policies that address transit accessibility concerns to encourage transit-oriented development. These policies can be achieved through zoning policies, setback guidelines, building orientation guidelines, and parking requirements.

- Limit the use of elements that impede pedestrian movement such as meandering sidewalks, walled communities, and expansive parking lots.
- Eliminate barriers to pedestrian activities, including sound walls, berms, fences, and landscaping which obstructs pedestrian access or visibility. Gates should be provided at restricted areas to provide access to those using transit services.
- Pedestrian pathways should be paved to ensure that they are accessible to everyone. Accessible circulation and routes should include curb cuts, ramps, visual guides and railing where necessary. ADA compliant ramps should be placed at each corner of an intersection.
- A minimum horizontal clearance of 48 inches (preferable 60 inches) should be maintained along the entire pathway.
- A vertical clearance of 84 inches (preferable 96 inches) should also be maintained along the pathway.

Should you have questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact me at 760-343-3456, ext. 1511.

Sincerely,



Jeff Guidry
Transit Planning Manager

cc: Todd McDaniel, Chief Transportation Officer

cc: Lauren Skiver, CEO/General Manager



STAFF REPORT 6/23/2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

FROM: Cástulo R. Estrada, Utilities Manager

SUBJECT: Public Hearing and Adoption of the 2020 Regional Urban Water Management, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and Appendix L to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

The 2020 Regional Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2021. Staff recommends that the Council (Board):

- Adopt the 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP).
- Adopt the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).
- Adopt Appendix L as an addendum to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

The Coachella Water Authority is required to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years. The UWMPs for the 2020 reporting cycle are due to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2021. The UWMP describes the anticipated water supplies and demands for the next 25 years. It also describes the programs that are in place to encourage efficient water use.

Six agencies in the Coachella Valley worked together to develop a Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP). The agencies include:

- Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)
- Coachella Water Authority (CWA)
- Desert Water Agency (DWA)
- Indio Water Authority (IWA)
- Mission Springs Water District (MSWD)
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (MDMWC)

By collaborating on a RUWMP, the agencies were able to coordinate their assessment of regional water supplies. The report has two main parts. Chapters 1 through 3 are regional chapters which provide an overall introduction, descriptions of the six participating agencies, and an overview of the water supplies used in the Coachella Valley. Chapters 4 through 9 are individual agency chapters. Each agency chapter

addresses how that participating agency meets its reporting requirements under the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

Each agency's chapter includes a discussion of compliance with SB X7-7, the required 20-percent reduction in per-capita water use by 2020. Each agency has met its compliance target for reducing water use in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) from the baseline.

In addition to the RUWMP, each agency has prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP is a document to describe how each agency would respond to a water shortage. If an extended drought or sudden event (like an earthquake) impacted the region's ability to replenish the groundwater basin or the Coachella Water Authority's ability to provide enough water to meet all customer needs, the WSCP may need to be implemented. Each agency's WSCP defines six levels of shortage and outlines the actions that will be required of customers during each level. The six agencies aligned the actions in their plans as much as possible to maintain consistent requirements and messaging for customers throughout the Valley. These WSCPs are attachments to the RUWMP.

The agencies received feedback from the community in developing the RUWMP and the WSCPs. The agencies hosted two public workshops and used an on-line collaboration portal to gather additional feedback. If the WSCPs need to be implemented during a water shortage, the agencies will evaluate how well they are working and consider making changes if needed.

Beginning in 2022, each agency will need to prepare an Annual Assessment (AA) that looks at expected demands and supplies for the coming year. The RUWMP participating agencies will collaborate with each other, DWR, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and others in preparing the assessments. Each agency will need to submit the AA to DWR by July 1, 2022.

The agencies have also prepared an appendix to describe how the region is increasing the use of local water supplies and reducing reliance on supplies from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 requires agencies who might propose a new conveyance facility or other covered action that involves Delta water to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan's policy to reduce reliance on the Delta. By adopting Appendix L as an addendum to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, the Coachella Water Authority will be able to demonstrate consistency with this policy.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No Fiscal Impact



2020 COACHELLA VALLEY REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN





2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan

Prepared For:

Coachella Valley Water District
Coachella Water Authority
Desert Water Agency
Indio Water Authority
Mission Springs Water District
Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

6/30/2021

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc.



Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction.....	1-1
1.1 Purpose	1-1
1.2 RUWMP Organization	1-2
1.3 Plain Language Summary	1-3
Chapter 2 Agency Descriptions.....	2-1
2.1 Agencies Participating in RUWMP	2-1
2.1.1 Coachella Valley Water District	2-3
2.1.2 Coachella Water Authority	2-3
2.1.3 Desert Water Agency	2-3
2.1.4 Indio Water Authority	2-3
2.1.5 Mission Springs Water District.....	2-4
2.1.6 Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company.....	2-4
2.2 Other Agencies and Entities	2-4
2.2.1 Valley Sanitary District.....	2-4
2.2.2 Agua Caliente Water Authority	2-4
2.2.3 City of Palm Springs	2-5
2.2.4 Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group.....	2-5
2.2.5 Indio Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agencies.....	2-5
2.2.6 Mission Creek Subbasin Management Committee	2-6
2.3 Outreach During RUWMP Preparation	2-6
Chapter 3 Regional Sources of Supply.....	3-1
3.1 Groundwater.....	3-1
3.1.1 Basin Description	3-1
3.1.2 Groundwater Management	3-6
3.1.3 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.....	3-7
3.1.4 Groundwater Quality	3-7
3.2 Imported Water	3-8
3.2.1 Colorado River Water	3-8
3.2.2 State Water Project Water/MWD Exchange	3-13
3.3 Local Surface Water	3-16
3.4 Recycled Water	3-17
3.5 Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions	3-20
3.6 Climate Change.....	3-20
Chapter 4 Coachella Valley Water District.....	4-1
4.1 Introduction	4-1
4.1.1 Chapter Organization.....	4-1
4.1.2 RUWMP in Relation to Other Efforts	4-1

4.1.3 RUWMP and Grant or Loan Eligibility	4-2
4.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions	4-2
4.2 Plan Preparation	4-2
4.2.1 Plan Preparation	4-2
4.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan	4-2
4.2.3 Regional Planning	4-2
4.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance	4-3
4.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure	4-3
4.2.6 Coordination and Outreach	4-3
4.3 System Description	4-3
4.3.1 General Description	4-3
4.3.2 Jurisdictional Boundary	4-5
4.3.3 Service Area Climate	4-7
4.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics	4-8
4.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area	4-9
4.4 Water Use Characterization	4-9
4.4.1 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector	4-10
4.4.2 Worksheets and Reporting Tables	4-15
4.4.3 Water Use for Lower Income Households	4-15
4.4.4 Climate Change Considerations	4-17
4.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets	4-17
4.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers	4-17
4.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables	4-17
4.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs	4-17
4.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use	4-18
4.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per-Capita Water Use	4-18
4.5.6 Regional Alliance	4-19
4.6 Water Supply Characterization	4-19
4.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview	4-19
4.6.2 Supply Characterization	4-20
4.6.3 Submittal Tables Completion Using the Optional Planning Tool	4-30
4.6.4 Energy Use	4-30
4.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment	4-31
4.7.1 Reliability Overview	4-31
4.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment	4-32
4.7.3 Management Tools and Options	4-36
4.7.4 Drought Risk Assessment	4-36
4.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan	4-38
4.9 Demand Management Measures	4-38

4.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers	4-38
4.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail	4-38
4.9.3 Implementation	4-45
4.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements).....	4-46
4.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	4-46
4.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data	4-46
4.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing	4-46
4.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption	4-47
4.10.4 Plan Submittal.....	4-47
4.10.5 Public Availability	4-48
4.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission.....	4-48
4.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan.....	4-48
Chapter 5 Coachella Water Authority	5-1
5.1 Introduction	5-1
5.1.1 Chapter Organization.....	5-1
5.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts	5-1
5.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility	5-1
5.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions	5-1
5.2 Plan Preparation.....	5-2
5.2.1 Plan Preparation	5-2
5.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan	5-2
5.2.3 Regional Planning.....	5-2
5.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance	5-2
5.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure.....	5-2
5.2.6 Coordination and Outreach.....	5-2
5.3 System Description.....	5-3
5.3.1 General Description	5-3
5.3.2 Service Area Boundary Map.....	5-4
5.3.3 Service Area Climate	5-6
5.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics.....	5-7
5.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area.....	5-8
5.4 Water Use Characterization	5-9
5.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use	5-9
5.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector	5-9
5.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables	5-12
5.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households.....	5-12
5.4.5 Climate Change Considerations	5-13
5.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets	5-13
5.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers	5-13

5.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables	5-13
5.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs	5-13
5.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use	5-13
5.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per-Capita Water Use (GPCD).....	5-13
5.5.6 Regional Alliance	5-14
5.6 Water Supply Characterization.....	5-14
5.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview.....	5-14
5.6.2 Supply Characterization.....	5-14
5.6.3 Submittal Tables Using Optional Planning Tool	5-18
5.6.4 Energy Use	5-18
5.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment.....	5-19
5.7.1 Reliability Overview	5-19
5.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment	5-19
5.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment	5-23
5.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan	5-25
5.9 Demand Management Measures	5-25
5.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers	5-25
5.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail	5-25
5.9.3 Implementation	5-28
5.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements).....	5-29
5.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	5-29
5.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data	5-30
5.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing	5-30
5.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption	5-30
5.10.4 Plan Submittal.....	5-30
5.10.5 Public Availability	5-30
5.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission.....	5-31
5.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan.....	5-31
Chapter 6 Desert Water Agency	6-1
6.1 Introduction	6-1
6.1.1 Chapter Organization.....	6-1
6.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts	6-1
6.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility	6-1
6.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan.....	6-1
6.2 Plan Preparation.....	6-2
6.2.1 Plan Preparation	6-2
6.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan	6-2
6.2.3 Regional Planning.....	6-2
6.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance	6-2

6.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure.....	6-2
6.2.6 Coordination and Outreach.....	6-2
6.3 System Description.....	6-2
6.3.1 General Description	6-3
6.3.2 Institutional Boundary Map	6-3
6.3.3 Service Area Climate	6-5
6.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics.....	6-6
6.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area	6-8
6.4 Water Use Characterization	6-9
6.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use	6-9
6.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector.....	6-9
6.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables	6-12
6.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households.....	6-12
6.4.5 Climate Change Considerations	6-12
6.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets	6-13
6.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers	6-13
6.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables	6-13
6.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs	6-13
6.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use	6-13
6.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD).....	6-13
6.5.6 Regional Alliance	6-14
6.6 Water Supply Characterization.....	6-14
6.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview.....	6-14
6.6.2 Supply Characterization.....	6-14
6.6.3 Submittal Tables Using Optional Planning Tool	6-22
6.6.4 Energy Use	6-22
6.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment.....	6-24
6.7.1 Reliability Overview	6-24
6.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment	6-25
6.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment	6-28
6.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan	6-29
6.9 Demand Management Measures	6-30
6.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers	6-30
6.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail	6-30
6.9.3 Implementation of DMMs.....	6-32
6.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements).....	6-32
6.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	6-32
6.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data	6-32
6.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing	6-33

6.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption	6-33
6.10.4 Plan Submittal	6-33
6.10.5 Public Availability	6-33
6.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission	6-34
6.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan	6-34
Chapter 7 Indio Water Authority	7-1
7.1 Introduction	7-1
7.1.1 Chapter Organization	7-1
7.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts	7-1
7.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility	7-1
7.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions	7-1
7.2 Plan Preparation	7-2
7.2.1 Plan Preparation	7-2
7.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan	7-2
7.2.3 Regional Planning	7-2
7.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance	7-2
7.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure	7-2
7.2.6 Coordination and Outreach	7-2
7.3 System Description	7-3
7.3.1 General Description	7-3
7.3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps	7-3
7.3.3 Service Area Climate	7-5
7.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics	7-6
7.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area	7-7
7.4 Water Use Characterization	7-7
7.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use	7-7
7.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector	7-7
7.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables	7-11
7.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households	7-11
7.4.5 Climate Change Considerations	7-11
7.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets	7-11
7.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers	7-12
7.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables	7-12
7.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs	7-12
7.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use	7-12
7.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	7-12
7.5.6 Regional Alliance	7-13
7.6 Water Supply Characterization	7-13
7.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview	7-13

7.6.2 Supply Characterization.....	7-13
7.6.3 Submittal Tables Using Optional Planning Tool	7-20
7.6.4 Energy Use	7-20
7.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment.....	7-21
7.7.1 Reliability Overview	7-21
7.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment	7-22
7.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment	7-24
7.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan	7-27
7.9 Demand Management Measures	7-27
7.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers	7-27
7.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail	7-27
7.9.3 Implementation	7-31
7.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements).....	7-31
7.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	7-31
7.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data	7-31
7.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing	7-31
7.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption	7-32
7.10.4 Plan Submittal.....	7-32
7.10.5 Public Availability	7-32
7.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission.....	7-32
7.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan.....	7-32
Chapter 8 Mission Springs Water District	8-1
8.1 Introduction	8-1
8.1.1 Chapter Organization.....	8-1
8.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts	8-1
8.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility	8-1
8.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions	8-1
8.2 Plan Preparation	8-2
8.2.1 Plan Preparation	8-2
8.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan	8-2
8.2.3 Regional Planning.....	8-2
8.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance	8-2
8.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure.....	8-2
8.2.6 Coordination and Outreach.....	8-3
8.3 System Description.....	8-3
8.3.1 General Description	8-3
8.3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps	8-3
8.3.3 Service Area Climate	8-5
8.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics.....	8-6

8.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area	8-7
8.4 Water Use Characterization	8-8
8.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use	8-8
8.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector	8-8
8.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables	8-11
8.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households	8-11
8.4.5 Climate Change Considerations	8-12
8.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets	8-12
8.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers	8-12
8.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables	8-12
8.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs	8-12
8.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use	8-12
8.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	8-12
8.5.6 Regional Alliance	8-13
8.6 Water Supply Characterization	8-13
8.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview	8-13
8.6.2 Supply Characterization	8-13
8.6.3 Submittal Table Using Optional Planning Tool	8-21
8.6.4 Energy Use	8-21
8.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment	8-22
8.7.1 Reliability Overview	8-22
8.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment	8-23
8.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment	8-25
8.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan	8-26
8.9 Demand Management Measures	8-27
8.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers	8-27
8.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail	8-27
8.9.3 Implementation	8-33
8.9.4 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets	8-34
8.9.5 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)	8-35
8.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	8-35
8.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data	8-35
8.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing	8-35
8.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption	8-36
8.10.4 Plan Submittal	8-36
8.10.5 Public Availability	8-36
8.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission	8-36
8.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan	8-36
Chapter 9 Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company	9-1

9.1 Introduction	9-1
9.1.1 Chapter Organization	9-1
9.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts	9-1
9.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility	9-1
9.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions	9-1
9.2 Plan Preparation	9-2
9.2.1 Plan Preparation	9-2
9.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan	9-2
9.2.3 Regional Planning	9-2
9.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance	9-2
9.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure	9-2
9.2.6 Coordination and Outreach	9-2
9.3 System Description	9-3
9.3.1 General Description	9-3
9.3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps	9-3
9.3.3 Service Area Climate	9-5
9.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics	9-5
9.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area	9-8
9.4 Water Use Characterization	9-8
9.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use	9-8
9.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector	9-9
9.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables	9-12
9.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households	9-12
9.4.5 Climate Change Considerations	9-12
9.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets	9-13
9.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers	9-13
9.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables	9-13
9.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs	9-13
9.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use	9-13
9.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	9-13
9.5.6 Regional Alliance	9-14
9.6 Water Supply Characterization	9-14
9.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview	9-14
9.6.2 Supply Characterization	9-14
9.6.3 Submittal Tables Using Optional Planning Tool	9-19
9.6.4 Energy Use	9-19
9.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment	9-20
9.7.1 Reliability Overview	9-20
9.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment	9-21

9.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment	9-23
9.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan	9-26
9.9 Demand Management Measures	9-26
9.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers	9-26
9.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail	9-26
9.9.3 Implementation	9-27
9.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements).....	9-27
9.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	9-28
9.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data	9-28
9.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing	9-28
9.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption	9-28
9.10.4 Plan Submittal	9-28
9.10.5 Public Availability	9-29
9.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission.....	9-29
9.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan.....	9-29

Tables

Table 2-1. Outreach Recipients	2-7
Table 3-1. Priorities and Water Delivery Contracts, California Seven-Party Agreement of 1932.....	3-10
Table 3-2. CVWD Colorado River Water Budget under the Quantification Settlement Agreement	3-11
Table 3-3. State Water Project Allocations to CVWD and DWA (AFY)	3-13
Table 3-4. Non-Municipal Water Use	3-20
Table 4-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems	4-2
Table 4-2. Monthly Average Climate Data (Palm Springs)	4-7
Table 4-3. Monthly Average Climate Data (Thermal)	4-8
Table 4-4. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population	4-9
Table 4-5. Water Use Sectors.....	4-10
Table 4-6. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	4-12
Table 4-7. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY).....	4-13
Table 4-8. DWR 4-2R Projected Retail Demands for Water (AFY)	4-14
Table 4-9. Anticipated Water Savings Due to Conservation (AFY)	4-15
Table 4-10. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use (AFY)	4-15
Table 4-11. Lower Income Housing Units.....	4-16
Table 4-12. DWR 4-5R Inclusion in Water Use Projections	4-17
Table 4-13. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary	4-19
Table 4-14. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance	4-19
Table 4-15. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)	4-20
Table 4-16. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020	4-23
Table 4-17. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020.....	4-23
Table 4-18. DWR 6-4R Recycled Water Within Service Area in 2020 (AFY).....	4-25
Table 4-19. DWR 6-5R Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to Actual	4-26

Table 4-20. DWR 6-7R Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs	4-29
Table 4-21. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies	4-30
Table 4-22. DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies	4-30
Table 4-23. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting	4-31
Table 4-24. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data	4-32
Table 4-25. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison	4-33
Table 4-26. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison	4-33
Table 4-27. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison	4-35
Table 4-28. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment	4-37
Table 4-29. Demand Management Measure Implementation Summary	4-46
Table 4-30. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties	4-47
Table 5-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems	5-2
Table 5-2. Monthly Average Climate Data	5-6
Table 5-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population	5-7
Table 5-4. Coachella City Demographic Data	5-8
Table 5-5. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	5-10
Table 5-6. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY)	5-10
Table 5-7. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water	5-11
Table 5-8. Anticipated Water Savings Due to Conservation (AFY)	5-12
Table 5-9. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use (AFY)	5-12
Table 5-10. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary	5-13
Table 5-11. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance	5-14
Table 5-12. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)	5-15
Table 5-13. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020	5-16
Table 5-14. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020	5-16
Table 5-15. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies	5-18
Table 5-16. DWR 6-9 R Projected Water Supplies	5-18
Table 5-17. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting	5-19
Table 5-18. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data	5-20
Table 5-19. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison	5-21
Table 5-20. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison	5-21
Table 5-21. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison	5-22
Table 5-22. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment	5-24
Table 5-23. DMM Implementation Summary	5-29
Table 5-24. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties	5-30
Table 6-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems	6-2
Table 6-2. Monthly Average Climate Data	6-5
Table 6-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population	6-8
Table 6-4. Water Use Sectors	6-9
Table 6-5. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	6-10
Table 6-6. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AF)	6-10
Table 6-7. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water (AF)	6-11
Table 6-8. Estimated Water Savings Due to Passive Conservation	6-12
Table 6-9. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use	6-12
Table 6-10. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary	6-13
Table 6-11. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance	6-14
Table 6-12. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)	6-15
Table 6-13. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020	6-18
Table 6-14. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020	6-18
Table 6-15. DWR 6-4R Recycled Water Within Service Area in 2020	6-19
Table 6-16. DWR 6-5R Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to Actual	6-20
Table 6-17. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies	6-21
Table 6-18. DWR 6-9 R Projected Water Supplies	6-22
Table 6-19. Energy Use for Water Management	6-23
Table 6-20. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting	6-24
Table 6-21. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data	6-26

Table 6-22. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison	6-27
Table 6-23. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison	6-27
Table 6-24. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (AF).....	6-28
Table 6-25. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment.....	6-29
Table 6-26. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties	6-33
Table 7-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems	7-2
Table 7-2. Monthly Average Climate Data	7-5
Table 7-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population	7-6
Table 7-4. City of Indio Demographic Data.....	7-6
Table 7-5. Water Use Sectors.....	7-7
Table 7-6. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	7-8
Table 7-7. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY).....	7-9
Table 7-8. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water	7-10
Table 7-9. Anticipated Water Savings Due to Conservation (AFY).....	7-10
Table 7-10. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use	7-11
Table 7-11. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary	7-12
Table 7-12. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance	7-13
Table 7-13. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)	7-14
Table 7-14. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020	7-15
Table 7-15. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020.....	7-15
Table 7-16. DWR 6-4R Recycled Water Within Service Area (AFY).....	7-17
Table 7-17. DWR 6-5R Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to Actual	7-18
Table 7-18. Emergency Interties	7-19
Table 7-19. DWR 6-7R Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs	7-19
Table 7-20. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies (AFY)	7-20
Table 7-21. DWR 6-9 R Projected Water Supplies (AFY)	7-20
Table 7-22. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting	7-21
Table 7-23. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data.....	7-22
Table 7-24. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison	7-23
Table 7-25. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison.....	7-23
Table 7-26. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison.....	7-24
Table 7-27. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment.....	7-26
Table 7-28. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties	7-32
Table 8-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems	8-2
Table 8-2. Monthly Average Climate Data	8-5
Table 8-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population	8-6
Table 8-4. City of Desert Hot Springs Demographic Data	8-7
Table 8-5. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	8-8
Table 8-6. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY).....	8-9
Table 8-7. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water	8-10
Table 8-8. Anticipated Water Savings Due to Conservation.....	8-11
Table 8-9. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use	8-11
Table 8-10. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary	8-13
Table 8-11. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance	8-13
Table 8-12. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)	8-14
Table 8-13. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020	8-16
Table 8-14. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020.....	8-16
Table 8-15. DWR 6-4R Recycled Water Within Service Area (AFY).....	8-18
Table 8-16. DWR 6-5R Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to Actual	8-19
Table 8-17. DWR 6-6R Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use	8-19
Table 8-18. DWR 6-7R Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs	8-20
Table 8-19. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies	8-20
Table 8-20. DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies (AFY)	8-21
Table 8-21. DWR O-1A Energy Intensity Reporting	8-22
Table 8-22. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data.....	8-23
Table 8-23. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison	8-24

Table 8-24. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison.....	8-24
Table 8-25. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison.....	8-25
Table 8-26. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment.....	8-26
Table 8-27. Summary of DMM Implementation (2016 – 2020).....	8-33
Table 8-28. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties	8-35
Table 9-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems	9-2
Table 9-2. Monthly Average Climate Data	9-5
Table 9-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population	9-6
Table 9-4. Bermuda Dunes CDP Demographic Data	9-7
Table 9-5. City of La Quinta Demographic Data	9-8
Table 9-6. Water Use Sectors.....	9-9
Table 9-7. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	9-9
Table 9-8. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY).....	9-10
Table 9-9. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water (AFY)	9-11
Table 9-10. Anticipated Savings Due to Conservation	9-12
Table 9-11. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use (AF).....	9-12
Table 9-12. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary	9-14
Table 9-13. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance	9-14
Table 9-14. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)	9-15
Table 9-15. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020	9-17
Table 9-16. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies	9-19
Table 9-17. DWR 6-9 R Projected Water Supplies (AFY)	9-19
Table 9-18. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting	9-20
Table 9-19. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data.....	9-21
Table 9-20. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison	9-22
Table 9-21. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison.....	9-22
Table 9-22. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison.....	9-23
Table 9-23. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment.....	9-25
Table 9-24. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties	9-28

Figures

Figure 2-1. Water Agencies Participating in Coachella Valley RUWMP	2-2
Figure 3-1. Coachella Valley Groundwater Subbasins and Groundwater Replenishment Facilities	3-3
Figure 3-2. Sources of Imported Water Supply.....	3-9
Figure 3-3. Wastewater and Recycled Water Facilities	3-19
Figure 4-1. CVWD Jurisdictional Boundary	4-6
Figure 5-1. CWA Service Area Boundary	5-5
Figure 5-2. Monthly Average Climate Data	5-6
Figure 6-1. DWA Institutional Boundary.....	6-4
Figure 6-2. Monthly Average Climate Data	6-6
Figure 7-1. IWA Service Area Boundary	7-4
Figure 7-2. Monthly Average Climate Data.....	7-5
Figure 8-1. MSWD Service Area Boundary	8-4

Figure 8-2. Monthly Average Climate Data.....	8-5
Figure 9-1. MDMWC Service Area Boundary.....	9-4
Figure 9-2. Monthly Average Climate Data.....	9-5

Appendices

- A. Applicable Sections of California Water Code
- B. Notification Letters and Newspaper Notices of Plan Preparation and Adoption Hearing
- C. Reduced Delta Reliance
- D. Standard UWMP Reporting Tables
- E. SB X7-7 Verification Forms
- F. Agreements Related to Water Management
 - a. Agreement Between MWD, CVWD, and DWA for the Exchange and Advance Delivery of Water (December 2019)
 - b. Agreement Between MWD and CVWD for Transfer of 35,000 AFY (Amended December 2019)
- G. AWWA Water Loss Audits
- H. Resolutions of Adoption
- I. DWR UWMP Checklists

Attachments

Water Shortage Contingency Plan for each agency including Legal Authority

References

Acronyms and Abbreviations

°C	Degrees Celsius
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
AF	Acre Foot
AFY	Acre Feet per Year
AHHG	Area of Historic High Groundwater
AMR	Automatic Meter Reader
AOB	Area of Benefit
APA	Administrative Procedures Act
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BDCC	Bermuda Dunes Country Club
BMP	Best Management Practice
CALWARN	California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
CAP	Central Arizona Project
CAT	Climate Action Team
CCF	Hundred Cubic Feet
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFS	Cubic Feet per Second
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Irrigation System
CPS	City of Palm Springs
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CSD	Coachella Sanitary District
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVRWMG	Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group
CVWD	Coachella Valley Water District
CWA	Coachella Water Authority
CWC	California Water Code
DCFP	Delta Conveyance Facility Project
DCP	Drought Contingency Plan
DCR	DWR SWP Delivery Capacity Report
DDW	SWRCB Division of Drinking Water
DFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
DIP	Ductile Iron Pipe

DMM	Demand Management Measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWA	Desert Water Agency
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERNIE	Emergency Response Network of the Inland Empire
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ET	Evapotranspiration
ETo	Reference Evapotranspiration
GAC	Granulated Activated Carbon
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
GRF	Groundwater Replenishment Facility
GRP	Groundwater Replenishment Program
HECW	High Efficiency Clothes Washer
HET	High Efficiency Toilet
IWA	Indio Water Authority
IX	Ion Exchange
KAF	Thousand Acre Feet
KAFY	Thousand Acre Feet per Year
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
MAF	Million Acre-Feet
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDMWC	Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company
MF	Multi-family
MG	Million Gallons
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MSWD	Mission Springs Water District
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
MVP	Mid-Valley Pipeline
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PCE	Perchloroethylene
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QSA	Quantification Settlement Agreement
QWEZ	Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper
RIX	Rapid Infiltration and Extraction
RPA	Reasonable and Prudent Alternative
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB X7-7	Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7
SCSD	Salton Community Services District
SF	Single Family
SOC	Synthetic Organic Chemicals
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TCE	Trichloroethylene
ULFT	Ultra-Low Flush Toilet
UV	Ultraviolet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VSD	Valley Sanitary District
WBIC	Weather Based Irrigation Controller
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WFF	Water Filtration Facility
WSS	Water Sense Specification
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Chapter 1 Introduction

This Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) has been prepared on behalf of the six urban water suppliers that serve customers in the Coachella Valley:

- Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)
- Coachella Water Authority (CWA)
- Desert Water Agency (DWA)
- Indio Water Authority (IWA)
- Mission Springs Water District (MSWD)
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (MDMWC)

These agencies have historically collaborated on planning efforts related to water resources and their efficient use in the Coachella Valley. Some previous planning efforts have involved some or all of the agencies listed above, and some efforts have involved additional agencies, such as the Valley Sanitary District (VSD). Relevant past and on-going efforts include:

- 2010 Coachella Valley Water Management Plan Update (2010 CVWMP Update)
- 2013 Mission Creek/Garnet Hill Subbasins Water Management Plan (2013 MC/GH WMP)
- 2015 Coachella Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (2015 CV-SNMP)
- 2018 Coachella Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan and Stormwater Resource Plan (2018 IRWM/SWR Plan)
- 2021 CV-SNMP Development Workplan and Groundwater Monitoring Program Workplan
- 2022 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Alternative Plan Update for the Indio Subbasin (in progress)
- 2022 SGMA Alternative Plan Update for the Mission Creek Subbasin (in progress)

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this RUWMP is to allow the six agencies to address Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) requirements. These requirements originated in California's Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act), and the requirements have been expanded and updated with subsequent legislation. Agencies are required to prepare an updated UWMP every five years and submit it to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). DWR then performs a review to verify that each UWMP addresses the requirements of the California Water Code (CWC). The current round of UWMPs will report on water use through 2020, and they are due to be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2021.

Although most agencies prepare an individual UWMP and submit it to DWR, the CWC allows agencies to join together to prepare a RUWMP. The RUWMP must include all the same elements as an individual UWMP. Jointly preparing a RUWMP presents an opportunity for agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections, characterization of shared supplies, and planning for potential water shortages.

DWR has produced an Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020 (Guidebook) (Final March 2021) to assist water suppliers in UWMP preparation. This Guidebook identifies several additional requirements that have been added by new legislation since the 2015 UWMPs were prepared. Major new requirements identified by DWR include:

- **Five Consecutive Dry-Year Water Reliability Assessment.** The Legislature modified the dry-year water reliability planning from a "multiyear" time period to a "drought lasting five consecutive water years" designation. This statutory change requires a Supplier to analyze the reliability of its water supplies to meet its water use over an extended drought period. Each agency addresses this requirement in Section 7 of its individual chapter.
- **Drought Risk Assessment.** The California Legislature created a new UWMP requirement for drought planning, in part because of the significant duration of recent California droughts and the predictions about hydrological variability attributable to climate change. The Drought Risk

Assessment (DRA) requires a Supplier to assess water supply reliability over a five-year period from calendar years 2021 to 2025 that examines water supplies, water uses, and the resulting water supply reliability under a reasonable prediction for five consecutive dry years. Each agency addresses this requirement in Section 7 of its individual chapter.

- **Seismic Risk.** The Water Code now requires Suppliers to specifically address seismic risk to various water system facilities and to have a mitigation plan. Each agency addresses this requirement in its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).
- **Water Shortage Contingency Plan.** In 2018, the Legislature modified the UWMP laws to require a WSCP with specific elements. The WSCP provides a Supplier with an action plan for a drought or catastrophic water supply shortage. Each agency has prepared a WSCP and adopted it alongside this RUWMP.
- **Groundwater Supplies Coordination.** In 2014, the Legislature enacted the SGMA to address groundwater conditions throughout California. Water Code now requires Suppliers' 2020 UWMPs to be consistent with Groundwater Sustainability Plans, in areas where those plans have been completed by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies. In the Coachella Valley, SGMA requirements are being met through the update of two Alternative Plans, one for the Indio Subbasin and one for the Mission Creek Subbasin. The coordination with those efforts is described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.
- **Lay Description.** The Legislature included a new statutory requirement for Suppliers to include a lay description of the fundamental determinations of the UWMP, especially regarding water service reliability, challenges ahead, and strategies for managing reliability risks. This description is included as Section 1.3.

The 2020 UWMPs will also require suppliers to document their compliance with Senate Bill (SB) X7-7, the Water Conservation Act of 2009. This legislation required urban suppliers to reduce their per-capita water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. This 2020 RUWMP demonstrates each supplier's compliance with this requirement.

1.2 RUWMP Organization

This report has been organized to reflect the agencies' collaborative efforts in managing shared water resources, while still allowing each agency to meet its individual reporting requirements.

1. Chapter 1 provides an introduction and reviews the purpose and organization of the RUWMP.
2. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the participating agencies and their service areas.
3. Chapter 3 provides a narrative description of water sources used in the region.
4. Chapters 4 through 9 are individual agency chapters. Each agency's individual chapter is structured with the organization recommended in the Guidebook. For each agency, the elements of the individual chapter include:
 1. Introduction and Overview
 2. Plan Preparation
 3. System Description
 4. Water Use Characterization
 5. SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets
 6. Water Supply Characterization
 7. Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment
 8. Water Shortage Contingency Plan
 9. Demand Management Measures
 10. Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation
5. Appendices provide supporting information and documentation used in preparation of the RUWMP.
6. Each agency has prepared a WSCP to be adopted by its governing board. These WSCPs are attachments to the RUWMP.

1.3 Plain Language Summary

1. Introduction

This Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) has been prepared on behalf of six water providers that serve customers in the Coachella Valley. The agencies include:

- Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)
- Coachella Water Authority (CWA)
- Desert Water Agency (DWA)
- Indio Water Authority (IWA)
- Mission Springs Water District (MSWD)
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (MDMWC)

These agencies work together on planning efforts related to water resources and their efficient use in the Coachella Valley.

This report has two main parts. Chapters 1 through 3 are regional chapters which provide an overall introduction, descriptions of the six participating agencies, and an overview of the water supplies used in the Coachella Valley. Chapters 4 through 9 are individual agency chapters. Each agency chapter addresses how that participating agency meets its reporting requirements under the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

In addition to the RUWMP, each agency has prepared a WSCP. The WSCP is a document to describe how each agency would respond to a water shortage. These WSCPs are attachments to the RUWMP.

2. Water Supplies

The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin is used by all six agencies as their primary source of supply for meeting municipal water demands (water used for typical household, business, and local government use). The basin provides storage to help meet demand even in dry years. In a typical year, groundwater pumping is more than the amount of local rain and mountain snowmelt. CVWD and DWA replenish the basin with water imported from outside the basin.

The two largest subbasins in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin used to meet municipal water demands are the Indio Subbasin and the Mission Creek Subbasin. Subbasins are portions of a larger groundwater basin – usually separated by faults. In both of these subbasins, water agencies are developing updated plans to address long-term sustainable management of the groundwater basin. These plans were approved by the California Department of Water Resources to meet planning requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and are called the Alternative Plans. While the RUWMP is focused on water used for municipal supply, the Alternative Plans address all water use in the Valley, including golf course and agricultural irrigation.

In addition to groundwater, some of the water providers use local stream water, and some have recycled water systems to provide highly treated wastewater for irrigation. Imported water is used for groundwater replenishment and meeting nonurban demands.

3. Water Demands

Each agency's chapter provides a summary of their current water demands (the amount of water customers are using) and their projected water use through 2045. These projections were developed considering variables like climate, population growth, and customer behaviors. Each agency's chapter also describes the Demand Management Measures (DMMs) that encourage efficient water use by all customers. Through these programs, the agencies have seen significant reductions in water use by customers since 2010 and have complied with targets set by the State.

4. Drought Risk

Each agency's chapter presents a comparison of expected supplies and demands under future conditions. The agencies are committed to efficient water use and can implement their WSCPs to reduce demands if needed. However, the agencies anticipate being able to meet all demands through 2045, even throughout a five-year dry period.

Thanks to the storage capacity of the groundwater basin, supplies are very reliable from year to year because the agencies can pump enough groundwater to meet demands. In the longer term, reliability depends on the continued replenishment of the groundwater basin with imported water supplies. The agencies are working together to continue and expand replenishment programs.

5. Contingency Planning

If an extended drought or sudden event (like an earthquake) impacted the region's ability to replenish the groundwater basin or the agency's ability to provide enough water to meet all customer needs, the WSCP may need to be implemented. Each agency's WSCP defines six levels of shortage and outlines the actions that will be required of customers during each level. The six agencies aligned the actions in their plans as much as possible to maintain consistent requirements and messaging for customers throughout the Valley.

6. Preparation and Outreach

The agencies received feedback from the community in developing this RUWMP and the WSCPs. The agencies hosted two public workshops and used an on-line collaboration portal to gather additional feedback. Each agency also made the draft plans available for public review and held a public hearing to consider input. If the WSCPs need to be implemented during a water shortage, the agencies will evaluate how well they are working and consider making changes.

Chapter 2 Agency Descriptions

The Coachella Valley lies in the northwestern portion of a great valley, the Salton Trough, which extends from the Gulf of California in Mexico northwesterly to the Cabazon area. This area lies primarily in Riverside County but also extends into northern San Diego County and northeastern Imperial County. The Colorado River enters this trough, and its delta has formed a barrier between the Gulf of California and the Coachella Valley. The Coachella Valley is ringed with mountains on three sides. On the west and north sides are the Santa Rosa, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino Mountains, which rise more than 10,000 feet above mean sea level (ft msl). To the northeast and east are the Little San Bernardino Mountains, which attain elevations of 5,500 ft msl. The Whitewater River and its tributaries, including the San Geronio River, Mission Creek, and Little and Big Morongo Creeks, and Box Canyon Wash, drain the major portion of the Valley.

The Coachella Valley is drained primarily by the Whitewater River that conveys flows southward along the natural alignment to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC). The CVSC is a man-made channel that conveys flows downstream of Point Happy to the Salton Sea. The Coachella Valley is characterized by low precipitation and high summer daytime temperatures. Water bodies in the Coachella Valley include the Salton Sea, a collection of small ephemeral streams and creeks, and the Whitewater River, an ephemeral stream in the western Coachella Valley.

This chapter provides background information about the agencies participating in this RUWMP and other agencies involved in water resource planning in the Coachella Valley.

2.1 Agencies Participating in RUWMP

The jurisdictional service areas of the six participating agencies are shown in Figure 2-1.

Background about these six agencies is presented in the following sections.

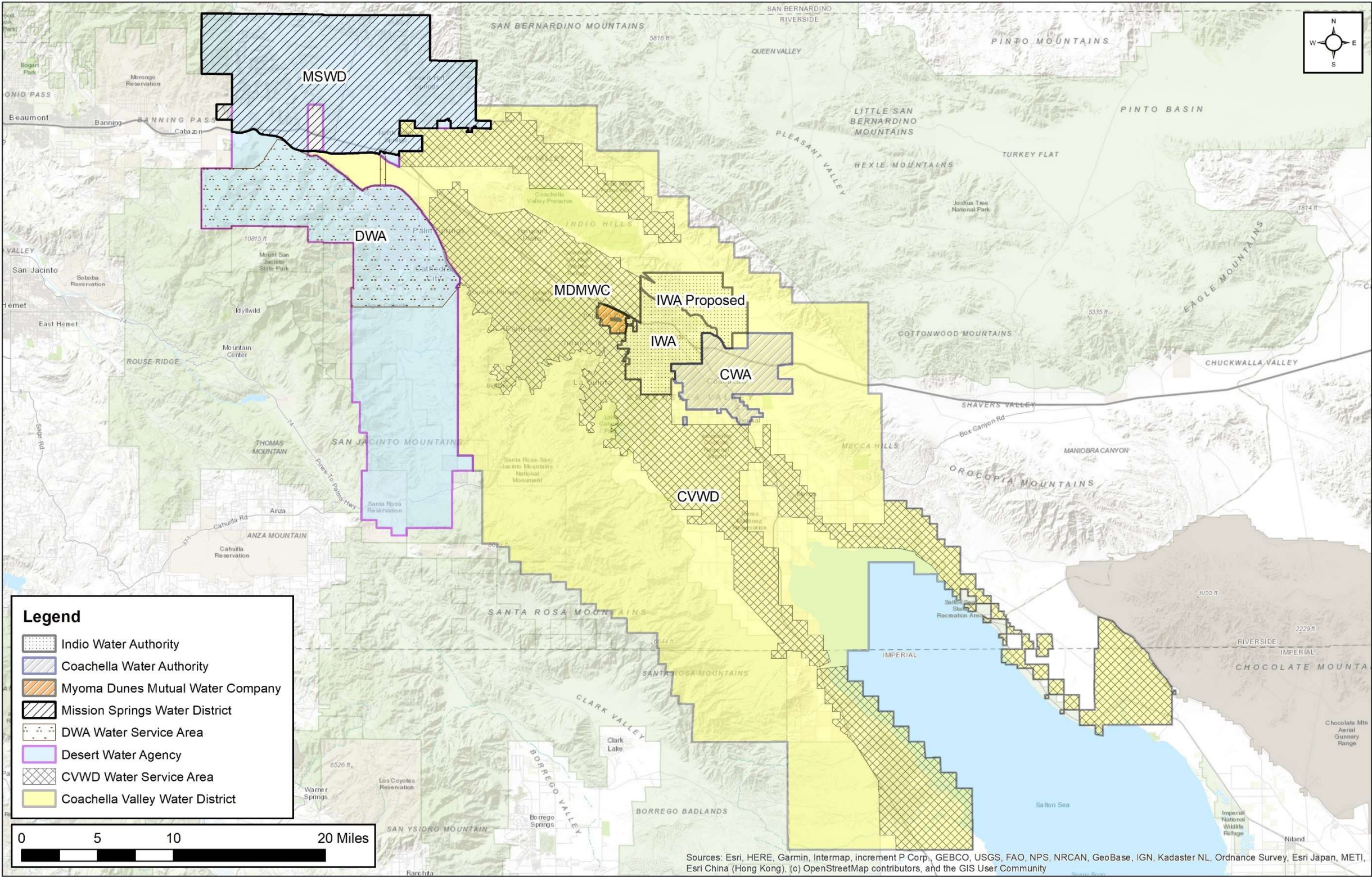


Figure 2-1. Water Agencies Participating in Coachella Valley RUWMP

2.1.1 Coachella Valley Water District

CVWD was formed in 1918 under the County Water District Act provisions of the California Water Code (CWC). In 1937, CVWD absorbed the responsibilities of the Coachella Valley Stormwater District that had been formed in 1915. CVWD now encompasses approximately 640,000 acres, mostly within Riverside County, but also extending into northern Imperial and northeastern San Diego Counties. CVWD is governed by a board of five directors, elected by district voters to four-year terms. Each director lives in and represents one of five directorial divisions in the district and is elected by voters who also reside in that division.

CVWD is a Colorado River water importer and a California State Water Project (SWP) contractor. The water-related services provided by CVWD include:

- Domestic water delivery
- Irrigation water delivery and agricultural drainage
- Wastewater reclamation and recycling
- Stormwater protection
- Groundwater replenishment

2.1.2 Coachella Water Authority

The City of Coachella was incorporated in 1946 and encompasses approximately 32 square miles in the eastern Coachella Valley. The City's sphere of influence encompasses 53 square miles.

CWA provides potable water service in the City of Coachella. The water-related services provided by the City include domestic water delivery, wastewater collection and reclamation, and local drainage control.

The City also manages the Coachella Sanitary District (CSD), which operates a 4.5 MGD design capacity wastewater treatment facility. Currently, CSD discharges treated wastewater to the Coachella Valley Storm Channel. In addition, CSD participated in a regional feasibility study to determine the best available and most cost-effective opportunity to implement a recycled water program and has plans to develop a water reuse system in the future.

The Coachella Water Authority and the Coachella Sanitary District (CSD) are wholly owned component units of the City with its own separate Board of Directors.

2.1.3 Desert Water Agency

DWA is a public agency of the State of California and was formed in 1961 to import water from the State Water Project in an effort to provide a reliable local water supply. In 1968, DWA entered the retail water business by purchasing the Cathedral City and Palm Springs water companies. DWA covers an area of about 325 square miles, including unincorporated Riverside County areas, part of Cathedral City, and most of Palm Springs. DWA is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, elected by residents within DWA boundaries.

DWA manages a domestic water system, a recycled water system, an irrigation water delivery system, a wastewater collection system, and groundwater recharge facilities. Additionally, DWA produces electrical power with two hydroelectric generating plants and two photovoltaic solar installations.

2.1.4 Indio Water Authority

Incorporated in 1930, the City of Indio was the first city in the Coachella Valley. The City encompasses approximately 38 square miles with a sphere of influence that adds approximately 22 square miles north of Interstate 10. The existing land uses include commercial, limited industrial, and residential. The majority of

land use can be classified as residential, varying in density from equestrian and country estates to high-density multi-family dwellings. The proposed future land uses within the sphere of influence include open space, residential, resource recovery, specific plans (assumed mixed use), business park, and a small amount of community commercial.

IWA was formed as a Joint Powers Authority in 2000, wholly owned by the City and Indio Redevelopment Agency, to be the legislative and policy entity responsible for delivering water to residents of the City for all municipal water programs and services.

2.1.5 Mission Springs Water District

MSWD is a public water and wastewater agency organized under the County Water District Law, through the California Water Code. MSWD began as a mutual water company in the late 1940s. By 1953, it had evolved into an incorporated entity, the Desert Hot Springs County Water District. That name was changed to Mission Springs Water District in 1987. MSWD's service area consists of 135 square miles, including the City of Desert Hot Springs, a portion of the City of Palm Springs, and ten smaller communities in Riverside County, including North Palm Springs, West Palm Springs Village and Palm Springs Crest. MSWD is governed by a five-member board, elected from five separate divisions, for a four-year term.

MSWD provides water services to more than 13,500 retail water customers through three independent production and distribution systems; and provides wastewater service to more than 9,200 customers through two independent wastewater collection and treatment systems. As a result of MSWD's Groundwater Quality Protection Program, a septic to sewer conversion program aimed at abating legacy septic systems, MSWD will begin construction on a third treatment plant in 2021. In addition, MSWD provides water conservation services. In 2019, MSWD completed a 1.0 mega-watt solar facility to help offset approximately 25% of energy consumption for its water and wastewater operations.

2.1.6 Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

MDMWC is a retail urban water supplier that was established in 1953 to provide potable water service to the community of Bermuda Dunes. MDMWC has grown over the years, seeing housing booms in the mid-1980s, late 1990s, and mid-2000s, and it now provides service to more than 2,500 customers in the Bermuda Dunes area. MDMWC is a mutual water company that is governed by a four-member Board of Directors.

2.2 Other Agencies and Entities

2.2.1 Valley Sanitary District

The Valley Sanitary District (VSD) is a California Special District governed by a locally elected Board of Directors. It was founded in 1925 and is governed by the California Sanitary Act of 1923. Although not a water supplier, VSD provides wastewater collection and treatment service for the City of Indio and the majority of IWA customers. Currently, VSD discharges treated wastewater to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and provides a small amount of treated wastewater for on-site irrigation.

IWA is currently pursuing opportunities with VSD to inject recycled water at VSD's plant in the future.

2.2.2 Agua Caliente Water Authority

The Agua Caliente Water Authority is a branch of Tribal Government that regulates the Tribe's groundwater and surface water.

2.2.3 City of Palm Springs

The City of Palm Springs (CPS) operates a wastewater treatment plant that treats wastewater collected within the City. Approximately 75 percent of the treated effluent is sent to DWA's Recycled Water Plant for further treatment.

2.2.4 Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group

The Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) is a collaborative effort between CVWD, CWA, DWA, IWA, MSWD, and VSD to implement an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan to address the water resources planning needs of the Coachella Valley. Following formation of the CVRWMG and formal recognition of the Coachella Valley IRWM Region (Region) by DWR through the Region Acceptance Process (RAP), the CVRWMG developed the first IRWM Plan in 2010. The CVRWMG prepared updates to the IRWM Plan in 2014 and 2018. The 2018 IRWM plan also addressed the requirements for a Stormwater Resource (SWR) Plan and therefore is referred to as the 2018 IRWM/SWR Plan. The IRWM/SWR Plan presents an integrated regional approach for addressing water management issues through a process that identifies and involves water management stakeholders from the Coachella Valley. The IRWM/SWR Plan:

- Defines the Coachella Valley IRWM Region and water systems,
- Identifies regional water management goals and objectives,
- Establishes objectives and measurable targets for the Region,
- Identifies water management issues and needs,
- Identifies stakeholder involvement and agency coordination processes,
- Identifies and evaluates resource management strategies,
- Assesses the integration of projects based on objectives,
- Establishes an IRWM and SWR Plan project evaluation and prioritization process based on regional priorities, and
- Establishes a framework for implementation of projects.

The IRWM program is a local water resources management approach directed by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). It is aimed at securing long-term water supply reliability within California by first recognizing the inter-connectivity of water supplies, and then encouraging the development and implementation of projects that yield combined benefits for water supplies, water quality, and natural resources.

The Region is chiefly the same as the Whitewater River watershed, also known as the Coachella Valley. The Region is about 65 miles long on a northwest-southeast trending axis and covers approximately 1,420 square miles. The Region currently faces multiple potential water supply and quality issues, including increasing water demands, historical groundwater overdraft, stormwater capture and management, groundwater quality, surface water quality, flooding, and regulatory constraints that may be associated with any of these issues.

The Region boundary was recently expanded to include the unincorporated communities of Bombay Beach and North Shore. This will facilitate integrated water resources management within the entire CVWD service area and provide opportunities for Bombay Beach and North Shore to participate in IRWM-related activities.

2.2.5 Indio Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

The four water agencies located within the Indio Subbasin are each exclusive Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) that oversee and manage portions of the Indio Subbasin that overlay each of their respective service areas. The agencies collaborated to submit the 2010 CVWMP Update as an alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). The 2010 CVWMP Update was approved by DWR as a functionally equivalent alternative to a GSP on July 17, 2019. These agencies are developing the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update, which needs to be submitted to DWR by January 1, 2022.

The four Indio Subbasin GSAs include:

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

2.2.6 Mission Creek Subbasin Management Committee

The three water agencies located within the Mission Creek Subbasin have formed a Management Committee. CVWD and DWA are each exclusive GSAs that oversee and manage portions of the Mission Creek Subbasin that overlay each of their respective service areas. The three agencies collaborated to submit the 2013 MC/GH WMP as an alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). The 2010 CVWMP Update was approved by DWR as a functionally-equivalent alternative to a GSP on July 17, 2019. The Management Committee is developing the Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan Update, which must be submitted to DWR by January 1, 2022.

The three agencies in the management committee include:

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

2.3 Outreach During RUWMP Preparation

The CWC requires agencies to perform outreach to cities and counties within their service area, the general public, and other interested parties during preparation of the UWMP. In addition to the minimum requirements defined by the CWC, the agencies held two public workshops to present information about the RUWMP and gather input from stakeholders. These workshops were held in December 2020 and March 2021. Due to restrictions on in-person gatherings as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, and in compliance with the Governor's Executive Orders (EOs) related to public meetings (EO-N-25-20, EO-N-29-20, and EO-N-33-20), the meetings were held virtually using an online collaboration platform. The agencies also maintained an online social collaboration site during December 2020 and January 2021 where participants could provide comments and input on the plan following the first public workshop. During the second workshop in March 2021, breakout groups were used to facilitate public comments on key elements of the plan. The concerns and comments received were used to guide the development of the final RUWMP.

In February 2021, formal notifications of RUWMP preparation were provided to the recipients identified in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Outreach Recipients

Type	Recipient
City	La Quinta
City	Indio (Indio Water Authority)
City	Coachella (Coachella Water Authority)
City	Palm Desert
City	Cathedral City
City	Indian Wells
City	Rancho Mirage
City	Palm Springs
City	Desert Hot Springs
County	County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency - Planning Department
County	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
County	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
County	Imperial County Planning and Development Services
Tribal	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Tribal	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Tribal	Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Tribal	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
Tribal	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Tribal	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Other	Coachella Valley Resource Conservation District
Other	Desert Valley Builders Association

A second set of notices were sent to these recipients to notify them of the time and date for each agency's public hearing to consider feedback. Each agency held a public hearing in June 2021, and each agency's governing board adopted the RUWMP. The details of each agency's adoption are included in the individual agency chapters.

Chapter 3 Regional Sources of Supply

Each of the six agencies has its own portfolio of water sources that it uses to meet demands. The available supplies fall into the major categories below:

- Groundwater
- Colorado River water imported through the Coachella Canal
- State Water Project water exchanged for Colorado River water delivered by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California through the Colorado River Aqueduct
- Local surface water
- Recycled water

These sources are described in the following sections.

3.1 Groundwater

Groundwater is the principal source of municipal water supply in the Coachella Valley. The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 7-21) encompasses the entire floor of the Coachella Valley and consists of four subbasins as identified in California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin 118:

- Indio¹
- Mission Creek
- Desert Hot Springs
- San Geronio Pass

The USGS recognizes a fault-bounded portion of the western end of the Indio Subbasin as the Garnet Hill Subbasin. This area is referred to in this report as the Garnet Hill Subarea of the Indio Subbasin, as designated in DWR Bulletin 118.

The agencies have groundwater wells that produce water from the Indio Subbasin, including the Garnet Hill Subarea, the Mission Creek Subbasin, and the San Geronio Pass Subbasin. Water from the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin is higher in temperature and salinity, and is not used for potable purposes.

3.1.1 Basin Description

The Coachella Valley groundwater basin, as described by the DWR Bulletin 118, is bounded on the easterly side by the non-waterbearing crystalline rocks of the San Bernardino and Little San Bernardino Mountains and on the westerly side by the crystalline rocks of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains. The trace of the Banning fault on the north side of San Geronio Pass forms the upper boundary. At the west end of the San Geronio 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

¹ The subbasin is identified as the Indio Subbasin in DWR Bulletin 108 (1964) and Bulletin 118 (2003). However, the subbasin is identified as the Whitewater River Subbasin by the USGS. This report identifies the subbasin as the Indio Subbasin.

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.

In 1964, DWR estimated that the Coachella Valley groundwater basin contained a total of approximately 39.2 million acre-feet (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 Indio Subbasin. However, the amount of water in the subbasin decreased over the years because pumping to serve urban, rural, and agricultural development in the Coachella Valley withdrew water at a rate faster than its rate of recharge. Over the last ten years, the subbasin has seen significant groundwater level increases. These increases are the result of the high volumes of direct replenishment that occurred at Groundwater Replenishment Facilities (GRFs), increased conservation, and projects that provide imported water for irrigation to reduce groundwater pumping. Replenishment and conservation have also resulted in increasing water levels over the last decade in the Mission Creek Subbasin.

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 DWR in 1964 and the USGS in 1971.

The boundaries between subbasins are generally based upon faults that are 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 flow divides, and surface drainage divides.

The subbasins used for planning include:

- Indio
- Mission Creek
- Desert Hot Springs
- San Geronio Pass

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 planning subbasins are shown in Figure 3-1.

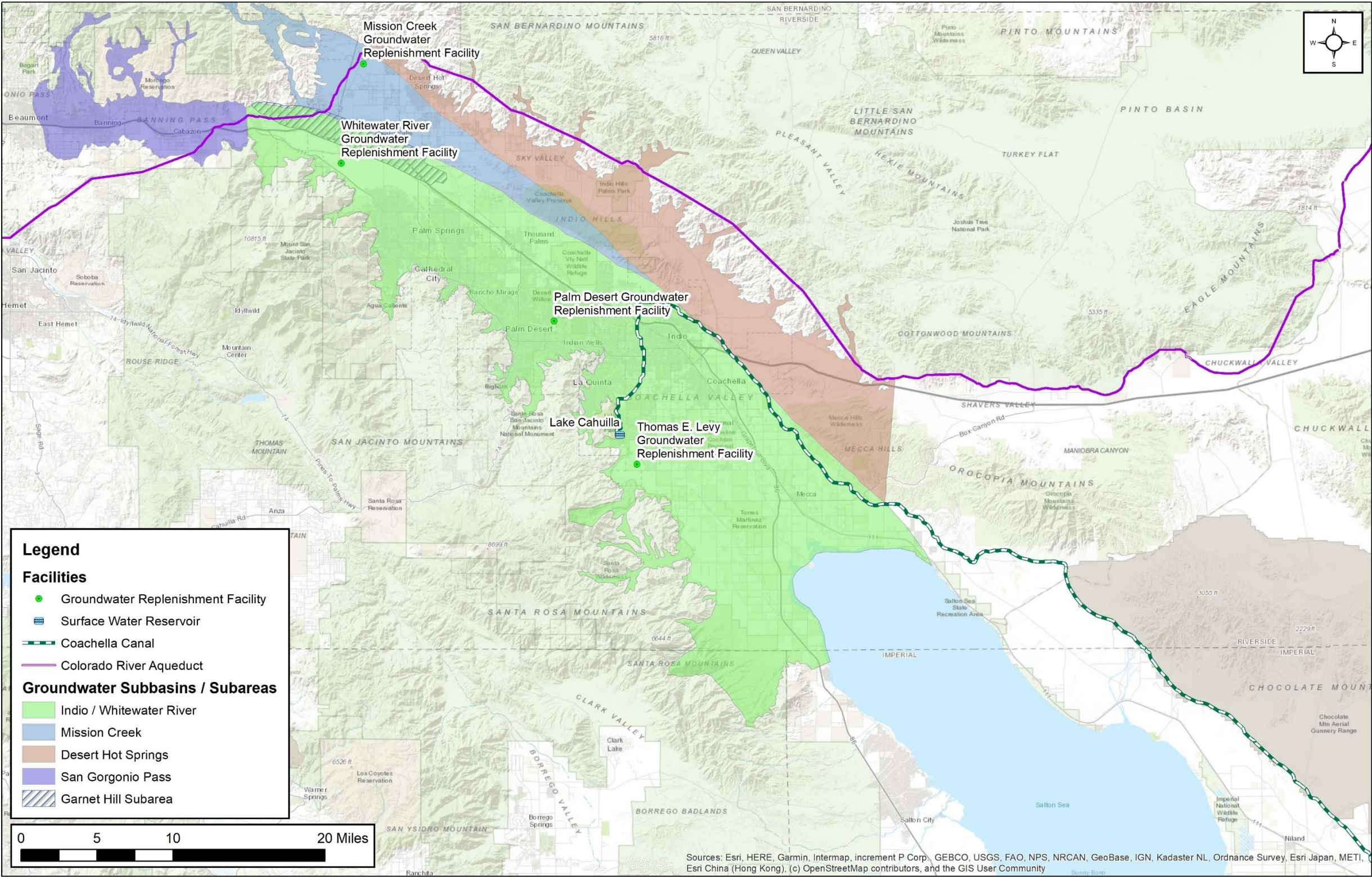


Figure 3-1. Coachella Valley Groundwater Subbasins and Groundwater Replenishment Facilities

3.1.1.1 Indio Subbasin

The Indio Subbasin 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 Indio Subbasin extends southeast approximately 70 miles to the Salton Sea. The Indio 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.

The Indio Subbasin is divided for management into the West Valley and the East Valley. The East Valley lies southeast of a line generally extending from Point Happy (a rocky outcrop of the Santa Rosa Mountains near Washington Street and Highway 111) northeast to the Indio Hills near Jefferson Street, and the West Valley is northwest of this line.

Generally, the West Valley, which includes the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells and Palm Desert, has a predominately resort/recreation-based economy that relies on groundwater as its principal water source. In the West Valley portion of the Indio Subbasin, underlying sediments profiles consist of coarse sand and gravel with minor amounts of clay. The aquifer in this area is unconfined, allowing water that applied on the ground surface to percolate directly into the underlying aquifer system, making recharge simple and efficient.

CVWD and DWA collaborate to provide groundwater replenishment in the West Valley. Recharge activities with SWP Exchange water commenced in 1973 at the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility (WWR-GRF), north of Palm Springs. Recharge activities at this location have varied with the availability of SWP Exchange water. Groundwater levels in the subbasin have increased or stabilized since recharge commenced. Although some areas of the mid-valley are still experiencing a decline in groundwater levels, the rates of decline have been generally decreasing and many areas have seen increases. Recharge activities began at a newly completed facility, Phase 1 of the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility (PD-GRF), in early 2019.

The East Valley includes the cities of Coachella, Indio and La Quinta and the communities of Bermuda Dunes, Mecca, and Thermal. Much of the East Valley has an agricultural-based economy utilizing groundwater and Colorado River water imported through the Coachella Canal. Some portions of the East Valley are underlain by several impervious clay layers (an aquitard) that impedes groundwater recharge. 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 in this area of the subbasin.

The historical fluctuations of groundwater levels in the East Valley of the Indio Subbasin indicate a steady decline in the levels throughout the subbasin prior to 1949. With the importation of Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal after 1949, the demand on the groundwater basin declined in the East Valley, and the groundwater levels rose sharply. Water levels in the deeper aquifers of the East Valley rose from 1950 to about 1980. However, in the early 1980s, water levels in the East Valley began declining again, at least partly due to increasing urbanization and groundwater usage. In 2009, CVWD implemented large-scale recharge activities in the East Valley at the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility (TEL-GRF) that have resulted in increasing water levels.

Conservation and source substitution with Canal water and recycled water are also ongoing strategies to manage groundwater levels throughout the subbasin.

3.1.1.2 Mission Creek Subbasin

Water-bearing materials underlying the Mission Creek upland comprise the Mission Creek Subbasin. The subbasin is bounded on the south by the Banning fault and on the north and east by the Mission Creek fault. The subbasin is bordered on the west by non-water bearing rocks of the San Bernardino Mountains. To the southeast of the subbasin are the Indio Hills, which consist of the semi water-bearing Palm Springs Formation.

Both the Mission Creek fault and the Banning fault are effective barriers to groundwater movement, as evidenced by offset water levels, fault springs, and changes in vegetation. The wells drilled in this subbasin pass through unconsolidated recent alluvium (sands and gravels forming the uppermost geologic formation in the subbasin) and semi-consolidated and interbedded sands, gravels and silts. Although these Pleistocene deposits are the main source of water, water also occurs in recent alluvium where the water table is sufficiently shallow.

The Mission Creek Subbasin is considered an unconfined aquifer with a saturated thickness of 1,200 feet or more and an estimated total storage capacity on the order of 2.6 million acre-feet (MAF). The subbasin is naturally recharged by surface and subsurface flow from the Mission Creek, Dry, and Big Morongo Washes, the Painted Hills, and surrounding mountain drainages. Irrigation return flows and discharges from municipal and individual subsurface wastewater disposal systems also contribute to recharge.

Due to overdraft conditions in the Mission Creek Subbasin, CVWD and DWA began constructing facilities to replenish the Mission Creek Subbasin in October 2001. Facilities were completed in June 2002 and in December 2002, DWA and CVWD began recharge activities in the Mission Creek Subbasin. The current replenishment program is effectively increasing water levels throughout most of the subbasin.

CVWD, DWA, and MSWD jointly developed a water management plan for this subbasin and the Garnet Hill Subarea in 2013 pursuant to a 2004 settlement agreement (the 2013 Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Water Management Plan). This agreement and the 2003 Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Agreement between CVWD and DWA (amended in 2014) specify that the available SWP water will be allocated between the Mission Creek and West Whitewater River Subbasin Management Areas in proportion to the amount of groundwater produced or surface water diverted from the West Whitewater River Subbasin management area (West Indio Subbasin Area) and the Mission Creek Subbasin Management Area during the preceding year.

3.1.1.3 Desert Hot Springs Subbasin

The Desert Hot Springs subbasin is bounded on the north by the Little San Bernardino Mountains and to the south by the Mission Creek and San Andreas faults. The San Andreas fault separates the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin from the Indio Subbasin and serves as an effective barrier to groundwater flow. Due to poor quality and low groundwater yields, all potable water demand overlying the subbasin is supplied by wells in the Mission Creek Subbasin. However, wells in the Miracle Hill area produce geothermally heated groundwater that supplies spa resorts in Desert Hot Springs. Private wells in the Fargo Canyon Subarea have historically been used for agricultural irrigation.

3.1.1.4 Garnet Hill Subarea

The area between the Garnet Hill fault and the Banning fault, named the Garnet Hill Subarea of the Indio Subbasin by DWR, was considered a distinct subbasin by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) because of the effectiveness of the Banning and Garnet Hill faults as barriers to groundwater movement. The area is bounded on the north by the Banning fault, on the south by the Garnet Hill fault, and on the east and west by non-water to semi-water bearing rocks. DWR considers the area to be part of the Indio Subbasin.

MSWD constructed Well 33 in the Garnet Hill Subbasin with production since 2007. MSWD, CVWD and DWA have jointly developed the 2013 Mission Creek/Garnet Hill Water Management Plan for this Subarea along with the Mission Creek Subbasin. Currently, CVWD includes a portion of the Garnet Hill Subarea in its West Whitewater Area of Benefit replenishment assessment program. Separately, DWA has a replenishment assessment program in its portion of the Garnet Hill Subarea. For SGMA compliance, the area is considered to be part of the Indio Subbasin.

3.1.1.5 San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin

A portion of the MSWD western service area and DWA jurisdictional area is underlain by the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin. The portion of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin that lies entirely within the San Gorgonio Pass is described as the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin. This subbasin is bounded on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains and by semi-permeable rocks, and on the south by the San Jacinto

Mountains. A surface drainage divide between the Colorado River and South Coastal Hydrologic Study Areas bounds the subbasin on the west. The eastern boundary is formed by a bedrock constriction that creates a groundwater cascade into the Indio Subbasin.

The main water bearing deposits in the subbasin are Holocene and Pleistocene age alluvium and Pliocene to Pleistocene age San Timoteo Formation. Holocene alluvium is mostly gravel and sand and, where saturated, would yield water readily to wells. Within the subbasin, these deposits lie largely above the water table and contribute little water to wells. Holocene alluvium is found in the tributaries of the subbasin and allows runoff to infiltrate and recharge the subbasin. Older, Pleistocene-age alluvium contains sand and gravel, but also large amounts of clay and silt. These deposits yield moderate amounts of water to wells.

The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin is subdivided into a series of storage units that include the Banning Bench, Banning, Beaumont, and Cabazon storage units. The Cabazon storage unit is recharged naturally with runoff from the adjacent San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains.

The Cabazon storage unit encompasses approximately 11 square miles. The Cabazon storage unit is located near the western MSWD boundary. MSWD operates four wells in the Cabazon storage unit. Other groundwater users in the Cabazon storage unit include Desert Hills Premium Outlets, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and Cabazon Water District.

3.1.2 Groundwater Management

Historically, groundwater overdraft was a concern for much of the Coachella Valley. CVWD and DWA jointly operate groundwater replenishment programs (GRPs) in the West Whitewater River Subbasin and Mission Creek Subbasin management areas, and CVWD operates a replenishment program in the East Whitewater River Subbasin area of benefit (AOB). These programs have had a significant beneficial effect on overdraft. To recover the cost of the GRP, a Replenishment Assessment Charge (RAC) is applied to all non-exempted groundwater production. These RACs are calculated and managed separately by each agency for each of the AOBs.

In 2002, CVWD adopted the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan (CVWMP) to address groundwater overdraft and is working collaboratively with other agencies to implement that plan. An update to the CVWMP was adopted in 2012 and a status report was prepared in 2014 and 2016. Projects constructed in the past 12 years include the TEL-GRF in La Quinta, the PD-GRF, the Martinez Canyon Pilot Recharge Facility in Oasis, and Phase I of the Mid-Valley Pipeline project, which conveys Coachella Canal water to the mid-valley, where it can be delivered directly or mixed with recycled water from WRP-10 to meet irrigation demands of golf courses in the Indian Wells-Palm Desert-Rancho Mirage area of the Valley.

As noted above, CVWD and DWA began recharge operations at the Mission Creek GRF (MC-GRF) in 2002. In addition, CVWD, DWA, and MSWD completed and adopted the 2013 Mission Creek/Garnet Hill Water Management Plan to address groundwater overdraft and the agencies (collectively the Management Committee) are implementing that plan. Projects constructed in the past eight years include septic to sewer conversion projects, abating approximately 3,400 septic tanks, and installation of additional monitoring wells. In addition, MSWD will begin construction of its Regional Water Reclamation Facility in 2021 to provide the treatment capacity needed to complete removal of all legacy septic tank systems throughout its service area.

Additional programs focusing on conversion of groundwater pumpers to recycled and imported Coachella Canal water over the next ten years are intended to prevent future overdraft. During extended drought periods when SWP Exchange water deliveries for replenishment are reduced, continued groundwater pumping could result in short-term overdraft. Reduced replenishment could result in lower groundwater levels, which are expected to recover when normal supply conditions resume. Short-term reductions in replenishment due to droughts are not expected to affect long-term supply reliability.

3.1.3 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In 2014, the California Legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), a package of three bills (AB 1739, SB 1168, and SB 1319), that empowers local agencies to sustainably manage groundwater resources. SGMA defines sustainable groundwater management as the management of groundwater supplies in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results.

A local agency, combination of local agencies, or county may establish a GSA. It is the GSA's responsibility to develop and implement a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) that considers all beneficial uses and users of groundwater in the basin. GSAs must develop GSPs with measurable objectives and interim milestones that ensure basin sustainability by 2042. A basin may be managed by a single GSP or multiple coordinated GSPs. A basin can be managed by an alternative to a GSP if approved by DWR.

SGMA compliance efforts are ongoing in three subbasins: Indio, Mission Creek, and San Geronio Pass. DWA, CVWD, IWA, and CWA all filed to become GSAs and jointly manage the Indio Subbasin. The 2003 Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Agreement (amended in 2014) and 2004 Mission Creek Settlement Agreement guide management of the Mission Creek Subbasin. CVWD and DWA filed for GSA status in the Mission Creek Subbasin. The Mission Creek Subbasin Annual Report provides additional information regarding the CVWD, DWA, and MSWD 2004 Settlement Agreement, the subsequent Management Committee, and how the agencies are working together under SGMA. DWA is one of three GSAs completing a GSP in the San Geronio Pass Subbasin.

The agencies submitted the 2010 Coachella Valley Water Management Plan and the 2013 Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Water Management Plan as Alternative Plans under SGMA for the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins, respectively. The agencies prepared bridge documents to show how these alternative plans met the requirements of SGMA for each subbasin. The Alternative Plans were accepted by DWR, and they are currently being updated for submittal by January 1, 2022.

3.1.4 Groundwater Quality

According to the 2010 CVWMP, groundwater quality in the Coachella Valley varies with depth, proximity to faults and recharge basins, presence of surface contaminants, and other hydrogeologic or human factors. Ongoing basin-wide groundwater quality monitoring found that drinking water supplied from groundwater wells complies with all state and federal drinking water quality standards, with the exception of arsenic and the proposed chromium-6 Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion (ppb). Both substances are naturally occurring in some portions of the groundwater basin.

Where it is an issue, suppliers are meeting the MCL for arsenic through a combination of treatment and blending approaches.

Chromium-6, also known as Cr-6 and hexavalent chromium, is a natural element that occurs in groundwater in the Coachella Valley due to the erosion of natural deposits. Cr-6 levels are controlled in California drinking water by existing regulations that include a MCL of 50 parts per billion (ppb) for total chromium, which is twice as stringent as the national MCL for total chromium of 100 ppb established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). California's Senate Bill 351, adopted in 2001, required the state to develop a drinking water standard for Cr-6. State health officials enacted the country's first Cr-6 drinking water standard or MCL in 2014. In May 2017, a judge invalidated the MCL because the state failed to properly consider the economic feasibility of compliance. The State Water Resources Control Board is now working on establishing a new Cr-6 MCL for drinking water.

Total dissolved solids (TDS) and salinity of the groundwater basin is also an important water quality parameter. Efforts are being made to analyze this through the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin Salt and Nutrient Management Plan.

3.2 Imported Water

The Coachella Valley has access to two sources of imported water:

1. CVWD has rights to receive Colorado River water delivered through the Coachella Canal, a branch of the All-American Canal.
2. CVWD and DWA are SWP contractors. As such, they have rights to receive water from the State Water Project, which conveys water from northern California south to Lake Perris and other endpoints. There is no physical infrastructure to convey SWP water to the Coachella Valley. Therefore, CVWD and DWA have entered into exchange agreements with MWD. MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) conveys water from the Colorado River through the Coachella Valley and eventually to Lake Mathews. The exchange agreements allow MWD to deliver Colorado River Water to CVWD and DWA for use in groundwater recharge in the West Whitewater River Subbasin Management Area and the Mission Creek Subbasin Management Area. In exchange, MWD receives SWP water that would have gone to CVWD and DWA.

The imported water sources and conveyance infrastructure are shown in Figure 3-2.

3.2.1 Colorado River Water

Colorado River water has been a major source of supply for the Coachella Valley since 1949 with the completion of the Coachella Canal. The Coachella Canal (Canal) is a branch of the All-American Canal that brings Colorado River water into the Imperial and Coachella Valleys. The Canal originates at Drop 1 on the All-American Canal and extends approximately 122 miles, terminating in CVWD's Lake Cahuilla. This water is used for agricultural, golf course, and landscape irrigation purposes, as well as groundwater recharge.

The Colorado River is managed and operated in accordance with the Law of the River, the collection of interstate compacts, federal and state legislation, various agreements and contracts, an international treaty, a U.S. Supreme Court decree, and federal administrative actions that govern the rights to use of Colorado River water within the seven Colorado River Basin states. The Colorado River Compact, signed in 1922, apportioned the waters of the Colorado River Basin between the Upper Basin (Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico) and the Lower Basin (Nevada, Arizona, and California). The Colorado River Compact allocates 15 million AFY of Colorado River water: 7.5 million AFY to the Upper Basin and 7.5 million AFY to the Lower Basin, plus up to 1 million AFY of surplus supplies. In addition to those allocations, Mexico was allocated 1.5 million AFY. The Lower Basin's water was further apportioned among the three Lower Basin states by the Boulder Canyon Project Act in 1928 and the 1964 U.S. Supreme Court decree in *Arizona v. California*. Arizona's basic annual apportionment is 2.8 million AFY, California's is 4.4 million AFY, and Nevada's is 0.3 million AFY.

California's apportionment of Colorado River water is allocated by the 1931 Seven Party Agreement. The parties involved include:

- Palo Verde Irrigation District (PVID)
- Imperial Irrigation District (IID)
- CVWD
- MWD
- City of Los Angeles
- City of San Diego
- County of San Diego

The allocations of the City and the County of San Diego and the City of Los Angeles are now incorporated into MWD's allocations. The allocations defined in the Seven Party Agreement are shown in Table 3-1.

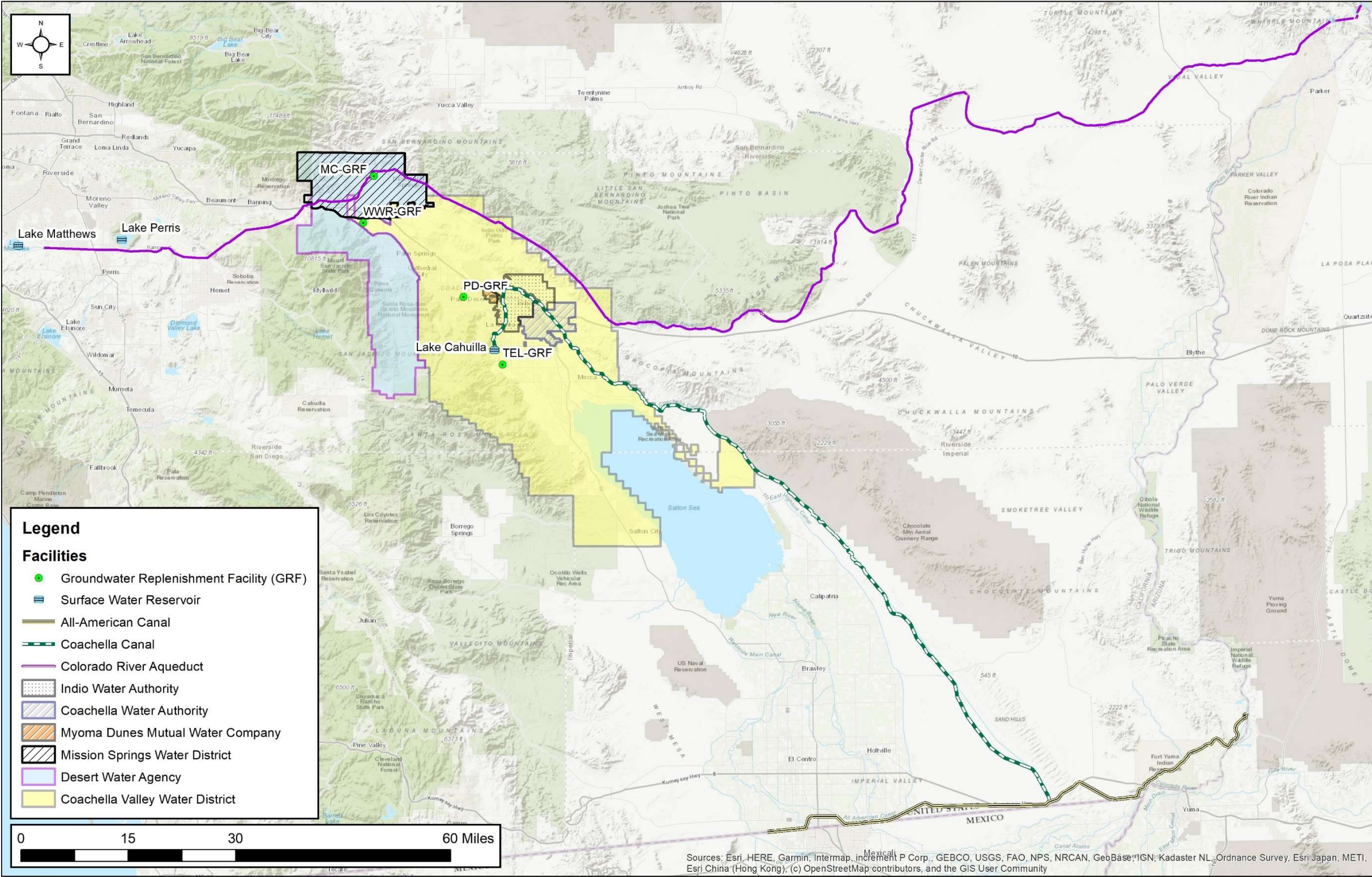


Figure 3-2. Sources of Imported Water Supply

Table 3-1. Priorities and Water Delivery Contracts, California Seven-Party Agreement of 1932

Priority	Description	AFY
1	Palo Verde Irrigation District gross area of 104,500 acres of valley lands	3,850,000
2	Yuma Project (Reservation Division) not exceeding a gross area of 25,000 acres within California	
3(a)	Imperial Irrigation District, Coachella Valley Water District, and lands in Imperial and Coachella Valleys to be served by the All-American Canal	
3(b)	Palo Verde Irrigation District – 16,000 acres of mesa lands	
4	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for use on coastal plain	550,000
Subtotal – California’s Basic Apportionment		4,400,000
5(a)	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for use on coastal plain	550,000
5(b)	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for use on coastal plain [lower priority than 5(a)]	112,000
6(a)	Imperial Irrigation District and lands in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys to be served by the All-American Canal	300,000
6(b)	Palo Verde Irrigation District – 16,000 acres of mesa lands	
	Total	5,362,000
Notes: Priorities 5-6 would only receive water if there is water available in excess of the 7.5 million AFY for the Lower Basin states or unused water within the Lower Basin. Sources: United States Bureau of Reclamation, http://www.usbr.gov ; 2010 Coachella Valley Water Management Plan Update, January 2012, p. 4-14, Table 4-2.		

In its 1979 supplemental decree in the Arizona v. California case, the United States Supreme Court also assigned “present perfected rights” to the use of river water to a number of individuals, water districts, towns and Indian tribes along the river. These rights, which total approximately 2.875 million AFY, are charged against California’s 4.4 million AFY allocation and must be satisfied first in times of shortage. Under the 1970 Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of the Colorado River Reservoirs (Operating Criteria), the Secretary of the Interior determines how much water is to be allocated for use in Arizona, California, and Nevada and whether a surplus, normal, or shortage condition exists. The Secretary may allocate additional water if surplus conditions exist on the Colorado River.

California’s Colorado River supply is protected by the 1968 Colorado River Basin Project Act (PL 90- 537, 1968), which authorized construction of the Central Arizona Project (CAP). This act provides that, in years of insufficient supply on the main stream of the Colorado River, supplies to the CAP shall be reduced to zero before California will be reduced below 4.4 million AF in any year. This provision assures full supplies to the Coachella Valley except in periods of extreme drought.

CVWD’s use of Colorado River water is authorized under the terms of a contract between the United States and CVWD, signed October 15, 1934, under which the United States built the Imperial Dam, the All-American Canal and the Coachella Canal, and agreed to deliver water to CVWD in accordance with the priorities of the Seven Party Agreement and the 1934 Compromise Agreement between CVWD and

Imperial Irrigation District (IID), that subordinated CVWD's right to use water to that of IID. CVWD's rights would later be quantified under the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) in 2003.

The service area for Colorado River water delivery under CVWD's contract with the Bureau of Reclamation is defined as Improvement District No. 1 (ID-1) which encompasses most of the East Valley and a portion of the West Valley north of Interstate 10. Under the 1931 California Seven Party Agreement, CVWD has water rights to Colorado River water as part of the first 3.85 million AFY allocated to California. CVWD is in the third priority position along with IID.

3.2.1.1 Quantification Settlement Agreement

In October 2003, CVWD, IID, MWD, and the San Diego County Water Authority along with the state and federal governments executed the QSA. The QSA quantifies the Colorado River water allocations of California's contractors for the next 75 years and provides for the transfer of water between agencies. Under the QSA, CVWD has a base allotment of 330,000 AFY. In accordance with the QSA, CVWD has entered into water transfer agreements with MWD and IID that increase CVWD supplies as shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2. CVWD Colorado River Water Budget under the Quantification Settlement Agreement

Component	2020 Amount (AFY)	2027 – 2045 Amount (AFY)
Base Entitlement	330,000	330,000
1988 MWD/IID Approval Agreement	20,000	20,000
First IID/CVWD Transfer	50,000	50,000
Second IID/CVWD Transfer ¹	23,000	53,000
Less Coachella Canal Lining (to SDCWA)	-26,000	-26,000
Less Miscellaneous/Indian Present Perfected Rights	-3,000	-3,000
QSA Diversions	394,000	424,000
MWD/CVWD SWP Transfer ²	35,000	35,000
Total Allocations	429,000	459,000
Less Conveyance Losses and Regulatory Water ³	-26,200	-22,950
Total Deliveries to CVWD	402,800	436,050
Notes:		
1. The Second IID/CVWD Transfer began in 2018 with 13,000 AF of water. This amount increases annually by 5,000 AFY for a total of 53,000 AFY in 2026.		
2. The 35,000 AFY MWD/CVWD SWP Transfer may be delivered at either Imperial Dam or Whitewater River and is not subject to SWP or Colorado River reliability.		
3. Conveyance losses (5%) and regulatory water based on historic averages.		

The QSA requires most Colorado River water to be delivered at Imperial Dam, via the All-American Canal to the Coachella Canal. The 35,000 AFY MWD/CVWD SWP Transfer can also be delivered to the Whitewater Turnout on the CRA. Deliveries at Whitewater are subject to a supplemental energy charge for CRA pumping. The 35,000 AFY supply is not subject to SWP delivery reliability, rather it is a fixed annual delivery. Either MWD or CVWD may request a reduction or elimination of delivery in a given year subject to mutual consent. However, no QSA water may be used in the Mission Creek Subbasin. Delivery of this water to the WWR-GRF commenced in 2010; the amount delivered each year has varied based on supply

conditions. The 2019 Second Amendment to the Delivery and Exchange Agreement with MWD allows CVWD to receive 15,000 AF of the 20,000 AF 1988 MWD/IID Approval Agreement water at the WWR-GRF through 2026.

3.2.1.2 Canal Water Deliveries

CVWD manages the Coachella Canal and associated water delivery system used to irrigate over 60,000 acres of farmland in the ID-1 Service Area. The Coachella Canal was built during the period from August 1938 to June 1948, with construction halted during World War II. Construction of the underground distribution system was initiated in 1948 and completed in 1954. The Canal distribution system was constructed and engineered to follow the natural slope of the land to allow the free flow of water using the force of gravity. Irrigation pumps are used to deliver water to elevated areas within the availability zones. This lateral distribution system delivers water to farmers at the highest point of every 40 acres of eligible land within the District's service area.

In addition to agricultural irrigation, Canal water is currently delivered to 30 golf courses and an additional 9-holes on another course in the Indio Subbasin in-lieu of groundwater to reduce groundwater pumping. Golf courses served with Canal water are required to meet at least 80 percent of their water needs with Colorado River water. CVWD is working with one additional golf course to connect it to the Canal water distribution system.

3.2.1.3 Mid-Valley Pipeline

The Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP) is a pipeline distribution system to deliver Canal water to the mid-Valley area for golf course and landscape irrigation. Some customers receive only Canal water, while others receive a blend of Canal water and recycled water from WRP-10. This source substitution project reduces groundwater pumping for these uses.

Construction of the first phase of the MVP from the Coachella Canal in Indio to CVWD's WRP-10 in Palm Desert (6.6 miles in length) was completed in 2009. Currently, six golf courses receive Canal water directly from the MVP. An additional 15 golf courses receive a blend of Canal water from the MVP blended with recycled water from CVWD's WRP-10.

Implementation of later phases will expand the non-potable system to be able to serve approximately 38 golf courses in the Rancho Mirage-Palm Desert-Indian Wells area that currently use groundwater as their primary source of supply with Canal water or a blend with recycled water. Golf courses connected to the MVP or non-potable system are required to meet at least 80 percent of their water needs with non-potable water.

A total of six homeowner's associations (HOAs) and municipal buildings also receive a blend of recycled water and Canal water from the MVP. The MVP and WRP-10 non-potable system currently serves approximately 12,000 AFY of Canal water and 7,000 AFY of CVWD's WRP-10 recycled water.

3.2.1.4 Oasis In-Lieu Recharge Project

The Oasis In-Lieu Recharge Project is an in-lieu source-substitution project identified in the 2010 CVWMP Update that will supply approximately 32,000 AFY to offset groundwater pumping for agricultural irrigation. System improvements required to convey water to these lands include construction of gravity and pressurized pipelines, surface reservoirs, pump stations, and related modifications and connections to the existing irrigation system. The project will be constructed, owned, and operated by CVWD. It will be connected to the existing water delivery system (Lateral 97.1) that serves the Oasis Area. This lateral serves one of the six distinct service zones within Improvement District No. 1 (ID-1). Its headworks is a turnout from the Coachella Canal and it heads southwesterly across the Coachella Valley to the Oasis Tower location at the intersection of Avenue 70 and Polk Street.

Phase I of the project included two reservoirs to provide additional storage and operational improvements and flexibility in the Oasis area. Construction on Phase I of the project was completed in December 2020. The construction of Phase II is scheduled to be completed by 2023. Connections to the distribution system are expected to be phased in between 2023 and 2028.

3.2.2 State Water Project Water/MWD Exchange

To recharge groundwater supplies in the Management Areas of the West Whitewater River and Mission Creek subbasins, CVWD and DWA obtain imported water supplies from the SWP. The SWP is managed by DWR and includes 660 miles of aqueduct and conveyance facilities extending from Lake Oroville in northern California to Lake Perris in the south. The SWP has contracts to deliver 4.172 million AFY to 29 contracting agencies. DWA and CVWD initially contracted with the State of California for SWP water in 1962 and 1963, respectively. CVWD's original SWP water allocation (Table A Amount) was 23,100 AFY, while DWA's original SWP water allocation was 38,100 AFY. As a result of the water transfers in Table 3-3, CVWD's current Table A allocation is 138,350 AFY and DWA's Table A allocation is 55,750 AFY for a total of 194,100 AFY to the Coachella Valley. These totals are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. State Water Project Allocations to CVWD and DWA (AFY)

Agency	Original SWP Table A	Tulare Lake Basin Transfer #1	Tulare Lake Basin Transfer #2	MWD Transfer	Berrenda-Mesa Transfer	Current Total Table A
CVWD	23,100	9,900	5,250	88,100	12,000	138,350
DWA	38,100	0	1,750	11,900	4,000	55,750
Total	61,200	9,900	7,000	100,000	16,000	194,100

Each year, DWR determines the amount of water available for delivery to SWP contractors based on hydrology, reservoir storage, the requirements of water rights licenses and permits, water quality and environmental requirements for protected species in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The available supply is then allocated according to each SWP contractor's updated Table A Amount (including both their original allocation and subsequent transfers). CVWD and DWA jointly manage their combined SWP Table A Amounts, allocating costs in proportion to total groundwater production within the West Whitewater River Subbasin Management Area and the Mission Creek Subbasin Management Area Areas of Benefit, within their respective service areas.

3.2.2.1 SWP Exchange and Advance Delivery Agreements

SWP Exchange water has been used to recharge the Management Area of the West Whitewater River Subbasin at the WWR-GRF since 1973. Because CVWD and DWA do not have a physical connection to SWP conveyance facilities, MWD takes delivery of CVWD's and DWA's SWP water, and in exchange, delivers an equal amount of Colorado River water to the Whitewater Service Connections (for recharge at WWR-GRF and MC-GRF).

In December of 2019, the Agreement between MWD, CVWD, and DWA for the exchange and advance delivery was amended and restated. The restated agreement notes that:

- CVWD and DWA entered into separate exchange agreements with MWD in 1967 under which CVWD and DWA deliver their SWP water to MWD, and in exchange MWD delivers a like amount of Colorado River Water to CVWD and DWA.
- In 1984, the three parties entered into the Advance Delivery Agreement, which allowed MWD to deliver Colorado River water in advance to be credit against its future water exchange obligations.
- In 2003, the parties entered the 2003 Exchange Agreement, which amended the 1983 Exchange Agreements and the Advance Delivery Agreement. It also provided for the transfer of 100,000 AFY of MWD's Annual Table A amount to CVWD and DWA in exchange for a like quantity of MWD's Colorado River Water. The agreement also provided MWD an annual option to call-back the 100,000 AF transfer under certain conditions.
- The purposes of the restated agreement were to make necessary updates, end MWD's right to call back 100,000 AFY of Table A water, and allow MWD to defer certain Colorado River deliveries to CVWD and DWA.

The amount of water that has been pre-delivered is accounted for and reported annually in the Engineer's Reports on Water Supply and Replenishment prepared by CVWD and DWA. As of December 31, 2020, the advance delivery account balance was 313,400 AF.

MWD and CVWD have a separate agreement for delivery and exchange of 35,000 AF. This agreement was first created in 2003, amended in 2015, and amended for the second time in 2019. The 2019 amendments provided for an exchange of additional water and streamlined provisions of the agreement related to delivery, billing, and payments.

3.2.2.2 SWP Reliability

DWR prepares a biennial report to assist SWP contractors and local planners in assessing the availability of supplies from the SWP. DWR issued its most recent update, the 2019 DWR State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (DCR), in August 2020. In this update, DWR provides SWP supply estimates for SWP contractors to use in their planning efforts, including the 2020 UWMPs. The 2019 DCR includes DWR's estimates of SWP water supply availability under both existing (2020) and future (2040) conditions.

DWR's estimates of SWP deliveries are based on a computer model that simulates monthly operations of the SWP and Central Valley Project systems. Key inputs to the model include the facilities included in the system, hydrologic inflows to the system, regulatory and operational constraints on system operations, and contractor demands for SWP water. In conducting its model studies, DWR must make assumptions regarding each of these key inputs.

In the 2019 DCR for its model study under existing conditions, DWR assumed: existing facilities, hydrologic inflows to the model based on 82 years of historical inflows (1922 through 2003), current regulatory and operational constraints including 2018 Addendum to the Coordinated Operation Agreement (COA), 2019 biological opinions and 2020 Incidental Take Permit, and contractor demands at maximum Table A Amounts. The long-term average allocations reported in the 2019 DCR for the existing conditions study provide an appropriate estimate of the SWP water supply availability under current conditions.

To evaluate SWP supply availability under future conditions, the 2019 DCR included a model study representing hydrologic and sea level rise conditions at 2040. The future condition study used all of the same model assumptions as the study under existing conditions, but reflected changes expected to occur from climate change, specifically, projected temperature and precipitation changes centered around 2035 (2020 to 2049) and a 45-centimeter sea level rise. The long-term average allocations reported for the future conditions study from the 2019 DCR are 58 percent for existing conditions through 2039, and 52 percent for future conditions beginning in 2040.

As part of other on-going planning efforts, the RUWMP participating agencies are evaluating potential future scenarios that include lower reliability values that reflect recent historical average availability. These scenarios also incorporate potential climate change impacts and are being analyzed in the Alternative Plans currently under development.

Each year by October 1, SWP contractors submit their requests for SWP supplies for the following calendar year. By December 1, DWR estimates the available water supply for the following year and sets an initial supply allocation based on the total of all contractors' requests, current reservoir storage, forecasted hydrology through the next year, and target reservoir storage for the end of the next year. The most uncertain of these factors is the forecasted hydrology. In setting water supply allocations, DWR uses a conservative 90% hydrologic forecast, where nine out of ten years will be wetter than the assumed forecast and one out of ten years drier than the assumed forecast. DWR re-evaluates its estimate of available supplies throughout the runoff season of winter and early spring, using updated reservoir storage and hydrologic forecasts, and revises SWP supply allocations as warranted. Since most of California's annual precipitation falls in the winter and early spring, by the end of spring the supply available for the year is much more certain, and in most years DWR issues its final SWP allocation by this time. While most of the water supply is certain by this time, runoff in the late fall remains somewhat variable as the next year's runoff season begins. A drier than forecasted fall can result in not meeting end-of-year reservoir storage targets, which means less water available in storage for the following year.

DWR's 2019 DCR indicates that the modeled single dry year SWP water supply allocation is 7% under the existing conditions. However, historically the lowest SWP allocations were at 5% in 2014 and initial allocations in 2021. The circumstances that led to these water supply allocations were unusual, and although possible, have a low probability of frequent occurrence. The assumption for SWP contractors such as CVWD and DWA is that a 5% allocation represents the "worst-case" scenario.

3.2.2.3 Yuba Accord

In 2008, CVWD and DWA entered into separate agreements with DWR for the purchase and conveyance of supplemental SWP water under the Yuba River Accord Dry Year Water Purchase Program (Yuba Accord). This program provides dry year supplies through a water purchase agreement between DWR and Yuba County Water Agency, which settled long-standing operational and environmental issues over instream flow requirements for the lower Yuba River. Yuba Accord water transfers could include both surface water and groundwater substitution transfers for an estimated total of up to 140,000 AFY. The amount of water available for purchase varies annually and is allocated among participating SWP contractors based on their Table A amounts.

3.2.2.4 Rosedale – Rio Bravo Transfers

In 2008, CVWD entered into an agreement with Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (Rosedale Rio-Bravo) for a one-time transfer of 10,000 AF of Glorious Lands Company (GLC) water intended for a property development located in Riverside County within CVWD's boundary. In 2012, CVWD entered into an Assignment Agreement with GLC to take over GLC's water rights for the term of the 2005 Water Supply Agreement between GLC and Rosedale Rio-Bravo. The Assignment Agreement provides a total of 252,500 AF to CVWD from Rosedale Rio-Bravo through 2035. CVWD also entered into a letter agreement with MWD in 2012 for the delivery and exchange of up to 16,500 AFY of non-Table A SWP water that Rosedale Rio-Bravo provides to CVWD. The water from Rosedale Rio-Bravo is delivered to CVWD as exchange water from MWD at the WWR-GRF.

In 2020, CVWD finalized a supplemental letter agreement with Rosedale Rio-Bravo and a Point of Delivery Agreement with DWR that increased the limit on the amount Rosedale Rio-Bravo can deliver to CVWD in any one year (from 16,500 to 20,000 AFY), but does not change the total volume delivered during the life of the agreement through 2035.

3.2.2.5 Delta Conveyance Facility Project

The Delta Conveyance Facility Project (DCFP) is a State project that would improve SWP reliability and result in increased deliveries in the future. The existing SWP water conveyance facilities in the Delta, which include Clifton Court Forebay and the Banks Pumping Plant, enable DWR to divert water to the California Aqueduct. The DCFP would construct and operate new conveyance facilities in the Delta, primarily a new tunnel to bypass existing natural channels used for conveyance. New intake facilities would be located in the north Delta along the Sacramento River between Freeport, CA and the confluence with Sutter Slough. A new tunnel would convey water from the new intakes to the existing Banks Pumping Plant and potentially the federal Jones Pumping Plant, both in Byron, CA in the south Delta. The new facilities would provide an alternate location for diversion of water from the Delta and would be operated in coordination with the existing south Delta pumping facilities.

Construction of the DCFP will improve water supply reliability for State Water Contractors by addressing in-Delta conveyance, with its myriad of constraints. Because the SWP currently relies on the Delta's natural channels to convey water, it is vulnerable to earthquakes, climate change, and pumping restrictions established to protect in-stream species and habitats. Certain pumping restrictions in the south Delta can prevent the SWP from reliably capturing water when it is available, especially in wet weather. The DCFP would add new diversions in the north Delta to promote a more resilient and flexible SWP in the face of unstable future conditions. Combined with the current through-Delta method, the addition of DCFP is referred to as the "dual conveyance" system.

CVWD and DWA have approved an agreement to advance their share of funding for DCFP planning and design costs, and will consider approval of an Agreement in Principle for the Delta Conveyance Facility in 2021.

3.2.2.6 Lake Perris Dam Seepage Recovery Project

In 2017, MWD and DWR began preliminary planning for recovery of seepage below the Lake Perris Dam and delivery of the recovered water to MWD in addition to its current allocated Table A water. The project is composed of installing a series of five pumps placed down-gradient from the face of the Lake Perris Dam that will pump water that has seeped from the lake into the groundwater. The recovered water will be pumped into a collection pipeline that discharges directly into MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct south of Lake Perris. CVWD and DWA were invited to partner in the project with MWD, and the parties have signed an agreement with DWR for funding of environmental analysis, planning, and preliminary design.

3.2.2.7 Sites Reservoir

The Sites Reservoir Project would capture and store stormwater flows from the Sacramento River for release in dry years. Sites Reservoir would be situated on the west side of the Sacramento Valley, approximately 10 miles west of Maxwell, CA. When operated in coordination with other Northern California reservoirs such as Shasta, Oroville, and Folsom, which function as the backbone to both the SWP and the Central Valley Project, Sites Reservoir would increase flexibility and reliability of statewide water supplies in drier periods. In 2019, CVWD and DWA both entered into an agreement with the Sites Project Authority for the next phase of planning for the Sites Reservoir.

3.2.2.8 Potential Risks to SWP Supplies

The quantities of SWP water delivered to state water contractors in a given year depends on the demand for supply; amounts of rainfall, snowpack, runoff, and water in storage; pumping capacity from the Delta; and legal constraints on SWP operations.

Higher sea levels as a result of climate change would threaten the existing levee system in the Delta. Most of the Delta is below sea level and is vulnerable to flooding. Salinity intrusion into the Delta may require increased releases of freshwater from upstream reservoirs to maintain compliance with water quality standards. For the SWP, climate change has the potential to affect the availability of its supply, and its ability to convey water.

The Delta's levee system is also susceptible to sudden failures as a result of seismic events. California is subject to frequent earthquakes with potentially high magnitudes that can cause serious damage to structures and levees. As mentioned earlier, in the event of levee failure, water quality would be at risk from saltwater intrusion into the Delta. Such conditions would significantly affect water supply reliability by limiting pumping.

3.3 Local Surface Water

The Coachella Valley drainage area is approximately 65 percent mountainous and 35 percent typical desert valley with alluvial fan topography buffering the valley floor from the steep mountain slopes. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 44 inches in the San Bernardino Mountains to less than 3 inches at the Salton Sea. Three types of storms produce precipitation in the drainage area: general winter storms, general summer storms and local thunderstorms. Longer duration, lower intensity rainfall events tend to have higher recharge rates, but runoff and flash flooding can result from all three types of storms. Otherwise, there is little or no flow in most of the streams in the drainage area.

The Mission Creek runs from the San Bernardino and Little San Bernardino mountains in the northwest and flows southeast to the Whitewater River. Mission Creek flows to the valley floor on a consistent basis, but the stream usually disappears underground a short distance from its entrance into the greater Mission Creek Subbasin near Highway 62. While the principal surface water features in the Mission Creek and

Desert Hot Springs Subbasin areas directly contribute to groundwater recharge, they are not sufficiently reliable to be used directly for municipal, industrial or agricultural uses.

The Whitewater River runs through the Coachella Valley from the northwest to the south east. Many portions of the main channel and its tributaries have been channelized to convey flood flows. The upper reach of the main channel is referred to as the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WRSC), and the lower reach is referred to as the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC).

DWA and CVWD both hold State of California surface water rights. CVWD's rights total up to 328,591 AFY for the Whitewater River and multiple tributaries, which exceeds the long-term average watershed runoff. These rights allow CVWD to capture available watershed runoff for replenishment of the groundwater basin.

DWA's rights total up to 13,308 AFY for Chino, Snow, Falls Creek, and Whitewater River. DWA acquired the water rights of the Whitewater River Mutual Water Company for 10 cubic feet per second (cfs) from Whitewater Canyon in 2008. Local surface water is diverted by DWA for urban and agricultural demands. Because surface water supplies are affected by variations in annual precipitation, however, the annual supply is highly variable. Since 1960, the historical surface water diversions have ranged from approximately 1,400 to 8,500 AFY. For the period 2010-2019, DWA's average annual surface water diversions from all sources totaled 1,832 AFY. The remaining undiverted surface water is recharged into the Indio Subbasin through the natural streambed near Snow Creek Road/Highway 111, Chino Canyon, and the Whitewater River Channel.

3.4 Recycled Water

Recycled water is a significant potential local resource that can be used to help reduce overdraft. Wastewater that has been highly treated and disinfected can be reused for landscape irrigation and other purposes. An overview of water recycling programs is included here, and each agency's chapter has more detailed information about their facilities.

CVWD started recycling wastewater for irrigation of golf courses and landscaping in the Coachella Valley in the late 1960s. CVWD operates five WRPs, two of which (WRP-7 and WRP-10) generate recycled water for irrigation of golf courses and large landscaped areas. WRP-7 is located in north Indio and is a 5.0 MGD secondary treatment facility with current tertiary treatment capacity of 2.5 MGD (2,800 AFY). The tertiary treated wastewater is used for irrigation of golf courses at Sun City in north Palm Desert and Shadow Hills in north Indio. WRP-10 is located in the City of Palm Desert and is an 18.0 MGD secondary treatment facility with a current tertiary treatment capacity of 15 MGD (16,800 AFY). WRP-10 delivers recycled water for irrigation of golf courses, municipal, and HOA landscaping. CVWD is also planning to add tertiary treatment at WRP-4, in the unincorporated community of Thermal. CVWD's remaining two plants, WRP-1 and WRP-2, are smaller facilities with no current plans for water recycling.

CWA serves the City of Coachella, which through its Coachella Sanitary District (CSD) owns and operates a 4.5 MGD (5,040 AFY) secondary treatment wastewater facility utilizing activated sludge and oxidation ditch processes. The plant currently discharges treated effluent to the CVSC. CSD participated in a regional feasibility study to determine the best available and most cost-effective opportunity to implement recycled water.

DWA began operating a Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) in the 1980s that treats effluent from the City of Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant. The WRP has a tertiary treatment capacity of 10 MGD (11,200 AFY). DWA delivers recycled water to golf courses, parks, and other landscapes in the Palm Springs area, and also utilizes recycled water for irrigation at its operations center and WRP. Beginning in 2014, DWA equipped two shallow groundwater wells to augment the non-potable supply for peak demands (typically summer). These shallow wells pump non-potable groundwater adjacent to the DWA Recycling Plant into the recycled water distribution system.

IWA serves the City of Indio, where wastewater treatment is provided by Valley Sanitary District (VSD). VSD owns and operates an 11 MGD (12,320 AFY) capacity wastewater treatment facility that serves most of the City of Indio. The City of Indio and the VSD have formed a Joint Powers Authority to plan, program, finance, design and operate a Reclaimed Water Facility. This facility would provide advanced treatment for

effluent from VSD's plant and create a new sustainable source of supply. Initial planning for the first phase is currently underway.

MSWD operates two wastewater treatment facilities and will begin construction of the Regional Water Reclamation Facility this year. While all plants currently or will provide secondary treatment, MSWD has completed a recycled water feasibility study and plans to implement advanced treatment and recycled water recharge in the Mission Creek Subbasin in the next 5 to 10 years.

MDMWC does not provide wastewater treatment services, and coordinates with regional agencies on potential uses of recycled water within its service area.

Two small facilities in the southern portion of the study area are operated by the Salton Community Services District (SCSD). The Salton City WWTP and the Desert Shore WWTP dispose of effluent through evaporation and percolation, and there are no current plans for water recycling.

Wastewater treatment and recycled water facilities are shown in Figure 3-3.

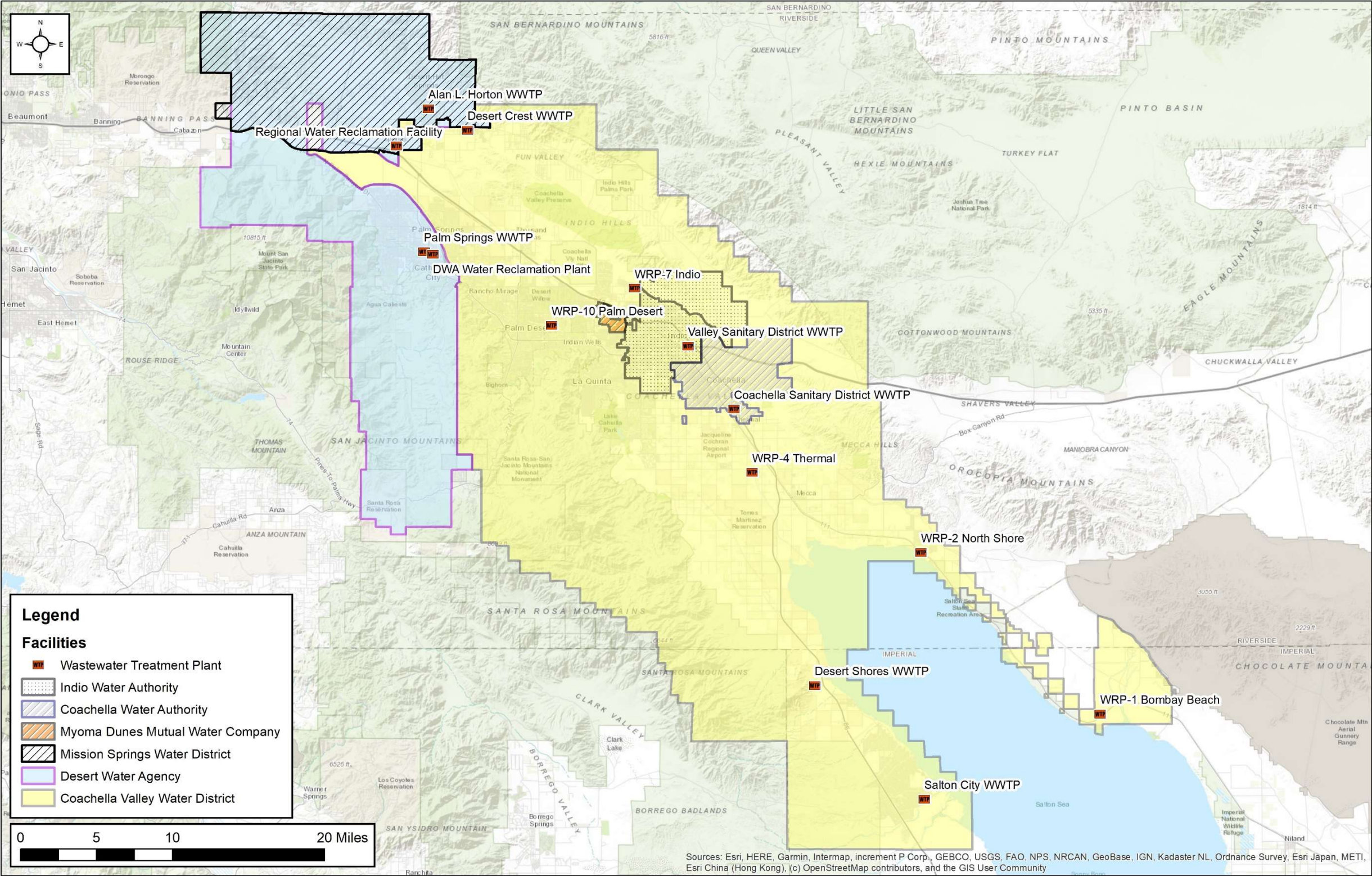


Figure 3-3. Wastewater and Recycled Water Facilities

3.5 Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

The region's approach to demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta has been developed using input from DWR and the State Water Contractors. This RUWMP is focused on the delivery of potable water to meet demands in each agency's public water systems. Agricultural users and golf courses use large amounts of water in the Coachella Valley, but this water is not typically delivered through the municipal systems. Instead, these users may pump groundwater which is recharged with SWP Exchange water or receive Canal water delivered by CVWD. For the purposes of evaluating regional reliance on the Delta, the agencies have prepared an estimate of these non-municipal demands in the region. These estimates are shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. Non-Municipal Water Use

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Agricultural Irrigation (AFY)	290,312	287,092	283,873	280,654	277,442	274,231
Golf Irrigation (AFY)	105,300	106,075	106,850	107,625	107,625	107,625
Other Non-Urban Non-Potable Use (AFY)	18,893	21,593	21,593	21,593	21,593	21,593
Total Non-Urban Non-Potable Use (AFY)	414,505	414,760	412,316	409,872	406,660	403,449
Notes: These estimates are from the draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update and draft Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan Update, which will be submitted to DWR by January 1, 2022.						

The analysis of reduced Delta reliance is provided in Appendix C.

3.6 Climate Change

Climate plays a central role in the operation, planning, and management of water resource systems for water supply, flood management, and environmental stewardship. Expectations of the timing and form of precipitation; the timing, magnitude, and distribution of runoff; and the availability of water for beneficial use are based on understanding of the climate system and experience with historical meteorological and hydrological events.

The potential impacts of climate change on water resources may be felt through changes in temperature, precipitation, and runoff. Particularly, the Colorado River Hydrologic Region is subject to the following climate vulnerabilities:

- Magnitude and frequency of extreme precipitation events may increase, resulting in greater flood risk and debris flows.
- More frequent and longer droughts would reduce imported water supply reliability and decrease local water quality (through increasing concentrations of constituents) and habitat.

The implications of climate change regionally and nationally may adversely impact the Coachella Valley's water resources. Further discussions of potential climate change impacts are included in the 2018 Coachella Valley IRWM/SWR Plan.

Chapter 4 Coachella Valley Water District

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information specific to CVWD's reporting requirements under the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act). As an urban water supplier, CVWD is required to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years in response to the requirements of the UWMP Act, California Water Code Sections (CWC) 10610 through 10656. This Regional UWMP (RUWMP) serves to meet the UWMP Act requirements for the six participating agencies, and this chapter contains information specific to CVWD.

Background about the preparation of the RUWMP and the changes in the CWC requirements is presented in Chapter 1 of the RUWMP. The relation of the RUWMP to other planning efforts is described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

4.1.1 Chapter Organization

This chapter is organized to follow the structured recommended in the Guidebook.

Section 4.1 - Introduction and Overview. Provides a discussion on the importance and extent of CVWD's water management planning efforts.

Section 4.2 - Plan Preparation. Provides information on CVWD's process for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

Section 4.3 - System Description. Includes maps of the service area, a description of the service area and climate, public water systems, and CVWD's organizational structure and history.

Section 4.4 - System Water Use. Describes and quantifies the current and projected urban water uses within CVWD's service area.

Section 4.5 - Baselines and Targets. Describes CVWD's methods for calculating baseline and target urban water consumption. Demonstrates achievement of the 2020 water use target.

Section 4.6 - System Supplies. Describes and quantifies current and projected sources of urban water available to CVWD. Includes discussion of potential recycled water uses and supply availability.

Section 4.7 - Water Supply Reliability. Describes the reliability of CVWD's water supply and projects the reliability for the next 25 years. Includes an analysis for normal years, single dry years, and multiple dry years.

Section 4.8 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning. Provides CVWD's staged plan for dealing with water shortages, including a catastrophic supply interruption.

Section 4.9 - Demand Management Measures. Describes CVWD's efforts to promote conservation and to reduce demand through demand management measures.

Section 4.10 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation. Describes the steps taken by CVWD to adopt and submit the UWMP and to make it publicly available. Includes a discussion of CVWD's plan to implement the UWMP.

4.1.2 RUWMP in Relation to Other Efforts

The related planning efforts by agencies in the Coachella Valley are described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

4.1.3 RUWMP and Grant or Loan Eligibility

The CWC requires urban water suppliers to have a current UWMP, deemed sufficient at addressing the CWC requirements by DWR, in order for the urban water suppliers to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR.

In addition, the UWMP Act requires a retail water agency to meet its 2020 Compliance Urban Water Use Target and report compliance in the 2020 UWMP. Section 4.5 of this chapter describes CVWD's calculation of 2020 water use in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and demonstrates compliance with CVWD's 2020 target. CVWD has met the water conservation requirements to be eligible for State water grants or loans.

4.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

The participating agencies' approach to demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta is discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP. The analysis of reduced Delta reliance is provided in Appendix C.

4.2 Plan Preparation

This section provides information on CVWD's process for developing this RUWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

4.2.1 Plan Preparation

In accordance with the CWC, urban water suppliers must develop a UWMP every five years. An "urban water supplier" is a supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 service connections or supplying 3,000 or more acre-feet (AF) of water per year. CVWD has over 100,000 municipal service connections and, therefore, surpasses the 3,000-connection threshold and has prepared a 2020 UWMP.

4.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

CVWD serves municipal customers through three public water systems, summarized in Table 4-1. This chapter and the RUWMP meet reporting requirements for all three systems. In March 2021, the ID No. 11 system was consolidated into the Cove Community system, and future reporting will treat them as a consolidated system.

Table 4-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 (AF)
CA3310001 and CA1310011	CVWD - Cove Community and CVWD – ID No. 11	108,507	96,661
CA3310048	CVWD - ID No. 8	1,586	3,182
Total		110,093	99,843

4.2.3 Regional Planning

The regional planning efforts of water supply agencies in the Coachella Valley are described in Chapters 2 and 3 of the RUWMP.

The UWMP Act allows water agencies to prepare their plans either individually or by participation in an area wide, regional, watershed, or basin-wide urban water management plan. CVWD is participating in the Coachella Valley RUWMP.

4.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 allows agencies to report progress toward achieving water conservation targets on an individual or regional basis. The agencies have not created a Regional Alliance for the purposes of measuring and reporting water conservation targets.

4.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

This UWMP reports water use on a calendar year basis, and all volumes are expressed in units of acre-feet (AF), unless otherwise indicated. CVWD is a retail agency and does not currently sell wholesale water.

4.2.6 Coordination and Outreach

According to CWC §10631, an urban water supplier that relies on water from a wholesaler must provide the wholesaler with water use projections for that supplier for the next 20 years. However, CVWD does not receive water from a wholesale supplier and meets all its water demands through its own supplies.

CVWD does not currently provide wholesale water to other water agencies.

CWC §10620 requires urban water suppliers to coordinate their plans with other appropriate agencies in the area. Outreach and coordination during RUWMP preparation are described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

CWC §10621 requires the urban water supplier to notify the cities and counties that are within their service area 60 days before the public hearing of the UWMP. The notices are described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

4.3 System Description

This section describes the CVWD urban water service area and population.

4.3.1 General Description

CVWD was formed in 1918 under the County Water District Act provisions of the CWC. In 1937, CVWD absorbed the responsibilities of the Coachella Valley Stormwater District that had been formed in 1915. CVWD now encompasses approximately 640,000 acres, mostly within Riverside County, but also extending into northern Imperial and northeastern San Diego counties.

CVWD is governed by a board of five directors, elected by district voters to four-year terms. Each director lives in and represents one of five directorial divisions in the district and is elected by voters who also reside in that division.

CVWD is a Colorado River water importer and a California State Water Project contractor. The water-related services provided by CVWD include:

- Domestic water delivery
- Irrigation water delivery and agricultural drainage
- Wastewater reclamation and recycling
- Stormwater protection
- Groundwater replenishment

CVWD is the largest urban water supplier in the Coachella Valley with over 100,000 municipal connections.

4.3.1.1 Domestic Water Delivery

CVWD's domestic water system has 64 pressure zones and consists of approximately 97 groundwater production wells, 2,000 miles of pipe, and 133 million gallons of storage in 65 enclosed reservoirs.

4.3.1.2 Irrigation Water Delivery and Agricultural Drainage

CVWD's irrigation system provides Colorado River water to over 1,200 customers covering over 75,000 acres via the 123-mile, concrete-lined, Coachella Branch of the All American Canal. The irrigation distribution system consists of 485 miles of buried pipe, 16 pumping plants, and 1,300 AF of storage.

Due to a high perched groundwater table and concentration of salts in irrigated soils within CVWD's service area, an agricultural drainage system is necessary. CVWD operates and maintains an agricultural drainage system consisting of 166 miles of buried pipe ranging in size from 18 inches to 72 inches in diameter and 21 miles of open channels to serve as a drainage network for irrigated lands. The system receives water from on-farm drainage lines. In most areas, the drainage system flows to the Coachella Valley /Whitewater River Stormwater Channel. However, in areas near the Salton Sea, a number of open channels convey flows directly to the sea.

4.3.1.3 Wastewater Reclamation and Recycling

CVWD's wastewater reclamation system collects and treats approximately 17 million gallons per day (MGD) from approximately 95,000 user accounts. The system consists of approximately 1,100 miles of collection piping and five wastewater reclamation plants (WRPs). Some areas within the CVWD service area remain on septic systems.

Two of the plants, WRP 7 and 10, recycle an average of about 8 MGD for golf course and municipal irrigation. The recycled water distribution systems serve a total of 20 customer accounts through 31 miles of pressurized distribution pipelines. The main focus of the recycled water system is to provide non-potable water to golf customers, but also serve non-potable water to HOAs for landscape irrigation.

4.3.1.4 Stormwater Protection

CVWD provides regional flood protection for its stormwater unit within the Coachella Valley. CVWD's stormwater unit extends from the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility (WWR-GRF) to Salton City, encompassing approximately 380,000 acres. CVWD's regional flood control system consists of a series of debris basins, levees, and stormwater channels that divert floodwaters from the canyons and alluvial fans surrounding the Coachella Valley to the 50-mile Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) that flows to the Salton Sea.

4.3.1.5 Groundwater Recharge

CVWD operates and maintains groundwater recharge facilities at three locations in the Coachella Valley: the WWR-GRF, the Thomas E. Levy GRF (TEL-GRF), and the Palm Desert GRF (PD-GRF). Desert Water Agency (DWA) shares in the operation and maintenance cost at the WWR-GRF. CVWD and DWA also share costs of the operation and maintenance of the Mission Creek GRF (MC-GRF) to replenish the aquifer underneath the Mission Creek Subbasin.

CVWD has operated and maintained recharge facilities at the WWR-GRF (formerly referred to as the Whitewater Spreading Area) since 1919, first with local surface runoff and, since 1973, with imported State Water Project Exchange water. The WWR-GRF has a series of 19 ponds covering 700 acres adjacent to the Whitewater River. Local runoff and State Water Project Exchange water deliveries are transported to the ponds via the Whitewater River channel, and then diverted into the recharge ponds at two locations by diversion structures. Since its introduction in 1973, over 3.8 million acre-feet of water have been recharged at this facility.

CVWD began recharging Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal at the TEL-GRF in 2009. The facility consists of 39 ponds covering 163 acres with a design capacity of 40,000 AFY. The facility is located on the western slope of the East Coachella Valley.

The PD-GRF (Phase I) began operation in Palm Desert in February 2019. It is supplied by Colorado River water delivered through the Mid-Valley Pipeline. The facility consists of five ponds covering 20 acres with a maximum design capacity of 10,000 AFY. Phase II of the project will consist of three ponds covering 25 acres in the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel with a maximum design capacity of 15,000 AFY.

4.3.2 Jurisdictional Boundary

The CVWD jurisdictional boundary and current service area are shown in Figure 4-1.

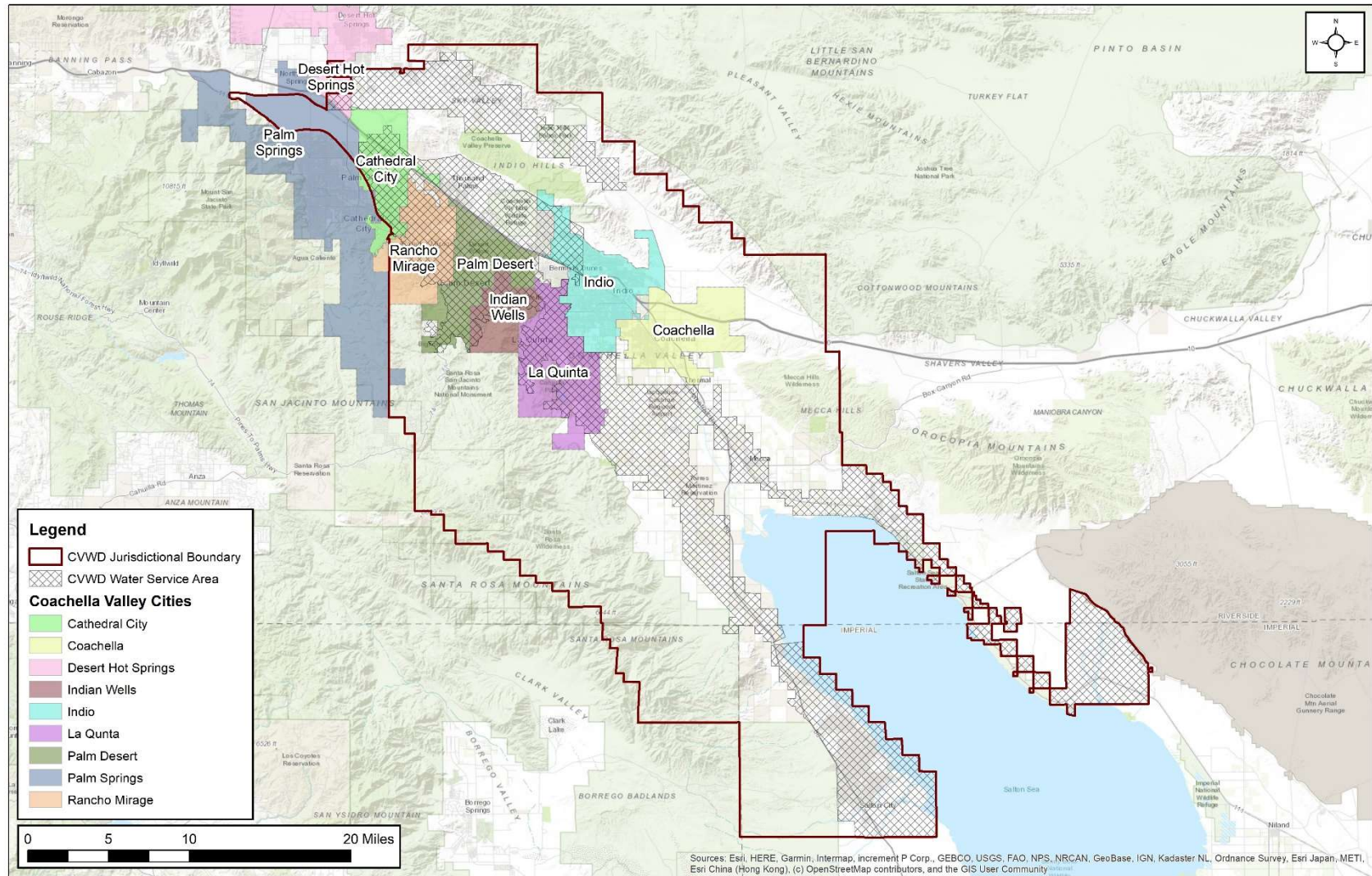


Figure 4-1. CVWD Jurisdictional Boundary

4.3.3 Service Area Climate

The CVWD service area is located in the Colorado River Hydrologic Region as defined by DWR. Most of the Colorado River region has a subtropical desert climate with hot summers and short, mild winters. The mountain ranges on the northern and western borders, in particular the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains, create a rain shadow effect for most of the region. Annual average rainfall amounts on the Valley floor range from a little over 6 inches to less than 3 inches. Most of the precipitation for the region occurs in the winter and spring. However, monsoonal thunderstorms, spawned by the movement of subtropical air from the south, can occur in the summer and generate significant rainfall in some years. Higher annual rainfall amounts and milder summer temperatures occur in the mountains to the north and west.

Data from climate stations in Palm Springs and Thermal (Desert Resorts Regional Airport) can be used as an indicator of climate in the CVWD service area. Monthly average temperature reaches as high as 108 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and monthly average low temperatures are 38 degrees F. Precipitation typically occurs during the winter months with an annual mean rainfall of approximately 5.5 inches in Palm Springs and 3.0 inches in Thermal. Average minimum and maximum temperature, total precipitation, and evapotranspiration at the Palm Springs and Thermal climate stations are summarized in Table 4-2 and Table 4-3, respectively.

Table 4-2. Monthly Average Climate Data (Palm Springs)

Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	71	73	80	86	94	104	108	107	102	90	78	69	89
Average Minimum Temperature (F)	47	49	54	59	65	73	80	79	74	64	53	46	62
Average Total Precipitation (in)	0.95	0.92	0.36	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.70	3.80
Evapotranspiration, ETo (in)	2.5	3.4	5.6	7.1	8.3	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.2	4.7	2.9	2.2	67.2
Notes: Temperature and Precipitation from National Weather Service Forecast office, Station Palm Springs Airport. Data from 1998 through 2020. Accessed through https://w2.weather.gov/climate/xmacis.php?wfo=sgx ETo Data from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 208, La Quinta II. Data from February 2007 through December 2020.													

Table 4-3. Monthly Average Climate Data (Thermal)

Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	71	74	81	87	95	103	107	106	101	91	79	69	89
Average Minimum Temperature (F)	39	43	49	55	63	69	76	75	68	57	45	38	56
Average Total Precipitation (in)	0.64	0.61	0.34	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.12	0.32	0.19	0.17	0.34	2.96
Evapo-transpiration, ETo (in)	2.7	3.9	6.4	8.0	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.1	7.1	5.3	3.2	2.4	70.2
<p>Notes:</p> <p>Temperature and Precipitation from National Weather Service Forecast office, Station Desert Resorts Regional Airport. Data from 1990 through 2020. Accessed through https://w2.weather.gov/climate/xmacis.php?wfo=sqx</p> <p>CIMIS Monthly Average ETo Report for Thermal South – Station 218 (data for 2010 through 2020)</p>													

Climate change could impact demands and supplies within CVWD's service area. A discussion of these potential changes is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

4.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

This section describes the population and demographics within CVWD's service area.

CVWD's service area includes all or a portion of the cities of Cathedral City, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage, and unincorporated areas of Riverside County.

The Regional Transportation Plan adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in 2020 is referred to as Connect SoCal.² As part of that effort, SCAG performed a detailed evaluation of current and projected future demographics throughout southern California, include the study area for the RUWMP. The Connect SoCal analysis included forecasts for employment, population, and households within cities and unincorporated areas. This demographic information was used to prepare projections of future water demands.

The population growth forecasts were developed using regional growth projections published in 2020 by SCAG. The projections provided in SCAG's Connect SoCal plan included estimates of population, households, and employment through 2045. The anticipated growth was identified for traffic analysis zones (TAZ) that could be overlaid with the CVWD service area boundary.

An important consideration affecting per capita water use in the Coachella Valley is the region's large seasonal population, which is not counted by the federal census or other demographic data. Due to its mild winter climate and recreational opportunities, the Valley is a popular destination for "snowbirds," people

² More information about Connect SoCal is available at <https://scag.ca.gov/read-plan-adopted-final-plan>.

whose primary residence is outside the Valley but may live in the Valley for three to six months during the winter period. In addition, there are people who maintain second homes in the Valley and use them for shorter periods of time throughout the year to participate in the Valley's various sports, entertainment, and recreational activities. The visitor population also makes use of the Valley's hotel/motel/time-share resorts as well as mobile home parks. These properties use water year-round for irrigation even when not occupied during the summer months. Per capita water use calculations only consider the permanent population but include all water uses (permanent and seasonal) which leads to higher gallon per capita per day (GPCD) estimates.

CVWD developed an approach for estimating service area population to account for the effect of seasonal residents on GPCD estimates. This method was approved by DWR for use in the RUWMP. Estimates of the permanent population were made using DWR's Population Tool. The water service area shown in Figure 4-1 was loaded into the Population Tool and intersected with census data to estimate permanent population. CVWD then estimated the seasonal population and the population in RV parks using data from the Census and other sources. More information about the seasonal population methodology is provided in Section 4.5.4.

The recent and projected future service area population is shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Permanent	221,791	241,680	261,570	281,460	301,349	321,239
Seasonal	41,261	44,497	47,732	50,914	53,564	56,161
RV Parks	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900
Total	268,952	292,077	315,202	338,274	360,813	383,300

4.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

The cities within the CVWD service area are identified in Section 4.3.4 and are shown in Figure 4-1. These cities participated in the development of SCAG's Connect SoCal plan, which included an intensive outreach and coordination effort with land use jurisdictions. The use of SCAG's growth forecast for water demand estimations means that the projections reflect patterns and expectations for land use within the service area.

Existing land use in the CVWD service area is a mixture of urban uses (residential, commercial, industrial, and civic), agriculture, golf courses, and open space. As noted in the 2018 IRWM/SWR Plan, an important trend in the Valley is the conversion of farmland to urban uses although this trend has been slower than initially projected.

4.4 Water Use Characterization

Water resources planning requires reasonably accurate estimates of future water needs. This section presents CVWD's baseline and projected urban water system demands. To provide an adequate long-range view of future water needs, this report uses a 25-year planning period from 2020 to 2045. This longer planning period allows the RUWMP to serve as a source document for future water supply assessments and written supply verifications until the next 5-year UWMP update.

4.4.1 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

Water use is broken down by sector as discussed in the following subsections. Currently, all potable urban water use is supplied by groundwater.

The urban demand sectors listed in CWC §10631 that apply to CVWD are summarized in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5. Water Use Sectors

Sector	Discussion for CVWD
Single Family Residence	<p>A single-family dwelling unit is defined as a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling. A relatively high percentage of these meters serve properties that are used seasonally.</p> <p>Future single family residences are expected to use less water than existing properties due to the mandated use of high efficiency plumbing fixtures under the CalGreen building standards and reduced landscape water use mandated by CVWD's Landscape Ordinance.</p>
Multi-Family	<p>Multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings within one complex. Within the CVWD service area, multi-family demand includes customers with more than one dwelling unit such as duplexes, triplexes, apartments, other multiple dwelling properties, and mobile home and recreational vehicle parks served by a master meter. Many of these connections serve properties that are used seasonally.</p> <p>Future multi-family residences are expected to use less water than existing properties due to the mandated use of high efficiency plumbing fixtures under the CalGreen building standards and reduced landscape water use mandated by CVWD's Landscape Ordinance.</p>
Commercial	<p>A water user that provides or distributes a product or service. For the CVWD service area, commercial use includes businesses, commercial properties, restaurants, hotels and motels. Most existing and all new commercial customers are required to have separate landscape irrigation services.</p> <p>Future commercial water use is expected to be lower in response to CalGreen requirements.</p>
Industrial	<p>An industrial water user is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development. CVWD does not currently classify any of its users as industrial.</p>
Institutional and Governmental	<p>Institutional and governmental water users are dedicated to public service. This user class typically includes schools, higher education institutions, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and non-profit research institutions. CVWD classifies these users as "Public Agency" uses, among others. Future public agency water use is expected to be lower in response to CalGreen requirements.</p>

Sector	Discussion for CVWD
Landscape	Landscape water connections supply water solely for landscape irrigation. Such connections may be associated with large single family properties, and multi-family, commercial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector because the connection is solely for landscape irrigation. Many of these connections serve the common area landscaping of homeowner's associations and parks. CVWD's landscape ordinance requires the installation of dedicated landscape irrigation meters for all projects except single family homes with a landscape area less than 5,000 square feet. Future landscape usage is expected to decrease due to implementation of CVWD's Landscape Ordinance that requires improved irrigation efficiency and reduced allowable water use.
Sales to Other Agencies	Not applicable. CVWD does not currently sell water to another water agency.
Conjunctive Use	Not applicable
Groundwater Recharge	As described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP, CVWD and DWA use imported water to replenish groundwater supplies in the basin. This water is non-potable, and this use is not included CVWD's municipal demands on the urban water system.
Saline Water Intrusion Barriers	Not applicable
Agricultural	CVWD does not deliver potable water through its urban water system for agricultural use. Agricultural users rely on Canal water delivered through the irrigation system and pumped groundwater, and this usage is considered in the Alternative Plans approved for Sustainable Groundwater Management Act compliance.
Distribution System Losses	Non-revenue water is considered the difference between production and measured consumption. Non-revenue water includes distribution system losses as well as authorized non-billed water uses, such as firefighting and flushing. Distribution system losses are reported in Table 4-6.

In addition to the uses specified in the water code, CVWD provides water for temporary construction activities. Construction use represents less than 1 percent of total water use and varies based on construction activity.

4.4.1.1 Demands Not Served by the Urban Water System

CVWD operates several separate non-potable water systems that do not serve urban water customers. The agricultural irrigation, golf course irrigation, and groundwater recharge uses are not served from CVWD's urban water system, but they are described below to provide a complete picture of CVWD's water supply operations. Consequently, with the exception of recycled water, these non-potable uses are not included in DWR's standardized tables.

The Coachella Canal water distribution system was constructed to deliver Colorado River water for agricultural uses in the East Valley. Currently, Canal water supplies agricultural, golf course irrigation, fish farming operations, duck clubs, and recreational lake uses. Agricultural use represents the largest use of Canal water in the Coachella Valley. Agricultural uses in areas that do not have access to Canal water are served by private groundwater wells; no agricultural irrigation is served by CVWD's urban water system. As urban development occurs in the East Valley, a portion of the agricultural land may convert to urban land uses and reduce agricultural demand for Colorado River water.

There are approximately 105 golf courses within the CVWD service area. These golf courses are served by private wells or non-potable water sources. CVWD serves Canal water from the Coachella Canal or the

Mid-Valley Pipeline system or a blend of tertiary-treated recycled water and Canal water to approximately 54 golf courses for irrigation in-lieu of pumping from private groundwater wells. CVWD is actively expanding the non-potable delivery system, with the goal of fully utilizing its available recycled water augmented with Canal water. These in-lieu delivery programs help reduce groundwater overdraft and the need for direct groundwater replenishment. No significant golf course irrigation is served by CVWD's urban water system.

CVWD recycles water at WRP-7 in north Indio and WRP-10 in Palm Desert, as described in Section 4.6.

CVWD also operates TEL-GRF in the East Valley and jointly operates two other recharge facilities with DWA, the WWR-GRF and the MC-GRF. CVWD recently began operations at another recharge facility, the PD-GRF, in early 2019. These recharge facilities are supplied with imported water as described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

4.4.1.2 Distribution System Losses

CVWD prepares annual water audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software. The results for the past five years are summarized in Table 4-6. The numbers in Table 4-6 are the reported total losses, including apparent losses and real losses. The audit reports are included in Appendix G.

Table 4-6. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

Report Period Start Date		Volume of Water Loss (AF)
MM	YYYY	Total of CVWD Public Water Systems
07	2015	9,063
07	2016	10,339
07	2017	9,961
07	2018	10,947
07	2019	10,584

4.4.1.3 Summary of Current and Projected Uses

The uses in CVWD's urban system for the past five years are summarized in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single Family		Drinking Water	48,368	51,903	52,668	51,217	54,816
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	3,743	3,863	3,893	3,853	3,996
Commercial		Drinking Water	4,978	5,072	5,039	4,883	4,242
Institutional/ Governmental		Drinking Water	896	1,489	1,212	1,443	1,941
Landscape		Drinking Water	21,506	22,701	23,559	22,039	22,829
Other	Construction	Drinking Water	967	1,168	1,073	1,337	902
Other	Non-Revenue	Drinking Water	11,630	10,518	11,518	10,998	11,116
Total			92,088	96,714	98,962	95,770	99,842
Note: Non-revenue water is the difference between production and customer billing. It includes losses and authorized, non-billed consumption.							

CVWD is participating in the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update and the Mission Creek Alternative Plan Update being prepared to meet requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The RUWMP agencies coordinated efforts with demand projections prepared for the Alternative Plan Updates. The demand projection approach included the following steps:

- The projections were based on SCAG's regional growth forecast prepared as part of their regional transportation plan, Connect SoCal. SCAG gathered input from cities and counties throughout Southern California about expected growth and development for the next 25 years and incorporated the land use designations in each jurisdiction's General Plan. The SCAG analysis includes estimates of population, households, and employment in each TAZ in their study area.³
- Additional analysis of vacancy rates was performed to estimate baseline and projected housing units for the study area, including housing units used by seasonal residents and other part-time uses.
- Future estimates of employment were used to drive future growth in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) demands.
- Five years of customer billing data were used to develop unit demand factors. These factors have units of gallons per housing unit for residential and landscape uses and gallons per employee for CII uses.
- Water losses were estimated using water loss audits.
- Demands were adjusted for two types of conservation savings:
 - Indoor passive conservation savings from the natural replacement of indoor devices

³ An overview of the demographic and growth forecast is available at https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocial_demographics-and-growth-forecast.pdf?1606001579.

- Outdoor conservation savings from the implementation of CVWD's Landscape Ordinance.

The projected demands are shown in Table 4-8. The demand projections in Table 4-8 are for future municipal demands within CVWD's jurisdictional boundary. Some of these areas are currently served by private domestic wells and are not yet connected to the CVWD system. CVWD plans to consolidate and provide service to these areas, but the timing will depend on the availability of grant funding. For planning purposes, all municipal demands within the jurisdictional boundary are included beginning in 2025. CVWD's actual deliveries will likely be less than these estimates until CVWD begins providing service to these areas.

Table 4-8. DWR 4-2R Projected Retail Demands for Water (AFY)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		60,142	63,824	67,331	69,816	71,695
Multi-Family		6,873	7,245	7,742	8,267	9,045
CII		7,060	7,244	7,438	7,709	7,985
Landscape		34,193	36,205	38,226	39,865	41,516
Other		1,457	1,563	1,670	1,755	1,840
Losses		13,736	14,501	15,222	15,670	16,085
Total		123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
Note: Projections based on demand projections in draft Alternative Plan Updates for Indio Subbasin and Mission Creek Subbasin. The projected demand increase from 2020 to 2025 reflects planned expansion of the service area to include areas not current connected to the CVWD system. The timing of this expansion will depend on the availability of grant funding.						

Demand projections prepared for this plan considered the incorporation of codes and standards. The draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update included modeling of anticipated future water savings due to fixture replacements. The analysis included indoor savings related to toilets, showerheads, dishwashers, clothes washers, and urinals (categorized as indoor water use) as well as outdoor water use. Indoor conservation is mainly a result of government mandated water efficiency requirements for fixtures, defined as "passive savings." The model considers these mandates and the average useful life and replacement rates for each type of fixture based on standard industry estimates and plumbing fixture saturation studies. It assumes that all new construction complies with the plumbing codes in effect at that time and that when a device is replaced, the new device is also in compliance with the current plumbing codes. Estimated frequency of use for each type of fixture as determined by the Water Research Foundation and American Water Works Association Research Foundation were multiplied by the number of housing units to produce the total indoor passive conservation savings.

Anticipated outdoor water use savings were based on the implementation of the California Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) which is the standard for outdoor water conservation for the state. The resulting water savings from the MWELO are estimated using an Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF) which adjusts the reference ET for plant requirements and irrigation efficiency. No savings were assumed from special landscape areas, such as recreational areas, as these are allotted extra water use as well as existing landscapes as these savings are not considered passive since there are incentives under conservation programs.

The anticipated savings due to these measures are summarized in Table 4-9. These savings have been incorporated into the water demand projections presented in Table 4-8.

Table 4-9. Anticipated Water Savings Due to Conservation (AFY)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Indoor Passive Savings	547	1,414	1,965	2,393	2,718	2,986
Outdoor Passive Savings	1,981	3,439	4,873	6,275	7,399	8,439
Total Passive Savings	2,528	4,853	6,838	8,668	10,117	11,425
Note: Estimated savings are from draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update. Preliminary demand projections for draft Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan Update identified an additional 160 AFY of passive conservation savings by 2045.						

Gross water use is summarized in Table 4-10. In addition, projected recycled water demands are included in Table 4-10 as required by the Guidebook and standardized tables. Note that recycled water is reported in the tables with urban water demands to be consistent with the DWR standard tables, but recycled water is not a part of the urban water system.

Table 4-10. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use (AFY)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable Water From DWR Table 4-1R and 4-2R	99,843	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
Recycled Water From DWR Table 6-4R	9,457	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Total Water Use	109,300	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
Note: The projected potable demand increase from 2020 to 2025 reflects planned expansion of the service area to include areas not current connected to the CVWD system. The timing of this expansion will depend on the availability of grant funding. Recycled water projections are based on current tertiary capacity at treatment plans and do not include planned recycling at plants that will require additional or expanded tertiary capacity.						

4.4.2 Worksheets and Reporting Tables

CVWD has completed the required UWMP submittal tables and included them in Appendix D of the RUWMP.

4.4.3 Water Use for Lower Income Households

California Water Code 10631.1 requires retail urban water suppliers to provide water use projections for future single-family and multi-family residential housing needed for lower income households. These water use projections assist a supplier in complying with state code which grants priority of the provision of service to housing units that are affordable to lower income households.

The SCAG Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Housing Need by Income Category is used to develop projections of lower income housing units in future years. Persons per household values are from the SCAG Local Profiles Report for each city; this is assumed to stay constant through future planning years. Since unincorporated Riverside County needs are for the entire unincorporated county area, they are scaled proportionally to the unincorporated area served by CVWD.

Table 4-11 summarizes the projected water use for additional lower income households assuming the following: (1) the average persons per household remains constant, (2) lower income housing needs are proportional to the projected population growth, and (3) daily water use per capita is equal to the projected per capita water use. Note that lower income household water use projections are included in the total water use projections above.

Table 4-11. Lower Income Housing Units

Jurisdiction		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Cathedral City	Lower income housing units (3.1 persons per household)	254	265	276	288	301
	Water use (AF)	319	321	325	333	344
Indian Wells	Lower income housing units (1.9 persons per household)	71	72	73	74	77
	Water use (AF)	55	53	53	53	54
La Quinta	Lower income housing units (2.6 persons per household)	159	165	171	177	185
	Water use (AF)	167	167	169	171	177
Palm Desert	Lower income housing units (2.1 persons per household)	168	173	178	183	188
	Water use (AF)	143	142	142	143	146
Rancho Mirage	Lower income housing units (2.0 persons per household)	40	43	46	49	51
	Water use (AF)	32	34	35	37	38
Unincorporated (within CVWD service area)	Lower income housing units (3.2 persons per household)	3,988	5,816	7,644	9,472	10,684
	Water use (AF)	5,168	7,259	9,291	11,291	12,594
Total	Lower income housing units	4,680	6,534	8,388	10,243	11,468
	Water use (AF)	5,884	7,975	10,015	12,027	13,352

Documentation of the codes and ordinances used in development of the demand projections is included in Table 4-12.

Table 4-12. DWR 4-5R Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
Citations	California Building Code, Title 24, Chapter 4, Division 4.3 California Building Code, Title 24, Chapter 5, Division 5.3 California Water Code §10608.16-10608.44 CVWD Ordinance No. 1302.2 (November 24, 2015) CVWD Ordinance No. 1422.3 (May 24, 2016)
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes

4.4.4 Climate Change Considerations

A regional discussion of potential climate change impacts is included in Chapter 3. Based on larger scale studies, it can be inferred that increased temperatures in the Coachella Valley would increase water demands for crop and landscape irrigation, municipal water use, and evaporative losses from canals and open reservoirs. It has been suggested that increased summer temperatures could draw increased monsoonal flow resulting in more frequent summer thunderstorms. However, no formal studies have been conducted for the Coachella Valley. A combination of state- and local-led demand management measures may reduce demand for irrigation via landscape ordinances while public outreach and education can lead to reductions in water demands through conservation measures.

4.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

With the adoption of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7), the State set a goal of reducing urban water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. Each retail urban water supplier was required to determine its water use during a baseline period and establish water use targets for the years 2015 and 2020 in order to help the State achieve the 20 percent reduction.

In the 2020 UWMP, water agencies must demonstrate compliance with their established water use target for the year 2020. Compliance is verified by DWR's review of the SB X7-7 Verification Form submitted with an agency's 2020 UWMP. The SB X7-7 standardized tables are found in Appendix E and summarized below.

4.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers

CVWD is not a wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

4.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables

CVWD calculated baseline water use and targets in its 2015 UWMP. Since that time, CVWD has obtained more accurate information to estimate its service area population. Therefore, CVWD is recalculating its baseline water use and compliance target in this plan.

4.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

CVWD calculated service area population for its baseline period and calculated an updated compliance target for 2020. The calculations are documented on the standard DWR SB X7-7 tables included in Appendix E and are summarized here.

4.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use

CVWD calculated its permanent 2020 service area population by uploading a GIS shapefile of its water service area (WSA) to the DWR Population Tool. The tool used 2010 census data and the number of connections in 2010 and 2020 to estimate the population in 2020. CVWD then added the estimated seasonal population of “snow birds” and visitors.

The methodology for estimating population in seasonal housing units consists of the following steps:

1. The number of housing units in each Census block was obtained from Census data. The Census blocks were intersected with the supplier boundaries to calculate the number of housing units.
2. The portion of housing units that are for seasonal use was determined from Census data. The 2010 Census data indicated that 23.4% of the total housing units in Palm Springs were for seasonal use.
3. The number of seasonal housing units was calculated by multiplying the number of housing units by the portion of housing units that are for seasonal use.
4. The annual average occupancy rate for seasonal housing units was estimated from data provided by the Greater Palm Springs Convention and Visitors Bureau (GPSCVB). These data showed a 62% occupancy rate in Palm Springs from July of 2017 to July of 2018.
5. The number of occupied seasonal housing units was calculated by multiplying the number of seasonal housing units by the annual average occupancy rate of 62%.
6. Census data was used to calculate a number of persons per household.
7. The number of people in occupied seasonal housing units was calculated by multiplying the number of occupied seasonal housing units by the number of persons per household.

A separate methodology was used for estimating population in RV and mobile home parks, consisting of the following steps:

1. Data was collected from managers of RV and mobile home parks for the number of spaces that are occupied seasonally. Spaces that are occupied permanently were not included, since those residents should be included in the Census data for permanent population.
2. The annual average occupancy rate for seasonally occupied RV spaces was assumed to be the same as the GPSCVB occupancy rate.
3. The number of occupied seasonal RV spaces was calculated by multiplying the number of seasonal RV spaces by the annual average occupancy rate of 62%.
4. Census data was used to calculate a number of persons per household.
5. The number of people in occupied seasonal RV spaces was calculated by multiplying the number of occupied seasonal RV spaces by the number of persons per household.

This methodology was reviewed and approved in advance by DWR.

CVWD's gross water use was determined from annual production records. Meter adjustments, exported water, distribution system storage, recycled water, and process water were not applicable to CVWD's distribution system.

Allowable adjustments to the 2020 gross water include extraordinary events, weather normalization, and economic adjustments. No adjustments were made to CVWD's 2020 water use.

4.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per-Capita Water Use

CVWD's average use during the baseline period and confirmed 2020 target are shown in Table 4-13.

Table 4-13. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline Use (GPCD)	Confirmed 2020 Target (GPCD)
10-15 Year	1999	2008	515	412
5 Year	2003	2007	505	
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

CVWD's compliance with the 2020 target is shown in Table 4-14.

Table 4-14. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD			2020 Confirmed Target GPCD	Supplier Achieved Targeted Reduction in 2020
	2020 Total Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 GPCD		
331	0	331	412	YES
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

4.5.6 Regional Alliance

An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of CWC §10620 by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning (Regional Alliance) where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use. CVWD did not choose to comply with the SB X7-7 requirements through a Regional Alliance.

4.6 Water Supply Characterization

This section describes the existing and future water supplies available to CVWD to meet its domestic and non-potable water demands.

4.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

CVWD's urban water service area is defined as the area served by its potable water distribution system. Currently, all urban water uses are supplied from local groundwater. In addition to groundwater, CVWD has imported water supplies from the State Water Project and the Colorado River, and recycled water from two water reclamation plants. These imported and recycled water supplies are used to meet CVWD's non-urban water demands and to replenish the groundwater basin, CVWD also has plans to increase its use of recycled water.

4.6.2 Supply Characterization

The types of supply recognized by DWR are presented in the following sections.

4.6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

CVWD has access to two sources of imported water.

CVWD receives Colorado River water through the Coachella Canal (Canal). Colorado River water has been a major source of supply for the Coachella Valley since 1949 with the completion of the Coachella Canal. The Coachella Canal is a branch of the All-American Canal that brings Colorado River water into the Imperial and Coachella Valleys. The Canal originates at Drop 1 on the All-American Canal and extends approximately 122 miles, terminating in CVWD's Lake Cahuilla. This water is used for agricultural, golf course, and landscape irrigation purposes, as well as groundwater recharge. It is not used to meet municipal demands.

More information about CVWD's Colorado River supplies is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

CVWD also has rights to receive water through the State Water Project (SWP). Since there is no physical connection to bring SWP water to the Valley, CVWD has entered into exchange agreements with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). CVWD receives water from MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), and in exchange MWD receives SWP water that would have gone to CVWD. This SWP Exchange water is used for groundwater recharge and not to meet municipal demands.

More information about CVWD's SWP supplies is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

4.6.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater is the principal source of municipal water supply in the Coachella Valley. CVWD obtains groundwater from both the Indio and the Mission Creek Subbasins. The Indio Subbasin is a common groundwater source, which is shared by CVWD, DWA, MDMWC, the cities of Indio and Coachella, and numerous private groundwater producers. The Mission Creek Subbasin is also a common water supply that is utilized by CVWD, MSWD, and private groundwater producers. More information about local groundwater resources is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

CVWD's total groundwater production from the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins is presented in Table 4-15. In response to growth, CVWD will gradually increase groundwater production to meet demands. CVWD intends to continue meeting its urban water demands with groundwater. In addition, CVWD has enacted water-saving policies such as tiered water rates, landscape irrigation conservation, and a new landscape ordinance applicable to the water use of new developments.

In addition to other urban water retail producers, there are private producers who pump directly from the groundwater basin. To manage groundwater overdraft, CVWD will continue to convert the larger producers to non-potable Canal water and recycled water, where feasible. CVWD also works with agencies in the region to replenish the groundwater basin and implement conservation programs.

Table 4-15. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Indio Subbasin	89,421	93,798	96,176	93,130	96,661
Alluvial Basin	Mission Creek Subbasin	2,667	2,917	2,786	2,642	3,182
Total		92,088	96,715	98,962	95,772	99,843

4.6.2.3 Surface Water

CVWD does not currently use or intend to use any local surface water as part of its urban water supply. Local runoff is captured and used for groundwater recharge.

4.6.2.4 Stormwater

CVWD does not use stormwater directly as a source of supply. Through the IRWM process, CVWD and other local agencies are evaluating opportunities to capture stormwater for groundwater recharge.

4.6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

CVWD provides both water and wastewater services in its service area. CVWD provides wastewater collection and treatment services for all or part of the cities of Cathedral City, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage, as well as unincorporated areas of Riverside County. By agreement, a small portion of flow from DWA's service area is sent to CVWD's WRP-10.

Recycled water is a significant potential local resource that can be used to help reduce overdraft. Wastewater that has been highly treated and disinfected can be reused for landscape irrigation and other purposes; however, the current level of wastewater treatment does not yield water suitable for direct potable use. Valley golf courses are not connected to CVWD's urban water but instead rely on private groundwater wells to meet their irrigation needs. To manage groundwater overdraft, CVWD started recycling wastewater for irrigation of golf courses and landscaping in the Coachella Valley in the late 1960s. As growth occurs in the Valley, the supply of recycled water is expected to increase creating an additional opportunity to maximize local water supply.

CVWD's wastewater collection system consists of approximately 1,160 miles of 6-inch through 36-inch diameter sewers, and includes 28 sewage lift stations and associated force mains. The system contains trunk sewers, generally 10 inches in diameter and larger, that convey the collected wastewater flows to the District's treatment facilities. CVWD operates five WRPs, two of which (WRP-7 and WRP-10) generate recycled water for irrigation of golf courses and large landscaped areas. Brief descriptions of CVWD's WRPs are presented here.

WRP-1 serves the Bombay Beach community near the Salton Sea. WRP-1 has a design capacity of 150,000 gallons per day (gpd), and currently all of the effluent from this facility is disposed by evaporation-infiltration. CVWD has no plans to recycle effluent from this facility because of the low flow and lack of potential uses near the plant.

WRP-2 serves the nearby North Shore community. WRP-2 has a treatment capacity of 33,000 gpd and can provide additional capacity when flows exceed this value. WRP-2 discharges treated secondary effluent into four evaporation-infiltration basins for final disposal. CVWD has no plans to recycle effluent from this facility because of the low flow and lack of potential uses near the plant.

WRP-4 is a 9.9 million gallons per day (MGD) capacity treatment facility located in Thermal. WRP-4 became operational in 1986 and serves communities from La Quinta to Mecca. WRP-4 provides secondary treatment consisting of pre-aeration ponds, aeration lagoons, polishing ponds, and disinfection. The treated effluent is discharged to the CVSC pursuant to a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Effluent from WRP-4 is not currently recycled. CVWD plans to add tertiary treatment and reuse effluent from this plant in the future primarily for agricultural irrigation. CVWD has filed a Change Petition (WW0093) with the SWRCB to move forward with recycling at WRP-4.

WRP-7 is located in North Indio and has a capacity of 5.0 MGD. The design capacity of the tertiary treatment system at WRP-7 is 2.5 MGD. The off-site pumping capacity of the WRP-7 recycled water pump is approximately 4,500 gpm. In the summer, peak demands exceed the pumping capacity of 4,000 gpm, which typically serves Sun City and 500 gpm which serves Shadow Hills.

WRP-10 is located in Palm Desert. WRP-10 began delivering recycled water in 1987. The design capacity of the tertiary treatment system at WRP-10 is 15 MGD. Since 2009, WRP-10 is also capable of serving canal water from the MVP blended with tertiary water to non-potable water customers.

WRP-10 has two distribution systems. One is a low-pressure system, with recycled water and/or canal water delivered by the MVP leaving the plant in this system at 85 psi. The other system is a high pressure system which pumps recycled water and/or canal water delivered by the MVP out at 135 psi. Because the winter demand for recycled water is less than the available supply, a portion of the plant flow is disposed through on-site percolation-evaporation ponds. As more golf courses are connected to the WRP-10 recycled water distribution system, CVWD plans to eliminate percolation of recycled water.

The wastewater collected and treated in the service area is shown in Table 4-16. The recycled water produced is shown in Table 4-17.

DRAFT

Table 4-16. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated	Wastewater Volume Collected from UWMP Service Area in 2020 (AFY)	Name of Wastewater Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Wastewater Treatment Plant Located within UWMP Area	WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party
CVWD	Metered	18	CVWD	WRP-1	Yes	No
CVWD	Metered	13	CVWD	WRP-2	Yes	No
CVWD	Metered	6,353	CVWD	WRP-4	Yes	No
CVWD	Metered	3,236	CVWD	WRP-7	Yes	No
CVWD	Metered	9,238	CVWD	WRP-10	Yes	No
Total		18,858				

Table 4-17. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number	Method of Disposal	Plant Treats Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area	Treatment Level	2020 Volumes (AFY)				
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
WRP-1	Bombay Beach	Percolation ponds	7A330105021	Percolation ponds	No	Secondary, undisinfected	18	18	0	0	0
WRP-2	North Shore	Percolation ponds	7A330105032	Percolation ponds	No	Secondary, undisinfected	13	13	0	0	0
WRP-4	Thermal	CVSC	7A330105091	Stormwater channel outfall	No	Secondary, disinfected - 23	6,353	5,908	0	0	0
WRP-7	North Indio	Non-potable customers and percolation ponds	7A330105071	Percolation ponds	No	Tertiary	3,236	1,300	1,936	0	0
WRP-10	Palm Desert	Non-potable customers and percolation ponds	7A330105012	Percolation ponds	Yes	Tertiary	9,238	1,716	7,521	0	0
Total							18,858	8,955	9,457	0	0

The existing recycled water customers are not part of CVWD's urban potable water system, but are private groundwater producers that purchase recycled water. It is expected that golf course irrigation will remain the largest use of recycled water in the future. Although CVWD's urban water demand is not offset by recycled water use, the Coachella Valley's water supply is indirectly increased by transitioning private groundwater producers to recycled water. Table 4-18 summarizes the current and projected uses of recycled water within CVWD's service area.

The 2015 UWMP projected recycled water uses for 2020 are presented in Table 4-19 compared with actual recycled water use.

DRAFT

Table 4-18. DWR 6-4R Recycled Water Within Service Area in 2020 (AFY)

Name of Supplier Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water			Coachella Valley Water District							
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System			Coachella Valley Water District							
Supplemental Volume of Water Added in 2020										
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water			Coachella Canal							
Beneficial Use Type	Potential Beneficial Uses of Recycled Water	Amount of Potential Uses of Recycled Water	General Description of 2020 Uses	Level of Treatment	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Landscape Irrigation (excludes golf courses)			HOAs and municipal landscaping	Tertiary	383	383	383	383	383	383
Golf Course Irrigation				Tertiary	8,313	13,217	14,017	14,717	15,517	16,417
Commercial Use										
Industrial Use										
Geothermal and Other Energy Production										
Seawater Intrusion Barrier										
Recreational Impoundment										
Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat										
Groundwater Recharge (IPR)										
Surface Water Augmentation (IPR)										
Direct Potable Reuse										
Total					8,696	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Internal Reuse (Not included in Statewide Recycled Water Volume)					761	761	761	761	761	761
*IPR - Indirect Potable Reuse										

Table 4-19. DWR 6-5R Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to Actual

Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020 (AFY)	2020 Actual Use (AFY)
Agricultural Irrigation		
Landscape Irrigation (excludes golf courses)	400	383
Golf Course Irrigation	13,900	8,313
Commercial Use		
Industrial Use		
Geothermal and Other Energy Production		
Seawater Intrusion Barrier		
Recreational Impoundment		
Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat		
Groundwater Recharge (IPR)*		
Surface Water Augmentation (IPR)*		
Direct Potable Reuse		
Total	14,300	8,696

CVWD has long encouraged the use of recycled water for irrigation purposes. In 2006, CVWD sponsored SB 1557 that was adopted by the California Legislature as Part 8.2 (CWC §32600-32603) of the County Water District Law. This law applies only to CVWD and specifies that the use of potable domestic water for non-potable uses for cemeteries, parks, highway landscaped areas, new industrial facilities, and golf course irrigation is a waste and an unreasonable use. In 2014, Assembly Bill 1896 amended this law (CWC §32601) to include the use of potable domestic water for landscaped common areas of residential developments maintained by a homeowner's association as a waste and an unreasonable use. The law mandates the use of non-potable water (including recycled water) for cemeteries, parks, highway landscaped areas, new industrial facilities, landscaped common areas of residential developments maintained by a homeowner's association, and golf course irrigation provided:

1. The CVWD Board determines that the source of non-potable water is of adequate quality for the proposed use and is available for that use.
2. The CVWD Board determines that the non-potable water may be furnished for the proposed use at a reasonable cost to the user.
3. The State Department of Public Health determines that the use of non-potable water from the proposed source will not be detrimental to public health.
4. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board determines that the use of non-potable water from the proposed source will comply with any applicable water quality control plan.
5. The CVWD Board determines that the use of non-potable water for the proposed use will not adversely affect groundwater rights, will not degrade water quality, and is determined not to be injurious to plant life, fish, and wildlife.

CVWD uses this law to encourage the use of both recycled water and Coachella Canal water for non-potable uses. In 2009, CVWD developed a standardized non-potable water use contract that mandates at least 80 percent of the demand be met with non-potable water. As part of the non-potable water use contract, CVWD establishes the price of non-potable water at 85 percent of the cost of groundwater pumping and the applicable replenishment assessment charge. The agreement also specifies a 50 percent "conservation charge" for any non-potable water use below 80 percent of demand, providing a financial incentive to use non-potable water.

Where practical, CVWD requires new developments to use recycled or non-potable water as a condition of receiving domestic and sanitation services from CVWD. The developments will then use the recycled or non-potable water as it becomes available. CVWD also has a policy of requiring that new golf courses either use recycled water or canal water where it is available. CVWD is committed to maximizing the use of non-potable water for non-potable uses by investing in infrastructure improvements as discussed previously.

4.6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

CVWD has evaluated the use of desalinated shallow groundwater as part of its water supply portfolio through desalination of shallow saline groundwater. At this time this opportunity has been deferred due to slower than anticipated growth.

4.6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

This section describes opportunities for water exchanges and transfers, including existing emergency interconnections between CVWD and adjacent water agencies.

SWP Exchange water is a significant supply for groundwater recharge in the Coachella Valley. This supply is described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

Water transfers involve the temporary or permanent sale or lease of a water right or contractual water supply between willing parties. Water can be made available for transfer from other parties through a variety of mechanisms:

- Transferring imported water from storage that would have otherwise carried over to the following years
- Pumping groundwater instead of imported water delivery and transferring the imported water
- Transferring previously stored groundwater either by direct pumping or exchange for imported water
- Reducing consumptive use through crop idling/shifting or implementing water use efficiency measures
- Reducing return flows or conveyance losses

The ability to successfully execute a water transfer depends upon a number of factors including:

- Water rights (pre- vs. post-1914 rights) and place of use requirements
- Regulatory approval (SWRCB, DWR, Reclamation)
- Ability to convey the transferred water
- Delta carriage water and conveyance losses
- Environmental impacts (CEQA/NEPA compliance)
- Third-party impacts
- Supply reliability
- Cost

CVWD continues to evaluate potential transfers as a way to increase supply reliability. At this point, no specific new transfer projects have been identified.

CVWD currently has emergency interties with IWA, Mission Springs Water District, and Desert Water Agency. The combined capacities of these connections is in excess of 20 million gallons per day.

4.6.2.8 Future Water Projects

CVWD recognizes the need to obtain additional water supplies to meet projected water demands and prevent groundwater overdraft. CVWD is investigating several programs to obtain additional supply or improve the reliability of SWP supplies. These programs are described below.

Delta Conveyance Facility Project

The Delta Conveyance Facility Project (DCFP) would construct and operate new conveyance facilities in the Delta, primarily a new tunnel to bypass existing natural channels used for conveyance. New intake

facilities would be located in the north Delta along the Sacramento River between Freeport, CA and the confluence with Sutter Slough. A new tunnel would convey water from the new intakes to the existing Banks Pumping Plant and potentially the federal Jones Pumping Plant, both in the south Delta. The new facilities would provide an alternate location for diversion of water from the Delta and would be operated in coordination with the existing south Delta pumping facilities. CVWD and DWA have approved an agreement to advance their share of funding for DCFP planning and design costs.

Lake Perris Dam Seepage Recovery Project

In 2017, MWD and DWR began preliminary planning for recovery of seepage below the Lake Perris Dam and delivery of the recovered water to MWD in addition to its current allocated Table A water. The project is composed of installing a series of five pumps down-gradient from the face of the Lake Perris Dam that will pump water that has seeped from the lake into the groundwater. The recovered water will be pumped into a collection pipeline that discharges directly into MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct south of Lake Perris.

CVWD and DWA were invited to partner in the project with MWD, and the parties are currently working on an agreement with DWR for funding of environmental analysis, planning, and preliminary design.

Sites Reservoir Project

The Sites Reservoir Project would capture and store stormwater flows from the Sacramento River for release in dry years. Sites Reservoir would be situated on the west side of the Sacramento Valley, approximately 10 miles west of Maxwell, CA. When operated in coordination with other Northern California reservoirs such as Shasta, Oroville, and Folsom, which function as the backbone to both the SWP and the Central Valley Project, Sites Reservoir would increase flexibility and reliability of statewide water supplies in drier periods. In 2019, CVWD and DWA both entered into an agreement with the Sites Project Authority for the next phase of planning for the Sites Reservoir.

Table 4-20 provides a summary of expected future water supply projects.

Table 4-20. DWR 6-7R Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with Other Suppliers	Agency Name	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (AFY)
Lake Perris Dam Seepage Recovery Project	Yes	MWD		2023	Normal	2,425
Sites Reservoir Project	Yes	Sites Project Authority		2035	Normal	10,000

4.6.2.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Summaries of the existing and planned urban water supply volumes by source are presented in Table 4-21 and Table 4-22.

Table 4-21. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume (AFY)	Water Quality
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Indio Subbasin	96,661	Drinking Water
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Mission Creek Subbasin	3,182	Drinking Water
Recycled water	WRP-7 and WRP-10	9,457	Recycled water
Total		109,300	

Table 4-22. DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply (AFY)				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
Recycled Water		13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Total		137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966

4.6.2.10 Special Conditions

Climate change has the potential to affect Coachella Valley's two major sources of imported water: the Colorado River and the SWP. Potential effects of global warming could also increase water demand within the Coachella Valley. These potential impacts are discussed in Chapter 3.

4.6.3 Submittal Tables Completion Using the Optional Planning Tool

CVWD has elected not to use the Optional Planning Tool.

4.6.4 Energy Use

CVWD has compiled data to document the energy used for water management operations. CVWD used the Total Utility Approach to estimate the energy intensity of its water management operations.

The results are summarized in Table 4-23.

Table 4-23. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting

Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach				
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2019	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/31/2019			
Is upstream embedded in the values reported?	No	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
Water Volume Units Used	AFY	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)		95,772 AFY	0	95,772 AFY
Energy Consumed (kWh)		129,094,314	0	129,094,314
Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		1,347	0	1,347
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
	kWh			
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Combination of Estimates and Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative				
Energy use data was obtained from electricity consumption records maintained by the agency.				
Narrative				
The agency uses energy for groundwater production from wells, pumping at booster stations from lower pressure zones to higher pressure zones, and treatment processes.				

4.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability by comparing total projected water use with the expected water supply over the next 20 to 25 years in five-year increments. The Act also requires an assessment for a single dry year and multiple dry years. This chapter presents the reliability assessment for CVWD's service area.

4.7.1 Reliability Overview

Regional water agencies are facing increasing challenges and opportunities in their role as stewards of water resources in the region. The region faces a growing gap between its water requirements and its firm water supplies. Increased environmental regulations, the collaborative competition for water from outside

the region, and the current drought conditions have curtailed supplies of imported water. Continued population and economic growth increase water demand within the region, putting an even larger burden on local supplies.

CVWD's only direct source of urban potable water supply is local groundwater. However, the groundwater supply is replenished with CVWD's supplies of Colorado River and SWP Exchange water. Potential constraints on these supplies that could affect reliability are discussed in Chapter 3.

The average year is a year, or an averaged range of years, that most closely represents the median water supply available to CVWD. The Act uses the term "normal" conditions. This RUWMP uses the long-term average supply metrics to represent average year conditions.

The single dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to CVWD. This RUWMP uses 2014 for the single dry year as a worst case.

The multiple dry year period is the period that represents the lowest average water supply available to CVWD for a consecutive multi year period (five years or more). This is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period for a watershed since 1903. DWR has interpreted "multiple dry years" to mean five dry years; however, water agencies may project their water supplies for a longer time period. This RUWMP uses 2012 through 2016 as the multiple dry year period.

Table 4-24 summarizes the water years used as the basis for urban water supply reliability assessment and the percent of average supply available for each base year.

Table 4-24. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supply if Year Type Repeats
		Percent of Average Supply
Average Year	2020	100%
Single-Dry Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	100%

4.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The following tables provide CVWD's projected water supplies and demands in a normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry years. It should be noted that the retail supplies and demands presented in the tables below include recycled water delivered to CVWD's non-urban customers based on DWR's standardized tables and the UWMP Guidebook. However, recycled water is not an urban water supply and is not delivered to CVWD's urban water customers. Instead, recycled water is used to offset the groundwater pumping of private well owners (mainly golf courses) to eliminate overdraft.

Supplies and demands for the average year are summarized in Table 4-25.

Table 4-25. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 6-9R	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
<i>Groundwater (not desalinated)</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
<i>Recycled Water</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Demand Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 4-3R	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
<i>Potable Water Demand</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

Urban water supplies during the single dry year are fully reliable. Thus, the supply and demand comparison for the single dry year, shown in Table 4-26, is the same as the average year.

Table 4-26. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
<i>Groundwater (not desalinated)</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
<i>Recycled Water</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Demand Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
<i>Potable Water Demand</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Difference (AFY)	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

Similar to the single dry year, the multiple dry year urban water supply reliability is 100 percent. Table 4-27 summarizes the multiple dry year supply and demand comparison.

DRAFT

Table 4-27. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Groundwater</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
	Demand Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Potable Water Demand</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Groundwater</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
	Demand Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Potable Water Demand</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Groundwater</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
	Demand Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Potable Water Demand</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Groundwater</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
	Demand Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Potable Water Demand</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Groundwater</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
	Demand Totals (AFY)	137,061	144,982	152,729	158,981	164,966
	<i>Potable Water Demand</i>	123,461	130,582	137,629	143,081	148,166
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	13,600	14,400	15,100	15,900	16,800
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.						

4.7.3 Management Tools and Options

CVWD was formed in 1918 with the purpose of protecting the water supplies of the Coachella Valley. CVWD has acquired imported water supplies to replenish local groundwater supplies and continues to evaluate additional opportunities to increase supply reliability. Significant investments have been made to implement water conservation programs, acquire additional SWP Table A allocations, construct groundwater replenishment facilities to recharge the groundwater basin, and convert groundwater users to Canal water and recycled water. These programs have had a significant effect on stabilizing groundwater levels and eliminating overdraft.

CVWD is acting as a GSA in both the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins to help manage the groundwater basin and implement the Alternative Plans. CVWD has implemented a number of programs to maximize the use of local water supplies and reduce demands including significant recycled water and water conservation programs; see Section 4.9 for demand management measures currently in place by CVWD. CVWD has also participated in the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) with other public water agencies in the Coachella Valley; more information about this group's activities to increase supply reliability is included in Chapters 2 and 3 of the RUWMP.

4.7.4 Drought Risk Assessment

A new reporting requirement for the 2020 UWMP is a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). The DRA is based on projections of demand and available supply for the next five years.

The results of the DRA are summarized in Table 4-28.

Table 4-28. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2021	Gross Water Use (AFY)	114,862
	Total Supplies (AFY)	114,862
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2022	Gross Water Use (AFY)	120,412
	Total Supplies (AFY)	120,412
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2023	Gross Water Use (AFY)	125,961
	Total Supplies (AFY)	125,961
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2024	Gross Water Use (AFY)	131,511
	Total Supplies (AFY)	131,511
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2025	Gross Water Use (AFY)	137,061
	Total Supplies (AFY)	137,061
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here. Supplies and demands above reflect the total of potable water and recycled water.		

4.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

CVWD has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to meet the requirements of this section of the Guidebook. The WSCP is included as an attachment to this RUWMP.

4.9 Demand Management Measures

This section describes CVWD water conservation goals, its existing and proposed conservation programs, and addresses the requirements of the UWMP relative to demand management.

4.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers

CVWD does not receive or currently provide wholesale water. This section is not applicable to CVWD's service area.

4.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail

CVWD implements the demand management measures (DMMs) identified in CWC §10631 in addition to other DMMs. The following subsections summarize the current DMMs in place and implementation over the past five years.

4.9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

CVWD has implemented water waste restrictions through its ordinance imposing mandatory restrictions on water use. CVWD's current ordinance is 1422.5 and includes prohibitions on inefficient water use. Some measures are in effect at all times, and some are implemented at different shortage levels of the WSCP. CVWD's ordinance also describes recommended activities for customers and Homeowners Associations (HOAs).

In addition, provisions of CVWD's landscape ordinance 1302.5 (revised July 2020) include specific prohibitions and penalties for water waste. These provisions from Section 3.15.040, Part C are provided below:

1. Water waste resulting from inefficient landscape irrigation including runoff, low-head drainage, overspray, or other similar conditions where water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, walks, roadways, or structures is prohibited. All broken heads and pipes must be repaired within 72 hours of notification. Penalties for violation of these prohibitions are established in Section 3.15.070.
2. Customers who cause water waste may have their service discontinued.
3. Customers who appear to be exceeding the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) may be interviewed by the District Water Management Department to verify customer water usage to ensure compliance.

4.9.2.2 Metering

One hundred percent of CVWD's urban water customers are metered. The meters are billed based on volume of use. CVWD has mixed use meters serving both domestic use and landscape irrigation. The landscape ordinance Section 3.15.030, Part D specifies:

Separate landscape water meters shall be installed for all projects except single family homes with a landscape area less than 5,000 square feet. Landscape meters for single family homes with a landscape area over 5,000 square feet may be served by a permanent service connection provided by the District or by a privately owned submeter installed at the irrigation point of connection on the customer service line.

4.9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

Conservation pricing provides incentives to customers to reduce average or peak use, or both. CVWD uses water commodity rates for its domestic water, non-potable (including Canal and recycled) water, and groundwater replenishment services. For its urban water system, CVWD has used a water budget-based tiered rate structure that discourages wasteful water use since 2009.

Every residential customer is given a personalized water budget based on the number of people living in the home, the size of the home's landscaped area (budgeting more water to those with larger landscapes), and daily weather (budgeting more water during hotter months). Customers pay the tier rate for all water used within that tier.

CVWD is currently in the process of updating water rate studies for its domestic water, Canal water, and replenishment assessment charges. The domestic water rates are proposed to be adjusted to continue to encourage additional water conservation and generate the revenue required to meet District expenses, consistent with cost of service principles and legal requirements.

4.9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

There are several public information programs being operated presently by CVWD. The purpose of these programs is to educate the public on conservation programs being planned and/or implemented by CVWD, as well as educational tips that customers can use to lower their water usage.

4.9.2.5 Publications – Lush and Efficient

CVWD publishes a comprehensive book on water-efficient landscaping in the Coachella Valley titled *Lush and Efficient: Landscape Gardening in the Coachella Valley*. The guide draws on the expertise of local irrigation and landscaping specialists to provide users with step-by-step instructions and techniques for creating and maintaining water-efficient landscapes, plus hundreds of low-water using plants that thrive in the desert. First published in 1988, the popular book is available for free from CVWD's website. Hard copies are also readily available for free at special events and for purchase for a nominal fee. In 2016, an updated version showcasing new plant materials and the latest irrigation tools and techniques, was debuted. The measurement of interest and success of this program will be to show an increase in the number of hard copies distributed and the number of page views the online version receives.

4.9.2.6 Demonstration Gardens

The majority of urban potable water distributed by CVWD is used outside, with about 70-80 percent being used to maintain landscapes. Since CVWD's boundaries fall within the California Department of Water Resources' highest ET zone (18), it takes more water to grow landscapes here than in any other portion of California. The Coachella Valley shares this highest water use designation with the Palo Verde Valley, Imperial Valley, and Death Valley.

One way to reduce landscape water requirements is to use native desert plants in landscaping. Desert native plants have evolved both anatomical and physiological mechanisms that allow them to survive on annual rainfall alone.

Within the Coachella Valley, which is one of the lowest annual rainfall areas in the state, desert plants from other, wetter deserts can be utilized with a minimum amount of irrigation. CVWD has identified and illustrated these plant choices in its publication *Lush and Efficient: Landscape Gardening in the Coachella Valley*. CVWD's two demonstration gardens, one at its headquarters in Coachella and the other at its office in Palm Desert, provide the landscape industry and the general public an opportunity to observe the plants in a landscape setting.

The objective measurements of interest and success of this program will be attendance at the gardens and subjective measurements achieved through the feedback from visitor surveys.

Additionally, a new demonstration garden is planned for the Palm Desert Campus using grant funding.

4.9.2.7 Landscape and Leak Detection Workshops

CVWD started offering an annual horticultural workshop more than 20 years ago with about 30 people attending a half-day session at College of the Desert. This program steadily grew over the years to a culmination of 220 people participating in 2010. In order to make the workshop more manageable, the structure was changed, and workshops are now held throughout the year with different topics continually being introduced.

Speakers include CVWD staff and community members who are experts in various fields related to landscaping. Participants are given a free copy of *Lush and Efficient: Landscape Gardening in the Coachella Valley* and other xeriscape information. Attendance at each event ranges from 50-75 people.

The measurement of interest and success of this program will be through stable or increased attendance for the course offered under this program.

4.9.2.8 Community Outreach

Outreach events in 2020 were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, however CVWD developed virtual resources that could be accessed online. These resources include virtual workshops, CVWD staff presenting at virtual meetings, and current development of virtual tours.

CVWD's marketing/advertising program includes print, radio, billboards, social media, and TV ads primarily focused on water conservation, CVWD services, and promotion of workshops.

4.9.2.9 Water Conservation Website, E-notifications, and Facebook

CVWD has a large section on its website (www.cvwd.org/conservation) devoted to water conservation and education. Started in 2005, the webpage provides information on all of the agency's conservation programs, including conservation rebate programs, current water-use restrictions, upcoming workshops, conservation tips (in the form of videos, fact sheets and guides), a guide for proper irrigation, and a link to download CVWD's landscaping book, *Lush and Efficient: Landscape Gardening in the Coachella Valley*. In addition, regional daily and monthly weather and reference evapotranspiration rate information is provided to guide water users. The conservation section received 39,953 page views in 2020. The measurement of interest and success of this program will be to show stable or increasing page views to the section.

In addition, CVWD partners with four other public water agencies in the region to maintain a cooperative educational website at www.cvwatercounts.com. This site also provides water conservation tips and links to the five agencies.

CVWD's e-notification program began in 2014 to provide a voluntary email subscription service to customers. As of January 2021, email notification subscriptions include the following topics and number of subscribers:

- Board meetings - 517
- Events & workshops - 917
- News releases - 1,997
- Tours – 1,113
- Water quality reports – 1,956

The District launched its Facebook page in 2014, its Twitter page in 2017, and its Instagram account in 2018. As of January 2021, these social media pages had 2,044 followers on Facebook, 563 on Twitter and 965 on Instagram.

Social media posts include information about services, construction projects, milestones, employee highlights, conservation tips, traffic advisories for construction work and announcements of new policies and programs.

4.9.2.10 School Education Program

CVWD has an established school education program which began in 1992. The agency has two full-time teachers on staff implementing the program. Presently, there are four components to the program. The first is classroom presentations on a variety of water-related topics with an emphasis on water conservation. The second component is facility tours, the third is science fair promotion and sponsorship and the fourth is a newsletter targeted to teachers. CVWD's teachers make audience-specific water education presentations to students at every level from pre-school to college. All school lesson plans are developed using California State Board of Education Standards and Frameworks. In addition to classroom presentations, CVWD's teachers host several tours of water-related facilities and judge science fairs for the public and private schools within the agency's service area. A quarterly newsletter, The Water Wheel was targeted specifically to teachers to promote the other three components of the program and provide valuable information to assist teachers in incorporating water-related topics into their lesson plans. That newsletter is currently being revised into an e-newsletter and will likely be renamed.

4.9.2.11 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

CVWD's water loss program evaluates both apparent and real water loss. The programs and practices listed below constitute water loss reduction efforts:

- **Production Well Meter Testing:** This consists of CVWD testing all our production well meters twice per year. This is to ensure meter accuracy and data validity to accurately calculate our water loss when performing water loss audits. If the meter is not within the acceptable tolerance, it is replaced.
- **Customer Meter Testing:** CVWD tests a random representative sample of our customer meter population. The testing process includes minimum, intermediate, and maximum flow rates. All tested meters are required to be within a range based on the AWWA M6 standard for "accuracy limits" for size and type of meter; if a meter fails one of these flow rates, the meter is replaced. Test data is used in the AWWA Water Loss Audit Software to calculate customer meter inaccuracy.
- **Proactive Meter Replacement:** Based on meter failures and industry data, CVWD currently replaces meters after 20 years of service as an ongoing preventative maintenance program. This program is to ensure accurate data in regards to customer billing and water loss due to meter inaccuracy.
- **Leak Detection:** CVWD's leak detection program surveys 80-110 miles of main a month, the goal is to proactively find and fix unreported non-surfacing leaks in the distribution system. The leak detection crew surveys the entire distribution system for leaks over an approximately two-year period.
- **Leak Repair:** CVWD fixes surfacing and non-surfacing leaks within five days for non-emergency leaks. Five days is generally the time between the notification of the leak and the fixing of the leak. Emergency leaks are prioritized and fixed within one day of notification. Non-surfacing/unreported leaks are scheduled and fixed accordingly.
- **District Site Use Water Meters:** CVWD has installed meters at all of its domestic sites to accurately track site usage. This data helps provide consumption data that is entered into the AWWA Water Loss Audit Software.
- **Meter Reading:** CVWD's meter reading system identifies meters with no/low consumption. Staff is also trained to identify potential faulty meters. A work order is entered for replacement if the meter is not operating correctly. Comparison reading is also conducted to compare Automatic Meter Reads to their actual read. This practice can help identify faulty electronics or set up errors in the metering system.
- **Meter Repair Work Order Prioritization:** Work orders that negatively impact billing and/or contribute to water loss are considered "priority" and are completed as soon as possible. It is typical to have less than a two week backlog on these type of priority work orders. Making these a priority minimizes water loss.
- **Billing Reports:** Billing runs exceptions reports to identify low or zero consumption anomalies. These reports can help locate a potential problem in the billing system or the meter, which can be investigated and repaired.

4.9.2.12 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

CVWD currently has a full-time water conservation manager as well as support staff for CVWD's conservation programs. Supporting positions include a water management supervisor, lead water management specialists, water management specialists, water management technicians, and water management aides. Beginning in 2001 with a staff of only two people, the section has now grown to a staff of 15 people tasked with carrying out the agency's various conservation programs.

4.9.2.13 Other Demand Management Measures

CVWD has several other DMMs including landscape conservation and incentive programs, residential efficiency programs, and golf and agricultural conservation programs. These are described briefly in the following subsections.

4.9.2.14 Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives Program

There are two principal groups of large landscape customers within the CVWD service area – those with separate irrigation meters on the urban water system, and those with private wells for golf course or other large landscape irrigation. Irrigation accounts for approximately 75-80 percent of total urban water usage. Consumption by users with separate irrigation meters represents over 20 percent of total CVWD domestic water consumption. There are also many golf course irrigation users, who are not CVWD urban water users, but produce groundwater from private wells. One of CVWD's goals is to reduce water use by these large landscape pumps.

4.9.2.15 Water Management Seminar for Landscape Professionals (English and Spanish)

Commercial and recreational landscape irrigation systems are often improperly installed, poorly maintained, and inefficiently scheduled by transitory landscape maintenance personnel who are often unskilled and uneducated in the science and practice of landscape irrigation efficiency. Career landscape maintenance professionals have little or no in-valley irrigation science educational opportunities.

Starting in September 2009, CVWD began offering a water landscape workshop specifically aimed at landscape professionals. The 6-hour workshop was designed to help local landscape professionals efficiently irrigate their clients' lawns and gardens without wasting water. Certified water conservation managers and turf and irrigation experts gave presentations on Coachella Valley soils, drip irrigation, smart controllers, water pressure regulation, and irrigation scheduling. At the conclusions of each workshop, all participants received a certificate of completion. Participants with professional landscape companies were listed on CVWD's website (www.cvwd.org).

The program has since been replaced by a combination of the public Landscape Workshop Series (hosted in the spring and fall) and the Landscaper Certification Program (see below).

4.9.2.16 Landscaper Certification Program

CVWD hosts a Landscaper Certification Program (LCP) for professional landscapers that focuses on water use efficiency. The class was modeled after an existing course focused on air quality in relation to lawn scalping and re-seeding practices. The certification is a requirement in order to obtain or renew a professional landscaping business license in any city or county area within the Coachella Valley.

CVWD partnered with College of the Desert (COD), a local community college with an established Landscape Management Program, Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), and the cities, county and neighboring water districts to implement the course and establish certification criteria for incorporation into each city's business license qualification requirements.

CVWD developed the curriculum of the LCP using existing staff that hold licenses and certifications in irrigation efficiency, plant water use, horticultural practices, arboriculture, and landscape/golf course irrigation auditing. CVWD ensures the curriculum is high quality by asking for review from industry educators such as COD instructors and industry professionals. CVWD and COD worked together to create the course

and certification based on the developed curriculum. CVWD and CVAG worked with the cities on an amendment to existing ordinances to establish the business license requirement.

4.9.2.17 Water Audits for Large Water Users

The purpose of the Large Landscape Irrigation Audit Program is to assist users in maximizing the efficient operation of their irrigation system by measuring performance, generating irrigation schedules and recommending improvement actions.

The goals of this audit program are to determine the irrigation uniformity, efficiency and application rate of each audited site, suggest modifications in design, operation, maintenance and scheduling and estimate the water and energy savings associated with the suggested modifications. A report summarizing the audit's findings and recommendations is sent to the irrigation manager.

Audit sites are chosen based on excessive water consumption, or in response to a request for audit services. CVWD's Water Management Specialist evaluates and approves each site. All auditors must take the Irrigation Association's Landscape Irrigation Auditor course and pass the Certified Landscape Irrigation Auditor examination, or equivalent.

Once a site is approved for audit, the owner or operator of the facility is contacted and an appointment is made to conduct the audit. After measurements and calculations are completed, a summary report and recommendations is delivered and explained to the site operator by the auditor. The large landscape audit program operates continuously, and completes approximately 20 landscape audits per year. The success of this program will be measured by the annual water reduction achieved by large water users participating in the program. A study in 2005 found that the average HOA saved 3.1 AFY as a result of implementing some of the audit recommendations.

CVWD contracted Proteus Consulting to conduct large scale comprehensive water audits for 13 commercial customers with water use in Tier 5. The program was designed to educate, train, and promote water conservation. The consultant firm conducted a water conservation review at each property to identify excessive water use. The chosen customer received a final report that included implementation advice and a return-on-investment calculation. This program ran from 2016 to 2018.

4.9.2.18 Adoption of Model Landscape Ordinance by Coachella Valley Cities to Establish Water Budget and Landscaping Criteria for New Development

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 1881, Laird) required cities and counties to adopt water conservation ordinances by January 1, 2010. In accordance with the law, the DWR prepared an updated Model Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo). For all cities and counties that do not adopt their own conservation ordinances, DWR's updated MWELo would apply within their jurisdiction by January 1, 2010.

In response to this law, CVWD worked with the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, Coachella Valley cities, Riverside County, other water agencies, and the Building Industry Association for the acceptance of CVWD's Landscape and Irrigation System Design Ordinance No. 1302.5. The most recent revisions to this ordinance were adopted in July of 2020.

4.9.2.19 Plan Checking for Compliance with Landscape Ordinance

New and rehabilitated landscape sites are required to submit water efficient landscape plans to CVWD's Water Management Department for a plan check prior to construction. The plan check is conducted to insure that the water efficiency features of the new landscape meet the provisions of CVWD's Landscape and Irrigation System Design Ordinance No. 1302.5. Each proposed site is given an annual maximum water allowance based on landscaped area, plant water use zone, low-moderate landscape plant water use rates and high irrigation system application efficiency. The landscape designer must utilize a combination of plant choice and irrigation system choice such that the estimated annual water use of the finished landscape does not exceed the annual maximum water allowance assigned. In addition, certain irrigation system design practices are mandated, such as setting sprinkler irrigated areas at least 24 inches back from street

curbs, or prohibited, such as overhead sprinkling of street median strips. Since 2010, CVWD has performed 926 landscape plan checks for new and rehabilitated landscape sites.

4.9.2.20 Random Inspections of Landscape Projects for Compliance with Landscape Ordinance

As mentioned in the previous section, all new and rehabilitated landscape sites are required to submit water conserving landscape plans to CVWD's Water Management Department for a plan check prior to construction. The plan check is conducted to ensure that the water efficiency features of the new landscape meet the provisions of CVWD's Landscape and Irrigation System Design Ordinance.

In order to ensure that contractors are installing plan-checked, water efficient landscapes as approved, CVWD has implemented a random inspection program. The inspections signal to the landscape construction industry that CVWD is spot checking completed landscape irrigation systems for plan-check compliance and will require errors and omissions to be corrected or face the possibility of discontinued water service.

4.9.2.21 Smart Controller Rebate Program

Beginning in 2005, CVWD instituted a smart irrigation controller rebate program to financially assist large water users in reducing landscape irrigation water consumption by purchasing an advanced irrigation controller capable of synchronizing their landscape irrigation schedules with seasonal variations in Coachella Valley reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) rates.

ET_o is a scientific description of the rate at which plant water use varies with the weather. Since the weather changes from season-to-season, week-to-week and even day-to-day, programming irrigation controllers frequently and efficiently remains one of the landscape industry worker's most neglected tasks. CVWD's program is specifically aimed at encouraging the use of "smart" irrigation clocks that reprogram themselves according to periodic variations in ET_o after the initial calibrating program has been professionally installed.

CVWD initially offered this program to residential customers in November 2005 and expanded the program to large landscape customers in March 2008. For residential customers, CVWD staff will install and program the "smart" controller at no cost to the customer. For large landscape customers, CVWD will rebate 75% of the cost of the controller. Since 2010, CVWD has installed 3,262 smart controllers for residential customers and has issued 1,659 rebates to large landscape customers that installed smart controllers.

The measurement of success of this program will be documenting water reduction by each participating user, as well as showing an annual increase in applications for the rebate as the region grows.

4.9.2.22 Landscape Conversion Rebate Program

Since 2007, CVWD has offered a rebate to its customers for converting their outdoor grass landscaping to desert-friendly landscaping, which requires less irrigation. CVWD's landscaping guide, *Lush & Efficient: Landscape Gardening in the Coachella Valley*, provides guidelines on which plants work best in the hot, arid climate. The rebate consists of \$2 per square foot of landscaping or turf, up to \$20,000 per project. Since 2010, 4,245 residential and 1,291 commercial/HOA rebates have been issued, amounting to a total of 16,648,202 square feet of turf conversion.

The measurement of the success of this program will be the number of rebates issued per year and a marked reduction in a participating customer's water consumption. CVWD performed a study of smart controllers using actual customers after having converted their landscaping and found that, on average, water savings amounted to 36% as a result of landscape conversion.

4.9.2.23 Residential Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Replacement Rebate Program

Ultra-low-flush toilets (ULFT) conserve water by utilizing far less water than older, less efficient toilets. An ULFT uses less than 1.6 gallons per flush. In addition to direct conservation benefits, the promotion and use of these toilets has social value as it brings conservation products, literally, in direct contact with area users, thereby raising awareness of water conservation efforts. Furthermore, the use of these products has

the potential to reduce customer water and electric bills. The use of these products provides no direct health benefit or detriment.

CVWD has had a toilet rebate program since 2011. The agency provides a rebate of \$100 for each toilet replacement plus \$10 for reimbursement of any recycling fees, which will cover approximately half the cost of purchasing and installing a ULFT. Since 2010, a total of 9,445 rebates have been issued for ULFT replacements.

In addition to the rebate program, ULFTs are required for all new construction per plumbing code requirements. ULFTs were first introduced to the U.S. market in 1980, and the manufacturing of older, less efficient toilets designs was halted shortly thereafter. Industry estimates are that natural replacement of residential toilets occurs every 20-30 years or at a rate of about 3-5 percent per year. Using this methodology, approximately 25 percent of the toilets from pre-1980 houses would still be installed in 2025.

4.9.2.24 Residential High-Efficiency Washing Machine Replacement Program

As of 2018, clothes washers that have earned the ENERGY STAR certification use 14 gallons of water per load, compared to the 20 gallons used by a standard machine. CVWD now provides a high-efficiency washing machine rebate, offering a maximum of \$150 rebate per installed washing machine. Washing machine must be ENERGY STAR certified with an Integrated Water Factor of 4.5 or less.

The promotion and use of high-efficiency washing machines has social value as it brings conservation products, literally, in direct contact with area users, thereby raising awareness of water conservation efforts. Furthermore, the use of these products has the potential to reduce customer water, wastewater, gas and electric bills. The use of these products provides no direct health benefit or detriment. The indirect benefits of this are that less energy and detergents are used to operate the machines. This would reduce the need for groundwater pumping and replenishment, collection, treatment and the subsequent reuse or disposal of wastewater, as well as the numerous environmental benefits of reducing energy consumption.

4.9.2.25 Hot Water Recirculating Pump Rebate Program

CVWD offers a rebate program for residential customers who install a Hot Water Recirculating Pump in their home. Hot water recirculating pumps save water and energy by reducing the wait time for hot water to arrive at the faucet or shower. Research shows that hot water recirculating pumps can save anywhere from 3,000 to 12,000 gallons of water per year. CVWD will offer a maximum \$125 rebate, or the cost of the recirculating pump, whichever is less.

4.9.3 Implementation

DMM implementation over the past five years is summarized in Table 4-29.

Table 4-29. Demand Management Measure Implementation Summary

Program	Completed Since Program Inception	Completed Since 2010	Completed in 2015	Completed in 2020
Landscape Plan Check	1,126	926	893	116
Residential Smart Controller Installations	4,801	3,262	803	133
Lange Landscape Smart Controller Rebates	1,769	1,659	319	83
Residential Turf Conversions	4,305 (5,974,040 square feet)	4,245 (5,965,009 square feet)	628 (760,094 square feet)	244 (308,215 square feet)
Commercial / HOA Turf Conversions	1,291 (12,819,155 square feet)	1,291 (10,683,193 square feet)	212 (2,135,963 square feet)	101 (1,334,404 square feet)
Water Waste Investigations	4,941	4,888	1,205	298
Toilet Rebates	9,445	9,445	603	1,736

CVWD has achieved its 2020 water use target, but continues to implement DMMs to reduce per capita water use. CVWD anticipates the average per capita use by its existing customers will at least maintain the 383 GPCD average usage observed in 2015. In addition, CVWD anticipates that CVWD future users will achieve a 291 GPCD average usage across all customer classes due to implementation of plumbing code and updated landscape ordinance requirements. CVWD's service area has a significant seasonal and tourist population component that impacts the per capita water use calculations. CVWD anticipates continued growth in the seasonal population but at lower rates than have been observed historically.

4.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

The final water use objectives for CVWD have not yet been determined.

4.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section includes a discussion of CVWD's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the RUWMP and CVWD's WSCP.

4.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

This RUWMP presents data on a calendar year basis and includes data for the entire calendar year 2020.

4.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

CVWD provided notice that it would hold a public hearing to consider adoption of the RUWMP and CVWD's WSCP. CVWD provided written notice to the cities and counties within its service area on February 23,

2021. These entities are identified in Table 4-30, and the notification letters are included in Appendix B of the RUWMP. CVWD provided an additional notice to the cities and counties with the time and date of the public hearing.

Table 4-30. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties

City	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
La Quinta	Yes	Yes
Indio (Indio Water Authority)	Yes	Yes
Coachella (Coachella Water Authority)	Yes	Yes
Palm Desert	Yes	Yes
Cathedral City	Yes	Yes
Indian Wells	Yes	Yes
Rancho Mirage	Yes	Yes
County	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency - Planning Department	Yes	Yes
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Yes	Yes
Riverside County Department of Public Health	Yes	Yes
Imperial County Planning and Development Services	Yes	Yes

CVWD published a notice of the public hearing in a local newspaper two weeks and one week before the hearing itself to inform the public on the meeting time and place, with the location of where the draft 2020 RUWMP and WSCP were available for review.

4.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

CVWD held a public hearing on June 22, 2021 to hear public comment and consider adopting this RUWMP and CVWD's WSCP.

As part of the public hearing, CVWD provided information on baseline values, water use targets, and the implementation plan as required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The public hearing on the RUWMP and CVWD's WSCP took place before the adoption of the plans, which allowed CVWD the opportunity to modify the plans in response to public input before adoption. After the hearing, the plans were adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

The adoption resolutions for the RUWMP and CVWD's WSCP are included in Appendix H.

4.10.4 Plan Submittal

CVWD submitted standard tables electronically via DWR's UWMP submittal website along with a copy of the final report. The plan will also be submitted to the California State Library. The plan is made available to all cities and counties to which CVWD supplies water.

4.10.5 Public Availability

The RUWMP and CVWD's WSCP will be available on the CVWD website for public viewing within 30 days of filing the plans with DWR.

4.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

This section is not applicable because CVWD is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

4.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If CVWD identifies the need to amend the adopted RUWMP or CVWD's WSCP, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.

DRAFT

Chapter 5 Coachella Water Authority

5.1 Introduction

The Coachella Water Authority (CWA) has participated in the Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) to meet its reporting requirements for 2020. This chapter describes information specific to CWA and its water use efficiency programs.

Updates to the California Water Code (CWC) for the 2020 reporting cycle are discussed in Chapter 1 of the RUWMP.

5.1.1 Chapter Organization

This chapter is organized into the sections recommended by the Guidebook prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

- Sub-Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the chapter.
- Sub-Chapter 2 shows details about the preparation of this RUWMP.
- Sub-Chapter 3 presents information about the service area.
- Sub-Chapter 4 presents information about current and projected future water demands.
- Sub-Chapter 5 documents compliance with SB X7-7 through a reduction in per-capita water use.
- Sub-Chapter 6 presents the current and planned future water supplies.
- Sub-Chapter 7 assesses the reliability of supplies and presents a comparison of projected future supplies and demands.
- Sub-Chapter 8 discusses the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that will help guide actions in case of a future water shortage.
- Sub-Chapter 9 presents information about Demand Management Measures (DMMs) being implemented to encourage efficient water use.
- Sub-Chapter 10 presents information about the adoption and submittal process for this RUWMP and the WSCP.

5.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

The related planning efforts by agencies in the Coachella Valley are described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

5.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

The CWC requires urban water suppliers to have a current UWMP, deemed sufficient at addressing the CWC requirements by DWR, on file with DWR in order for the urban water suppliers to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR. In addition, the UWMP Act requires a retail water agency to meet its 2020 Compliance Urban Water Use Target and report compliance in the 2020 UWMP.

5.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

The participating agencies' approach to demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta is discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

5.2 Plan Preparation

This section provides information on CWA's process for developing the RUWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

5.2.1 Plan Preparation

CWA is participating in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP to meet its reporting requirements under the UWMP Act.

5.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

CWA is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with over 8,300 municipal water service connections. CWA operates a single Public Water System, with information summarized in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 (AFY)
3310007	Coachella Water Authority	8,935	7,216
Total		8,935	7,216

5.2.3 Regional Planning

CWA is participating in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP with five other water agencies, as described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

5.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

CWA is reporting compliance with SB X7-7 as an individual agency; CWA did not participate in a Regional Alliance.

5.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

CWA does not sell wholesale water and is a retail agency. This report was prepared using calendar years and acre-feet as a measure of water.

5.2.6 Coordination and Outreach

CWA has coordinated with other agencies in the development of this plan. This coordination is described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP. CWA does not rely on a wholesale supplier to meet demand. CWA meets demand through its own groundwater supplies.

5.3 System Description

This section provides information on CWA's service area, population and demographics.

5.3.1 General Description

The City of Coachella is a desert community of approximately 44,000 people located at the eastern end of the Coachella Valley, in Riverside County, California. The City is located southeast of the San Geronimo Pass, east of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, and north of the Salton Sea. The current City limits encompass over 20,000 acres, and the sphere of influence encompasses approximately 13,000 additional acres around the City.

Existing land uses within the City consists primarily of single and multi-family homes. There is a commercial/light industrial zone along the freeway corridor, agricultural zone east of Highway 86/111, and a heavier industrial zone in the southern part of the City. Full buildout of the City's sphere of influence (SOI), for a total service area of approximately 53 square miles, is not anticipated until sometime after 2050.

The City of Coachella provides the following water-related services: domestic water delivery, wastewater collection and reclamation, and local drainage control. In addition, the City manages the Coachella Sanitary District, which operates a wastewater treatment facility. The City also may develop a recycled water system in the future.

CWA's current water supply source is groundwater from the Indio Sub-basin produced from CWA owned and operated wells. Currently, the City limits extend beyond CWA's current water distribution service area. However, this study takes into account the entire City limits and its sphere of influence when considering potential growth and demand.

CWA's existing water system consists of different pressure zones, groundwater wells, storage reservoirs, booster pumping stations, and distribution facilities. The current water system is divided into two pressure zones, the Low Zone and the 150 Zone. The Low Zone Area is generally south of 48th Avenue, bounded by Van Buren on the west, the Coachella Valley Storm Channel on the east, and 54th Avenue on the south. The Low Zone provides water service to the majority of the City and as the City continues to grow, the Low Zone will extend further east. The 150 Zone service area is generally north of 48th Avenue and supplies primarily commercial and light industrial users along the Interstate 10 freeway corridor.

CWA has one principal source of water supply, local groundwater pumped from the CWA-owned wells. There are currently six wells within the City's distribution system. The total pumping capacity of active wells is approximately 11,400 gallons per minute (gpm) or 16.5 million gallons per day (MGD).

There are three storage reservoirs within the City, the 1.5 million gallon (MG) Dillion Road Reservoir, the 3.6 MG Mecca Reservoir, and the 5.4 MG Well 18 Reservoir. CWA has a total reservoir storage capacity of approximately 10.5 MG; of which, approximately 1.5 MG lies within the 150 Zone.

CWA operates two booster pumping stations, the Mecca Reservoir booster pump station (Well 12 Booster) and the Well 18 Reservoir booster pump station (Well 18 Booster). The Well 12 Booster supplies the Low Zone and takes suction from the Mecca Reservoir, and the Well 18 Booster supplies both the 150 Zone and Low Zone, and takes suction from the Well 18 Reservoir.

CWA's distribution system network consists of approximately 120 miles of pipeline, which range from 4-inches to 36-inches in diameter. It is estimated that a majority of pipes in the City's water distribution system network were installed between the year 1940 and year 1990. The older pipes reside in the southerly section of the lower zone, and the newer pipes are in the northerly section. Asbestos cement (AC) is the most common pipeline material in the City, according to operations staff; with the remaining pipelines being either polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or ductile iron (DI) and lined steel.

5.3.2 Service Area Boundary Map

The City is not near built out, with large undeveloped parcels and agricultural areas, mostly east of Highway 86. Agricultural areas are not served by CWA's water system and rely on Coachella Canal water and privately owned and operated wells. As undeveloped and agricultural lands are developed into residential or other land uses, they will be served by CWA and become part of CWA's service area. For the purpose of developing baselines and targets, CWA delineated the existing water service area based on the existing distribution system. Figure 5-1 shows the existing water service area, City boundaries, and Sphere of Influence.

DRAFT

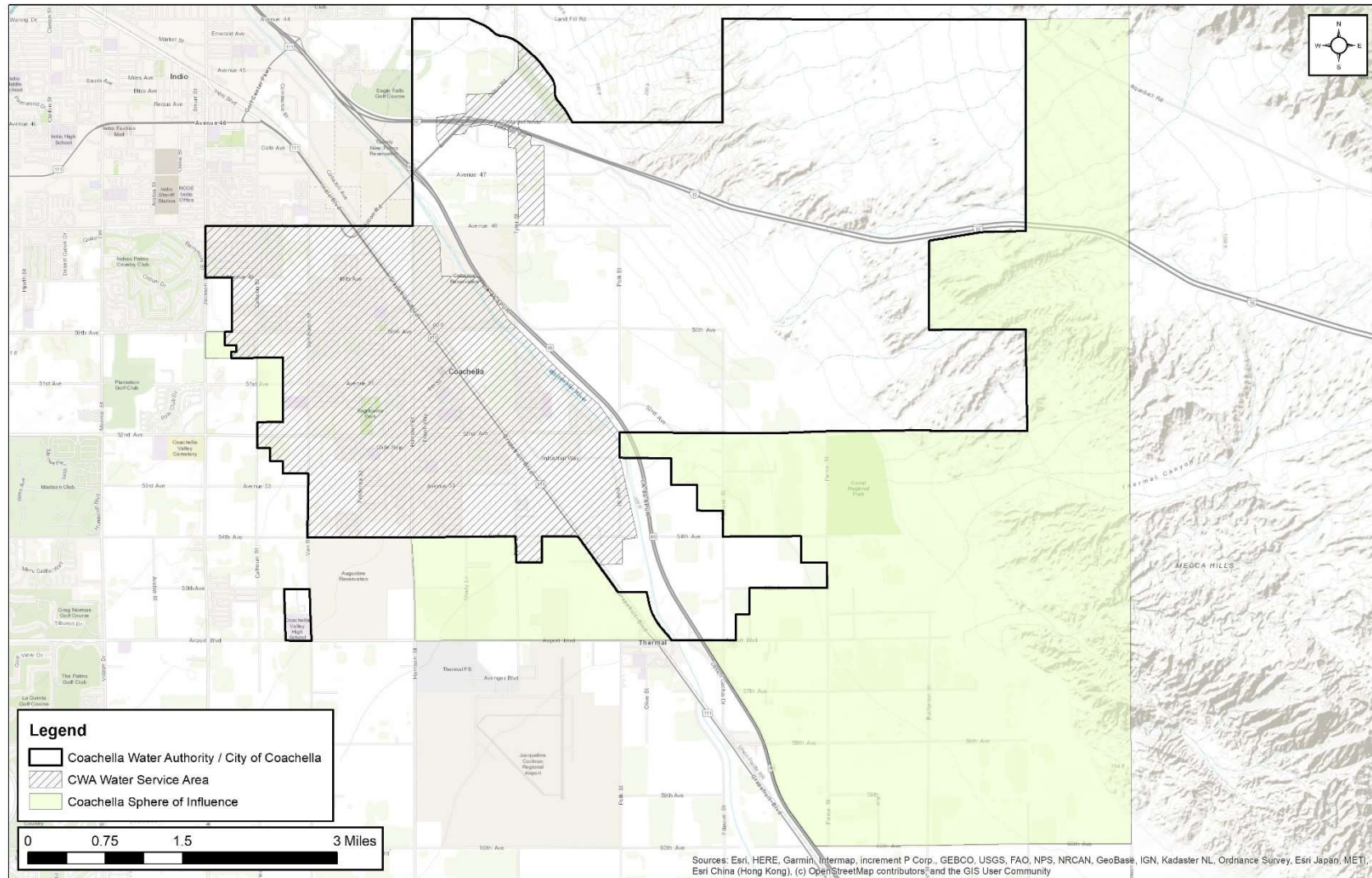


Figure 5-1. CWA Service Area Boundary

5.3.3 Service Area Climate

The City's climate is arid with the majority of precipitation occurring as rainfall in the winter months between November and March. The average rainfall for the Coachella area is approximately 4-inches per year. Winter temperatures are generally between the low 40's and the mid 70's. Summer temperatures are generally between mid- 70's and the low 100's. Table 5-2 shows the average monthly temperature, precipitation and reference Evapotranspiration (ET_o) for the area. The data are shown graphically in Figure 5-2.

Table 5-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	71	74	80	85	91	101	102	103	98	88	78	67	87
Average Minimum Temperature (F)	43	45	52	58	64	71	78	78	71	60	50	42	59
Average Total Precipitation (in)	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.9
Evapotranspiration, ET _o (in)	2.5	3.4	5.6	7.1	8.3	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.2	4.7	2.9	2.2	67.2

Notes:

Data from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 208, La Quinta II. Data from February 2007 through December 2020

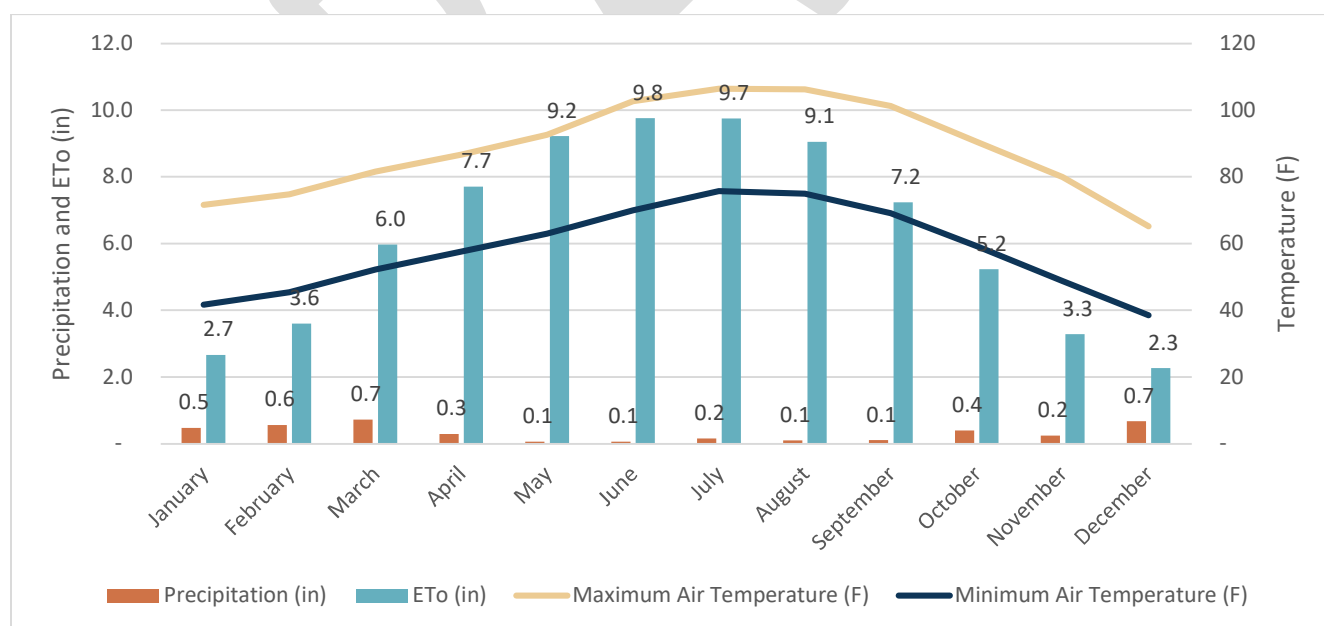


Figure 5-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

A discussion of the potential impacts of climate change on the region is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

5.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

CWA's water service area (WSA) population is expected to increase substantially in the future. Currently, the WSA lies within the City's boundaries, serving the more densely populated areas to the west and commercial/resort areas to the north.

In order to calculate the current water service area population, the DWR population tool was used to find the population within WSA boundary. DWR's population tool uses census data to determine the population in 2010, and then the 2020 population is estimated by using the number of connections in 2010 and 2020.

Future population projections were developed using the regional growth forecast prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

The City Development Services Department has plans for several proposed development projects, ranging in size from 10 residential units to mixed-use developments with over 7,500 residential units. These units are included in the City's SOI, which is not anticipated for full build out until after 2050.

The current and projected population are shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
CWA	45,522	66,478	78,735	90,991	10,248	115,504

A summary of demographic data for the City of Coachella is presented in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4. Coachella City Demographic Data

Age Distribution		Race / Ethnicity Distribution		Income and Household Size		Household Income Distribution	
Age	Percent	Race / Ethnicity	Percent	Parameter	Amount	Income	Percent
19 years and under	26.6%	White	1.7%	Median household income	\$34,224	\$24,999 and under	35.5%
20-34 years	24.1%	Black	0.6%	Average household income	\$46,759	\$25,000-\$49,999	30.1%
35-54 years	31.1%	Native American	0.1%	Per capita income	\$17,442	\$50,000-\$74,999	16.3%
55-64 years	9.9%	Asian / Pacific Islander	0.2%	Percent of Population Below Poverty Level	21.8%	\$75,000-\$99,999	8.8%
Over 65 years	8.3%	Hispanic	97.3%	Average Household Size	2.92	\$100,000-\$149,999	6.2%
		Other	0.0%			\$150,000 and above	3.1%
Notes: Reference: American Community Survey 2014-2019 (United States Census Bureau, 2021)							

5.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

CWA coordinated with land use planners within the City in developing the projections of future development. The following is a brief summary of the nature and status of the City's larger development projects.

5.3.5.1 La Entrada

The La Entrada Specific Plan, approximately 2,200 acres on the eastern edge of the City, south of Interstate 10 and northeast of the All American Canal, provides for approximately 7,800 residential units, 135 acres of mixed-use, elementary schools, 343.8 acres of parks, multi-purpose trails and 556.9 acres of open space. The La Entrada development has completed environmental review and is undergoing City development review. Construction is expected to follow the City's approval process.

5.3.5.2 Coachella Vineyard

The Coachella Vineyard Specific Plan provides for 807 units in the southeastern area of the City. The Coachella Vineyard development is currently undeveloped and located east of State Route 86.

5.3.5.3 Brandenburg Butters Specific Plan

The Brandenburg Butters project provides for 71.5 acres of commercial uses and 1,381 dwelling units. The project has been approved by City Council and Planning Commission; however, no units have been constructed to date. This development is centrally located, east of State Route 86.

5.3.5.4 Eagle Falls

The Eagle Falls Specific Plan resides in both Coachella (60 acres) and Indio (30 acres) on a 90-acre site. The project includes 295 units, of which 202 units will be within the City of Coachella. The Specific Plan provides for a gated golf course community and is included as a part of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Fantasy Springs Master Plan. Rough grading has been completed for the Eagle Falls development; however, no units have been constructed to date.

5.3.5.5 Shadow View

The Shadow View Specific Plan provides for a single-family residential community consisting of 1,600 dwelling units on 380 acres, a mixed-use commercial center on 100 acres, and a 37-acre park. The commercial site has a residential overlay that provides an option to construct up to 1,000 high-density residential units. The Shadow View development has been approved by City Council.

5.4 Water Use Characterization

This section describes the current and projected water uses within CWA's service area.

5.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

CWA produces all of its water supplies from the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, specifically, the East Indio Subbasin, which is continuously replenished at the local and regional level pursuant to a variety of water supply projects and programs. The East Indio Subbasin is regionally managed by CVWD, CWA, and IWA within the jurisdictional boundaries.

Currently, CWA does not produce or use recycled water or raw water in its service area; however, the City is considering a recycled water system in the future. It should be noted that raw water, via the Coachella Canal, is used within the City limits, but by the agricultural community and not as a part of the CWA system.

Per CVWD Ordinance No. 1428, CWA has opportunity to receive canal water for additional potable water supply when available. As the water becomes available, CWA may work with CVWD to pursue those opportunities to supplement its water portfolio.

5.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

CWA maintains records of total water production and water consumed by its customers. Water use is tracked by customer type, using CWA's billing system.

The difference between water production and metered water deliveries (billed to customers) is defined as non-revenue water. Non-revenue water includes authorized non-billed use (such as fire fighting or flushing), and it includes losses from the system. CWA has completed annual water audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit Software. The results are summarized in Table 5-5. The completed audits are included in Appendix G of the RUWMP.

Table 5-5. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

Report Period Start Date		Volume of Water Loss (AFY)
MM	YYYY	
01	2015	538
01	2016	103
01	2017	704
01	2018	239
01	2019	254

CWA's water use for the past five years is summarized in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single Family		Drinking Water	4,236	3,855	4,022	3,860	4,283
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	174	125	704	609	693
Commercial / Institutional		Drinking Water	967	807	723	755	779
Industrial		Drinking Water	6	16	-	-	-
Landscape		Drinking Water	698	1,106	583	1,065	1,087
Other		Drinking Water	37	118	12	97	62
Other	Non-Revenue	Drinking Water	119	790	1,092	417	312
Total			6,236	6,818	7,136	6,802	7,216

CWA is participating in the update of the Indio Subbasin Alternate Plan Update being prepared to meet requirement of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The participating agencies coordinated efforts with demand projections being prepared for the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan. The demand projection approach included several steps:

- The projections were based on the regional growth forecast prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) as part of their regional transportation plan. SCAG's most recent transportation plan is referred to as Connect SoCal.⁴ SCAG gathered input from cities and counties throughout Southern California about expected growth and development for the next 25 years and incorporated the land use designations in each jurisdiction's General Plan. The

⁴ Information about SoCal Connect is available at <https://scag.ca.gov/connect-socal>

SCAG analysis includes estimates of population, households, and employment in each Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) in their study area.⁵

- Additional analysis of vacancy rates was performed to estimated baseline and projected housing units for the study area, including housing units used by seasonal residents and other part-time uses.
- Future estimates of employment were used to drive future growth in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) demands
- Five years of customer billing data were used to develop unit demand factors. These factors have units of gallons per housing unit for residential and landscape uses and gallons per employee for CII uses.
- Water losses were estimated using water loss audits
- Demands were adjusted for two types of conservation savings:
 - Indoor passive conservation savings from the natural replacement of indoor devices
 - Outdoor conservation savings from the implementation of the 2015 Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELo) and agency-specific requirements for future developments.

The projected demands are summarized in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use (AFY)				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		7,072	8,364	9,575	10,840	11,785
Multi-Family		1,005	1,189	1,422	1,799	2,342
Commercial / Industrial / Institutional		1,181	1,370	1,558	1,674	1,790
Landscape		935	1,096	1,257	1,449	1,641
Other		22	26	31	36	41
Losses		654	774	888	1,021	1,147
Total		10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746

Demand projections prepared for this plan considered the incorporation of codes and standards. The draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update included modeling of anticipated future water savings due to fixture replacements. The analysis included indoor savings related to toilets, showerheads, dishwashers, clothes washers, and urinals (categorized as indoor water use) as well as outdoor water use. Indoor conservation is mainly a result of government mandated water efficiency requirements for fixtures, defined as “passive savings”. The model considers these mandates and the average useful life and replacement rates for each type of fixture based on standard industry estimates and plumbing fixture saturation studies. It assumes that all new construction complies with the plumbing codes in effect at that time and that when a device is replaced, the new device is also in compliance with the current plumbing codes. Estimated frequency of use for each type of fixture as determined by the Water Research Foundation and American Water Works

⁵ An overview of the demographic and growth forecast is available at https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocial_demographics-and-growth-forecast.pdf?1606001579.

Association Research Foundation were multiplied by the number of housing units to produce the total indoor passive conservation savings.

Anticipated outdoor water use savings were based on the implementation of the California Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) which is the standard for outdoor water conservation for the state. The resulting water savings from the MWELO are estimated using an Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF) which adjusts the reference ET for plant requirements and irrigation efficiency. No savings were assumed from special landscape areas, such as recreational areas, as these are allotted extra water use as well as existing landscapes as these savings are not considered passive since there are incentives under conservation programs.

The anticipated savings due to these measures are summarized in Table 5-8. These savings have been incorporated into the water demand projections presented in Table 5-7.

Table 5-8. Anticipated Water Savings Due to Conservation (AFY)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Indoor Passive Savings	118	345	528	695	873	1,040
Outdoor Passive Savings	326	600	867	1,125	1,395	1,630
Total Passive Savings	444	945	1,395	1,820	2,268	2,670

The current and projected future gross water use are summarized in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use (AFY)

	2020	2020	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable and Raw Water From DWR Table 4-1R and 4-2R	7,216	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Recycled Water Demand From DWR Table 6-4R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Use	7,216	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746

5.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables

CWA has completed the required UWMP submittal tables and included them in Appendix D of this RUWMP.

5.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households

Lower income households are those with less than 80 percent of the area's median household income, adjusted for family size. The City will strive to meet their new construction goals of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation. The demand for lower income households is included in the water use projections in Table 5-7.

5.4.5 Climate Change Considerations

Potential impacts of climate change on water use in the region are discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

5.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

CWA's methods for calculating baseline and target water consumption values are described in this section. This section also documents CWA's compliance with its 2020 Urban Water Use Target.

5.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers

CWA is not a wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

5.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables

CWA has completed the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form and included it in Appendix E.

5.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

CWA calculated its baselines and targets for its 2010 and 2015 UWMPs, and CWA has not re-calculated its baselines or targets.

5.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use

CWA has calculated its 2020 service area population using the DWR Population Tool. CWA uploaded a GIS boundary of its water service area (WSA) to the DWR Population Tool. The tool used the census data in 2010 and the number of connections in 2010 and 2020 to estimate the population in 2020.

CWA's gross water use was determined from the City's annual production and storage records. Meter adjustments, exported water, distribution system storage, recycled water, and process water were not applicable to CWA's distribution system.

5.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per-Capita Water Use (GPCD)

CWA's average use during the baseline period and confirmed 2020 target are shown in Table 5-10.

Table 5-10. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline Use (GPCD)	Confirmed 2020 Target (GPCD)
10-15 Year	2001	2010	208	200
5 Year	2006	2010	210	
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

CWA's compliance with the 2020 target is shown in Table 5-11.

Table 5-11. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 Use (GPCD)	Optional Adjustments		2020 Confirmed Target (GPCD)	Supplier Achieved Targeted Reduction in 2020
	2020 Total Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 GPCD		
141	0	141	200	Yes
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

5.5.6 Regional Alliance

CWA is not participating in a regional alliance and is documenting compliance with SB X7-7 as an individual agency.

5.6 Water Supply Characterization

CWA produces all of its water supplies from the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, specifically, the East Indio Subbasin, which is continuously replenished at the local and regional level pursuant to a variety of water supply projects and programs.

5.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

The Coachella Valley groundwater basin area serves as an expansive conjunctive use resource that is capable of ensuring a sufficient and sustainable water supply to serve existing uses and projected growth during normal, single-dry and multiple-dry years over an extended planning horizon, currently established as the year 2045. Not only does the basin contain vast reserves of local groundwater (approximately 30 million AF at 1,000-foot depth), it has substantial available storage space that has been utilized and will continue to be utilized to store millions of acre-feet of supplemental supplies that become available during normal and above-normal years. Those surplus supplies are recharged to the basin for later use during dry periods.

Further discussion of regional water supply sources is presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

5.6.2 Supply Characterization

This discussion includes the types of water supply considered by DWR.

5.6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

CWA does not use purchased or imported water. As described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP, imported water is used in the region for groundwater replenishment.

5.6.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater is the principal source of municipal water supply in the Coachella Valley. CWA produces water from the Eastern Indio Subbasin. Discussion of on-going efforts to manage the Indio Subbasin are presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

CWA's water quality meets Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for monitored primary, secondary, or microbial contaminants. The City's water quality also meets most secondary MCL's known as Public Health Goals (PHG's). PHG's are set by the California EPA and are the level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

There are two major developments within the City's SOI that are scheduled to be built on the east side of the San Andreas Fault, which lies outside of the Indio Subbasin. These developments would lie within the Fargo Canyon Subarea of the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin. Within this area groundwater is generally of poor quality (TDS >1,000 mg/L) and the native yield is limited.

Groundwater supply for developments within the Fargo Canyon Subarea of the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin will most likely have come from new wells added on the westerly side of the San Andreas Fault due to the groundwater quality issues on the east side. While wellhead or centralized treatment for these contaminants is possible it may or may not prove to be economical for CWA. Further analysis of this would be required to make a determination on where or how to proceed.

CWA's total groundwater production for the past five years is presented in Table 5-12.

Table 5-12. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Indio Subbasin	6,236	6,818	7,136	6,802	7,216
Total		6,236	6,818	7,136	6,802	7,216

5.6.2.3 Surface Water

CWA does not use self-supplied surface water as part of its water supply. However, that could change in the future and will be further evaluated at that time.

5.6.2.4 Stormwater

CWA does not use, or plan to use, local stormwater runoff as part of its water supply. However, that could change in the future and will be further evaluated at that time.

5.6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

The City manages the Coachella Sanitary District that operates a 4.5-MGD secondary treatment wastewater facility. In addition, the City is considering plans to develop a recycled water system in the future; however, the City does not have infrastructure in place to recycle water.

In 2010, the City upgraded the capacity of the Coachella Water Reclamation Facility to 4.5 MGD, and current average daily discharge is approximately 2.7 MGD. The plant remains a full secondary treatment facility with oxidation ditches for denitrification. Waste activated sludge is sent to drying beds for dewatering and then hauled away to landfill for alternate daily cover material.

Information about wastewater collected and treated is presented in Table 5-13 and Table 5-14.

Table 5-13. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated	Wastewater Volume Collected from UWMP Service Area in 2020 (AFY)	Name of Wastewater Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Wastewater Treatment Plant Located within UWMP Area	WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party
Coachella Sanitary District	Metered	3,105	Coachella Sanitary District	Avenue 54 Wastewater Treatment Plant	Yes	No
Total		3,105				

Table 5-14. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number	Method of Disposal	Plant Treats Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area	Treatment Level	2020 Volumes (AFY)				
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
Avenue 54 Wastewater Treatment Plant	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel	Stormwater channel	CA0104493 – 001 7A330104012	River or creek outfall	No	Secondary	3,105	3,105	0	0	0
Total											

The City currently does not have recycled water use within its service area. While the City plans to use recycled water in some capacity in the future, additional information related to a potential recycled water system is being developed as part of regional planning efforts.

Potential uses of recycled water could be implemented, including non-potable water systems for larger developments. In addition, requiring new developments to include a “non-potable” water distribution system could help offset much of the costs associated with delivering recycled water system-wide.

5.6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

CWA does not anticipate the future use of desalinated water within its service area, as the backbone facilities and infrastructure needed for desalination are not economically feasible.

5.6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

Water transfers involve the temporary or permanent sale or lease of a water right or contractual water supply between willing parties. Water can be made available for transfer from other parties through a variety of mechanisms.

CWA is exploring opportunities to exchange non-potable groundwater for water from the Coachella Canal. Certain groundwater in the East Coachella Valley has higher levels of dissolved solids and fluoride, and thus is not suitable for potable purposes. However, that supply may be suitable for irrigation and other non-potable uses. In turn, Canal water that is currently used only for irrigation purposes could be treated for potable use or left untreated and used for non-potable urban uses.

In September 2009 CVWD and the City signed a Memorandum of Understanding (2009 MOU) to assist in ensuring a sufficient and reliable water supply for development projects within the City and a major portion of its sphere of influence (SOI). Under the terms of the 2009 MOU, various means are identified by which the City can mitigate impacts associated with development projects, such as:

- Source Substitution not identified in the current Coachella Valley Water Management Plan (CVWMP). For example, using recycled wastewater effluent of the City’s Wastewater Treatment Plant for landscape irrigation instead of using groundwater.
- Acquire supplemental water supplies sufficient to offset the impacts of new water demands within the City or supplied by the City’s water system.
- Participate in funding CVWD’s acquisition of supplemental water supplies sufficient to offset the impacts of new water demands approved by the City or supplied by the City’s water system.

In February 2013, CVWD and the City executed an additional Memorandum of Understanding (2013 MOU) regarding implementation of the 2009 MOU.

5.6.2.8 Future Water Projects

CWA understands the need to develop additional sources of supply to meet demands associated with projected growth. CWA continues to work with CVWD and other regional partners on potential projects to increase water supply. CWA will continue to evaluate the use of Canal Water as a source substitution for drinking water supplies obtained from groundwater.

Per CVWD Ordinance No. 1428, CWA has the opportunity to receive canal water for additional potable water supply when available. As the water becomes available, CWA may pursue those opportunities to supplement its water portfolio. As part of its planning process, the City will continue to design water system improvements to enhance conservation, identify additional water supplies and potential source substitutions, and enhance local groundwater recharge.

5.6.2.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

CWA currently receives 100 percent of its water supply from groundwater, and does not currently participate in water recycling, water desalination, water exchanges or transfers, or purchase imported water supplies.

In addition, the groundwater quality is high and currently only receives chlorine disinfection. No future large scale projects are proposed that would increase CWA's current supply, including recycled water.

CWA's water supplies for 2020 and projected water supplies through 2045 are shown in Table 5-15 and Table 5-16.

Table 5-15. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume (AFY)	Water Quality
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Indio Subbasin	7,216	Drinking Water
Total		7,216	

Table 5-16. DWR 6-9 R Projected Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply (AFY)				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Indio Subbasin	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Total		10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746

5.6.2.10 Special Conditions

The potential impacts of climate change on regional water supplies are discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

5.6.3 Submittal Tables Using Optional Planning Tool

Because CWA's supply availability does not vary seasonally during a typical year, CWA has not completed the optional DWR planning tool.

5.6.4 Energy Use

CWA has compiled data to document the energy used for water management operations. CWA used the Total Utility Approach to estimate the energy intensity of its water management operations.

The data are summarized in Table 5-17.

Table 5-17. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting

Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach				
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/20	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/31/20			
Is upstream embedded in the values reported?	No	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
<i>Water Volume Units Used</i>	<i>AFY</i>	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
<i>Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)</i>		7,216	0	7,216
<i>Energy Consumed (kWh)</i>		3,772,520	0	3,772,520
<i>Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)</i>		522.8	0.0	522.8
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
0 kWh				
Data Quality (<i>Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data</i>)				
<i>Combination of Estimates and Metered Data</i>				
Data Quality Narrative				
Energy use data was obtained from electricity consumption records maintained by the agency.				
Narrative				
The agency uses energy for groundwater production from wells, pumping at booster stations from lower pressure zones to higher pressure zones, and treatment processes.				

5.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

Reliability is a measure of a water system's expected success in managing water shortages. In addition to climate, other factors that can cause water supply shortages are natural disaster, such as earthquakes, chemical spills, energy outages and water quality issues.

5.7.1 Reliability Overview

CWA's groundwater supply has historically been able to meet demands during dry periods.

5.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The reliability of the groundwater supply is dependent on reliable sources to replenish water extracted from the groundwater basin. To ensure a safe and reliable supply, CWA participates in the East Indio Subbasin recharge plan with CVWD. In addition to recharging the groundwater basin, CWA is also exploring exchange and transfer opportunities to minimize non-potable uses for water withdrawn from the groundwater basin. CVWD replenishes East Indio Subbasin groundwater supplies with Colorado River

water. Participating agencies' efforts in regional management of the groundwater basin have helped address long-term overdraft of the basin; therefore, water supply reliability is expected to be good and fully reliable.

Further discussion of constraints on local water resources is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

Per UWMP requirements, CWA has evaluated reliability for an average year, single dry year, and multiple dry year periods. The average year represents a year or an averaged range of years that most closely represents the typical water supply available to CWA. The UWMP Act uses the term "normal" conditions. CWA uses the long-term average supply amounts, as presented herein, to represent average year conditions.

The single dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to CWA. For this UWMP, 2014 represents that the single dry year as a worst case with strict water conservation measures in place. With regards to State Water Project (SWP) water, only 5 percent of Table A water allocation were delivered in 2014.

The multiple dry year period is the period that represents the lowest average water supply availability to CWA for a consecutive multi year period (five years or more). This is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more) for a watershed since 1903. This UWMP uses 2013 through 2017 as the multiple dry year period.

CWA relies on one source, groundwater, to meet demand. CWA's ability to meet demands during the type of year scenarios described above is determined by an analysis of the available water supplies within CWA's water service area in each scenario. Considering the groundwater basin management efforts presented throughout this RUWMP, the historical groundwater supply availability during these scenarios is assumed to be fully reliable and an accurate assumption for future reliability.

A summary of the basis of water year data is presented in Table 5-18.

Table 5-18. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supply if Year Type Repeats
		Percent of Average Supply
Average Year	2020	100%
Single-Dry Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	100%

The Indio Subbasin storage will be used in dry years to support potential differences between demands and supply. The groundwater basin has a capacity of approximately 28.8 million acre-feet. It is capable of meeting the water demands of CWA for extended periods during normal, single-dry and multiple-dry year conditions.

The projected supply and demand during a normal year are shown in Table 5-19.

Table 5-19. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 6-9R	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Demand Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 4-3R	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

The projected supply and demand during a single dry year are shown in Table 5-20. CWA's demands in single dry years are projected to be similar to average year demands since CWA's local water supplies (groundwater) is 100 percent reliable and groundwater production is driven by demand.

Table 5-20. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Demand Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

A comparison of supply and demand during multiple dry years is shown in Table 5-21. CWA's demands in multiple dry years are projected to be similar to average year demands since CWA's local water supplies (groundwater) is 100 percent reliable and supply is driven by demand.

Table 5-21. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
	Demand Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
	Demand Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
	Demand Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
	Demand Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
	Demand Totals (AFY)	10,869	12,819	14,731	16,819	18,746
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.						

Agencies in the region have many programs to maximize the water resources available to CWA, including but not limited to recharge of the basin using Colorado River and SWP supplies, direct use and recharge of recycled water, conversion of groundwater uses to Canal water and comprehensive water conservation practices such as tiered water rates, landscaping ordinances, outreach and education. The groundwater replenishment programs establish a comprehensive and managed effort to reduce and eliminate overuse of local groundwater resources. These programs allow the agencies to maintain the groundwater basin as the primary water supply and to recharge the groundwater basin as other supplies are available and needed to meet existing and projected demands within its overall service area, including the City and the City's sphere of influence.

Additionally, CWA has committed sufficient resources to further implement the primary elements of the regional planning efforts, including source substitution, water conservation, and purchases of additional water supplies.

5.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

A new reporting requirement for the 2020 UWMP is a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). The DRA is based on projections of demand and available supply for the next five years.

Demands are expected to increase to the projected demands for 2025. It is expected that conservation messaging and programs will prevent any significant increase in demands due to dry conditions. The groundwater supply is reliable for a five-year dry period as the volume in storage can be drawn down during a dry period.

The results of the DRA are summarized in Table 5-22.

Table 5-22. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2021	Gross Water Use (AFY)	7,947
	Total Supplies (AFY)	7,947
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2022	Gross Water Use (AFY)	8,677
	Total Supplies (AFY)	8,677
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2023	Gross Water Use (AFY)	9,408
	Total Supplies (AFY)	9,408
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2024	Gross Water Use (AFY)	10,138
	Total Supplies (AFY)	10,138
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2025	Gross Water Use (AFY)	10,869
	Total Supplies (AFY)	10,869
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%

Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.

5.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

CWA has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to help manage potential future water shortages. The WSCP is being adopted separately from the RUWMP and may be modified as needed based on changing conditions. The WSCP is an attachment to this RUWMP.

5.9 Demand Management Measures

The goal of the Demand Management Measures (DMM) section is to provide a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that the City of Coachella has implemented, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to encourage efficient water use. The City of Coachella is committed to conservation as a means to provide a sustainable supply of water to its service area, and plans to continue its conservation program during the next five years. The City's DMM implementation efforts are described in the following sections.

5.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers

CWA is not a wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

5.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail

The City recognizes water use efficiency as an integral component of its current and future water strategy for the service area. Demand Management Measures (DMM) refer to policies, programs, rules, regulation and ordinances, and the use of devices, equipment and facilities that, over the long term, have been generally justified and accepted by the industry as providing a "reliable" reduction in water demand. This means providing education, tools, and incentives to help the homeowner, apartment owner and business owner reduce the amount of water used on their property. Demand management is as important to insuring water supply reliability as is providing a new water supply. The City of Coachella has aggressively pursued conservation in an effort to reduce demand.

The following DMMs include technologies and methodologies that have been sufficiently documented in multiple demonstration projects that result in more efficient water use and conservation.

5.9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

The City has a prohibition for wasting water in Municipal Code Section 13.03.044 which states it is unlawful for any person to willfully or neglectfully water waste in any manner whatsoever. In addition, the City has adopted CVAG's Landscape Ordinance which has specific penalties for water waste.

The measurement of success for this program is a reduction in water waste violations in the future. Additionally, the City has mandatory prohibitions on water wasting that they enforce during a water shortage. These prohibitions include voluntary and mandatory provisions, audits, and fines than can be imposed.

5.9.2.2 Metering

The City bills its customers according to meter consumption. In addition, the City encourages the installation of dedicated landscape meters, which allows the City to recommend the appropriate irrigation schedules through future landscape programs.

Meter calibration and periodic replacement help verify that customers are paying for all of the water they consume, and therefore encourages conservation. The City replaced all existing meters prior to 2000 to upgrade the older meters to obtain an accurate measure of water usage. In 2015, the City completed the process of metering its past unmetered accounts including parks and other accounts, which has further enhanced the effectiveness of measuring consumption.

5.9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

The City has a tiered rate structure for water service within its service area. The City's water rates include a variable commodity charge (monthly charge based on the amount of water used or consumed by the customer in hundreds of cubic feet (HCF)) and a fixed metered account charge (basic monthly rate by meter size). The rates have been designed to recover the full cost of water service in the commodity charge, while discouraging wasteful water use, and will continue to be implemented into the future. Tiered rates are designed to incentivize customers to be proactive in reducing water use.

5.9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

The City recognizes the continued need for a public information program to maintain and increase the public's awareness of water and the need to use it wisely. The City promotes water conservation and other resources.

The City distributes public information through bill inserts, brochures, and community events. The City also has the opportunity to provide public information on conservation measures through television advertising on public access channel in conjunction with the City Council meeting broadcasts. The City also maintains a web page, www.conservcoachella.com, which provides water conservation information, ideas, and frequently asked questions. The City will continue to work on providing public information and materials to remind the public about water and other resource issues, and will track commentary regarding the information provided. There is no reliable method to quantify the savings of this management measure; however, the City will monitor the number of public announcements, television advertisements, brochures and bill inserts distributed throughout the service area. An increase in distribution of materials will indicate heightened public water conservation awareness and may correlate with decrease water demand.

The City supports school education programs provided to the schools within the City. The education programs include water conservation, water quality and pollution prevention. The program has provided educational programs predominately for elementary age children throughout the service area. School education helps future water users realize that water in the State is a precious commodity that cannot be taken for granted. The program educates school children about where water comes from, how it is used, that it is a precious resource, and ways to conserve water. The children are also taught about the importance of recycled water, where it comes from, and how it is used.

5.9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

The City generally performs system water audits on an as-needed basis. Although leak and/or line break repairs are performed expediently (within 24 hours) by the City, no records of these activities, including system audits or leak detection program data are available.

The City does monitor the difference between the water pumped into the distribution system compared to the amount billed annually, which is considered "non-revenue" water. Non-revenue water may be attributed to "apparent losses" or "real losses." Apparent losses are paper losses that occur in utility operations due to customer meter inaccuracies, billing system data errors and unauthorized consumption. In other words, this is water that is consumed but is not properly measured, accounted or paid for. Real losses are the physical losses of water from the distribution system, including leakage. These losses inflate production costs and stress water resources since they represent water that is extracted and treated, yet never reaches beneficial use. Real losses also include other events causing water to be withdrawn from the system and not measured, such as hydrant testing and flushing, street cleaning, new construction line draining and/or filling and draining and flushing, and firefighting.

5.9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The City's Utilities General Manager serves the City as its water conservation coordinator along with the staff Environmental/Regulatory Program Manager. They work closely with agencies in the region, particularly through the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) and CV Watercounts, to implement and provide successful execution of water conservation programs in the City.

The City continues to investigate Federal, State, and local funding to develop new programs throughout its service area.

5.9.2.7 Other Demand Management Measures

The City of Coachella has developed several other demand management measures to support consumption reduction and promote efficient water use. They are described in the following subsections.

5.9.2.8 Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multi-Family Residential Customers

The City conducts water audits at the request of water customers. The City has identified its largest water users and work with these users in hopes of developing a site-specific water conservation program. The City believes that identifying and reducing water uses of their largest water consumers provides the largest benefit to the City.

5.9.2.9 Residential Plumbing Retrofit

The City has adopted the latest version of the Uniform Building Code (UBC), which requires the installation of water efficient fixtures. The City, through the Redevelopment Agency, provides assistance for low-income families to retrofit older houses with newer water efficient fixtures. Measuring reductions in water usage from implementation of the UBC is not achievable.

5.9.2.10 Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

Typically, the large landscape areas such as golf courses and large common areas are required to provide landscape irrigation with non-potable water such as Canal water, non-potable groundwater, or recycled water and will not be allowed to connect to the City's domestic water system, unless no other water source is available. In addition to negotiating agreements for additional Canal water to serve large landscapes, the City negotiated additional rights to Canal water supplies that may be treated to drinking water standards with the implementation of a new treatment facility. The City does not currently operate a tertiary-treatment plant and does not have infrastructure in place to deliver recycled water.

In 2000, the City adopted a landscape ordinance for single family and multi-family residences and large landscape areas. The new ordinance encourages limited use of turf areas and reduces landscape irrigation consumption by mandating high efficiency irrigation systems and low water use landscaping. The City conducts plan checking for compliance with the landscape ordinance prior to the construction of new and/or rehabilitated landscape sites.

Further, in response to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 1881, Laird), requiring cities and counties to adopt water conservation ordinances by January 1, 2010, CVWD worked with the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), Coachella Valley cities, Riverside County, other water agencies, and the Building Industry Association to develop a Regional Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance. The Regional Landscape Ordinance not only meets the state requirements, but also is tailored specifically to the unique climate and water conservation needs of the Coachella Valley, including the City of Coachella. The City has adopted the model landscape ordinance by CVAG.

In addition, the City of Coachella Utilities Department offers a turf removal rebate program for residents who want to reduce outdoor water use by converting their front lawn to desert-friendly landscaping. The program aims to provide examples of water wise planting alternatives to turf in parkways and front yards. Residents who chose to replace their grass with beautiful, desert-friendly landscaping can get up to a \$1,000 rebate.

Furthermore, the City instituted a Smart Controller Rebate Program. The program is designed to financially assist water users in reducing landscape irrigation water consumption by purchasing an advanced irrigation controller capable of synchronizing their landscape irrigation schedules with seasonal variations in local reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) rates. These "smart" irrigation clocks reprogram themselves according

to periodic variations in ETo after the initial calibrating program has been professionally installed. The City will perform installation and follow-up work for all customers at a reduced rate of \$50.00.

5.9.2.11 Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts

The amount of water used in commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) within the City is a small percentage of the overall water usage. CII user demand makes up approximately 15 percent of the City's total water deliveries. The City does, however, incorporate into its planning review process, a review of water uses for a specific development and how it has incorporated water conservation measures. This is an ongoing procedure as part of the development approval process. A majority of existing passive conservation by CII customers is due to current plumbing codes.

5.9.2.12 Residential ULFT Replacement Programs

The City has adopted the Uniform Building Code that requires ultra-low flush toilets (ULFT) (1.2 gallons per flush) be used in all new construction. Most of the population is projected into the future with new developments. These developments will be required to install ULFT toilets under current Building Code provisions. For existing houses, the City of Coachella is offering its single-family residence and multi-family residence the opportunity to receive a rebate of up to \$100 for exchanging a non-efficient toilet that uses 3.5 gallons per flush (GPF) for an ULFT that uses less than 1.2 GPF and is a qualifying WaterSense model. Currently toilets using 3.5 GPF or more account for roughly 26% of a home's indoor water use. The use of these WaterSense ULFT will not only conserve water but they also have the potential to reduce customer water and electric bill. To date, the City has successfully replaced several non-efficient toilets with the program. The City plans to continue the program into the foreseeable future.

5.9.3 Implementation

The City of Coachella is committed to conservation as a means to provide a sustainable supply of water to its service area, and plans to continue its conservation program during the next five years. The conservation program was initiated in 2012. The following represents the City's best understanding of the nature and extent of these programs over the past five years.

5.9.3.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinance

As mentioned before, the measurement of success for this program is a reduction in water waste violations in the future. Since 2014, 444 water waste reports have been investigated by the City. Additionally, the City has mandatory prohibitions on water wasting that they enforce during a water shortage. These prohibitions include voluntary and mandatory provisions, audits, and fines that can be imposed.

5.9.3.2 Metering

One hundred percent of the City of Coachella's urban water customers are metered. The City completed the process of metering its past unmetered accounts including parks and other accounts, which has further enhanced the effectiveness of measuring consumption. Meter calibration and replacement insures that customers are paying for all of the water they consume, and therefore encourages conservation.

5.9.3.3 Conservation Pricing

The City implemented a tiered water rate system that went into effect for residential customers in mid-2010. While no study has been completed to verify its effectiveness, the City has seen a decline in water demand that can be partly attributed to conservation pricing.

5.9.3.4 Public Education and Outreach

There is no reliable method to quantify the savings of this management measure. The City has continued to promote public awareness of water consumption reduction in the past five years through several public

announcements, television advertisements, brochures and bill inserts distributed throughout the service area. The City's increase in distribution of materials will indicate heightened public water conservation awareness and may correlate with decrease water demand.

CWA has seen reduced water consumption and notification of water waste. Furthermore, CWA recently implemented turf reduction program, smart irrigation controllers, ultra-low flow toilets and retrofit kits. A total of \$750,000 has been spent in four years and reduced water consumption by 223 million gallons.

5.9.3.5 Program to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

The City has completed the process of metering its past unmetered accounts including parks and other accounts, which has further enhanced the effectiveness of measuring consumption. The City's efforts to meter its entire service area will help decrease the distribution system's real loss.

5.9.3.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Report

The effectiveness of this demand management measure cannot be quantified and measured. Water Conservation Program coordinators and staff will continue to seek and implement water consumption reducing programs and investigate Federal, State, and local funding to develop new programs throughout the service area.

5.9.3.7 Other Demand Management Measures

The following table quantifies and summarizes each of the water conservation programs in the past five years.

Table 5-23. DMM Implementation Summary

Program	Completed Since Program Inception	Completed Since 2010
Residential Plumbing Retrofit	300	300
Turn Removal Rebate Program	135	135
Smart Controller Rebate Program	15	15
Residential ULFT Replacement Program	42	42

The City plans to continue implementing the programs described above and will continue to implement water conservation practices and enforce requirements of City ordinances to maintain lower than historic per capita water use. The City will continue to seek new water consumption reducing programs that benefit the Basin.

As funding becomes available, CWA will pursue additional conservation activities such as energy efficient appliances, customer portal, mobile application, and advance metering infrastructure.

5.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

Updated water use objectives are being developed for water suppliers to meet the requirements of the CWC. The final water use objectives for CWA have not yet been determined. The DMMs described in this section are expected to align with CWA's efforts to comply with these objectives when they are finalized.

5.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section includes a discussion of CWA's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the RUWMP and CWA's WSCP.

5.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

This UWMP presents data on a calendar year basis and includes data for the entire calendar year 2020.

5.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

CWA serves water to the City of Coachella and sent notice to the City of Coachella and County of Riverside that it would be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments to the Plan. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. The recipients are identified in Table 5-24. A second notice was provided to these cities and counties with the date and time of the public hearing and the location where the draft report was available for review.

Table 5-24. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties

City	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Coachella	Yes	Yes
County	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Riverside	Yes	Yes

The City provided notice to the public through its website and published announcements of the public hearing in the newspaper on two occasions before the hearing. Copies of the proof of publication are included in Appendix B.

5.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

The City held a public hearing on June 23, 2021 to hear public comment and consider adopting this RUWMP and CWA's WSCP. As part of the public hearing, the City provided information on its baseline values, water use targets, and implementation plan required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The public hearing on the RUWMP and CWA's WSCP took place before the adoption of the Plans, which allowed the City the opportunity to modify the RUWMP and CWA's WSCP in response to public input before adoption. After the hearing, the Plans were adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

The City's adoption resolution for the RUWMP and CWA's WSCP is included in Appendix H.

5.10.4 Plan Submittal

CWA will submit the RUWMP and CWA's WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within 30 days after adoption. RUWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool.

5.10.5 Public Availability

No later than 30 days after filing a copy of its Plan with DWR, the City will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours by placing a copy of the RUWMP and CWA's WSCP at the front desk of the City's office, and by posting the RUWMP and CWA's WSCP on the City's website for public viewing.

5.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

Because CWA is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, this section is not applicable.

5.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If the City amends the adopted RUWMP or CWA's WSCP, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.

DRAFT

Chapter 6 Desert Water Agency

6.1 Introduction

The Desert Water Agency (DWA) collaborated with five other water supply agencies in the Coachella Valley to prepare the Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) to meet reporting requirements for 2020. This chapter presents information specific to DWA and its water use efficiency programs.

Updates to the California Water Code (CWC) for the 2020 reporting cycle are discussed in Chapter 1 of the RUWMP.

6.1.1 Chapter Organization

This chapter is organized into the sections recommended by the Guidebook prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

- Sub-Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the chapter.
- Sub-Chapter 2 shows details about the preparation of this RUWMP.
- Sub-Chapter 3 presents information about the service area.
- Sub-Chapter 4 presents information about current and projected future water demands.
- Sub-Chapter 5 documents compliance with SB X7-7 through a reduction in per-capita water use.
- Sub-Chapter 6 presents the current and planned future water supplies.
- Sub-Chapter 7 assesses the reliability of supplies and presents a comparison of projected future supplies and demands.
- Sub-Chapter 8 discusses the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that will help guide actions in case of a future water shortage.
- Sub-Chapter 9 presents information about Demand Management Measures (DMMs) being implemented to encourage efficient water use.
- Sub-Chapter 10 presents information about the adoption and submittal process for this RUWMP and the WSCP.

6.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

The related planning efforts by agencies in the Coachella Valley are described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

6.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

The CWC requires urban water suppliers to have a current UWMP, deemed sufficient at addressing the CWC requirements by DWR, on file with DWR in order for the urban water suppliers to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR. In addition, the UWMP Act requires a retail water agency to meet its 2020 Compliance Urban Water Use Target and report compliance in the 2020 UWMP.

6.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan

The participating agencies' approach to demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta is discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

6.2 Plan Preparation

This section provides information on DWA's process for developing the RUWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

6.2.1 Plan Preparation

DWA is participating in the Coachella Valley RUWMP to meet its reporting requirements under the UWMP Act.

6.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

DWA is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with over 23,000 municipal water service connections in 2020. DWA maintains a single Public Water System (PWS) with information shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 (AFY)
3310005	Desert Water Agency	23,550	32,504

6.2.3 Regional Planning

DWA is participating in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP with five other water agencies, as described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

6.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

DWA is reporting compliance with SB X7-7 as an individual agency; DWA did not participate in a Regional Alliance.

6.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

This report is being prepared on a calendar year basis with water use reported in acre-feet (AF).

6.2.6 Coordination and Outreach

DWA has developed this Plan through coordination with the public and other entities. This coordination is described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

DWA is a retail agency and does not provide wholesale water to any other agencies. DWA does not purchase water from a wholesaler. Therefore, no coordination with wholesale agencies was performed.

6.3 System Description

This section provides information on DWA's service area, population, and demographics.

6.3.1 General Description

DWA was formed in 1961 to ensure an adequate water supply for the northwestern portion of the Upper Coachella Valley. In 1962, DWA entered into a water supply contract with the State of California through DWR. In 1968, DWA purchased the Palm Springs Water Company and Cathedral City Water Company systems to provide domestic and municipal water service (hereafter municipal water service) to Palm Springs and vicinity.

DWA is responsible for water supply management within its Institutional Boundary, which encompasses 325 square miles including the City of Palm Springs (CPS), the southwestern portion of the City of Cathedral City (CCC), the City of Desert Hot Springs (CDHS), essentially all of Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), and some unincorporated areas within Riverside County.

DWA's management of the water supply within its Institutional Boundary includes artificial groundwater replenishment to augment natural replenishment as part of a joint groundwater basin management agreement with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) in the Indio Subbasin and with a management committee in the Mission Creek Subbasin. CVWD and DWA augment local groundwater supplies via groundwater replenishment, using imported water from the State Water Project (SWP) exchanged for Colorado River Water supplies by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

DWA provides water service through two separate systems (potable and recycled) within its service area, which includes the CPS, the southwestern portion of the CCC, and some unincorporated areas within Riverside County. DWA's service area does not include the MSWD service area, which is generally north of Interstate 10 and includes DHS and its surroundings. MSWD provides municipal water service throughout its service area.

DWA's water service area is generally bounded on the north (from west to east) by Interstate 10 to Highway 111, to Chino Canyon and the Whitewater River, on the east by the Whitewater River and CVWD, on the south by the rugged Santa Rosa Mountains, and on the west by the rugged San Jacinto Mountains.

6.3.2 Institutional Boundary Map

The DWA institutional boundary is shown in Figure 6-1.

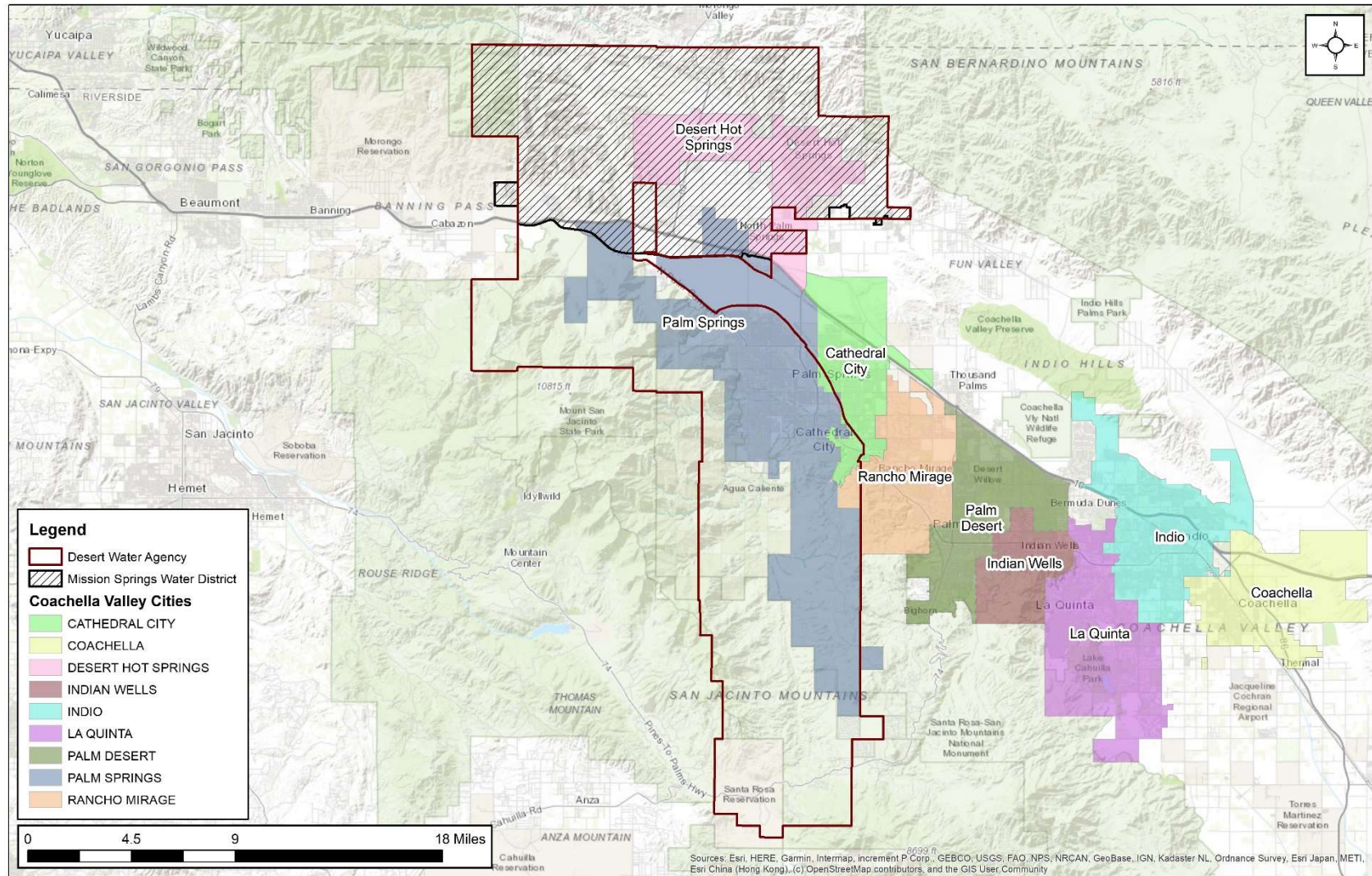


Figure 6-1. DWA Institutional Boundary

6.3.3 Service Area Climate

DWA's service area lies within the western Coachella Valley, which experiences an arid climate characterized by low humidity, high summer temperatures, and mild dry winters. The area normally receives an average annual precipitation of roughly four to five inches (most of which occurs in January, February, or March, except for summer thundershowers), and prevailing winds which are usually gentle but occasionally increase to velocities as high as 50 to 60 miles per hour or more with intense winds occurring most frequently in late spring. Midsummer temperatures commonly exceed 100 degrees F, frequently reach 110 degrees F, and periodically reach 120 degrees F. During the winter, the average temperature is about 60 degrees F.

The average rainfall and maximum and minimum monthly temperatures, as well as monthly average evapotranspiration (ETo) rates, are shown in Table 6-2. Due to the low annual rainfall and high summer temperatures, large quantities of water are required for supplemental landscape irrigation, even during the cooler winter months. The data are plotted in Figure 6-2.

Table 6-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Daily High Temperature (F)	71	74	81	87	95	104	109	108	102	91	79	69	89
Average Daily Low Temperature (F)	48	50	54	59	66	73	79	80	74	65	53	46	62
Average Total Precipitation (in)	1.14	1.11	0.51	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.14	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.68	4.61
Evapotranspiration, ETo (in)	2.5	3.4	5.6	7.1	8.3	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.2	4.7	2.9	2.2	67.2

Notes:

Temperature and Precipitation from National Weather Service Forecast office, Station Palm Springs Airport. Data from 1998 through 2020. Accessed through <https://w2.weather.gov/climate/xmacis.php?wfo=sgx>

ETo Data from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 208, La Quinta II. Data from February 2007 through December 2020.

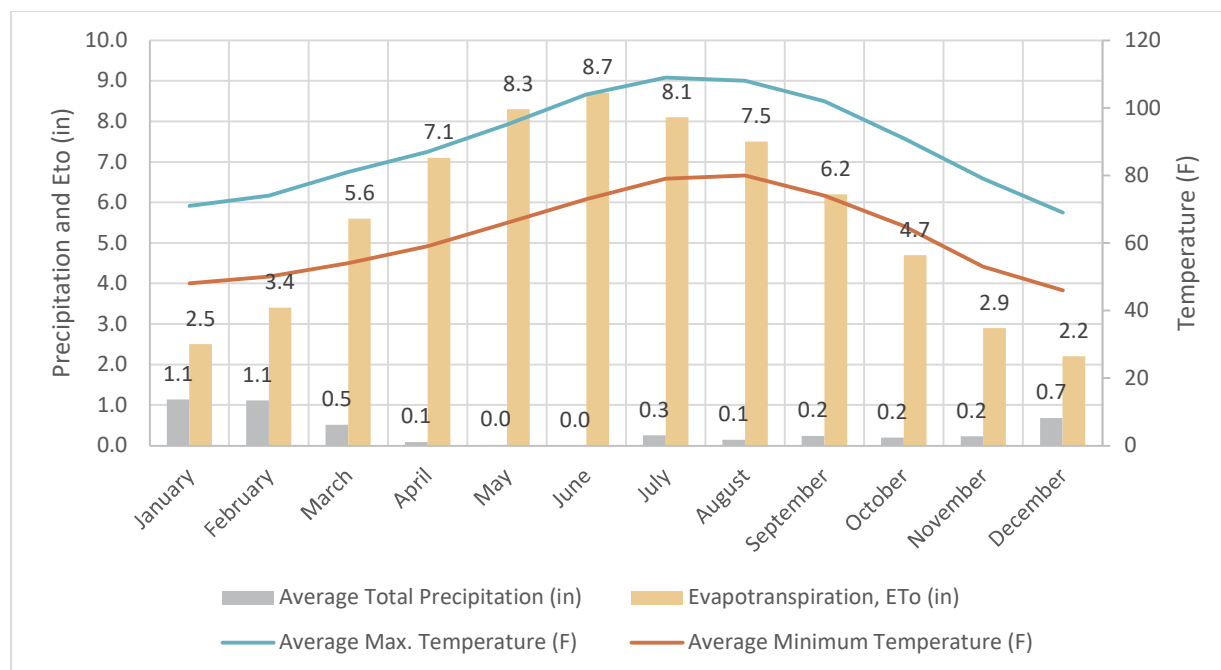


Figure 6-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

A discussion of the potential impacts of climate change on the region is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

6.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

Table 6-3 shows the current and projected population within DWA's service area. DWA's total population is estimated based on its permanent year-round population and an adjustment for seasonal population with year-round water usage.

The CPS contains the largest population within DWA's service area, with a current year-round population of 48,518, according to the United States Census Bureau population estimate for Palm Springs as of July 1, 2019. The Palm Springs area has experienced tremendous growth since its beginnings during the late 1800s, particularly during the period from 1970 to the present, during which the population more than doubled. The golf and tourism industries remain paramount to the area's economy.

Palm Springs is also a popular destination for a seasonal "snow bird" population and annual visitors as reported by the City of Palm Springs. The "snow bird" population consists mainly of people from the northeastern and midwestern United States, or from Canada, who spend a large portion of the winter in warmer locales such as California. "Snow birds" are drawn to the Palm Springs area by the weather, which includes around 350 days of sunshine. This seasonal population nearly doubles the permanent population in the winter months (November - April). Many seasonal residents occupy residences and condominiums that require year-round water use for maintenance, including irrigation.

Additionally, Palm Springs is one of the only cities in the area that does not have a prohibition or moratorium on short-term vacation rentals (STVRs). These properties are generally occupied with more people than the average resident household and are full much of the year. These properties use water indoors and out year-round but do not have any associated resident population affiliated with them per the Census.

Existing development within the western Coachella Valley primarily occupies the valley floor and is situated in Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Palm Springs Oasis (commonly known as Palm Oasis), and Snow Creek Village. Future development is expected to consist of infill within the local communities and expansion into canyons, coves, and mountainous areas.

DWA has developed estimates of seasonal population using demographic data and reports the total population as the sum of the permanent population (counted by the census) and the equivalent seasonal population.

The permanent year-round population projection for future years is based on data and projections from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan forecast of population, households, and employment. The Regional Transportation Plan adopted by SCAG in 2020 is referred to as Connect SoCal.⁶ As part of that effort, SCAG performed a detailed evaluation of current and projected future demographics throughout Southern California, including the study area for the RUWMP. The Connect SoCal analysis included forecasts for employment, population, and households within cities and unincorporated areas. This demographic information was used to prepare projections of future water demands.

The U.S. Census Bureau and SCAG projections do not count non-permanent residents. The methodology for estimating population in seasonal housing units consists of the following steps:

1. The number of housing units in each Census block was obtained from 2010 Census data. The Census blocks were intersected with the supplier boundaries to calculate the number of housing units.
2. The portion of housing units that are for seasonal use was determined from Census data. The 2010 Census data indicated that 23.4% of the total number of housing units in Palm Springs was for seasonal use.
3. The number of seasonal housing units was calculated by multiplying the number of housing units by the portion of housing units that are for seasonal use.
4. The annual average occupancy rate for seasonal housing units was estimated from data provided by the Greater Palm Springs Convention and Visitors Bureau (GPSCVB). These data showed a 62% occupancy rate in Palm Springs from July of 2017 to July of 2018.
5. The number of occupied seasonal housing units was calculated by multiplying the number of seasonal housing units by the annual average occupancy rate of 62%.
6. 2010 Census data was used to calculate a number of persons per household.
7. The number of people in occupied seasonal housing units was calculated by multiplying the number of occupied seasonal housing units by the number of persons per household.

The calculation can be shown in the following equation:

$$\text{Seasonal Population} = \text{Housing Units} * \text{Portion for Seasonal Use} * \text{Average Occupancy Rate} * \text{Persons per Housing Unit}$$

A separate methodology was used for estimating population in RV parks, consisting of the following steps:

1. Data was collected from managers of RV parks for the number of spaces that are occupied seasonally. Spaces that are occupied permanently were not included, since those residents should be included in the Census data for permanent population.
2. The annual average occupancy rate for seasonally occupied RV spaces was estimated using the GPSCVB occupancy rate.
3. The number of occupied seasonal RV spaces was calculated by multiplying the number of seasonal RV spaces by the annual average occupancy rate of 62%.
4. 2010 Census data was used to calculate a number of persons per household.

⁶ More information about Connect SoCal is available at <https://scag.ca.gov/read-plan-adopted-final-plan>.

5. The number of people in occupied seasonal RV spaces was calculated by multiplying the number of occupied seasonal RV spaces by the number of persons per household.

The service area population consists of permanent year-round population, seasonal population (expressed as equivalent year-round population), and population in RV parks.

For the years 2025 through 2045, the permanent population was estimated using the regional growth forecast prepared by SCAG. The number of future housing units was also available from the regional growth forecast. DWA applied consistent factors for the percentage of housing units for seasonal use, the occupancy factor, and the persons per household to calculate a future seasonal population. The RV park population was assumed to remain constant at its 2020 value. The future service area population was then calculated as the sum of permanent population, seasonal population, and RV park population.

The current and projected permanent year-round population and the seasonal population (expressed as equivalent year-round population) are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Year-Round Population	56,272	59,356	62,440	65,524	68,609	71,693
Seasonal Population (Equivalent Year-Round Population)	15,034	15,857	16,680	17,504	18,360	19,216
RV Parks	375	375	375	375	375	375
Total	71,680	75,588	79,495	83,403	87,343	91,284
Note: Seasonal population and RV park population were estimated using method described in Section 6.3.4 and pre-approved by DWR.						

Since DWA relies primarily on groundwater and imports water for groundwater replenishment, the droughts of 1965-1967, 1976-1977, and 1989-1992 had negligible effects on DWA's ability to supply water to its customers. The drought period 2012 - 2015 was the driest on record in the state, though DWA's ability to supply water to its customers was not impacted. In response to the drought and state mandates, and in addition to its existing water conservation programs, DWA has implemented several water conservation programs to reduce water demands within its service area.

Water conservation is one of several high-priority policies actively implemented within DWA, and programs such as water audits for large-volume water users and various conservation incentives are encouraged and well received.

Since most water use within DWA's service area is used outdoors, DWA has focused conservation efforts on developing outdoor water conservation measures. Further explanation of DWA's water conservation programs is included in the Demand Management Measures section.

6.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

DWA collaborates on planning issues with the City of Palm Springs, the City of Cathedral City, and Riverside County, as well as other regional entities. The demand projections in this report were developed using the regional growth forecast developed by SCAG. As part of updating the regional transportation plan in 2020, SCAG met with individual land use jurisdictions to verify that the growth forecast was consistent with local land use policies.

6.4 Water Use Characterization

This section describes the current and projected future water uses within DWA's service area.

6.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

DWA uses groundwater and local surface water to meet potable demands in its service area. DWA also produces and delivers recycled water and local surface water for non-potable uses.

6.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

Data from DWA's billing system was used to summarize water sales by customer sector for the past five years. The sectors recorded are summarized in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4. Water Use Sectors

Sector	Notes
Single-Family Residential	Single-family residential customers constitute the majority of DWA's customers.
Multi-Family Residential	Multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings in a single complex.
Commercial	DWA has a complex mix of commercial customers, ranging from family restaurants, insurance offices, and gas stations to shopping centers, high-volume restaurants, golf courses, and other facilities serving the local and visitor populations (hotels).
Industrial	DWA serves a small industrial sector, primarily centered on light manufacturing. The industrial sector has not grown much in the last decade or so.
Institutional / Governmental	DWA has a stable institutional/governmental sector, primarily local government, parks, schools, and other types of public facilities.
Landscape	Currently, DWA utilizes recycled water for irrigation of large turf areas, such as golf courses, HOAs, schools, and public parks.

As part of a parallel ongoing planning effort, the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan is currently being updated to meet the requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). That effort included an evaluation of five years of billing data and an estimation of indoor and outdoor water use. It was estimated that 69 percent of water use for residential and commercial accounts is being used outdoors. With the unique climate, extensive landscape irrigation requirements, and destination resort atmosphere, the average annual water consumption per capita is considerably higher than most Southern California areas outside the Coachella Valley.

DWA does not sell water to any other agencies or districts and there are no plans to wholesale municipal water in the future. DWA does not use its potable water supply for any purpose other than domestic water.

The difference between water production and metered water deliveries (billed to customers) is defined as non-revenue water. Non-revenue water includes authorized non-billed use (such as fire-fighting or flushing), and it includes losses from the system.

Water losses within DWA's water system generally result from water loss due to unauthorized connections, system leaks, and inaccuracies in production and consumption meters. Water losses are calculated as the difference between production meter records and customer meter records. DWA either estimates or

measures water for firefighting, fire hydrant flow testing, water main flushing, reservoir cleaning, and identifiable system leaks and excludes these quantities from its calculated water losses.

DWA has completed annual water audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit Software. The completed audits are included in Appendix G of the RUWMP. The losses recorded are summarized in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

Report Period Start Date		Volume of Water Loss (AF)
MM	YYYY	
01	2015	2,391
01	2016	2,283
01	2017	3,503
01	2018	2,716
01	2019	577

The actual water use for 2020 is summarized in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AF)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2020
Single Family		Drinking Water	15,488
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	1,705
Commercial / Industrial / Institutional		Drinking Water	8,881
Industrial		Drinking Water	0
Landscape		Drinking Water	3,410
Other	Non-Revenue	Drinking Water	3,020
Whitewater River		Non-Potable	703
Total			33,207

DWA is participating in the Indio Subbasin Alternate Plan Update being prepared to meet requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The RUWMP participating agencies coordinated efforts with demand projections being prepared for the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan. The demand projection approach included several steps:

- The projections were based on the regional growth forecast prepared by SCAG as part of their regional transportation plan. SCAG's most recent transportation plan is referred to as Connect SoCal⁷. SCAG gathered input from cities and counties throughout Southern California about

⁷ More information about Connect SoCal is available at <https://scag.ca.gov/connect-socal>

expected growth and development for the next 25 years and incorporated the land use designations in each jurisdiction's General Plan. The SCAG analysis includes estimates of population, households, and employment in each Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) in their study area⁸.

- Additional analysis of vacancy rates was performed to estimate baseline and projected housing units for the study area, including housing units used by seasonal residents and other part-time uses.
- Future estimates of employment were used to drive future growth in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) demands
- Five years of customer billing data (from July 2014 through June 2019) were used to develop unit demand factors. These factors have units of gallons per housing unit for residential and landscape uses and gallons per employee for CII uses.
- Water losses were estimated using water loss audits.
- Demands were adjusted for two types of conservation savings:
 - Indoor passive conservation savings from the natural replacement of indoor devices such as toilets, showerheads, clothes washers, and dishwashers.
 - Outdoor conservation savings from the implementation of the 2015 Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) for future developments.

Estimates of future demand are shown in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water (AF)

Use Type	Additional Description	Actual Use	Projected Water Use				
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		15,488	17,305	18,180	19,008	19,770	20,342
Multi-Family		1,705	1,716	1,738	1,777	1,841	1,944
Commercial / Industrial / Institutional		8,881	10,292	10,687	11,084	11,245	11,407
Landscape		3,410	3,739	3,885	4,032	4,185	4,337
Other		0	2	2	3	3	3
Losses	Non-revenue	3,020	2,474	2,570	2,660	2,750	2,832
Non-Potable	Whitewater River	703	700	700	700	700	700
Total		33,207	36,228	37,762	39,264	40,494	41,565

The estimated water savings due to codes and standards are included in the estimated demands in Table 6-7. Those estimated savings were quantified in the draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan and are presented in Table 6-8.

⁸ An overview of the demographic and growth forecast is available at https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocial_demographics-and-growth-forecast.pdf?1606001579

Table 6-8. Estimated Water Savings Due to Passive Conservation

Type	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Indoor Passive Savings (AFY)	131	335	464	563	642	707
Outdoor Passive Savings (AFY)	509	872	1,228	1,575	1,838	2,072
Total Passive Savings (AFY)	640	1,207	1,692	2,138	2,480	2,779

Gross water use including projected recycled water demands are shown in Table 6-9.

Table 6-9. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable and Raw Water (AFY) From DWR Table 4-1R and 4-2R	33,207	36,228	37,762	39,264	40,494	41,565
Recycled Water Demand (AFY) From DWR Table 6-4R	3,649	3,413	3,413	3,413	3,413	3,413
Total Water Use (AFY)	36,856	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978

6.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables

DWA has completed the required UWMP submittal tables and included them in Appendix D of this RUWMP.

6.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households

DWA has a civic and legal responsibility to provide for the water-related health and safety of the community. DWA's main objective is to provide its customers with an adequate and reliable supply of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible manner.

Residential sector water use projections herein include all households, regardless of income level, and residential accounts are not subdivided into income-specific categories.

DWA does not give priority to one residential area over another; therefore, all residential customers are served equally during water shortage emergencies in terms of service and delivery. DWA does not deny service to non-delinquent accounts. Additionally, DWA has established a fund to assist low-income customers in paying their water bills.

The water use projections set forth in Table 6-7 include projected water use for lower-income households. Water use priority does not differ based on income level but is classified by the type of use.

6.4.5 Climate Change Considerations

A discussion of potential climate change impacts on demands is presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

6.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

DWA's methods for calculating baseline and target water consumption values are described in this section. This section also documents DWA's compliance with the 2020 Urban Water Use Target.

6.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers

DWA is not a wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

6.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables

DWA calculated baseline water use and targets in its 2015 UWMP. Since that time, DWA has obtained more accurate information to estimate its service area population. Therefore, DWA is recalculating its baseline water use and compliance target in this plan.

6.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

DWA calculated service area population for its baseline period and calculated an updated compliance target for 2020. The calculations are documented on the standard DWR SB X7-7 tables included in Appendix E and are summarized here.

6.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use

DWA calculated permanent population within its service area using the DWR population tool. DWA then added an equivalent population to represent the seasonal population of "snow birds" and visitors.

The methodology for estimating seasonal population is described in Section 6.3. This methodology was reviewed and approved in advance by DWR.

DWA's gross water use was obtained from water production records.

6.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)

The average use during the baseline period and the confirmed target are shown in Table 6-10.

Table 6-10. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline Use (GPCD)	Confirmed 2020 Target (GPCD)
10-15 Year	1996	2005	593	474
5 Year	2004	2008	603	
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

DWA's actual water use in 2020 was below the confirmed target, as shown in Table 6-11.

Table 6-11. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 Use (GPCD)	Optional Adjustments to 2020 Use		2020 Confirmed Target (GPCD)	Supplier Achieved Targeted Reduction in 2020
	Total Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 Use (GPCD)		
405	0	405	474	Yes
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

Although the water use targets set forth herein have been met and surpassed, DWA will continue to implement the Demand Management Measures described later in this chapter. DWA's commitment to educating the public on the water supply and water conservation have had a positive impact on conservation throughout its service area. Therefore, DWA plans to continue and expand these measures as opportunities arise.

6.5.6 Regional Alliance

DWA is complying with SB X7-7 requirements as an individual retail agency and is not participating in a Regional Alliance.

6.6 Water Supply Characterization

This section describes the water supplies currently available to DWA and those planned for the 25-year planning period.

6.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

In the 1920s and 1930s, the area's municipal water supply was derived entirely from creek diversions (surface water). Currently, DWA's sources of supply include groundwater produced by their potable water supply wells, surface water diverted from creeks in the San Jacinto Mountains and Whitewater River, imported State Water Project (SWP) water exchanged for Colorado River water, and recycled water (for irrigation use). As described in the Desert Water Agency Domestic Water System General Plan 2008 (2008 General Plan), all imported water is used to replenish or recharge the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, particularly the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins, and subsequently the Garnet Hill Subarea.

6.6.2 Supply Characterization

This discussion includes the types of water supply considered by DWR.

6.6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

Colorado River water has been and continues to be exchanged for State Water Project water per the 2019 and prior Exchange Agreements among DWA, CVWD, and MWD. State Water Project water consists of DWA's apportionment of its Table A allocation, Article 21 surplus water allocation (when available), and other surplus water acquired and conveyed through the State Water Project.

More information about DWA's use of State Water Project water is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

6.6.2.2 Groundwater

DWA extracts groundwater comprising natural recharge, non-consumptive return, and groundwater from storage. Net natural replenishment for the Indio Subbasin is described in the 2010 Update to the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan. “Groundwater from storage” is continued groundwater extraction required to meet demands in addition to natural and imported supplies.

Non-consumptive return to the aquifer is estimated to be 29 to 35 percent of groundwater and surface water produced and used but not consumed.

Groundwater pumped by DWA over the past five years is summarized in Table 6-12.

Table 6-12. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Indio Subbasin	28,559	31,316	32,135	28,371	31,812

6.6.2.3 Surface Water

DWA has rights to divert surface water from local streams tributary to the Whitewater River. Surface water sources are secured from Snow and Falls Creeks, Chino Creeks North and West, and the Whitewater River. The creeks are all tributary to the Whitewater River. DWA's surface water diversions are used for municipal water service or agriculture.

Per State Water Resources Control Board Water Rights Division Licenses 2292 and 8226, DWA is permitted to divert 5.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) from Snow Creek and 1.5 cfs from Falls Creek per license 3097, for a total of 7.0 cfs from both creeks combined. Under the Whitewater River Adjudication Decree, Case No. 18035, dated September 28, 1938, DWA has the right to divert 2 cfs from Chino Creek.

In 2009, DWA acquired water rights for the diversion of Whitewater River water from the Whitewater Mutual Water Company (WMWC) through stock purchase agreements with stockholders. Therefore, the water previously diverted by WMWC is now incorporated into DWA's supply. WMWC has diverted Whitewater River water pursuant to its adjudicated stream rights (Whitewater River Adjudication Decree, dated September 28, 1938). DWA now continues to use that right, which is 10 cfs with a priority date of September 19, 1913.

The diversion at Chino Creek North was taken out of service in 2000 due to turbidity spikes in the source water, and it cannot be restored to potable service without filtration. Water that had been historically diverted from Chino Creek North now infiltrates the creek bed below the diversion, recharging the groundwater basin. DWA continues to monitor the water quality of Chino Creek North to determine when it may be put back into service.

Average annual surface water diversions are assumed to increase from 2,630 AFY in 2020 to 6,000 AFY in 2035.

6.6.2.4 Stormwater

DWA is involved in regional efforts to identify opportunities to cost-effectively capture stormwater for potential beneficial use.

6.6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

The City of Palm Springs maintains a sanitary sewer collection system consisting of approximately 250 miles of gravity sewer pipe within city limits. DWA is responsible for providing wastewater collection service within portions of Cathedral City and unincorporated Riverside County.

The use of recycled water plays a key role in DWA's resource management as it serves to conserve and protect the valuable groundwater and surface water supplies for potable uses. In 1988, DWA and the City of Palm Springs (CPS) entered into an agreement to treat wastewater. Under the agreement, the City provides primary and secondary treatment at the City of Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant (CPS WWTP), after which the secondary effluent is piped to DWA's Recycled Water Treatment Facility for tertiary treatment or to a collection of percolation ponds for recharge back into the groundwater basin.

In 1989, DWA constructed its Recycled Water Treatment Facility (RWTF) with an initial capacity of 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD). The facility was expanded in 1995 to its present capacity of 10.0 MGD (ultimate capacity of 15.0 MGD). DWA's recycled water system facilities consist of the RWTF, two booster pumping plants, and transmission pipelines.

When secondary effluent is available to the RWTF, DWA treats it to tertiary standards and delivers it to existing customers. At times of high demand, particularly in the summer months, DWA has the ability to supplement the recycled water supply with non-potable water from shallow groundwater wells, and/or potable water in rare circumstances. Secondary effluent from the CPS WWTP that is not needed to meet recycled water demands is diverted to percolation ponds, where it infiltrates back into the groundwater subbasin at an average rate of approximately 2,000 AFY. Presently, DWA's RWTF treats over half of the secondary effluent available from the CPS WWTP in the winter months and all of the secondary effluent available during the summer. DWA's current recycled water customer base does not require the full capacity of the CPS WWTP to meet their recycled water demands during the winter months.

The supply of recycled water is limited by the quantity of raw wastewater flowing into the CPS WWTP. Water conservation appears to have impacted the quantity of wastewater generated within DWA's service area. Also, the City is near buildout and future quantities of wastewater are unlikely to exceed current quantities by any significant margin. With limited wastewater available for treatment and use as recycled water, there is limited potential for expanding recycled water use within DWA's service area.

Portions of DWA's wastewater collection system within areas of Cathedral City that have been developed since 1980 are located at a lower elevation than the CPS WWTP; therefore, wastewater from these areas must be pumped and piped to the neighboring CVWD wastewater collection system for treatment and disposal. Both DWA and the City of Cathedral City are involved in planning for wastewater collection systems to serve any remaining areas that are currently served by septic systems.

In 2014, DWA constructed two non-potable, shallow groundwater wells (1,200 gallons per minute [gpm] capacity each) that are intended to extract shallow, low-quality groundwater to supplement recycled water demands in the summer months in-lieu of potable water. Production at these two wells began in early 2015 and has completely replaced potable water as a supplement to meet recycled water demands within DWA's service area. It is estimated that approximately 500 AFY of supplemental water is required to meet existing recycled water demands, primarily in the summer. Production from the shallow groundwater wells can potentially recover 100 percent of the 2,000 AFY of secondary effluent that is discharged to the percolation ponds.

The recycled water produced by DWA's RWTF is approved for all uses, except drinking, by the State Water Resources Control Board. To help demonstrate the positive effects of using recycled water, DWA's Operations Center and RWTF are both irrigated with recycled water. The CPS Demuth Park and several Palm Springs golf courses are also irrigated with recycled water, among other locations within DWA's service area.

Currently, all recycled water produced by DWA's facility is utilized for non-potable irrigation purposes. Other uses for recycled water could be developed; however, due to the large quantities of water required for irrigation within DWA's boundaries, it is prudent to assume that the predominant use will continue to be for irrigation. Irrigation use also has the highest potential for conserving valuable groundwater.

Due to the fact that the use of recycled water does not change the nature of consumptive water use, use of recycled water is considered herein to have a negligible effect on the assumed rate of non-consumptive return to the aquifer based on the total groundwater and surface water production. However, increased recycled water use can help offset the use of other sources (such as pumped groundwater) to meet total demand and improve water quality. DWA is active exploring new recycled water connections.

Information about wastewater collected within the DWA service area is summarized in Table 6-13, and information about treatment is provided in Table 6-14.

The 2020 use of recycled water and projected future use is presented in Table 6-15. The actual use in 2020 is compared to the projections from the 2015 UWMP in Table 6-16.

DRAFT

Table 6-13. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated	Wastewater Volume Collected from UWMP Service Area in 2020 (AFY)	Name of Wastewater Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Wastewater Treatment Plant Located within UWMP Area	WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party
City of Palm Springs	Metered	5,004	City of Palm Springs	Palm Springs WWTP	Yes	Yes
Desert Water Agency	Estimated	1,300	CVWD	WRP-10	No	No
Total		6,304				

Table 6-14. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number	Method of Disposal	Plant Treats Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area	Treatment Level	2020 Volumes (AFY)				
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
Palm Springs WWTP			7A330114012	Percolation Pond	No	Secondary	5,004	2,813	2,195	0	0
DWA RWTF			7A330132001		No	Tertiary			3,649	0	0
Total							5,004	2,813	3,649		

Table 6-15. DWR 6-4R Recycled Water Within Service Area in 2020

Name of Supplier Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water			Desert Water Agency							
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System			Desert Water Agency							
Supplemental Volume of Water Added in 2020 (AF)			1,454							
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water			Shallow groundwater wells and potable water							
Beneficial Use Type	Potential Beneficial Uses of Recycled Water	Amount of Potential Uses of Recycled Water	General Description of 2020 Uses	Level of Treatment	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Landscape Irrigation (excludes golf courses)				Tertiary	739	740	740	740	740	740
Golf Course Irrigation				Tertiary	2,910	2,673	2,673	2,673	2,673	2,673
Commercial Use										
Industrial Use										
Geothermal and Other Energy Production										
Seawater Intrusion Barrier										
Recreational Impoundment										
Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat										
Groundwater Recharge										
Surface Water Augmentation										
Direct Potable Reuse										
Total					3,649	3,413	3,413	3,413	3,413	3,413

Table 6-16. DWR 6-5R Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to Actual

Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020 (AFY)	2020 Actual Use (AFY)
Agricultural Irrigation		
Landscape Irrigation (excludes golf courses)	6,100	739
Golf Course Irrigation		2,910
Commercial Use		
Industrial Use		
Geothermal and Other Energy Production		
Seawater Intrusion Barrier		
Recreational Impoundment		
Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat		
Groundwater Recharge (IPR)*		
Surface Water Augmentation (IPR)		
Direct Potable Reuse		
Total	6,100	3,649

DWA offers the following incentives to encourage recycled water use within its service area:

- Favorable Rates – DWA's rates for providing recycled water to its customers are approximately one-half of its rates for providing potable water.
- Cost-Sharing – DWA participates in the cost of constructing offsite water recycling facilities.
- Technical Assistance – DWA provides technical assistance to its recycled water customers at no charge.
- Reliability Guarantee – DWA guarantees its recycled water service reliability (with qualifying statements), even during water supply shortages (excluding disaster conditions). In the event that DWA is unable to provide recycled water, it will supply shallow groundwater or potable water to its recycled water customers.
- Cost-Comparisons – DWA provides potential recycled water customers with a comparison of the costs of using recycled water for irrigation versus the costs of constructing and operating a private water well, including costs associated with groundwater replenishment assessments.

Historically, the favorable rates for recycled water have been the primary incentive for customers with large landscaped areas to use recycled water in lieu of potable water for irrigation. DWA has experienced challenges with its recycled water distribution system with one of its largest recycled water customers going offline in 2020. The Agency is looking for possible new connections to replace that demand.

6.6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

DWA does not have direct access to ocean water or a significant quantity of brackish groundwater. There is a limited and questionable supply of brackish water at the downstream (lower or southeasterly) end of the Mission Creek Subbasin; however, extraction of such brackish groundwater would deplete the same groundwater subbasin from which usable groundwater is extracted. At this time, DWA has no plans to extract and treat any brackish water, and desalinated water is not a potential source of water supply for DWA.

6.6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

DWA currently exchanges its SWP water with MWD for water from the Colorado River Aqueduct. DWA continues to explore additional opportunities to obtain supplemental sources through transfers or exchanges with other suppliers.

6.6.2.8 Future Water Projects

DWA and CVWD are always exploring possible future joint water supply projects to increase water supply for the Coachella Valley. DWA and CVWD will continue efforts to secure additional water supplies from the State Water Project or other sources.

DWA has made investments in the Sites Reservoir and Delta Conveyance Facility, two projects that would increase reliability of SWP supplies. Increased groundwater replenishment with SWP Exchange water would help with groundwater basin management objectives. However, the water would not be used to meet urban demands directly; the water would be used for groundwater replenishment. Therefore, these projects are not identified in this report as increasing urban supply.

6.6.2.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

DWA's sources of supply used in 2020 are summarized in Table 6-17. DWA's anticipated future supplies are shown in Table 6-18.

Table 6-17. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume (AFY)	Water Quality
Groundwater	Indio Subbasin	31,812	Drinking water
Surface water	Chino Creek	12.98	Drinking water
Surface water	Snow Creek	678.59	Drinking water
Surface water	Whitewater River	703.11	Non Potable
Recycled water	DWA RTF	3,649	Recycled water
Total		33,207	

Table 6-18. DWR 6-9 R Projected Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply (AFY)				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Surface water	Chino Creek, Snow Creek, Falls Creek, Whitewater River	2,630	2,630	6,000	6,000	6,000
Groundwater	Indio Subbasin	33,598	35,132	33,264	34,494	35,565
Recycled water		3,413	3,413	3,413	3,413	3,413
Total		39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978

6.6.2.10 Special Considerations

Although groundwater is a relatively resilient water supply with respect to climate change, long periods of drought/dry weather may reduce the availability of imported water for groundwater recharge. Climate change may more directly impact the availability of imported water to DWA in future years. A more detailed discussion of potential climate change impacts is presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

6.6.3 Submittal Tables Using Optional Planning Tool

Because supply availability for DWA's primary supply source does not vary seasonally, DWA has not completed the DWR Optional Planning Tool.

6.6.4 Energy Use

DWA compiled the total energy use for water management activities during calendar year 2019, the most recent year for which complete energy usage data were available.

The results are shown in Table 6-19.

Table 6-19. Energy Use for Water Management

Category	Usage during Calendar Year 2019	Notes
Potable water (wells, boosters, streams, reservoir sites)	23,075,285 kwh	
Recycled water	1,821,996 kwh	1,075,193 kwh of this amount was generated from solar
Hydropower production	4,581,038 kwh	2,002,601 should be credited to CVWD 2,578,437 should be credited to DWA
Solar production	1,615,470 kwh	

The energy usage information was used to populate DWR's standard table for reporting energy use. DWA used the Total Utility Approach to estimate the energy intensity of its water management operations. The results are shown in Table 6-20.

Table 6-20. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting

Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach				
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2019	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/31/2019			
Is upstream embedded in the values reported?	No	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
Water Volume Units Used	AF	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)		29,546	0	29,546
Energy Consumed (kWh)		23,075,285	-2,578,437	20,496,848
Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		781.0	0.0	693.7
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
1,615,470	kWh			
Data Quality (<i>Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data</i>)				
Combination of Estimates and Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative				
Energy use data was obtained from electricity consumption records maintained by the agency.				
Narrative				
The agency uses energy for groundwater production from wells, pumping at booster stations from lower pressure zones to higher pressure zones, and treatment processes.				

6.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability that compares total projected water use with the expected water supply over the next 20 to 25 years in five-year increments. The Act also requires an assessment for a single dry year and multiple dry years. This chapter presents the reliability assessment for DWA's service area.

6.7.1 Reliability Overview

It is the goal of DWA to deliver a reliable and high-quality water supply to its customers, even during dry periods.

Several of DWA's surface water diversions are occasionally taken out of service due to water quality. In the summer months Snow and Falls Creeks are subject to high levels of coliform bacteria and therefore require

additional disinfection. In 2020, DWA completed construction of a surface water filtration plant to filter water from Snow and Falls Creek.

Constraints on DWA's groundwater supplies resulting from water quality include those that could result from high concentrations of nitrate and uranium in the groundwater. DWA's Well 19 was taken out of service as a result of high nitrate concentrations in the underlying groundwater, which are caused by discharges from septic systems in the area. As a result of the high nitrate concentrations, Well 19 remains inoperable, and groundwater in the vicinity of the well is unusable.

Additionally, several of DWA's wells, namely Wells 9, 14, 16, and 43, are intermittently inoperable due to high levels of uranium in the groundwater.

6.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

Water has played, and will continue to play, a vital role in the development of the Palm Springs area, a world-renowned resort destination community. A reliable, abundant, high-quality water supply is the most important factor in the economic sustainability and growth of the Palm Springs area. DWA's goal is to provide its customers with an adequate and reliable supply of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible manner.

Since 1973, DWA has been using Colorado River water exchanged for SWP water to replenish groundwater in the Indio Subbasin. As a state water contractor, DWA is susceptible to the uncertainty of supply and delivery from the SWP and the Delta due to legal, environmental, and climatic restrictions.

Due to DWA's reliance on local groundwater sources and its ability to secure imported water for storage within the Indio Subbasin, short-term drought situations have historically had a negligible effect on DWA's ability to supply water to its customers. DWA will continue to request the maximum allocation from the SWP and will obtain and store as much available water as possible to prevent supply deficiencies and to preserve the groundwater basin.

The majority of DWA's service area depends exclusively on groundwater, while the northwestern portion of the service area is supplied by a mix of groundwater and surface water. Since the surface water sources are fed with water originating in the local mountains, they are inherently more susceptible to seasonal variation and drought conditions. A small group of relatively isolated single-family, minimally-landscaped residences (i.e., Snow Creek Village) are supplied solely with surface water. If delivery of surface water to these residences was interrupted or reduced, demand could be met in the interim through stored water in reservoirs dedicated to those areas. In the unlikely event that water became unavailable in those areas, a water supply would have to be trucked in from elsewhere within DWA's water system.

DWA's water system has the potential to be affected by earthquakes, power outages, floods, and other potentially devastating occurrences; therefore, emergency preparedness planning is a key part of DWA's operations. DWA has coordinated internally with all departments and with other local entities to formulate an Emergency Response Plan. The Emergency Response Plan outlines specific courses of action DWA personnel will follow in the event of a disaster or a breach in facility security. In the Emergency Response Plan, all areas of emergency preparedness are addressed, with emphasis on employee response and delivering safe water to DWA's customers as quickly as possible.

Additionally, many of DWA's 26 aboveground steel reservoirs are equipped with earthquake valves to conserve stored water supply in the event of a pipeline break resulting from an earthquake. Additional earthquake valve installations will be constructed as funds become available. Aging pipelines are also replaced as part of an ongoing mainline replacement program to further enhance the reliability of the system. All new facilities are designed taking into consideration the potential for earthquakes, power shortages, and flooding potential.

As required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the tables below describe DWA's supply reliability and vulnerability during an average (normal) water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. For purposes of this section, a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a multiple dry year period are defined below:

- Normal Water Year is defined as a year in the historical sequence that most closely represents median runoff levels and patterns.
- Single Dry Water Year is defined as the lowest annual runoff for a watershed.
- Multiple Dry Water Year Period is defined as the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more).

DWA's water supply is not directly affected by short-term fluctuations in hydrology (i.e. drought conditions), since approximately 95 percent of DWA's water supply consists of groundwater and recycled water. The challenges that DWA faces are long-term in nature, as opposed to short-term shortage situations, due to the large supply of stored ("banked") groundwater. While there is sufficient groundwater in storage to weather short-term droughts, it will not sustain the current population indefinitely due to the limited quantities of natural recharge. Continued water importation, water recycling, water conservation, and long-range planning are necessary to meet current and future water demands without depleting the groundwater in storage.

6.7.2.1 Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

DWA exchanges its Table A allocations of State Water Project water with MWD for Colorado River water to augment the Indio Subbasin. Colorado River water is generally of good quality; however, Colorado River water has a higher total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration (greater than 500 milligrams per liter) than native groundwater (less than 500 milligrams per liter).

TDS consist of minerals and salts dissolved in water, typically resulting from the erosion of natural deposits, and TDS concentration is often viewed as an indicator of water quality. The Division of Drinking Water has established a secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 1,000 milligrams per liter for TDS, with a recommended level of 500 milligrams per liter. The MCL for TDS concentration is a secondary drinking water standard, meaning that TDS is regulated on the basis of customer acceptance rather than on the basis of public health. Regulations of TDS concentrations could affect the reliability of DWA's water supply.

DWA is working with other parties to update the regional Salt-Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) for Regional Water Quality Control Board approval. Through this collaboration, DWA hopes to achieve long-term salinity management strategies that are protective of both water quality and quantity.

Due to ammonium perchlorate contamination from manufacturing facilities in Nevada, perchlorate has been detected in Colorado River water. Perchlorate is a substance that can be either naturally occurring or man-made. Currently, perchlorate is a regulated contaminant with a State MCL of 6 micrograms per liter. Within DWA's service area, very low levels of perchlorate (<1 microgram per liter) have been detected in nearly every well; however, perchlorate concentrations are well below the MCL and are expected to continually decrease over time. Capture and treatment of perchlorate contamination began in 1999, and concentrations of perchlorate in the Colorado River have been decreasing ever since. The presence of perchlorate in Colorado River water is not expected to affect the reliability of DWA's water supply.

The base years for reliability assessment are shown in Table 6-21.

Table 6-21. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supply if Year Type Repeats
		Percent of Average Supply
Average Year	2020	100%
Single-Dry Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	100%

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supply if Year Type Repeats
		Percent of Average Supply
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	100%

The anticipated supplies and demands during a normal year are shown in Table 6-22.

Table 6-22. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 6-9R	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Demand Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 4-3R	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Difference (AFY)	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

The anticipated supplies and demands during a single dry year are shown in Table 6-23.

Table 6-23. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Demand Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Difference (AFY)	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

The anticipated supplies and demands during a multiple-dry year period are shown in Table 6-24.

Table 6-24. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
	Demand Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Difference (AFY)		0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
	Demand Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Difference (AFY)		0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
	Demand Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Difference (AFY)		0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
	Demand Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Difference (AFY)		0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
	Demand Totals (AFY)	39,641	41,175	42,677	43,907	44,978
Difference (AFY)		0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.						

6.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

A new reporting requirement for the 2020 UWMP is a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). The DRA is based on projections of demand and available supply for the next five years.

Demands are expected to increase to the projected demands for 2025. It is expected that conservation messaging and programs will prevent any significant increase in demands among existing customers due to dry conditions. The groundwater supply is reliable for a five-year dry period as the volume in storage can be drawn down during a dry period.

The results of the DRA are summarized in Table 6-25.

Table 6-25. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2021	Gross Water Use (AFY)	37,413
	Total Supplies (AFY)	37,413
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2022	Gross Water Use (AFY)	37,970
	Total Supplies (AFY)	37,970
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2023	Gross Water Use (AFY)	38,527
	Total Supplies (AFY)	38,527
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2024	Gross Water Use (AFY)	39,084
	Total Supplies (AFY)	39,084
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2025	Gross Water Use (AFY)	39,641
	Total Supplies (AFY)	39,641
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.		

6.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

DWA has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to help manage potential future water shortages. The WSCP is being adopted separately from the RUWMP and may be modified as needed based on changing conditions. The WSCP is an attachment to this RUWMP.

6.9 Demand Management Measures

This section describes the Demand Management Measures (DMMs) implemented by DWA to help increase water use efficiency. The sections of this chapter have been arranged to follow the organization recommended in the DWR Guidebook 2020.

6.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers

Since DWA is not a wholesale supplier, this section is not applicable.

6.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail

As part of its comprehensive water conservation program, DWA has implemented the DMMs described in the following sections.

6.9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

On March 1, 2016, DWA adopted Ordinance No. 65: *Ordinance of Desert Water Agency Establishing a Water Conservation Plan and Restricting the Use of Water During Threatened or Existing Water Shortage Conditions*, referred to herein as Ordinance No. 65, a copy of which is attached to DWA's WSCP.

Ordinance No. 65 was adopted by DWA in response to the continued state of emergency issued by Governor Brown resulting from ongoing severe dry conditions throughout California. The provisions of Ordinance No. 65 were developed in accordance with the emergency regulations for urban water suppliers due to continuing water shortage conditions, adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on March 17, 2015 and May 5, 2015. Water use prohibitions set forth in DWA's Ordinance No. 65 are summarized as follows:

- Washing hardscape, such as driveways, parking lots, and walkways;
- Vehicle washing without the use of buckets and shut off nozzles on hoses;
- Serving water in restaurants unless requested;
- Outdoor irrigation between 7 AM and 7 PM, and on specified days of the week;
- Use of non-recirculating fountains;
- Outdoor irrigation of newly constructed homes and buildings without drip or micro-spray systems;
- Use of potable water to irrigate turf within street medians or public street rights-of-way.

Additionally, DWA has water waste reporting mechanisms in place by phone and on its website at www.dwa.org.

DWA is developing an updated ordinance to reflect the updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

6.9.2.2 Metering

DWA meters 100 percent of the service connections within its service area and will continue to meter all future new connections. Additionally, the Agency is rolling out an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) program over the next several years. DWA hopes to have at least hourly water use data available to customers by 2030. In 2021, the US Bureau of Reclamation awarded DWA a \$500,000 grant for one phase of its AMI rollout.

6.9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

Desert Water Agency does not implement conservation or tiered rates for water consumption. Water charges consist of monthly water rates based on the meter size and a flat water rate per each 100 cubic feet. There are currently no plans to implement a tiered rate structure, although the Agency is undergoing a new rate study in 2021. The Agency does have a drought rate surcharge that is triggered by a drop in overall water consumption and a vote of the Board of Directors. The surcharge applies to every unit of water.

While the Agency has not implemented conservation pricing, it has updated bills with graphics that more easily allow a customer to compare their current use to prior use and to understand how their use compares to other customers with meters the same size. This information is provided in order to nudge customers into more water conscious behavior.

6.9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

Desert Water Agency hosts a monthly information session for customers on a variety of topics, oftentimes related to its incentive programs or water saving tips.

The Agency also has an advertising budget, is active on social media and invests in the regional CV Water Counts conservation outreach program. Part of the regional program also includes a “Water Counts Academy,” which affords local residents an opportunity to learn more about water in our community.

Desert Water Agency offers classroom curriculum that can be offered in class or remotely for grades 4, 6 and 10. Additionally, the Agency offers presentations by its staff.

DWA conducts water audits for large water users, such as homeowners associations and commercial properties, at no charge. Audits can be scheduled virtually. Water audits are aimed at providing customers with an optimum irrigation schedule, identification of system deficiencies, and suggestions for improving system efficiency.

DWA has several incentive programs in place to encourage installation of water-saving fixtures and features. DWA's Smart Irrigation Controller program has been implemented since 2011 and, through December of 2020, has resulted in the installation of 2,572 Smart Irrigation Controllers. Smart Irrigation Controllers allow customization of watering times based on climate, temperature, and evapotranspiration rates. DWA provides the Smart Irrigation Controllers upon request at no cost to the customer; however, some customers have chosen to pay for their own controllers.

DWA launched its turf buy-back program in August 2014. The program was extremely popular during the drought and has experienced a resurgence in popularity among single-family residents in 2020. To date, the program has issued nearly \$3 million in incentives to homeowners associations, businesses and residents for replacing grass with a more water savvy option. The program continues to evolve as demands and community expectations shift. One key example is allowing back yard and private areas to be converted through the program. Additionally, though it was not allowed at the inception of the program, artificial turf is now permitted.

In 2017, Desert Water Agency began an efficient nozzle program. The Agency has incentivized more than 9,200 efficient nozzles since that time. The efficient rotary nozzles replace traditional spray sprinklers for grass areas. Customers can also replace water intensive adjustable bubblers for pressure compensating bubblers for trees and shrubs.

In September of 2019, DWA launched a residential washing machine incentive to replace its popular toilet rebate program. The reason for ending the toilet program was that nearly every toilet model available on the market met efficiency standards so the savings opportunities were limited. The conservation team saw an opportunity to realize savings by encouraging consumers to select water-efficient washing machines since there were still more water-intensive, less expensive models readily available. From when the program began through 2020, the Agency has provided incentives for more than 200 washing machines.

6.9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

DWA informs customers of possible leaks at their properties when there is excessive consumption compared to prior use. DWA meters all customer connections and water used for construction purposes

through fire hydrants. DWA also keeps records of water used for other purposes, such as city street washing and firefighting. These are all components of annual Water Loss Reports submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board.

DWA funds an aggressive water main replacement program. Leaks are repaired as soon as they are discovered in order to prevent damage and waste of water. All leaks are tracked on maps and through a pipeline inventory computer program. Mains with a history of leaks are prioritized and budgeted for replacement.

In addition, DWA has instructions and videos on its website (at www.dwa.org/checkforleaks) showing customers how to check for leaks on their properties by turning off all water fixtures and reading their water meters.

6.9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

DWA's Outreach & Conservation Department is responsible for public education and outreach. Outreach & Conservation Department staff create and distribute digital and printed materials, such as bill inserts and fliers that educate and inform the public about water conservation methods and current incentives and programs. Staff also manage DWA's conservation programs, including incentives, school curriculum, public educational programs, and continuous dialog with community stakeholders.

6.9.2.7 Other Demand Management Measures

DWA's Hospitality Conservation Program is aimed at helping local hotels reduce their water use. This program is free for hotels and provides room cards, door hangers, and pillow cards that allow guests to voluntarily reuse towels and choose when to have their sheets changed. Additionally, there is water conservation material in the "house guidebooks" for many of the vacation rental properties.

6.9.3 Implementation of DMMs

The details of implementation over the past five years are discussed in the previous sections for the applicable DMMs.

Due to our community's continued investment in using less water with the help of DWA programs, the 2020 water use target set forth in its 2010 UWMP was achieved ahead of schedule. The water use targets are described in further detail in Section 5. DWA plans to maintain, or further reduce, its per capita water use through the continued implementation of its existing and potential future water conservation programs.

6.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

Updated water use objectives are being developed for water suppliers to meet the requirements of the CWC. The final water use objectives for DWA have not yet been determined. The DMMs described in this section are expected to align with DWA's efforts to comply with these objectives when they are finalized.

6.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section includes a discussion of DWA's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the RUWMP and DWA's WSCP.

6.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

This report was prepared on a calendar-year basis and includes all water data for the year 2020.

6.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

DWA is a retail water supplier and has actively encouraged community participation in its urban water management planning efforts since its first UWMP was developed in 1985. Public meetings were held on the 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 UWMPs.

Notice of the public hearing for adoption of this 2020 RUWMP and DWA's WSCP was provided to the City of Palm Springs, the City of Cathedral City, and the County of Riverside, as shown in Table 6-26. Copies of the notices are included in Appendix B.

Subsequent notices were provided with the date and time of the public hearing, and the location where the draft report could be reviewed.

Prior to the public hearing and in accordance with California Government Code §6066, DWA provided notice to the public through its website and published announcements of the public hearing in the newspaper on two occasions before the hearing. Copies of the proof of publication are included in Appendix B of the RUWMP.

Table 6-26. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties

City	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Cathedral City	Yes	Yes
Palm Springs	Yes	Yes
County	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Riverside	Yes	Yes

6.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

DWA held a public hearing on June 15, 2021 to receive comments on the draft RUWMP and DWA's WSCP.

Copies of the draft RUWMP and WSCP were made available at the front desk of DWA's Operations Center during business hours (subject to access restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic) and online at www.dwa.org/uwmp. All comments received prior to and during the public hearing were taken into consideration during preparation of the Final RUWMP and DWA's WSCP.

A copy of the adoption resolution for the RUWMP and DWA's WSCP is included in Appendix H.

6.10.4 Plan Submittal

DWA will submit the RUWMP and DWA's WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within DWA's service area (City of Palm Springs, City of Cathedral City, and County of Riverside) within 30 days after adoption. UWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool.

6.10.5 Public Availability

The Draft RUWMP and DWA's Draft WSCP were made available to the public for review and comment prior to Plan adoption. Within 30 days after adoption, the Final RUWMP and DWA's WSCP were provided to the City of Palm Springs, City of Cathedral City, and County of Riverside and was made available for public review online at www.dwa.org/uwmp.

Final copies of this UWMP, as well as any adopted amendments, are available for public review online at www.dwa.org/uwmp.

6.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

DWA is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and therefore is not required to submit this Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to the CPUC.

6.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If DWA amends the adopted RUWMP or DWA's WSCP, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan. DWA will also notify the other parties to this RUWMP.

DRAFT

Chapter 7 Indio Water Authority

7.1 Introduction

The Indio Water Authority (IWA) has participated in the Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) to meet its reporting requirements for 2020. This chapter describes information specific to IWA and its water use efficiency programs.

Updates to the California Water Code (CWC) for the 2020 reporting cycle are discussed in Chapter 1 of the RUWMP.

7.1.1 Chapter Organization

This chapter is organized into the sections recommended by the Guidebook prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

- Sub-Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the chapter.
- Sub-Chapter 2 shows details about the preparation of this RUWMP.
- Sub-Chapter 3 presents information about the service area.
- Sub-Chapter 4 presents information about current and projected future water demands.
- Sub-Chapter 5 documents compliance with SB X7-7 through a reduction in per-capita water use.
- Sub-Chapter 6 presents the current and planned future water supplies.
- Sub-Chapter 7 assesses the reliability of supplies and presents a comparison of projected future supplies and demands.
- Sub-Chapter 8 discusses the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that will help guide actions in case of a future water shortage.
- Sub-Chapter 9 presents information about Demand Management Measures (DMMs) being implemented to encourage efficient water use.
- Sub-Chapter 10 presents information about the adoption and submittal process for this RUWMP and the WSCP.

7.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

The related planning efforts by agencies in the Coachella Valley are described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

7.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

The California Water Code (CWC) requires urban water suppliers to have a current UWMP, deemed sufficient at addressing the CWC requirements by DWR, on file with DWR in order for the urban water suppliers to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR. In addition, the UWMP Act requires a retail water agency to meet its 2020 Compliance Urban Water Use Target and report compliance in the 2020 UWMP.

7.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

The participating agencies' approach to demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta is described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

7.2 Plan Preparation

This section provides information on IWA's process for developing this RUWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

7.2.1 Plan Preparation

IWA is participating in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP to meet its reporting requirements under the UWMP Act.

7.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

Public Water Systems (PWSs) are the systems that provide drinking water for human consumption. These systems are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW). IWA has a PWS with more than 3,000 connections and therefore is required to develop and submit a UWMP. Information about IWA's PWS is summarized in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 (AF)
CA3310020	Indio Water Authority	23,974	19,880
Total		23,974	19,880

7.2.3 Regional Planning

IWA is participating in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP with five other water agencies, as described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

7.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

IWA is reporting on SB X7-7 compliance as an individual agency; a regional alliance was not used.

7.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

IWA does not sell wholesale water and is a retail agency. This report was prepared using calendar years and acre-feet as a measure of water.

7.2.6 Coordination and Outreach

IWA has coordinated with other agencies in the development of this plan. This coordination is described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

IWA does not rely upon water supply from a wholesale agency, as supply is provided exclusively from IWA groundwater wells.

7.3 System Description

This section includes a description of the IWA service area including climate and population demographics.

7.3.1 General Description

Incorporated in 1930, the City of Indio (City) was the first city in the Coachella Valley. The City encompasses approximately 38 square miles with a sphere of influence that adds approximately 22 square miles north of Interstate 10. The existing land uses include commercial, limited industrial, and residential. The majority of land use can be classified as residential, varying in density from equestrian and country estates to high-density multi-family dwellings. The proposed future land uses within the sphere of influence include open space, residential, resource recovery, specific plans (assumed mixed use), business park, and a small amount of community commercial.

The Indio Water Authority (IWA) was formed as a Joint Powers Authority in 2000, wholly owned by the City and Indio Redevelopment Agency, to be the legislative and policy entity responsible for delivering water to residents of the City for all municipal water programs and services. The City Council serves as the IWA five member Board.

Since the establishment of IWA, service connections have increased from approximately 12,100 to over 23,000 active meter accounts, with the majority of the new growth occurring north of Interstate 10. In 2020, IWA supplied approximately 20,000 AF of water to businesses and residents. As one of the fastest growing municipal utilities in the Coachella Valley, IWA is committed to maintaining a sustainable water supply for its residential and commercial customers.

IWA extracts groundwater to meet the needs of its existing customer. The groundwater is drawn from the Indio Subbasin and is delivered to the service area via a pressurized distribution system of 326 miles of pipe supplied by 10 active wells. IWA also has emergency intertie connections with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and the City of Coachella.

Since 2005, IWA has established active water conservation, water reuse, and groundwater recharge planning efforts to ensure adequate water availability and system capacity to meet the growing needs of the City. These planning efforts include: residential and commercial landscape and irrigation upgrade rebates, water audits, water conservation kits, washing machine and toilet rebates, water waster mobile app and hotline, budget-tiered rate structure, water conservation workshops, water misuse program, and a Memorandum of Understanding between IWA and Valley Sanitation District (VSD) to collaborate in the construction of capital improvement projects that support groundwater recharge efforts.

7.3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

IWA's service area boundary is shown in Figure 7-1.

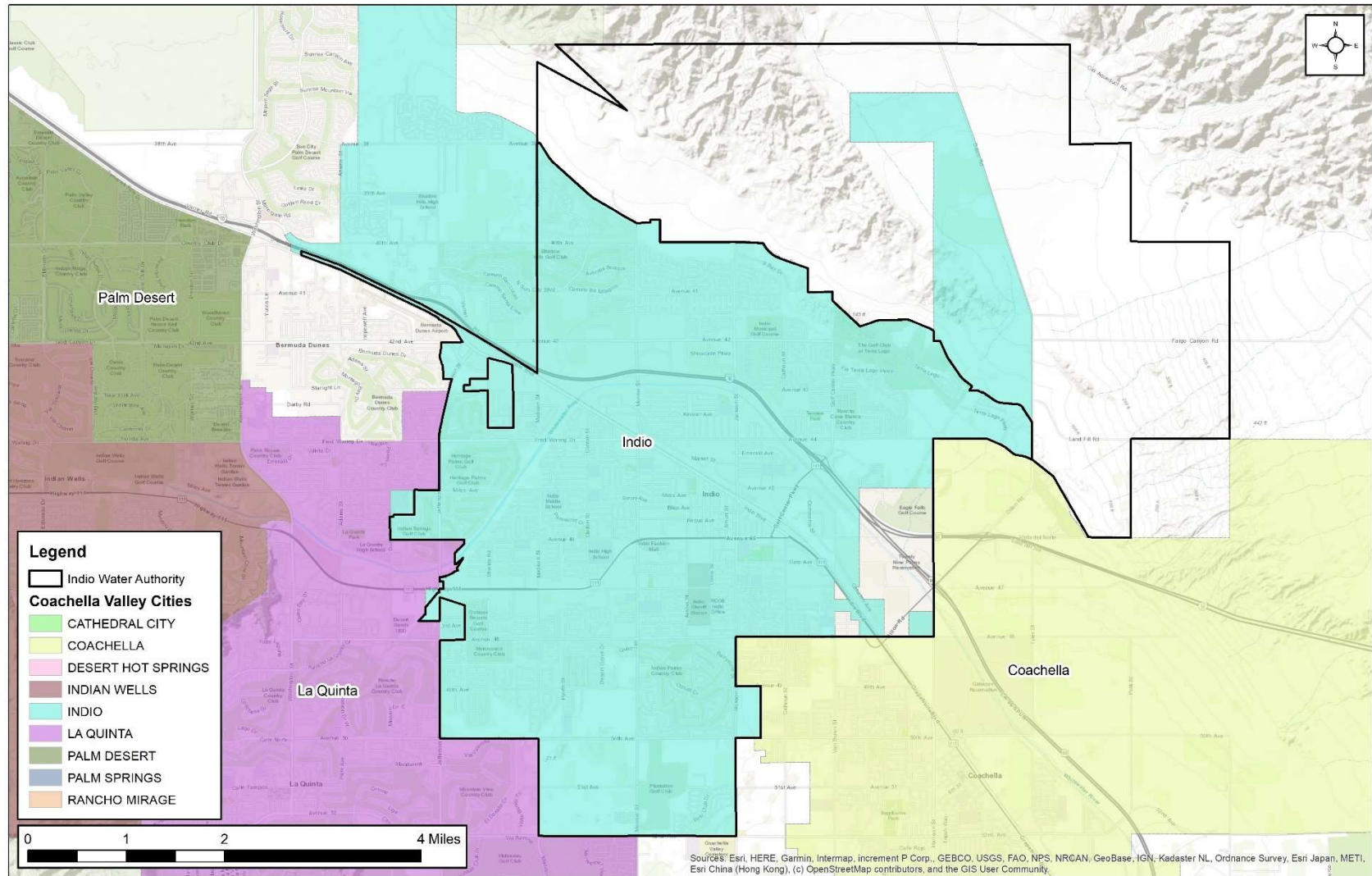


Figure 7-1. IWA Service Area Boundary

7.3.3 Service Area Climate

The climate of the Coachella Valley is arid characterized by low annual rainfall, low humidity, high summer temperatures, abundant sunshine, and relatively mild winters. The average summer high temperature in Indio is 103 degrees Fahrenheit (F); the average winter low temperature is 43 degrees F. Precipitation typically occurs during the winter months with an annual mean rainfall of approximately 3.9 inches (in).

Monthly climate data are summarized in Table 7-2 and are shown in Figure 7-2.

Table 7-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	72	75	82	87	93	103	106	106	101	90	80	65	88
Average Minimum Temperature (F)	42	45	52	58	63	70	76	75	69	59	49	39	58
Average Total Precipitation (in)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.8
Evapotranspiration, ETo (in)	2.7	3.6	6.0	7.7	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.1	7.2	5.2	3.3	2.3	75.7

Notes:

Data from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 200, Indio 2. Data from May 2006 through December 2020

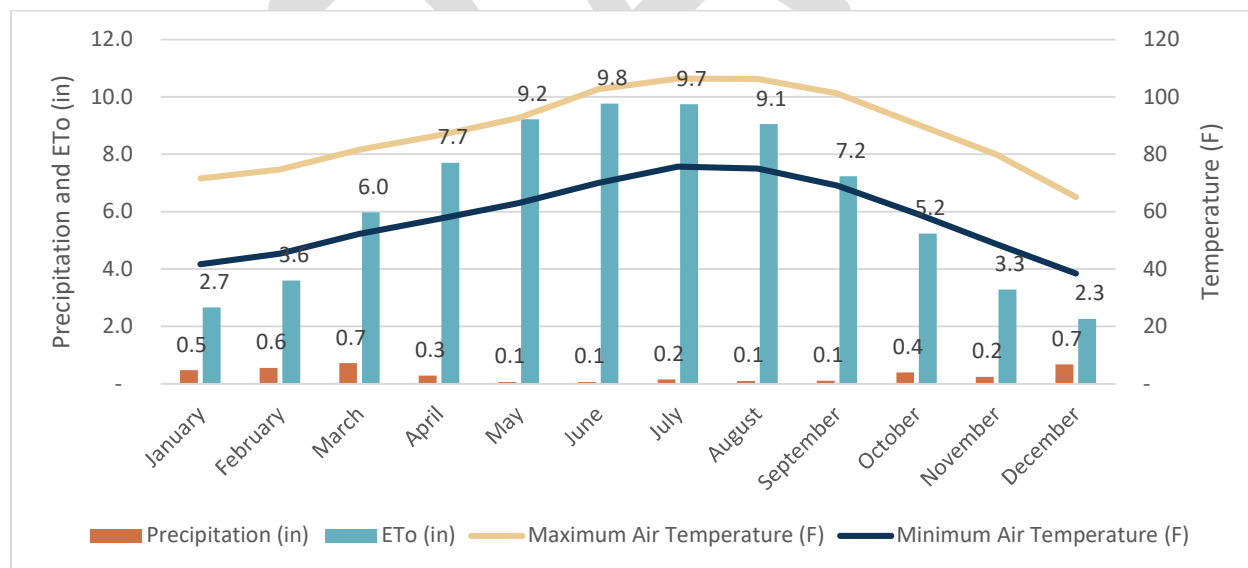


Figure 7-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

A discussion of the potential impacts of climate change on the region is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

7.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

The current population within the service area was estimated using DWR's population tool. Projected population is based on adopted growth forecasts prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

The current and projected population within IWA's service area is presented in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
IWA	78,940	93,762	99,659	105,557	111,454	117,351

An important demographic consideration within the Coachella Valley is that the region has a large seasonal population. Standard DWR water use per capita calculations only consider the permanent population but include all water users (permanent and seasonal), leading to higher consumption values in gallon per capita per day (GPCD).

IWA's service area is located entirely within the City of Indio. A summary of demographic information for the City of Indio is presented in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4. City of Indio Demographic Data

Age Distribution		Race / Ethnicity Distribution		Income and Household Size		Household Income Distribution	
Age	Percent	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Parameter	Amount	Income	Percent
19 years and under	23.8%	White	34.7%	Median household income	\$74,774	\$24,999 and under	23.4%
20-34 years	19.7%	Black	4.9%	Average household income	\$93,308	\$25,000-\$49,999	23.7%
35-54 years	21.7%	Native American	0.0%	Per capita income	\$33,704	\$50,000-\$74,999	18.8%
55-64 years	12.1%	Asian / Pacific Islander	1.7%	Percent of Population Below Poverty Level	11.3%	\$75,000-\$99,999	11.6%
Over 65 years	22.7%	Hispanic	57.2%	Average Household Size	2.86	\$100,000-\$149,999	12.4%
		Other	1.4%			\$150,000 and above	10.2%

Notes: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding errors.

Reference: American Community Survey 2014-2019 (United States Census Bureau, 2021)

7.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

Land use jurisdictions within most of IWA's service area falls to the City of Indio and Riverside County. During its preparation of regional growth projections, SCAG gathered input and coordinated outreach with both jurisdictions. IWA has coordinated with these agencies to align its growth projections with local plans.

7.4 Water Use Characterization

This section describes historic and current water usage and presents projected future demands within IWA's service area. Water usage is presented by customer class such as residential, institutional, landscape, and other purposes. Demand projections contain an inherent level of uncertainty and are intended to provide a general sense as to water supply requirements for the future. Demand projections are dynamic, often changing as a result of economic, political, and environmental pressures. Several factors can affect demand projections, including:

- Land use revisions
- New regulations
- Consumer choice
- Economic conditions
- Transportation needs
- Highway construction
- Environmental factors
- Conservation programs
- Plumbing codes

These factors can impact not only the amount of water needed, but also the timing and location of when and where it is needed. Past experience in the City of Indio has indicated that population growth is the most influential factor in determining water demand projections. During the recent economic recession, there was a major downturn in development and new construction, consequently reducing projected demands for water.

The projections do account for IWA's current water conservation efforts, which are projected to continue to reduce water demand.

7.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

IWA delivers potable water to its customers. Potential future recycled water supply would be used for groundwater replenishment and would not be delivered to customers.

7.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

Water use is broken down by sector. The use sectors are summarized in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5. Water Use Sectors

Sector	Description
Single-Family Residential	A single-family dwelling unit. A lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling.
Multi-Family Residential	Multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings in a single complex.
Commercial	A water user that provides or distributes a product or service.

Sector	Description
Landscape	Water connections supplying water solely for landscape irrigation. Such landscapes may be associated with multi-family, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation.
Distribution System Losses	Reporting of system losses is required by the CWC in the 2020 UWMPs.
Other (Fire Services)	Fire services such as hydrant flows are unbilled, authorized uses of water.
Other	Other metered water use that is not assigned a specific billing category, such as metered construction use, etc.

Non-revenue water is the difference between the water production pumped into the system and the billed consumption used by customers. Non-revenue water includes some authorized non-billed use, like firefighting, as well as real and apparent losses from the system.

IWA currently does not provide any recycled water, and all water served in the IWA service area is potable supplied from groundwater basin.

Distribution system water losses are the real and apparent water losses from the water distribution system and the supplier's storage facilities, up to the point of customer consumption. IWA has completed annual water audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit Method. The results from the five most recent audits are summarized in Table 7-6. The audits are included in Appendix G of the RUWMP.

Table 7-6. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

Report Period Start Date		Volume of Water Loss (AFY)
MM	YYYY	
07	2011	1,705
07	2016	995
07	2017	1004
07	2018	1,176
07	2019	1,347

The 2020 water use is summarized in Table 7-7.

Table 7-7. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single Family		Drinking Water	10,000	10,756	11,095	12,235	10,740
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	1,498	1,511	1,805	1,918	1,714
Commercial / Institutional		Drinking Water	2,566	2,552	2,821	2,931	2,134
Industrial		Drinking Water	130	137	142	170	136
Landscape		Drinking Water	1,923	2,281	2,347	2,459	2,033
Other	Non-Revenue	Drinking Water	978	1,055	1,415	(898)	3,122
Total			17,095	18,291	19,624	18,815	19,880

IWA is participating in the update of the Indio Subbasin Alternate Plan Update being prepared to meet requirement of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The participating agencies coordinated efforts with demand projections being prepared for the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan. The demand projection approach included several steps:

- The projections were based on the regional growth forecast prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) as part of their regional transportation plan. SCAG's most recent transportation plan is referred to as Connect SoCal⁹. SCAG gathered input from cities and counties throughout Southern California about expected growth and development for the next 25 years and incorporated the land use designations in each jurisdiction's General Plan. The SCAG analysis includes estimates of population, households, and employment in each Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) in their study area¹⁰.
- Additional analysis of vacancy rates was performed to estimated baseline and projected housing units for the study area, including housing units used by seasonal residents and other part-time uses.
- Future estimates of employment were used to drive future growth in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) demands
- Five years of customer billing data were used to develop unit demand factors. These factors have units of gallons per housing unit for residential and landscape uses and gallons per employee for CII uses.
- Water losses were estimated using water loss audits
- Demands were adjusted for two types of conservation savings:
 - Indoor passive conservation savings from the natural replacement of indoor devices
 - Outdoor conservation savings from the implementation of the Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) and agency-specific requirements for future developments.

Estimates of future demand are shown in Table 7-8.

⁹ Information about SoCal Connect available at <https://scag.ca.gov/connect-social>

¹⁰ A summary of SCAG's demographic forecast available at https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocial_demographics-and-growth-forecast.pdf?1606001579

Table 7-8. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use (AFY)				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		12,790	13,828	14,822	15,532	16,067
Multi-Family		1,875	1,985	2,135	2,303	2,553
Commercial / Industrial / Institutional		3,113	3,254	3,397	3,468	3,540
Landscape		5,752	6,171	6,590	6,934	7,277
Other		5	6	6	6	7
Losses		1,257	1,348	1,434	1,495	1,553
Total		24,792	26,592	28,384	29,738	30,997

Demand projections prepared for this plan considered the incorporation of codes and standards. The draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update included modeling of anticipated future water savings due to fixture replacements. The analysis included indoor savings related to toilets, showerheads, dishwashers, clothes washers, and urinals (categorized as indoor water use) as well as outdoor water use. Indoor conservation is mainly a result of government mandated water efficiency requirements for fixtures, defined as “passive savings”. The model considers these mandates and the average useful life and replacement rates for each type of fixture based on standard industry estimates and plumbing fixture saturation studies. It assumes that all new construction complies with the plumbing codes in effect at that time and that when a device is replaced, the new device is also in compliance with the current plumbing codes. Estimated frequency of use for each type of fixture as determined by the Water Research Foundation and American Water Works Association Research Foundation were multiplied by the number of housing units to produce the total indoor passive conservation savings.

Anticipated outdoor water use savings were based on the implementation of the California Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) which is the standard for outdoor water conservation for the state. The resulting water savings from the MWELO are estimated using an Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF) which adjusts the reference ET for plant requirements and irrigation efficiency. No savings were assumed from special landscape areas, such as recreational areas, as these are allotted extra water use as well as existing landscapes as these savings are not considered passive since there are incentives under conservation programs.

The anticipated savings due to these measures are summarized in Table 7-9. These savings have been incorporated into the water demand projections presented in Table 7-8.

Table 7-9. Anticipated Water Savings Due to Conservation (AFY)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Indoor Passive Savings	198	512	714	872	993	1,094
Outdoor Passive Savings	340	717	1,088	1,449	1,721	1,972
Total Passive Savings	538	1,229	1,802	2,321	2,714	3,066

Total gross water use (including expected future recycled water use) is shown in Table 7-10.

Table 7-10. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable and Raw Water (AFY) From DWR Table 4-1R and 4-2R	19,880	24,792	26,592	28,384	29,738	30,997
Recycled Water Demand (AFY) From DWR Table 6-4R	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Water Use	19,880	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997

7.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables

IWA has completed the required UWMP submittal tables and included them in Appendix D of this RUWMP.

7.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households

California Water Code 10631.1 requires retail urban water suppliers to provide water use projections for future single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households. These water use projections are to assist a supplier in complying with state code which grants priority of the provision of service to housing units that is affordable to lower income households.

The City of Indio 2014-2021 Housing Element (2014) projects needing 1,201 low to extremely low income housing units by 2021 that meet the definition of the Southern California Association of Governments Regional Housing Needs Assessment Plan. A similar proportion of future lower income housing units is estimated for years 2025 through 2040.

IWA has summarized the projected water use for lower income households assuming the following:

1. the average persons per household remains constant at the 2014 level of 3.29 persons per household,
2. lower income housing needs are proportional to the projected population growth, and
3. daily water use per capita is equal to the 2020 water use target.

The estimated demand for lower-income households is approximately 1,500 AFY. This demand has been included in the demand projections prepared for this plan.

7.4.5 Climate Change Considerations

Increased drought risk as a result of climate change may impact demands in the future. A combination of state- and local-led demand management measures may reduce demand for irrigation via landscape ordinances, while public outreach and education can lead to reductions in water demands through conservation measures.

A more detailed discussion of potential climate change impacts is presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

7.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

IWA's methods for calculating baseline and target water consumption values are described in this section. This section also documents IWA's compliance with the 2020 Urban Water Use Target.

7.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers

IWA is not a wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

7.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables

IWA has completed the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form and included it in Appendix E.

7.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

IWA calculated its baselines and targets for its 2015 UWMP, and IWA has not re-calculated its baselines or targets.

7.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use

IWA's service area population for 2020 was estimated using the DWR Population Tool. The tool requires the number of single-family and multi-family residential connections to estimate population. Since the number of connections was not available for the 1990 or 2000 Census years, the persons per single-family and multi-family connections was based on the 2010 Census year and number of connections; in 2010, there were an average of 2.74 persons per single-family connection and 48.01 persons per multi-family connection.

The number of service connections were available for 2020, so population for 2020 was estimated using the number of connections and calculated persons per connection from 2010.

Gross water use was determined using production records. IWA's sole source of supply is groundwater. There have been no imports, exports, changes in system storage, indirect recycled water use, or agricultural deliveries.

7.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)

IWA's average use during the baseline and confirmed target are shown in Table 7-11.

Table 7-11. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline Use (GPCD)	Confirmed 2020 Target (GPCD)
10-15 Year	2001	2010	327	262
5 Year	2003	2007	333	
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

Allowable adjustments include extraordinary events, weather normalization, and economic adjustments. No adjustments are made to IWA's 2020 water use. IWA's calculated 2020 water use and compliance with its confirmed target are shown in Table 7-12.

Table 7-12. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 Use (GPCD)	Optional Adjustments to 2020 Use		2020 Confirmed Target (GPCD)	Supplier Achieved Targeted Reduction in 2020
	Total Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 Use (GPCD)		
225	0	225	262	Yes
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

7.5.6 Regional Alliance

An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of CWC 10620 by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning (Regional Alliance) where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use. IWA did not choose to comply with the SB X7-7 requirements through a Regional Alliance.

7.6 Water Supply Characterization

This section describes the water supplies currently available to IWA and those planned for the 25-year planning period.

7.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

Throughout the Coachella Valley, the only direct water source employed for potable urban water use is local groundwater.

7.6.2 Supply Characterization

This discussion includes the types of water supply considered by DWR.

7.6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

IWA does not use purchased or imported water. Although both CVWD and DWA have contracted for State Water Project (SWP) and Colorado River water, these waters are currently used only to either replenish the groundwater basin via recharge, or for agricultural irrigation and other non-urban purposes. Colorado River water is delivered to the Coachella Valley via the Coachella Canal, while SWP water is exchanged for Colorado River water from MWD. CVWD currently uses its Colorado River water supply for agricultural and golf course irrigation, groundwater recharge, and other non-potable uses.

7.6.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater has historically been the sole source of supply for IWA. Supplies for the City of Indio are primarily from the lower aquifer in the Indio Subbasin, the largest subbasin in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. Because the Indio Subbasin is an un-adjudicated basin, IWA does not hold specific water rights, but rather pumps supplies from the aquifer as needed to meet demands within its service area. More information about the Indio Subbasin is presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

IWA currently has 20 operational supply wells. Pumping capacities for these wells range from 1,200 gpm to 3,500 gpm, with a total pumping capacity of 74,600 AFY. IWA historical groundwater pumping is summarized in Table 7-13.

Table 7-13. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Indio Subbasin	17,072	18,267	19,567	18,793	19,880
Total		17,072	18,267	19,567	18,793	19,880

7.6.2.3 Surface Water

IWA does not currently use or intend to use any surface water (non-imported surface water) as part of its water supply.

7.6.2.4 Stormwater

IWA does not currently use stormwater as a water supply. All stormwater either percolates into the groundwater basin or is conveyed to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC). Stormwater capture may become a potential future supply but is not currently being considered due to the low average volume of water available for capture. As the local flood control authority, CVWD considers delivery of treated stormwater as a potential future potable or non-potable water supply.

7.6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

This section of the UWMP describes the existing and future recycled water opportunities available to IWA's service area. Wastewater treatment services for the City of Indio are predominantly provided by Valley Sanitary District (VSD). IWA and VSD are working together to evaluate a recycled water program to augment the local water supply. IWA completed a 2011 Recycled Water Master Plan and 2016 Recycled Water Feasibility Study to assess potential customers and infrastructure build-out to support recycled water service within the service area. The City of Indio is served by two wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs): one is owned by VSD and the other by CVWD. The VSD WWTP is located on Van Buren Street in the City of Indio and provides services to 96 percent of the City's population. Currently, VSD discharges the effluent to the CVSC. The VSD WWTP operates parallel treatment processes: an activated sludge treatment process and a biological treatment pond process. Any effluent that is not reused is discharged to the CVSC which flows directly to the Salton Sea.

CVWD's WRP-7 treats a small percentage of the City's wastewater. The facility is located at Avenue 38 and Madison Street in the City of Indio. WRP-7 is a tertiary treatment facility, and the effluent produced is recycled for non-potable uses for CVWD customers.

Wastewater collection and treatment in the IWA service area is summarized in Table 7-14 and Table 7-15.

Table 7-14. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated	Wastewater Volume Collected from UWMP Service Area in 2020 (AFY)	Name of Wastewater Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Wastewater Treatment Plant Located within UWMP Area	WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party
Valley Sanitary District	Estimated	6,261	Valley Sanitary District	Valley SD WWTP	Yes	No
Coachella Valley Water District	Estimated	100	Coachella Valley Water District	WRP-7	Yes	No
Total		6,361				

Table 7-15. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number	Method of Disposal	Plant Treats Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area	Treatment Level	2020 Volumes (AFY)				
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
Valley SD WWTP	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel	Stormwater channel	CA0104477-001 7A333069001	Storm Channel	Yes (portions of the City of Coachella and County of Riverside)	Secondary	6,261	6,261	0	0	0
Total							6,261	6,261	0	0	0
Note: Treatment at CVWD WRP-7 is reported in CVWD chapter of the RUWMP.											

The Indio Water Authority and the Valley Sanitary District formed the East Valley Reclamation Authority (EVRA) in 2013. EVRA is a Joint Powers Authority created to develop an indirect potable reuse project, to supplement a sustainable water supply. The existing VSD WWTP facilities consist of primary and secondary treatment facilities, which discharge to the CVSC. Development of a new recycled water supply would require the addition of tertiary treatment facilities, and potentially advanced treatment, depending on the ultimate use of the recycled water.

IWA's 2016 Recycled Water Feasibility Study evaluated a proposed recycled water system. However, due to lack of irrigation customers, a purple pipe system is not feasible.

The projected uses of recycled water are shown in Table 7-16. The 2015 UWMP projected recycled water uses for 2020 are compared with actual recycled water use in Table 7-17.

DRAFT

Table 7-16. DWR 6-4R Recycled Water Within Service Area (AFY)

Beneficial Use Type	Potential Beneficial Uses of Recycled Water	Amount of Potential Uses of Recycled Water	General Description of 2020 Uses	Level of Treatment	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Agricultural Irrigation										
Landscape Irrigation (excludes golf courses)										
Golf Course Irrigation										
Commercial Use										
Industrial Use										
Geothermal and Other Energy Production										
Seawater Intrusion Barrier										
Recreational Impoundment										
Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat										
Groundwater Recharge				Advanced	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Reservoir Water Augmentation (IPR)*										
Direct Potable Reuse										
Total					0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

DRAFT

Table 7-17. DWR 6-5R Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to Actual

Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020 (AFY)	2020 Actual Use (AFY)
Agricultural Irrigation		
Landscape Irrigation (excludes golf courses)	50	0
Golf Course Irrigation	960	0
Commercial Use		
Industrial Use		
Geothermal and Other Energy Production		
Seawater Intrusion Barrier		
Recreational Impoundment		
Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat		
Groundwater Recharge (IPR)		
Surface Water Augmentation (IPR)		
Direct Potable Reuse		
Total	1,010	0

There are a few methods that have been considered to provide an incentive to recycled water users. One method is to issue a monthly rebate directly to each recycled water user. The other is utilizing a two-fold approach to encourage recycled water use. The two-fold approach relies on making recycled water available at a reduced rate and to adopt a Recycled Water Ordinance, mandating recycled use for certain applications. It is unknown at this time how the combination of incentives and requirements will impact projected recycled water use. Further, if recycled water can be offered to potential customers at competitive costs when compared to groundwater pumping, potential customers can be converted to actual future customers.

7.6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

Along the California coastline, from the San Francisco Bay to San Diego, numerous studies are currently underway investigating the feasibility of desalting seawater. Recent technological advances in various desalination processes have significantly reduced the cost of desalinated water to levels that are comparable and, in some instances, competitive with other alternatives for acquiring new water supplies. Desalination technologies are becoming more efficient, less energy demanding, and less expensive; however, they are still considered energy intensive relative to other treatment technologies. In December 2015, the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, a 50 million gallon per day (56,000 acre-feet per year (AFY)) seawater desalination plant located adjacent to the Encina Power Station in Carlsbad, California, commenced operation. This facility provides water to the San Diego County Water Authority under a 30-year purchase agreement.

One water management alternative under consideration is the possibility of IWA investing in a new desalination plant, planned by other water agencies such as MWD and San Diego County, in exchange for receiving a portion of their Colorado River water deliveries. If IWA were able to invest in such a facility, IWA would also have to make arrangements for acquiring or exchanging the water. This may require a turnout on the Colorado Aqueduct in order to exchange for Colorado River water with MWD. Additional costs may be associated with such an agreement.

7.6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

This section discusses potential exchanges and transfers with other water suppliers.

Water exchanges are typically water delivered by one water user to another water user, with the receiving water user providing water in return at a specified time or when the conditions of the parties' agreement are met. Water exchanges can be strictly a return of water on a basis agreed upon by the participants or can include payment and the return of water. The water returned may or may not be an "even" exchange. IWA is not currently involved in any water exchanges. The predominant water exchange that occurs in the Coachella Valley is SWP water exchanged for Colorado River water, which is discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

The CWC defines a water transfer as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer, sale, lease, or exchange of water or water rights. Temporary water transfers have a duration of one year or less. Long-term water transfers have a duration of more than one year. IWA has no current plans for water transfers.

IWA has three emergency intertie connections with CVWD and the City of Coachella. These are summarized in Table 7-18. IWA is in discussions with Myoma Dunes for a new intertie west of IWA's system.

Table 7-18. Emergency Interties

Location	As-Built Date	Current Configuration	Capacity
Northwest corner of Avenue 40 and Madison St.	8-20-2007	8" Cla-valve and meter; currently valves are off with no current set points on Cla-valve	3,100 gpm estimated
Northeast corner of Congress St. and Philadelphia Ave.	12-1-2003	One valve with 4 stub outs; no meter or Cla-valve	3,800 gpm – estimated with 6" diameter at 62 PSI to atmosphere
South side of Miles Ave., 250' west of Monticello Ave.	5-21-2004	Currently valves are off with no current set points on clay valve; it has a 6" Cla-valve and meter	4,000 gpm – estimated with 6" diameter at 82 PSI to atmosphere

7.6.2.8 Future Water Projects

IWA is involved in evaluating several potential programs to increase water supply. The joint project with EVRA is currently planned for implementation by 2030. Next steps include developing the feasibility study to evaluate treatment needs and potential locations for recharge basins. The estimated capacity is 5,000 AFY. Planned water supply projects are listed in Table 7-19.

Table 7-19. DWR 6-7R Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with Other Suppliers	Agency Name	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (AFY)
Groundwater Recharge	Yes	IWA, VSD	Recycled water for groundwater recharge	2030	Average Year	5,000

7.6.2.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Summaries of the existing and planned water supply volumes by source are presented in Table 7-20 and Table 7-21.

Table 7-20. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies (AFY)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Indio Subbasin	19,880	Drinking Water
Total		19,880	

Table 7-21. DWR 6-9 R Projected Water Supplies (AFY)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Indio Subbasin	24,792	26,592	28,384	29,738	30,997
Recycled Water	EVRA		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total		24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997

7.6.2.10 Special Conditions

Although groundwater is a relatively resilient water supply with respect to climate change, long periods of drought/dry weather may reduce the availability of imported water for groundwater recharge. A more detailed discussion of potential climate change impacts is presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

7.6.3 Submittal Tables Using Optional Planning Tool

Because supply availability does not vary seasonally, IWA has not completed the DWR Optional Planning Tool.

7.6.4 Energy Use

IWA has compiled data to document the energy used for water management operations. IWA used the Total Utility Approach to estimate the energy intensity of its water management operations.

The results are presented in Table 7-22.

Table 7-22. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting

Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach				
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2019	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/31/2019			
Is upstream embedded in the values reported?	No	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
<i>Water Volume Units Used</i>	<i>AF</i>	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
<i>Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)</i>		18,793	0	18,793
<i>Energy Consumed (kWh)</i>		11,925,522	0	11,925,522
<i>Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)</i>		634.6	0.0	634.6
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
		kWh		
Data Quality (<i>Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data</i>)				
<i>Combination of Estimates and Metered Data</i>				
Data Quality Narrative				
Energy use data was obtained from electricity consumption records maintained by the agency.				
Narrative				
The agency uses energy for groundwater production from wells, pumping at booster stations from lower pressure zones to higher pressure zones, and treatment processes.				

7.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability that compares total projected water use with the expected water supply over the next 20-25 years in five-year increments. The Act also requires an assessment for a single dry year and multiple dry years. This section presents the reliability assessment for IWA's service area.

7.7.1 Reliability Overview

It is the stated goal of IWA to deliver a reliable and high-quality water supply to its customers, even during dry periods. IWA has already achieved a reduction in water use from its baseline greater than 20 percent. The UWMP will continue to ensure that urban water resources are reliably and sustainably secured for existing and future customers of IWA.

7.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin is un-adjudicated and has sufficient storage to meet the projected pumping conditions on the basin for the next 25 years, and beyond. Thus, issues related to reliability of supply and vulnerability to seasonal and climatic changes do not significantly affect the reliability of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. All of the water currently and historically consumed by IWA comes from the groundwater basin.

Because groundwater supplies have not been vulnerable to seasonal or climatic conditions, the supplies are limited only by available IWA pumping capacity. The water quality of IWA's water supply, consisting entirely of pumped groundwater, meets applicable regulatory criteria.

The average year is a year, or an averaged range of years, that most closely represents the median water supply available to IWA. The UWMP Act uses the term "normal" conditions.

The single dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to IWA. This UWMP uses 2014 for the single-dry year, as it corresponds to a record-dry year with the lowest SWP Table A Amount allocation ever set by DWR.

The multiple dry year period is the period that represents the lowest average water supply availability to IWA for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more). This is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more) for a watershed since 1903. This UWMP uses 2012 to 2016 for the multiple-dry year period.

The available water supplies and demands for IWA's service area were analyzed to understand the region's ability to satisfy demands during three scenarios: an average water year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years. The years and availability are summarized in Table 7-23.

Table 7-23. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supply if Year Type Repeats
		Percent of Average Supply
Average Year	2020	100%
Single-Dry Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	100%

Reliability during a normal year is shown in Table 7-24.

Table 7-24. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 6-9R	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Demand Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 4-3R	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

Reliability during a single-dry year scenario was assumed to be similar to the average year scenario. Supply will consist of pumped groundwater and recycled water. Any additional supply needed will be pumped from the groundwater basin. Reliability during a single dry year is shown in Table 7-25.

Table 7-25. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Demand Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

Reliability during a multiple-dry year scenario was assumed to be similar to the average year scenario. Any additional supply needed will be pumped from the groundwater basin. The multiple dry year supply scenario is shown in Table 7-26.

Table 7-26. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
	Demand Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
	Demand Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
	Demand Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
	Demand Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
	Demand Totals (AFY)	24,792	31,592	33,384	34,738	35,997
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.						

Historically, the groundwater basin has shown signs of overdraft, which could impact reliability in the very long term. The implementation of ongoing groundwater management efforts (see Chapter 3 of the RUWMP) seeks to ensure groundwater levels are maintained to mitigate potential overdraft conditions of the basin. IWA also continues to develop and expand an Urban Water Use Efficiency and Conservation Program to implement Demand Management Measures (DMMs) and other conservation programs to decrease the annual volume of water consumed.

7.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

A new reporting requirement for the 2020 UWMP is a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). The DRA is based on projections of demand and available supply for the next five years.

Demands are expected to increase to the projected demands for 2025. It is expected that conservation messaging and programs will prevent any significant increase in demands by existing customers due to dry conditions. The groundwater supply is reliable for a five-year dry period as the volume in storage can be drawn down during a dry period.

The results of the DRA are summarized in Table 7-27.

DRAFT

Table 7-27. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2021	Gross Water Use (AFY)	20,898
	Total Supplies (AFY)	20,898
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2022	Gross Water Use (AFY)	21,917
	Total Supplies (AFY)	21,917
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2023	Gross Water Use (AFY)	22,935
	Total Supplies (AFY)	22,935
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2024	Gross Water Use (AFY)	23,954
	Total Supplies (AFY)	23,954
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2025	Gross Water Use (AFY)	24,972
	Total Supplies (AFY)	24,972
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%

Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.

7.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in a number of ways, such as a drought which limits supplies, an earthquake which damages water delivery or storage facilities, a regional power outage, or a toxic spill that affects water quality.

IWA has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to help manage potential future water shortages. The WSCP is being adopted separately from the RUWMP and may be modified as needed based on changing conditions. The WSCP is an attachment to this RUWMP.

7.9 Demand Management Measures

Establishing goals and choosing water conservation measures is a continuing planning process. Goals are developed, adopted, and then evaluated periodically. Specific conservation measures are phased in and then evaluated for their effectiveness, achievement of desired results, and customer satisfaction. Water conservation can achieve a number of goals such as:

- Reducing groundwater overdraft
- Reducing average annual potable water demands
- Reducing urban runoff
- Reducing demands during peak seasons
- Meeting drought restrictions

This section describes Demand Management Measures (DMMs) implemented by IWA to encourage efficient use of water.

7.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers

IWA does not receive or provide wholesale water. This section is not applicable to IWA's service area.

7.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail

Compliance with water savings goals can be accomplished by implementing the specific measures laid out in each DMM.

7.9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

A Water Waste Prohibition is an important component for any conservation plan and refers to enactment and enforcement measures that prohibit gutter flooding, single pass cooling system in new connections, non-recirculation system in all new conveyer car washes and commercial laundry systems, and non-recycling decorative water fountains.

The City of Indio has already passed Ordinance No. 1662 prohibiting water wasting which results in flows onto roadways, adjacent property, or non-irrigated property. In addition, the City has also passed Ordinance No. 257, which states: "Chapter 54.050 It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully or neglectfully waste in any manner, any person having knowledge of any conditions whereby water is being wasted, shall immediately notify the Water Department of that fact."

IWA enforces local ordinances regarding sprinklers which could include a temporary shut-off of water service upon receipt of a complaint of a broken sprinkler head. IWA is addressing nuisance water through this ordinance. However, IWA has addressed nuisance water more specifically in its landscaping ordinance (54.054).

The public is able to report water wasters online at IWA's "Report Water Wasters!" site. IWA has developed a "Water Waster Notice" to notify the property owner of the violation and corrective actions to be taken when over-irrigation or water wasting is reported on the property. IWA has developed a form for calculating

the amount of water being wasted and can inform the property owner. With documentation of wasted water, specifically by photos of the violation and “Water Waster Notice”, IWA can enforce its regulations and educate the public.

The effectiveness of this DMM is currently determined by how many revisits are made to a site and by tracking the number of total complaint calls received in the database.

7.9.2.2 Metering

Currently, 100 percent of IWA’s customers are metered for water use and meters are required for any new service connections. This DMM enables IWA to meter and bill customers based on their actual volume of use. Industry organizations estimate that metered accounts along with volumetric rates can result in a 20 percent reduction in demand. IWA has likely already realized the savings associated with metering all accounts. A tiered rate structure would be necessary to reduce further usage under this DMM.

IWA’s meter change-out program has been fully implemented with Advanced Metering Infrastructure and Automated Meter Reading system.

7.9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

Retail conservation pricing provides economic incentives to customers to use water efficiently. The goal of this DMM is to recover the maximum amount of water sales revenue from volumetric rates that is consistent with utility costs, financial stability, revenue sufficiency, and customer equality. IWA’s Board has approved a new allocation-based rate structure that went into effect on January 1, 2014. The new rate structure alone will change customer behaviors, resulting in conservation. The revenue for the rate structure will also off-set the costs of the conservation program.

7.9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

IWA’s public education and outreach includes the following programs: public information and school education.

A public information program for IWA’s customers is a critical aspect of the conservation plan. IWA has been proactive and implemented a public information program. Through the program, IWA can assist customers in identifying opportunities for conservation via brochures, media events, service announcements, workshops, and other means. Savings could be significant if the program targets residential outdoor use, including demonstration gardens for re- landscaping away from turf. IWA’s current public information program includes:

- Public service announcements
- Bill inserts, newsletters, and brochures
- Special events and media events
- Speakers bureau

A school education program contributes to the long-term reduction in water use as a result of actual changes to water use behaviors in City of Indio’s youth. IWA has presented to classes in the Desert Sands Unified School District as well as provided calendars promoting efficient water use to several elementary schools. Each year the IWA offers school presentations free of charge to any interested school or class. Presentations include information about water conservation, water quality and information about where the water comes from.

Costs for this program have been estimated as \$10 per year per student reached.

7.9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

IWA conducts a program for system water audits, leak detection, and repair.

IWA reported a water loss of 1,378 AF in the 2018-2019 fiscal year. For that reporting year, 19,171 AF of water was produced resulting in a water loss of 7.2 percent. Non-revenue water in the FY2019-2020 calendar year was 8.6 percent suggesting that IWA has already achieved the goal of less than 10 percent

unaccounted-for water losses in its system. IWA would like to further reduce this to between 3 and 5 percent. Such a reduction could result in additional water savings of approximately 800 to 1,100 AFY by 2025.

IWA expects that the program will be further expanded. Non-revenue water will be determined by reviewing monthly and annual water consumption and production data, which is currently being tracked. Expansion of this program will enhance IWA's knowledge and awareness of its system, which will allow for more accurate targeting of problem areas for future maintenance or replacement. Areas of expansion currently in effect are:

- Changing the way IWA performs fire flows, utilizing hydraulic modeling software to predict the available fire flow without using any water.
- IWA has had its own inspector since mid-2007 to monitor water use at construction sites and ensure all flows are being monitored.
- IWA acquired an electronic leak-detection device in 2008, which was the first step in implementing its leak detection/prevention program.

7.9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

IWA has conservation programs for CII and a dedicated Conservation Coordinator in charge of implementation of the conservation programs.

A Conservation Coordinator provides oversight of conservation programs and DMM implementation, as well as communicating and promoting water conservation issues. The Coordinator oversees not only water conservation, but also other environmental programs within the City of Indio. IWA plans on maintaining a conservation coordinator and manager on staff at all times.

7.9.2.7 Other Demand Management Measures

IWA's other DMMs include: water survey programs for residential customers, landscape conservation programs and incentives, high efficiency washer incentives, and low flush toilet replacement programs.

7.9.2.8 Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multi-Family Residential Customers & Residential Retrofits

A water survey program for residential customers is a key component of IWA's conservation plan. Through the survey program, residents can request that IWA staff visit their homes and identify opportunities outside the residence or business to reduce consumption, such as landscaping conversions or the installation of more efficient irrigation heads. IWA has been performing outside surveys for residents and businesses since 2008. Over 2,000 landscape conversions have been performed.

IWA may be able to expand this program to include indoor surveys as well. IWA may consider requiring in-home surveys for any residents interested in participating in its Smart Controller and/or Re-landscape Rebate programs.

This part of the program is still in the planning phase and has not yet been implemented. The IWA is continually working to improve and expand conservation plans through partnerships and additional funding opportunities. In 2011 IWA signed an MOU with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to provide Indio residents who are served by CVWD equal opportunities to receive smart controller rebates or convert lawns to desert landscape.

A residential plumbing retrofit program can also contribute to the overall reduction in indoor water use in the residential customer class. This program targets residences constructed prior to 1992. IWA should market this program to the North Indio and Central zones of the City, where pre-1992 construction accounts for 97 percent and 77 percent of residences, respectively.

Other utilities implement residential plumbing retrofit programs through the actual distribution of retrofit kits to their residential customers, at no cost to the customers. The kit should include a minimum of one new showerhead and two aerators (one kitchen and one bathroom). The estimated cost of such a kit is \$10.

The Gas Company distributes these kits and in partnership with the Gas Company, IWA helps promote the program to Indio residents. The IWA promotes the program through the website and supplying information during residential audits.

The IWA may expand this program and possibly add toilet retrofit kits dependent on future funding.

7.9.2.9 Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

A large landscape water conservation program with incentives for IWA's CII and irrigation customers could be an important component of its long-term conservation plan. IWA should strive to provide educational opportunities to these clients about the benefits and opportunities for reducing their outdoor water usage. An important aspect of this program will be surveys and water audits of landscaping water usage.

The cost for each CII survey has been estimated as twice that of a residential survey or \$220 per survey, which accounts for the time spent by IWA staff to perform surveys and track program implementation.

This program is still in the planning phase and has not yet been implemented. Implementation goals were established in the conservation master plan. IWA continues to seek partnerships and additional funding to implement and expand conservation programs including this DMM.

7.9.2.10 High Efficiency Clothes Washing Machine Financial Incentive Programs

A high-efficiency clothes washing machine (HECW) financial incentive program will contribute to the overall reduction in indoor water use by the residential customer class. A Coverage Goal (CG) system was developed to more easily determine coverage progress and allow agencies to obtain credit for promoting ultra-high efficiency machines. The annual CG is calculated as:

$$CG = \text{Total Dwelling Units} \times 0.0768$$

Total dwelling units (DUs) are estimated to be approximately 25,860 at implementation. The calculated coverage goal would be 1,986 HECWs installed over the 2.5 year program, or 794 units per year. IWA may want to consider developing a tiered incentives program with the largest incentives for washing machines with a water factor equal to or less than 6.0. Each replaced machine could save approximately 120,000 gallons of water over the life of the machine (estimated as 14 years).

The HECW Machine Financial Incentives Programs can be implemented by supplying rebates to customers for the purchase of approved HECW machines. A rebate of \$100/HECW is being considered at this time.

This program is still in the planning phase and has not yet been implemented. IWA continues to form partnerships and additional funding to expand conservation programs.

7.9.2.11 Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts

Conservation programs for IWA's CII customers could play a significant role in its long-term conservation plan. Under this DMM, IWA will need to identify and rank CII customers by their water use, develop an Ultra Low-Flow Toilet (ULFT) program, and either implement a CII water use survey and incentives program or establish and meet CII conservation performance targets.

If IWA chooses to pursue a CII Survey and Customer Incentives Program, then it should work to supply surveys to 10 percent of its CII customers within 10 years. However, if IWA pursues a CII Conservation Program, then that program should achieve a 10 percent reduction in the CII baseline water use within 10 years. Some utilities have achieved this by supplying one-time grants to CII customers for both indoor and outdoor water conserving measures. This program is still in the planning phase and has not yet been implemented. IWA continues to seek new partnerships and additional funding to expand conservation programs.

7.9.2.12 Residential Ultra Low Flush Toilet Replacement Programs

A residential ULFT replacement program seeks to replace high consuming toilets (greater than three gallons per flush) with the more efficient ULFTs that use 1.6 gallons or less per flush in both single-family and multifamily residences. At a minimum, the program should replace as many toilets as would be

replaced under a City ordinance that required ULFT retrofits on resale for all homes older than 1992. The program may achieve these water savings through financial incentives or rebates. Under the residential ULFT replacement program, some agencies provide rebates for the purchase of ULFT toilets while others actually supply and install the toilets themselves. IWA can consider either approach for implementation of this program. An estimated cost of \$150 per ULFT replaced is assumed for this DMM.

This program is still in the planning phase and has not yet been implemented. IWA continues to seek partnerships and additional funding to expand conservation programs.

7.9.3 Implementation

IWA's Conservation Program was initiated in 2008. In developing its water Conservation Program, IWA utilized many DMMs as guidelines. IWA continues to seek new partnerships and addition funding to expand conservation programs. IWA will continue to implement water conservation practices and enforce requirements of City ordinances to maintain lower than historic per capita water use.

7.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

Updated water use objectives are being developed for water suppliers to meet the requirements of the CWC. The final water use objectives for IWA have not yet been determined. The DMMs described in this section are expected to align with IWA's efforts to comply with these objectives when they are finalized.

7.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section addresses the CWC requirements for a public hearing, the process for adopting the RUWMP and IWA's WSCP, submitting the adopted plans, and plan implementation.

7.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

IWA is reporting on a calendar year basis. This plan includes water production and use data for all of calendar year 2020.

7.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

The CWC requires several notifications regarding the preparation and adoption of the RUWMP and IWA's WSCP. The CWC states that cities and counties must be notified that the supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments to the Plan. IWA sent a notification to cities and counties within its service area informing them of IWA's intent to update the UWMP. These notices are described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP and are included in Appendix B. The cities and counties in IWA's service area are identified in Table 7-28.

IWA provided notice to the cities and counties of the public hearing, including the time and place and the location where the draft RUWMP and IWA's draft WSCP were available for review.

Table 7-28. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties

City	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
La Quinta	Yes	Yes
Indio	Yes	Yes
Coachella	Yes	Yes
County	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Riverside	Yes	Yes

IWA published notice in the newspaper of the public hearing on two occasions before the public hearing was held. Proof of publication of these notices is included in Appendix B.

The draft RUWMP and IWA's WSCP were made available for public review on IWA's web site and at IWA's office.

7.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

IWA held a public hearing meeting for the RUWMP and IWA's WSCP on June 16, 2021. The public hearing provided an opportunity for the public to give feedback on the plan before it was adopted.

IWA adopted the RUWMP and IWA's WSCP by resolution following the public hearing. Copies of the resolutions are included in Appendix H.

7.10.4 Plan Submittal

IWA submitted standard tables electronically via DWR's UWMP submittal website along with a copy of the final report. The RUWMP and WSCP were also submitted to the California State Library. The plans were made available to all cities and counties to which IWA supplies water.

7.10.5 Public Availability

The RUWMP and IWA's WSCP will be available on the IWA website for public viewing within 30 days of filing a copy with DWR.

7.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

Because IWA is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, this section is not applicable.

7.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If IWA identifies the need to amend the RUWMP or IWA's WSCP, it will follow the same procedures for notifications, a public hearing, and adoption.

Chapter 8 Mission Springs Water District

8.1 Introduction

The Mission Springs Water District (MSWD or District) has participated in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP to meet its reporting requirements for 2020. This chapter describes information specific to MSWD and its water use efficiency programs.

Updates to the California Water Code (CWC) for the 2020 reporting cycle are discussed in Chapter 1 of the RUWMP.

8.1.1 Chapter Organization

This chapter is organized into the sections recommended by the Guidebook prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

- Sub-Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the chapter.
- Sub-Chapter 2 shows details about the preparation of this RUWMP.
- Sub-Chapter 3 presents information about the service area.
- Sub-Chapter 4 presents information about current and projected future water demands.
- Sub-Chapter 5 documents compliance with SB X7-7 through a reduction in per-capita water use.
- Sub-Chapter 6 presents the current and planned future water supplies.
- Sub-Chapter 7 assesses the reliability of supplies and presents a comparison of projected future supplies and demands.
- Sub-Chapter 8 discusses the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that will help guide actions in case of a future water shortage.
- Sub-Chapter 9 presents information about Demand Management Measures (DMMs) being implemented to encourage efficient water use.
- Sub-Chapter 10 presents information about the adoption and submittal process for this RUWMP and the WSCP.

8.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

The related planning efforts by agencies in the Coachella Valley are described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

8.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

The CWC requires urban water suppliers to have a current UWMP, deemed sufficient at addressing the CWC requirements by DWR, on file with DWR in order for the urban water suppliers to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR. In addition, the UWMP Act requires a retail water agency to meet its 2020 Compliance Urban Water Use Target and report compliance in the 2020 UWMP.

8.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

The participating agencies' approach to demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta is discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

Plan Preparation

This section provides information on MSWD's process for developing the RUWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

8.2.1 Plan Preparation

MSWD is participating in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP to meet its reporting requirements under the UWMP Act.

8.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

Per CWC 10617, "urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems.

MSWD is a public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with over 13,000 municipal water service connections.

Information about MSWD's Public Water System (PWS) is summarized in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 (AF)
3310008	Mission Springs Water District	12,783	8,103
3310078	West Palm Springs Village	256	88
3310081	Palm Springs Crest	174	77
Total		13,213	8,269

8.2.3 Regional Planning

MSWD is participating in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP with five other water agencies, as described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

8.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

MSWD is reporting compliance with SB X7-7 as an individual agency; MSWD did not participate in a Regional Alliance.

8.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

MSWD is a water retailer (as opposed to a water wholesaler). The RUWMP has been prepared using calendar years (as opposed to fiscal years) and has been prepared using acre-feet (AF) as the units of water volume measure.

8.2.6 Coordination and Outreach

MSWD has coordinated with other agencies in the development of this plan. This coordination is described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

MSWD meets demands with its own groundwater supplies and does not purchase wholesale water from any wholesale supplier. Therefore no coordination with wholesale suppliers was necessary. MSWD did coordinate with Desert Water Agency (DWA) on plans for continued replenishment of the groundwater basin with imported water.

8.3 System Description

This section provides information about MSWD's service area, climate, and population.

8.3.1 General Description

MSWD was established in 1953 and was formerly known as Desert Hot Springs County Water District. The District's water service area consists of 135 square miles including the City of Desert Hot Springs, 10 smaller communities in Riverside County, and communities in the City of Palm Springs. The District's water supply source is 100 percent groundwater produced from District-owned and operated wells. The District provides water service to approximately 43,000 people in its water service area. The District also provides sewer service to approximately 26,000 people in Desert Hot Springs, Desert Crest Country Club and Dillon Mobile Home Park.

MSWD offices are located in Desert Hot Springs, California. MSWD water supply and distribution system includes three separate and distinct water supply and distribution systems with the largest of the three systems serving the community of Desert Hot Springs; the surrounding communities of West Garnet (located south of Interstate 10 and West of Indian Avenue); and North Palm Springs. The two smaller systems, Palm Springs Crest System and West Palm Springs Village System, are located approximately five miles west of Desert Hot Springs. These two communities are located on the north side of Interstate 10 (I-10) abutting the Morongo Indian Reservation.

MSWD currently receives 100 percent of its water supply from groundwater produced from subbasins within the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, which underlies the District's water service area. MSWD primarily produces groundwater from the Mission Creek Subbasin via eight active wells. To a lesser extent, the District also produces groundwater from the Indio Subbasin (including the Garnet Hill Subarea) via three active wells; and the San Geronio Pass Subbasin via two active wells.

The existing MSWD distribution system consists of three independent water distribution systems: 1) Desert Hot Springs and surrounding area system – encompasses the City of Desert Hot Springs, a portion of the City of Palm Springs and surrounding unincorporated areas of Riverside County including Desert Edge community, 2) Palm Springs Crest System, and 3) West Palm Springs Village System.

The existing Desert Hot Springs and surrounding area water distribution system serves up to 16 different pressure service zones through either a primary pressure zone or a reduced pressure service zone. In general, the MSWD standard pressure zones are reflective of existing storage tank overflow (or high water) elevations, i.e. the 913 Zone has a water storage tank high water elevation of 913 feet above mean sea level. As development of MSWD occurred, numerous storage tanks were constructed at varying elevations to provide adequate pressure throughout its service area.

8.3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

The service area boundary is shown in Figure 8-1.

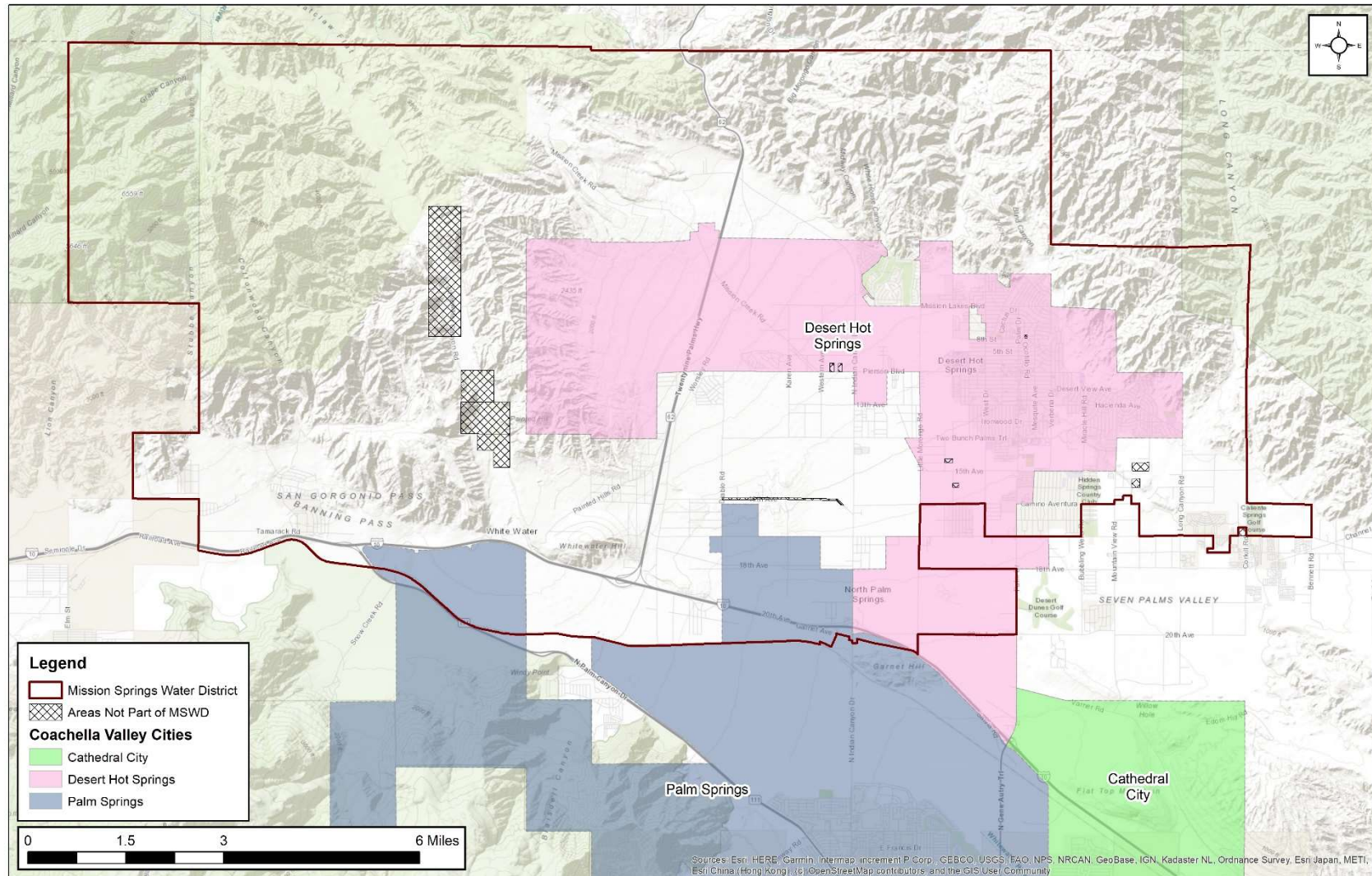


Figure 8-1. MSWD Service Area Boundary

8.3.3 Service Area Climate

The District has a desert climate with low rainfall and humidity and a large range between high and low temperatures. The average monthly evapotranspiration (ET_o), rainfall, and temperatures for the District service area are shown in Table 8-2 and are shown in Figure 8-2.

Table 8-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	72	75	82	87	93	103	106	106	101	90	80	65	88
Average Minimum Temperature (F)	42	45	52	58	63	70	76	75	69	59	49	39	58
Average Total Precipitation (in)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.8
Evapotranspiration, ET _o (in)	2.7	3.6	6.0	7.7	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.1	7.2	5.2	3.3	2.3	75.7

Notes:

Data from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 200, Indio 2. Data from May 2006 through December 2020

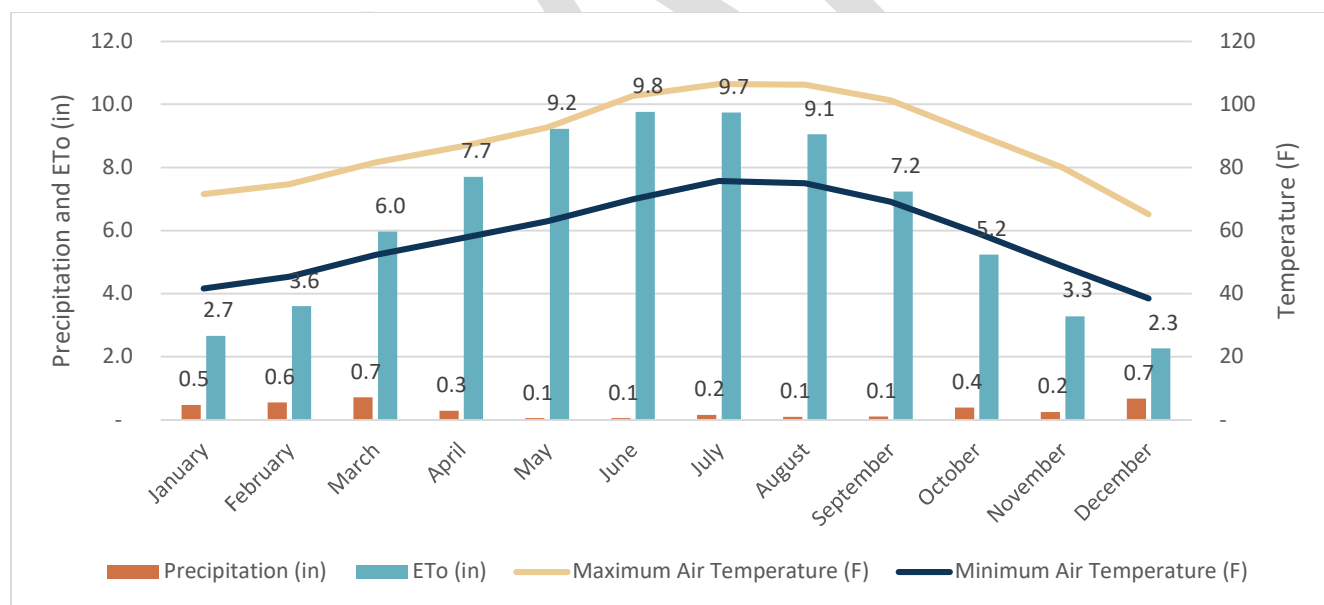


Figure 8-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

A discussion of the potential impacts of climate change on the region is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

8.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

The District's water service area encompasses 135 square miles including the City of Desert Hot Springs, 10 smaller communities in Riverside County, and communities in the City of Palm Springs. The City of Desert Hot Springs makes up approximately 17 percent of the District's water service area (23 square miles). A majority of the District's water service area population resides inside the City of Desert Hot Springs.

The DWR Population Tool was utilized to estimate the District's water service area population for 2020. DWR's population tool uses a geographic outline of MSWD's service area and census data to determine the population in 2010, and then the 2020 population is estimated by using the number of connections in 2010 and 2020.

Future population projections were developed using the regional growth forecast prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

The current and projected future population are shown in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
MSWD	38,287	49,081	54,414	59,747	66,064	72,380
Note: 2020 Population calculated using DWR population tool for SB X7-7 compliance. Alternative estimates are 43,517 in 2020.						

Approximately 95 percent of the District's service connections are for residential use, and of those approximately 95 percent are single-family residential connections.

Demographic data for the City of Desert Hot Springs is summarized in Table 8-4.

Table 8-4. City of Desert Hot Springs Demographic Data

Age Distribution		Race / Ethnicity Distribution		Income and Household Size		Household Income Distribution	
Age	Percent	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Parameter	Amount	Income	Percent
19 years and under	27.7%	White	30.4%	Median household income	\$33,046	\$24,999 and under	38.4%
20-34 years	19.1%	Black	9.2%	Average household income	\$46,178	\$25,000-\$49,999	30.3%
35-54 years	27.2%	Native American	0.7%	Per capita income	\$18,076	\$50,000-\$74,999	14.3
55-64 years	12.4%	Asian / Pacific Islander	3.1%	Percent of Population Below Poverty Level	31.1%	\$75,000-\$99,999	8.0%
Over 65 years	13.6%	Hispanic	54.5%	Average Household Size	2.71	\$100,000-\$149,999	6.6%
		Other	2.1%			\$150,000 and above	2.4%
Notes							
Reference: American Community Survey 2014-2019 (United States Census Bureau, 2021)							

8.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

MSWD coordinates with the City of Desert Hot Springs and Riverside County on issues related to land use planning.

The area of the City of Desert Hot Spring's Sphere of Influence (City's SOI) including the City and County-managed lands over which the City has an advisory role constitutes approximately 40 percent (56 square miles) of MSWD's water service area. The City itself makes up approximately 17 percent of the District's water service area (23 square miles).

Approximately 60 percent of the area within the City's SOI (including the City) is (or is planned to be) residential land use, with approximately 50 percent of the residential land use categorized as low-density residential and residential estates. Approximately 23 percent of the land is categorized as open space. Approximately 17 percent of the land is categorized as commercial, industrial, or institutional (CII).

The City completed an update of its General Plan in May of 2020. The General Plan identifies policies and general categories of development envisioned for different areas within the City. In its regional growth forecast, SCAG also coordinated with each land use jurisdiction to coordinate growth projections with current and projected future land use.

8.4 Water Use Characterization

This section summarizes MSWD's current and projected future water use.

8.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

MSWD currently receives 100 percent of its water supply from groundwater production and does not purchase imported water from a water wholesaler, although it does coordinate with DWA on replenishment of the groundwater basin with imported water.

District groundwater meets all Federal and State primary and secondary water quality standards without treatment (other than chlorination for disinfection) with the exceptions that groundwater from Well No. 26A is treated at each well to meet the primary water quality standard for uranium.

8.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

MSWD has summarized its water use for the past five years by customer sector. Water use is tracked by customer type, using MSWD's billing system. Water production is tracked by recording groundwater production from the District's wells.

The difference between water production and metered water deliveries (billed to customers) is defined as non-revenue water. Non-revenue water includes authorized non-billed use (such as fire fighting or flushing), and it includes losses from the system.

MSWD has completed annual water audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit Software. The results are summarized in Table 8-5. The completed audits are included in Appendix G of the RUWMP.

Table 8-5. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

Report Period Start Date		Volume of Water Loss (AFY)
MM	YYYY	
01	2015	655
01	2016	717
01	2017	897
01	2018	823
01	2019	1,002

The water use for the past five years is summarized in Table 8-6.

Table 8-6. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY)

Use Type	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single Family	Drinking Water	3,874	3,803	3,977	4,071	4,496
Multi-Family	Drinking Water	1,225	1,148	1,189	1,148	1,248
Commercial	Drinking Water	331	334	323	379	435
Industrial	Drinking Water	108	150	237	192	282
Institutional / Governmental	Drinking Water	163	197	205	161	170
Landscape	Drinking Water	844	871	982	999	933
Other	Drinking Water	720	899	925	1,879	705
Total		7,223	7,812	7,875	7,692	8,269
Note: Other represents Non-Revenue water, which includes losses.						

MSWD is participating in the update of the Mission Creek Subbasin Alternate Plan Update being prepared to meet requirement of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The participating agencies coordinated efforts with demand projections being prepared for the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan. The demand projection approach included several steps:

- The projections were based on the regional growth forecast prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) as part of their regional transportation plan. SCAG's most recent transportation plan is referred to as Connect SoCal.¹¹ SCAG gathered input from cities and counties throughout Southern California about expected growth and development for the next 25 years and incorporated the land use designations in each jurisdiction's General Plan. The SCAG analysis includes estimates of population, households, and employment in each Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) in their study area.¹²
- Additional analysis of vacancy rates was performed to estimated baseline and projected housing units for the study area.
- Future estimates of employment were used to drive future growth in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) demands
- Five years of customer billing data were used to develop unit demand factors. These factors have units of gallons per housing unit for residential and landscape uses and gallons per employee for CII uses.
- Water losses were estimated using water loss audits
- Demands were adjusted for two types of conservation savings:
 - Indoor passive conservation savings from the natural replacement of indoor devices

¹¹ Information about Connect SoCal is available at <https://scag.ca.gov/connect-social>

¹² An overview of the demographic and growth forecast is available at https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocial_demographics-and-growth-forecast.pdf?1606001579.

- Outdoor conservation savings from the implementation of the 2015 Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) for future developments.

MSWD's projected future demands are shown in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water

Use Type	Projected Water Use (AFY)				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family	4,743	5,143	5,543	6,066	6,588
Multi-Family	1,316	1,427	1,538	1,683	1,828
Commercial	459	498	537	587	638
Industrial	298	323	348	381	413
Institutional / Governmental	179	194	209	229	249
Landscape	984	1,067	1,150	1,258	1,366
Other	1,017	1,102	1,188	1,300	1,412
Total	8,996	9,754	10,513	11,504	12,495
Note: Other represents Non-Revenue water, which includes losses.					

Demand projections prepared for this plan considered the incorporation of codes and standards. The draft Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan Update included modeling of anticipated future water savings due to fixture replacements. The analysis included indoor savings related to toilets, showerheads, dishwashers, clothes washers, and urinals (categorized as indoor water use) as well as outdoor water use. Indoor conservation is mainly a result of government mandated water efficiency requirements for fixtures, defined as "passive savings". The model considers these mandates and the average useful life and replacement rates for each type of fixture based on standard industry estimates and plumbing fixture saturation studies. It assumes that all new construction complies with the plumbing codes in effect at that time and that when a device is replaced, the new device is also in compliance with the current plumbing codes. Estimated frequency of use for each type of fixture as determined by the Water Research Foundation and American Water Works Association Research Foundation were multiplied by the number of housing units to produce the total indoor passive conservation savings.

Anticipated outdoor water use savings were based on the implementation of the California Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) which is the standard for outdoor water conservation for the state. The resulting water savings from the MWELO are estimated using an Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF) which adjusts the reference ET for plant requirements and irrigation efficiency. No savings were assumed from special landscape areas, such as recreational areas, as these are allotted extra water use as well as existing landscapes as these savings are not considered passive since there are incentives under conservation programs.

The anticipated savings due to these measures are summarized in Table 8-8. These savings have been incorporated into the water demand projections presented in Table 8-7.

Table 8-8. Anticipated Water Savings Due to Conservation

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Indoor Passive Savings (AFY)	118	236	354	472	590	700

The DWR reporting framework accounts for recycled water separately from potable water. More discussion of the recycled water supplies and demands are presented in Section 8.6. Total projected gross water use, including both potable and recycled use, is shown in Table 8-9.

Table 8-9. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable and Raw Water (AFY) From DWR Table 4-1R and 4-2R	8,269	8,996	9,754	10,513	11,504	12,495
Recycled Water Demand (AFY) From DWR Table 6-4R	0	0	1,120	2,200	3,600	5,000
Total Water Use	8,269	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Note: Recycled water demands are discussed in Section 8.6 and are included in Table 8-15.						

8.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables

MSWD has completed the required UWMP submittal tables and included them in Appendix D of this RUWMP.

8.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households

For planning and funding purposes, the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) categorizes households into five income groups based on the County Area Median Income (AMI):

- Extremely Low Income — up to 30 percent of AMI
- Very Low Income - 31 to 50 percent of AMI
- Low Income - 51 to 80 percent of AMI
- Moderate Income - 81 to 120 percent of AMI
- Above Moderate Income — greater than 120 percent of AMI

Combined, extremely low, very low, and low income households are often referred to as lower income household.

State Housing Element law requires that a local jurisdiction accommodate a share of the region's projected housing needs for the planning period. This share, called the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), is important because State law mandates that a jurisdiction provide sufficient land to accommodate a variety of housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community. Compliance with this requirement is measured by the jurisdiction's ability in providing adequate land with adequate density and appropriate development standards to accommodate the RHNA. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), as the regional planning agency, is responsible for allocating the RHNA to individual jurisdictions within the region.

SCAG assigned a RHNA of 4,196 units to the City of Desert Hot Springs for the 2014- 2021 RHNA period.

The lower income households total 1,646 units for the City of Desert Hot Springs. The estimated water demand increase for these 1,646 lower income housing units is estimated at 1,055 AFY, which is included in the District's demand projections.

8.4.5 Climate Change Considerations

Potential impacts of climate change on water use in the region are discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

8.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

This section describes MSWD's compliance with SB X7-7 and documents MSWD's reduction in per-capita water use below its 2020 Urban Water Use Target.

8.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers

MSWD is not a wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

8.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables

MSWD has completed the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form and included it in Appendix E.

8.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

MSWD calculated its baselines and targets for its 2015 UWMP and has not re-calculated its baselines or targets for the 2020 RUWMP.

8.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use

MSWD has calculated its 2020 service area population using the DWR Population Tool. MSWD uploaded a GIS boundary of its service area to the DWR Population Tool. The Tool used the census data for 2000 and 2010 to calculate population per residential service connection. The tool then used the number of connections to estimate the population in 2020.

MSWD's gross water use was determined from the annual production and storage records. Meter adjustments, exported water, distribution system storage, recycled water, and process water were not applicable to MSWD's distribution system.

8.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)

MSWD's average use during the baseline period and confirmed 2020 target are shown in Table 8-10.

Table 8-10. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline Use (GPCD)	Confirmed 2020 Target (GPCD)
10-15 Year	1997	2006	289.7	234.9
5 Year	2004	2008	291.2	
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

MSWD's compliance with the 2020 target is shown in Table 8-11.

Table 8-11. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 Use (GPCD)	Optional Adjustments to 2020 Use		2020 Confirmed Target GPCD	Supplier Achieved Targeted Reduction in 2020
	Total Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 Use (GPCD)		
189	0	189	234.9	Yes
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

8.5.6 Regional Alliance

The District is not participating in a regional alliance and is complying with SB X7-7 as an individual retail agency.

8.6 Water Supply Characterization

This section describes and quantifies the sources of water available to MSWD.

8.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

MSWD currently receives 100 percent of its water supply from the Coachella Valley groundwater basin via District owned and operated wells.

8.6.2 Supply Characterization

This discussion includes the types of water supply considered by DWR.

8.6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

MSWD does not use purchased or imported water. The region's imported water supplies are discussed in Chapter 3.

8.6.2.2 Groundwater

MSWD currently receives 100 percent of its water supply from groundwater produced from subbasins within the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, which underlies the District's water service area. All of the subbasins except for the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin can provide potable water. The Desert Hot Springs Subbasin is a "hot-water" basin that is highly mineralized with water temperatures exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit and is not used to supply potable water. However, this hot, highly mineralized water is important to the local economy as it supports numerous spa resorts and hotels in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs.

MSWD primarily produces groundwater from the Mission Creek Subbasin via eight active wells. To a lesser extent, the District also produces groundwater from the Indio Subbasin (including the Garnet Hill Subarea) via three active wells; and the San Geronio Pass Subbasin via two active wells.

In general, the existing groundwater quality from District wells is excellent. All urban water served by MSWD meets state and federal drinking water quality standards.

The Mission Creek Subbasin is located beneath both developed and undeveloped areas. Given the high permeability of the surface sediments and the presence of residential / commercial / industrial activities within the subbasin boundaries, there is a possibility that the underlying groundwater could be impacted by various activities currently occurring or proposed in the subbasin. While not all-inclusive, the following activities may pose the greatest threat to the existing groundwater quality in the subbasin:

- Septic systems
- Recharge of imported water
- Abandoned/inactive wells
- Accidental commercial/industrial discharges

MSWD is actively pursuing a program to properly place residences/businesses in the district on the MSWD water supply system and promoting the proper abandonment of unused/inactive wells. In addition, MSWD is converting residences/businesses currently on septic systems to the MSWD sewer collection and treatment system.

Historical groundwater production is shown in Table 8-12.

Table 8-12. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Mission Creek Subbasin	6,792	7,207	7,568	7,273	7,833
Alluvial Basin	San Geronio Pass	145	156	153	153	165
Alluvial Basin	Garnet Hill Subarea	285	449	154	266	270
Total		7,223	7,812	7,875	7,692	8,269

8.6.2.3 Surface Water

The District does not use, or plan to use, self-supplied surface water as part of its water supply.

8.6.2.4 Stormwater

The District is currently not using stormwater to meet local water supply demands. At this time, there are no plans to utilize stormwater, but that could change in the future.

8.6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

The existing wastewater collection system for the water service area, which is operated and maintained by MSWD, consists of a network of approximately 45 miles of sewers, which are concentrated in the central portion of the study area where the majority of the populace and businesses reside. The Desert Crest Country Club community first received sewer service in the early 1960s with the outlying tracts established later in the early 1970s. Most of the MSWD sewer pipelines were constructed in the early 1970s and include lines along Ocotillo Road, Palm Drive, and Mission Lakes Boulevard. In the early 1980s, improvements to the pipeline system were added to tracts west of West Drive.

MSWD has an ongoing program to connect existing residences currently on septic systems to sewer collectors that have been constructed or are in the process of being constructed. Since 2005, 3,520 parcels have been converted from septic to sewer service for a total of 7,700 parcels.

MSWD operates two wastewater treatment plants. The Horton Wastewater Treatment Plant (Horton WWTP), located on Verbena Drive about a half mile south of Two Bunch Palms Trail, has a capacity of 2.3 million gallons per day (MGD). The plant uses an extended aeration process for treatment and disposes of the secondary wastewater, which is not disinfected, in adjacent percolation/evaporation ponds. The sludge generated from the treatment process is run through a dewatering sludge filter press and then trucked offsite to proper disposal areas. The average daily flow metered to the plant in 2020 was 2.0 MGD.

The Desert Crest Wastewater Treatment Plant, located about a half mile southeast of the intersection of Dillion Road and Long Canyon Road, has a capacity of 0.18 MGD and serves a country club development and mobile home park. The facility operates similarly to the Horton WWTP using an aeration basin for treatment and disposes of the secondary wastewater, which is not disinfected, by way of percolation/evaporation ponds. The sludge generated from the treatment process is dried in on-site beds and then trucked offsite to proper disposal areas. The average daily flow to the plant in 2020 was metered at 0.05 MGD.

Both District wastewater treatment plants uses an extended aeration process for treatment and dispose of the secondary wastewater, which is not disinfected, in adjacent percolation/evaporation ponds located within the plant on the southwest (potable water) side of the Mission Creek Fault. In addition, effluent is used for irrigation and maintenance at the treatment plants.

Information about wastewater collected within the District's service area is provided in Table 8-13. Information about wastewater treated and discharged in the District's service area is provided in Table 8-14.

Table 8-13. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated	Wastewater Volume Collected from UWMP Service Area in 2020 (AFY)	Name of Wastewater Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Wastewater Treatment Plant Located within UWMP Area	WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party
MSWD	Metered	2,244	MSWD	Alan L. Horton	Yes	No
MSWD	Metered	51	MSWD	Desert Crest	Yes	No
Total		2,295				

Table 8-14. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number	Method of Disposal	Plant Treats Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area	Treatment Level	2020 Volumes (AFY)				
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
Alan L. Horton		Percolation ponds	7A330109012	Percolation ponds	No	Secondary, undisinfected	2,244	2,244	0	0	0
Desert Crest		Percolation ponds	7A330109021	Percolation ponds	No	Secondary, undisinfected	51	51	0	0	0
Total							2,295	2,295	0	0	0

MSWD's 2004 Water Conservation Master Plan outlines various planned and implemented activities to ensure water use efficiency throughout the District's service area. Under System Reliability Initiatives, Initiative No. 2 calls for total management of water resources to ultimately include developing recycled water for appropriate beneficial uses. The District's Water Efficient Landscaping Guidelines identifies the installation of recycled water irrigation systems (dual distribution systems) as required to allow for the future use of recycled water, unless a written exemption has been granted.

The District prepared a Recycled Water Program Development Feasibility Study in 2018 in which treatment and distribution alternatives and recycled water demands were identified. It was determined that recycled water infrastructure could feasibly be implemented for groundwater recharge, and, subsequently, to supply existing and future irrigation demands and offset a portion of potable water demands. Recycled water can be used for groundwater basin replenishment and favorably impacts water balance calculations.

Approximately 30 percent of the potable water demand (after water losses) is typically conveyed to the District's wastewater collection system and ultimately to the Horton WWTP and Desert Crest WWTP for treatment, as there are still many customers on septic systems. As the District continues its program to convert existing septic systems to the wastewater collection system and connects to new customers, the percentage is envisioned to increase to approximately 55 percent by 2040. The 55 percent projection for wastewater generation (interior water use) from potable water demand is based on recent studies in Southern California (approximately 45 percent) and the projection of increased exterior landscape irrigation conservation in the future.

Due to the success of its septic to sewer program, , the District is constructing the MSWD Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRF) to meet increasing wastewater demands. In its initial phase, the RWRF will uses an sequence batch reactor process for treatment and dispose of the secondary wastewater, which is not disinfected, in adjacent percolation/evaporation ponds located within the plant over the Garnet Hill Subarea. The District plans to produce recycled water meeting Title 22 standards with tertiary treatment facilities in the subsequent phase. The primary recycled water demands are foreseen to be replenishment of the Mission Creek Subbasin and public green areas, golf courses and playing fields that were identified as part of the 2018 study. Consistent with recycled water demands that have been identified and estimated system wastewater flows, it is envisioned that the recycled water system including the RWRF will be expanded to accommodate a system recycled water system demand of 5,000 AFY by 2045.

Estimates of future recycled water use are shown in Table 8-15. The District's projection from its 2015 UWMP is shown in Table 8-16. The projection from the 2015 UWMP was not met because the regional WWTP project has progressed more slowly than originally planned.

Table 8-15. DWR 6-4R Recycled Water Within Service Area (AFY)

Name of Supplier Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water			MSWD							
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System			MSWD							
Supplemental Volume of Water Added in 2020			0							
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water			Not applicable (future planned use)							
Beneficial Use Type	Potential Beneficial Uses of Recycled Water	Amount of Potential Uses of Recycled Water	General Description of 2020 Uses	Level of Treatment	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater Recharge			None	Tertiary		0	1,120	2,200	3,600	5,000
Total					0	0	1,120	2,200	3,600	5,000

DRAFT

Table 8-16. DWR 6-5R Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to Actual

Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020 (AFY)	2020 Actual Use (AFY)
Landscape Irrigation (excludes golf courses)	300	0
Golf Course Irrigation	820	0
Total	1,120	0

Potential methods to expand recycled water use are shown in Table 8-17.

Table 8-17. DWR 6-6R Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase of Recycled Water Use (AFY)
Construct Plant & Build RW Distribution	Expand RWRF with tertiary treatment and construct distribution infrastructure	2030	1,120
Expand Plant and Build RW Distribution	Expand RWRF Capacity and construct distribution infrastructure	2035	1,080
Expand Plant and Build RW Distribution	Expand RWRF Capacity and construct distribution infrastructure	2040	1,400
Expand Plant and Build RW Distribution	Expand RWRF Capacity and construct distribution infrastructure	2045	1,400
Total			5,000

8.6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

MSWD does not anticipate the future use of desalinated water within its service area, as the backbone facilities and infrastructure needed for desalination are not economically feasible.

8.6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

The District has not entered into any agreements for the transfer or exchange of water. However, the District cooperates with DWA for the Desert Water Agency/Coachella Valley Water District (DWCV) SWP Table A Transfer and the DWCV Advance Delivery Program.

8.6.2.8 Future Water Projects

MSWD has installed approximately 65,700 linear feet of sewer since 2010 and has abated approximately 1,275 septic tanks. The District is continuing this program to connect additional parcels to the collection system.

To produce recycled water meeting Title 22 standards, the District is constructing the Regional Water Reclamation Facility and plans to add tertiary treatment facilities in a subsequent phase. Recycled water

system transmission and distribution system piping and other infrastructure will be constructed. This project is included as an expected future water supply in Table 8-18.

Table 8-18. DWR 6-7R Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with Other Suppliers	Agency Name	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (AFY)
Regional Water Reclamation Facility	No	MSWD	Recycled water for non-potable use	2030	Average Year	1,120

8.6.2.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

MSWD currently receives 100 percent of its water supply from groundwater production and does not purchase imported water from a water wholesaler. However, CVWD and DWA are remediating the overdraft condition of the groundwater in the Upper Coachella Valley by replenishment with Colorado River and State Water Project (SWP) Exchange water from Metropolitan. District groundwater meets all Federal and State primary and secondary water quality standards without treatment (other than chlorination for disinfection) with the exceptions that groundwater from Well No. 26A is treated at each well site to meet the primary water quality standard for uranium.

The construction of recycled water infrastructure including tertiary treatment facilities at the planned RWRF is projected to accommodate future deliveries of recycled water.

The actual supplies used by MSWD in 2020 are summarized in Table 8-19. MSWD's projected supplies through 2045 are summarized in Table 8-20.

Table 8-19. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume (AFY)	Water Quality
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Mission Creek Subbasin	7,833	Drinking Water
Groundwater (not desalinated)	San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin	165	Drinking Water
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Garnet Hill Subarea	270	Drinking Water
Total		8,269	

Table 8-20. DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies (AFY)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater (not desalinated)	All Subbasins	8,996	9,754	10,513	11,504	12,495
Recycled Water		0	1,210	2,200	3,600	5,000
Total		8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Note: Recycled water will be used for groundwater recharge and will not be a new demand. It is presented as a supply and a demand for consistency with the DWR reporting framework.						

8.6.2.10 Special Conditions

The potential impacts of climate change on regional water supplies are discussed in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

8.6.3 Submittal Table Using Optional Planning Tool

Because MSWD's supply availability does not vary seasonally during a typical year, MSWD has not completed the optional DWR planning tool.

8.6.4 Energy Use

MSWD has used available energy data to estimate the energy intensity of its water operations. In addition, MSWD completed a 1.0 mega-watt solar facility in 2019 that offsets approximately 35% of its energy consumption. The data are summarized in Table 8-21.

Table 8-21. DWR O-1A Energy Intensity Reporting

Table O-1A: Recommended Energy Reporting - Water Supply Process Approach								
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2019	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control						
End Date	12/31/2019							
Is upstream embedded in the values reported?	No	Extract and Divert	Place Into Storage	Distribution	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower		
Water Volume Units Used	AF				Total Utility	Hydro-power	Net Utility	
Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)		7,692	7,692	7,692	7,692	0	7,692	
Energy Consumed (kWh)		7,033,446	1,097,973	67,046	8,198,465	0	8,198,465	
Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		914.4	142.7	8.7	1065.8	0.0	1065.8	
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy								
2,100,000	kWh							
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)								
Metered Data								
Data Quality Narrative								
Energy use data was obtained from electricity consumption and production records maintained by the agency.								
Narrative								
The agency uses energy for groundwater production from wells, pumping at booster stations from lower pressure zones to higher pressure zones, and treatment processes. The agency produces energy at a 1.0 MW solar facility.								

8.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

Reliability is a measure of water service systems expected success in managing water shortages. In addition to climate, other factors that can cause water supply shortages are natural disaster, such as earthquakes, chemical spills, energy outages and water quality issues.

8.7.1 Reliability Overview

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability that compares total projected water use with the expected water supply over the next 20-

25 years in five-year increments. The Act also requires an assessment for a single dry year and multiple dry years. This section presents the reliability assessment for MSWD's service area.

8.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The only current direct water source to MSWD is local groundwater. The reliability of the District's water supply is dependent on the reliability of groundwater supplies, supplemented by imported surface water used for groundwater replenishment and the planned implementation of recycled water supply.

Further discussion of constraints on local water resources is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

Per UWMP requirements, MSWD has evaluated reliability for an average year, single dry year, and multiple dry year periods. The average year represents a year or an averaged range of years that most closely represents the typical water supply available. The UWMP Act uses the term "normal" conditions. MSWD uses the long-term average supply amounts, as presented herein, to represent average year conditions.

The single dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available. For this UWMP, 2014 represents that the single dry year as a worst case with strict water conservation measures in place. With regards to SWP water, only 5 percent of Table A water allocation were delivered in 2014.

The multiple dry year period is the period that represents the lowest average water supply availability for a consecutive multi year period (five years or more). This is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more) for a watershed since 1903. This UWMP uses 2012 through 2016 as the multiple dry year period.

MSWD's ability to meet demands during the type of year scenarios described above is determined by an analysis of the available water supplies within MSWD's water service area in each scenario. Considering the groundwater basin management efforts presented throughout this RUWMP, the historical groundwater supply availability during these scenarios is assumed to be fully reliable and an accurate assumption for future reliability.

A summary of the base years for each condition is shown in Table 8-22.

Table 8-22. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supply if Year Type Repeats
		Percent of Average Supply
Average Year	2020	100%
Single-Dry Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	100%

Projected normal-year average annual District supplies and demands are shown in Table 8-23.

Table 8-23. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 6-9R	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Demand Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 4-3R	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: Recycled water used for groundwater recharge is presented as a supply and a demand for consistency with DWR reporting framework.					
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

Projected single-dry-year average-annual District supplies and demands are shown in Table 8-24.

Table 8-24. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Demand Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: Recycled water used for groundwater recharge is presented as a supply and a demand for consistency with DWR reporting framework.					
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

Projected multiple dry-year average-annual District supplies and demands are shown in Table 8-25.

Table 8-25. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
	Demand Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
	Demand Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
	Demand Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
	Demand Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
	Demand Totals (AFY)	8,996	10,874	12,713	15,104	17,495
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Note: Recycled water used for groundwater recharge is presented as a supply and a demand for consistency with DWR reporting framework.						
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.						

8.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

A new requirement for the 2020 UWMP is a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). The DRA is based on projections of demand and available supply for the next five years.

Demands are expected to increase to the projected demands for 2025. It is expected that conservation messaging and programs will prevent any significant increase in demands from existing customers due to dry conditions. The groundwater supply is reliable for a five-year dry period as the volume in storage can be drawn down during a dry period.

The results of the DRA are summarized in Table 8-26.

Table 8-26. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2021	Gross Water Use (AFY)	8,414
	Total Supplies (AFY)	8,414
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2022	Gross Water Use (AFY)	8,560
	Total Supplies (AFY)	8,560
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2023	Gross Water Use (AFY)	8,705
	Total Supplies (AFY)	8,705
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2024	Gross Water Use (AFY)	8,851
	Total Supplies (AFY)	8,851
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2025	Gross Water Use (AFY)	8,996
	Total Supplies (AFY)	8,996
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%

Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.

8.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

MSWD has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to help manage potential future water shortages. The WSCP is being adopted separately from the RUWMP and may be modified as needed based on changing conditions. The WSCP is an attachment to this RUWMP.

8.9 Demand Management Measures

The goal of the Demand Management Measures (DMM) section is to provide a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that the District has implemented, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to meet its urban water use reduction targets.

8.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers

MSWD is not a wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

8.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail

The District has made the State-mandated DMMs a key element in the overall water resource management strategy. The District is dedicated to implementing water conservation measures, as demonstrated in the District's adopted (September 2004) Water Conservation Master Plan. The Water Conservation Master Plan defines a series of sensible water conservation activities that complement the unique water resource characteristics of the District's service area. The Plan represents a qualitative effort at identifying and screening potential conservation initiatives appropriate for implementation in the District's service area. The data will assist the District in determining which initiatives should be continued to meet long-term conservation objectives.

As part of the Water Conservation Master Plan, the District identified factors affecting water conservation within the District. Significant factors are impacting water use within the District and include the following: Limited availability of water as a resource in Coachella Valley; the District's 100 percent dependency on groundwater as a water source; lack of other potable water sources and limited emergency interconnections; assessments to DWA for future imported water supply; continued new residential development in the City of Desert Hot Springs; risk of future degradation of groundwater supplies from septic systems, and commercial and industrial development; and the need to implement costly new sources of water (reclamation/conjunctive use, etc.).

The water conservation principles identified in the District's Water Conservation Master Plan were outlined and include detailed tasks. Overall, the District aims to employ the following principles:

- Clarify and summarize the District's conservation programs, reflecting conservation commitments made through the UWMP and other programs.
- Ensure that the conservation measures adopted by the District treat all customers fairly and equitably.
- Do not create undue pressure on revenue stability resulting in water costs exceeding local socio-economic conditions.
- Identify and establish measurable conservation targets to be accomplished by the District within a reasonable period of time.
- Develop sensible approaches for practical, cost-effective and efficient conservation programs which anticipate and serve the long-term needs of District customers.
- Facilitate the District's ability to provide a dependable, reliable supply of water.

The District also developed a conceptual framework for the proposed conservation planning process throughout the service area. Four phases are envisioned as part of the process, including the formulation of conservation principles, program refinement, program implementation and program evaluation. The Plan's Conservation Action Plan seeks to implement the conceptual framework in a "dual approach," whereby regulatory and management practices are jointly utilized. In the Conservation Action Plan, the

process for establishing measurable conservation targets is discussed. Three distinct components for the process are identified as the following:

- Establishment of measurable targets,
- Identifying worthwhile conservation measures, and
- Evaluating the effects of conservation activities and attainment of goals

The District's implementation of the demand management and water conservation measures are discussed below.

8.9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

In 2004, the District adopted two major conservation policy statements: a water conservation master plan and water efficient landscaping guidelines. The Water Conservation Master Plan identifies several key areas in which the District will pursue more efficient water use practices, namely: efficient landscaping guidelines; efficient landscaping requirements for new development; and xeriscape demonstration garden; efficient landscaping incentives; conservation education programs in schools, community and bimonthly billing information; tiered water pricing that encourages conservation; updated water shortage ordinance; water audits for the largest users; and rebates for water efficient plumbing fixtures.

8.9.2.2 Metering

The District maintains water meters on all residential, commercial, industrial and municipal connections to the District's water distribution system.

The District has an aggressive meter replacement program. Meters are re-built or replaced on a multi-year cycle to ensure accuracy and proper functioning. The District's water system is fully metered. Therefore, the District completes annual checks on the accuracy and operation of production meters by either recalibrating and reinstalling meters, or by replacing meters that do not fall within the required operating range of AWWA standards. Monthly non-revenue water is accounted for. In 2020, the District completed a system-wide upgrade to advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), which allows for the direct transmission of water use data between the point of consumption and the utility. As such, AMI provides a higher level of accuracy, eliminates the need to manually read water meters, improves overall efficiency of operations, and allows for the identification of potential leaks.

8.9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

The District has a tiered rate structure for water service within its service area. The tiered rate structure is intended to discourage high water use. The District may also enact a drought surcharge, as required by Statewide drought measures. For example, during the 2016 California Drought, the District implemented a temporary \$0.05 per hundred cubic feet drought surcharge, consistent with State drought requirements. Most of the District's water customers also receive sewer service from District. The District imposes rates for sewer service based on maximum potential water usage, billed at a uniform rate for residential customers. Commercial sewer service fees are based on water usage and also promote water conservation.

8.9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

The District maintains a website titled MSWD.org which provides information regarding:

- Methods to reduce water use;
- Watering restrictions;
- A dedicated conservation page;
- A water efficient planting database;
- An evaporative cooler maintenance program and primer;
- Fines and surcharges associated with violation of watering restrictions;
- Water rebates for installing certain water saving devices and turf removal; and
- Other frequently asked questions regarding water use and conservation

Moreover, the District has partnered with SCE and SCGC in school education outreach programs that provide information to children to learn the importance of water conservation.

The Groundwater Guardian Program is a community educational program developed by The Groundwater Foundation, a private, non-profit educational organization recognized internationally, in Lincoln, Nebraska. "Designation as a Groundwater Guardian Community is presented by The Groundwater Foundation to communities which demonstrate an ongoing participatory approach to protecting groundwater resources." "For continuing designation as a Groundwater Guardian, a community must submit an Annual Entry Form and proposed ROA (Result Oriented Activities) Plan(s) by February each year; continue ongoing activities; and submit an Annual Report in August each year." For more information about The Groundwater Foundation and/or the Groundwater Guardian Program see www.groundwater.org.

The Desert Hot Springs community has three Groundwater Guardian Teams and a Groundwater Guardian Affiliate:

- Desert Hot Springs Groundwater Guardian Team (Community - 1st Designated in 1995)
- Mission Springs Water District (Affiliate - 1st Designated in 1997)
- Desert Hot Springs High School (nation's 1st Groundwater Guardian Campus Team - 1st Designated in 2000)
- Desert Springs Middle School (Groundwater Guardian Campus Team - 1st Designated in 2004)

8.9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

The District is currently using a wide range of operational policies and practices to ensure the efficient use of its water supply. The District conducts monthly monitoring of all water services. In addition, daily inspection of all facilities such as pump stations, wells, reservoirs, valve vaults, etc., is completed. On an annual basis, visual inspection of all easements and pipeline alignments is accomplished.

The District conducts water audits and leak detection through various District activities focused on finding and correcting water losses. Field crews visually survey the system as they travel the throughout the District's service area on a daily basis. The District's telemetry system, and newly implemented AMI system, also enhances the ability to locate and correct large leaks expeditiously. Leak monitoring is accomplished by all operations field personnel. In the event of a leak, prompt response and investigation are communicated to the District by customers and other entities. Leak and other system losses (fire flows) are calculated monthly and recorded in a database.

The District demonstrates to all customers how to identify toilet leaks using dye tablets. At public outreach events, the District provides the dye tablets at no charge and offers a pamphlet on how to use them. The District encourages landlords to make them available to tenants. Finally, the availability of the free tablets is advertised on the District website, stating that customers may come into the District lobby and pick up tablets at no charge. The District also offers Indoor Water Conservation kits at no charge to customers. The kits include faucet and kitchen aerators, low-flow shower head, leak detection tablets, and toilet tank, toilet fill cycle diverter. This has been advertised on the District quarterly newsletter as well as the website. Customers are encouraged to reach out to the District and the District mails one out to them at no additional charge.

The District works diligently to confirm that the appropriate parties are billed for water loss resulting from damaged fire hydrants, air-vacuums, blow offs, dig-ins, etc. In addition, monthly monitoring of "unaccounted-for" water losses assists in identifying leaks. Average unaccounted-for water losses are currently at approximately 13.5 percent for the District.

To evaluate the effectiveness of these conservation measures, the District finance staff will continue to review the data records to confirm that unaccounted-for water remains low and consistent. Because of the District's proactive measures, the unaccounted-for water losses are projected to be approximately 13.5 percent. Industry guidelines have established a standard rate of water savings based on the repair of a distribution line: a 1-inch crack in a distribution main at 100 pounds per square inch (psi) can leak 57 gallons per minute. Cost and savings depend on the age of infrastructure for the water system.

The District implements programs on leak detection and repair, metering, meter replacement, system flushing, reservoir cleaning and maintenance, valve maintenance and mapping. The District continued

reviewing distribution system operational procedures and maintenance practices with appropriate field and administrative staff, as detailed in the 2004 Water Conservation Master Plan. These measures will ensure system reliability. The hydrant flushing program will be reviewed for its scope and timing, as well as to determine how much water is lost during flushing.

The Desert Willow waterline replacement project included 8,200 linear feet of 8-inch ductile iron pipe which will replace aging 8-inch PVC water lines, and 153 service line replacements. In 2010 MSWD saw approximately 800 service line leak which triggered a service line replacement program. On average MSWD budgeted \$100,000-\$120,000 annually to replace poly service lines. In 2020, MSWD was seeing approximate 230 service line leaks annually. Over the past eight years, MSWD has also implemented seismic valve controls on the Districts reservoirs to mitigate water loss during a sizable earthquake event. MSWD also implemented additional water loss tracking at well sites with the installation of flow meters on the pump to waste lines for each well. Most wells will also discharge to drywells or ponds onsite allowing water to percolate back into the groundwater aquifer in lieu of running off the well sites.

In 2019, MSWD began a system wide advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) program. Since deploying the AMI system, the District has seen a substantial decrease in calls to deploy a technician to the property to check the meter for high bill calls or the check reads as the District has daily/hourly flow data available through the Neptune 360 dashboard. The system allows District staff to resolve identify issues related to high consumption and resolve them quickly with customers.

8.9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The District has designated the Programs and Public Affairs Associate responsible for implementing both the conservation master plan as well as monitoring progress in fulfilling DMMs and a state conservation order.

The District continues to be involved in water conservation programs and coordinates with the four other water agencies of the Coachella Valley through the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group and CV Water Counts (www.cvwatercounts.com) regional conservation group.

8.9.2.7 Other Demand Management Measures

The District in concert with the SCE, and SCGC has developed a number of consumption reduction/conservation program methods for residential, landscape, and commercial/ industrial/institutional customers that include:

- Water Use Surveys/Audits
- Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices
- Rebate Programs including:
 - Turf conversion
 - High Efficiency Toilet rebates
- Leak detection and monitoring program
- Evaporative cooler maintenance and assessment program

Large landscape irrigation surveys are offered to cost effectively achieve quantifiable water savings. The audits are performed in conjunction with the District's Efficient Landscaping Guidelines, adopted by the District board on December 20, 2004. The guidelines establish effective water efficient landscape requirements for newly installed and rehabilitated landscapes, as well as promote water conservation through climate appropriate plant material and efficient irrigation practices.

Section 0.00.040 of the District's Landscaping Guidelines outlines provisions for landscape water audits. Under the Guidelines, all landscaped areas which exceed 1.0 acre (43,560 square feet), including golf courses, green belts, common areas, multifamily housing, schools, businesses, public works, parks, and cemeteries, may be subject to a landscape irrigation audit at the discretion of the District if the District determines that the annual maximum applied water allowance has been exceeded for a minimum of 2 consecutive years. At a minimum, the audit will be conducted by a certified landscape irrigation auditor and shall be in accordance with the California Landscape Irrigation Auditor Handbook, the entire document which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The Guidelines also require an irrigation design plan, which includes the installation of separate landscape water meters for all projects except for single-family homes or any project with a landscaped area of less than 2,500 square feet. Automatic control systems shall be required for all irrigation systems and must be able to accommodate all aspects of the design. Mechanical irrigation controllers are prohibited. Plants that require different amounts of water shall be irrigated by separate valves. If one valve is used for a given area, only plants with similar water use shall be used in that area. Anti-drain valves shall be installed in strategic points to prevent low-head drainage. Sprinkler heads shall have application rates appropriate to the plant water use requirements within each control valve circuit. Scheduling aids, including soil moisture sensing devices and ET controllers, are required and recommended, respectively. Emitters shall have applications rates appropriate to the plant water use requirements within each control valve circuit.

Since early 2002, the District has been an active participant along with various Coachella Valley area public agencies and private sector organizations to develop a standardized landscape ordinance appropriate to the arid desert climate. The resulting Coachella Valley-Wide Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Ordinance No. 1302 adopted by CVWD on March 25, 2003) is designed to ensure consistency of landscape water efficiency standards, and applies to new and rehabilitated landscapes within the Valley. A key feature of the Ordinance is a 25 percent reduction in landscape water use. This savings is achieved by changing the plant water-use coefficient factor in the formula originally established by AB 325 from 0.8 to 0.6. With this ordinance, new landscaping for any parcel in the Coachella Valley can use no more than 60 percent of the water required for an equivalent sized parcel completely planted in grass.

The City of Desert Hot Springs adopted the District's Efficient Landscaping Guidelines, and incorporated them into its Ordinance No. 2005-02, which establishes a Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance within the City's boundaries. The Ordinance was updated and revised in 2009 and subsequently readopted again by the City. The City's Ordinance directly follows the District's Ordinance as applicable to the City's jurisdiction. In other jurisdictions served by the District, the Riverside County Planning Department and the City of Palm Springs require compliance with the District's Landscaping Guidelines as a condition of new building permits and/or certificates for occupancy.

The adoption of the District's Guidelines by the City of Desert Hot Springs, and its consistency with CVWD and City's water conservation measures, demonstrates the District's commitment to regional collaboration and support for the implementation of large landscape conservation programs.

The District's Water Conservation Master Plan sets forth an initiative to require water efficient practices in landscape plans and irrigation systems of all new or substantially rehabilitated residential and commercial development projects.

In late 2003, the District assumed a leadership role in landscape water conservation by partnering with a local builder to develop a series of cost-effective and aesthetically pleasing landscape design options for the builder's new residential tract. The landscape solutions emphasized the use of native desert and other water-conserving plants, in concert with water efficient irrigation systems. A key goal of this joint venture was to satisfy the maximum applied water allowance budget established by the Coachella Valley-Wide Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. The landscape designs jointly developed between the District and the builder also reflect several factors important to homeowners, including the style of landscaping, the maintenance demands and water use of a particular design option, and cost. This collaborative effort has resulted in over 30 percent of the homes in Phase 1 of the project featuring water wise landscaping. The District's leadership and innovation was recognized by the water community when the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) presented the District with the Theodore Roosevelt Environmental Award in 2004 for the Lifestyle Landscaping Program.

The District was part of the Riverside County Conservation Task Force to create the Riverside County Water Use Efficiency Ordinance. The District was an active member of the Task Force to encourage approval and adoption of the ordinance among stakeholders, including County Supervisors, planning agencies, cities, and water districts. To date, a water budget approach has been recommended to allow customers flexibility and does not dictate design implementation. In addition, the Task Force evaluated the use and inclusion of Weather Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC), enforcement of the Ordinance, support from stakeholders, and emphasis on education as key components of the implementation. The Task Force developed the Model (draft) Ordinance in 2008/09 with compliance by local cities by January 1, 2010.

The District provides resources to assist residents in planning and implementing a desert- friendly landscape. Residents within the District service area are provided with the steps for water conservation measures in their homes and businesses under the following three categories of land uses: Residential Landscape Makeover, Landscape Planning (in-fill projects which require a building permit), and Landscape Planning (tract projects). The steps for each category are summarized below.

The District continues to recommend water-wise and desert-friendly plant materials in homes and businesses. Desert-friendly landscape styles include the following: Arid, Semi-Arid, and Lush & Efficient. Arid landscapes include slower growing, low water use plant materials and often incorporate decorative rock or mulch into the landscape design. A 2000-square foot, Arid landscape design will use about 29,000 gallons of water per year. Semi-Arid landscapes use plant materials similar to Arid, but may also include a limited turf area for pets and children, if needed.

The Semi-Arid style may include a mix of low and medium water-use plants. A 2000 square foot, Semi-Arid landscape will use about 38,000 gallons of water per year. Lush & Efficient landscapes may incorporate high water use plants or a larger amount of grass. Careful, ongoing maintenance of the irrigation system is a must, as well as shaping the turf areas to conform to sprinkler patterns and avoid runoff. A 2000 square foot, Lush & Efficient landscape will use about 56,000 gallons of water per year. A turf lawn requires heavy maintenance and uses about three times more water than the Semi-Arid landscape. Turf lawns also look out of place, and do not blend in with the desert's natural beauty. A 2,000 square foot turf landscape will use about 96,000 gallons of water per year.

The District also refers its service area residents to the following links for further information:

- The New Mexico Office of the State Engineer 5-step guide to creating a water-wise landscape, called "Xeriscape 101: A Step-by-Step Guide to Creating a Water-Wise Yard." <http://www.ose.state.nm.us/water-info/conservation/xeriscape-101.html>.
- Gallery of California Heritage Gardens: http://www.bewaterwise.com/Gardensoft/garden_gallery.aspx
- CVWD's guide, "*Lush & Efficient: Gardening in the Coachella Valley*," contains information on topics such as "The Ingredients of a Desert Garden," "Grouping Plants by Sun and Water Needs," and "How Much and When to Water." It also includes a month-to-month gardening calendar for the Coachella Valley and a vast plant database. "Lush & Efficient" can be ordered from CVWD or you can browse the online version at: <http://cvwd.org/lush&eff.htm>.
- The Southern Nevada Water Authority has useful information on general landscape tips at: http://www.snwa.com/html/ws_landscape_tips.html
- The Alliance for Water Awareness and Conservation (AWAC) provides featured plant updates at: <http://www.hdawac.org/>
- The Water Education Water Awareness Committee (WEWAC) provides monthly plant features at: <http://www.usewaterwisely.com/potm.cfm>
- MSWD Mission: conservation - Plant Guide provides a custom search tool for water efficient plants and provides calculation on water use and other helpful information for turf replacement and new landscaping, at: <http://topratedms.azurewebsites.net/>

On its website, the District also provides a water budget calculator to assist residents in figuring out what their water allowance is and how the landscape alternatives fit into the allowance. The District provides detailed instruction on how to use the calculator, including determining square footage of landscape and annual maximum water allowance for landscape. Based on the calculations, a type of irrigation will be suggested, for example, drip irrigation (non-turf), and the recommended area in which to use spray irrigation.

The District then provides a step by step process for selecting the types of plants that will meet the recommended irrigation methods and landscape size. The water use calculator estimates the amount of water that the selected landscape and plant materials will use on an annual basis. Next, the District provides recommendations on design and installation of an efficient irrigation system. The District encourages public consultation of the District staff as a source of information.

8.9.3 Implementation

The majority of the water conservation programs implemented within the District's service area have been conducted in coordination with the Southern California Gas Company. The following represents the District's best understanding of the nature and extent of these programs over the past five years.

The Mission Springs LivingWise® Program, a school-based energy efficiency education program, is designed to generate immediate and long-term resource savings by bringing interactive, real-world education home to students and their families.

MSWD, amongst other Coachella Valley water agencies, are part of CV Water Counts, a nonprofit collaborative that was formed to focus on water conservation, through awareness and education programs for Coachella Valley residents, businesses and government. In February 2020, CV Water Counts reported that since June 2015, the Coachella Valley has saved more than 50 billion gallons of water.

Additionally, in 2015-2016 MSWD implemented a Turf Rebate Program to incentivize the removal of high water consuming turf grass (and/or significant groundcover plant materials that are similar in water demand) and replaced it with desert-friendly, water-efficient landscaping. The program was available to all MSWD customers; including a residential component for single family homes, a commercial component that included for-profit and non-profit businesses and multi-family housing, and a public-properties component included all municipal properties and those considered public, such as parks, medians, government buildings, schools and similar properties. The intent was to replace turf with aesthetically pleasing desert landscaping and reduce water consumption and water runoff as well as increase education about water conservation and desert friendly landscaping. Residents could earn up to \$3,000 in rebate per project and commercial property owners could receive up to \$10,000 per project. Each project would receive \$2 per square foot of turf removed and were required to pay a minimum of 35% of the project expenses. As demand is again increasing for such a program, MSWD is opening it back up in Spring 2021.

Also in 2016, MSWD implemented a Plumbing Retrofit Rebate Program for the sole purpose of reducing domestic water consumption through incentivizing the installation of water efficient plumbing fixtures, such as replacing toilets that used at least 3 gallons per flush and replacing shower heads and faucet aerators with "WaterSense" approved fixtures. The plumbing program was open to residential, multi-family and commercial customers. Beginning in 2020, MSWD has opened up the Plumbing Retrofit Rebate Program to provide customers with a greater opportunity to participate in efficient water use.

Lastly, MSWD also completed an Evaporative Cooler and Maintenance Program in 2016 to further combat water waste. Evaporative coolers can use between 3 and 15 gallons per hour and the program was aimed at providing maintenance to existing systems and disseminating information to residents on efficient use.

A summary of MSWD conservation DMMs for the years 2016 through 2020 is shown in Table 8-27.

Table 8-27. Summary of DMM Implementation (2016 – 2020)

Conservation Area / Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
Number of landscape audits	-	-	-	-	-
Water Wise Residential Plumbing Retrofit Kits (No. Distributed)	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet Rebates (# completed)	100	-	-	-	11
Water Cooler Audits/Maintenance (# completed)	14	-	-	-	-
Turf Replacement Program (# completed)	76	-	-	-	-

Conservation Area / Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residential Turf Replacement Program (sf completed)	82,025	-	-	-	-
CII Turf Replacement Program (sf completed)	47,279	-	-	-	-
Turf Replacement Program (\$ Paid)	187,952	-	-	-	-
Turf Replacement Program (\$ Pending)	0	-	-	-	-

8.9.3.1 Public Education and Outreach

The extent of the District's involvement in programs for public education and outreach has not been quantified. As the program matures and the program is further developed, the District will have a better understanding of the extent of the overall program.

The District runs a continual advertising campaign focusing on conservation. These advertisements appear in both regular as well as periodic publications. Public education and outreach also extend to social media outlets such as Facebook, Nextdoor, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn and the CV Water Counts website and social media outlets.

The Desert Hot Springs community has three Groundwater Guardian Teams and a Groundwater Guardian Affiliate. Designation as a Groundwater Guardian Community is presented by The Groundwater Foundation to communities which demonstrate an ongoing participatory approach to protecting groundwater resources.

8.9.3.2 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

As previously stated, the District conducts monthly monitoring of all water services. In addition, daily inspection of all facilities such as pump stations, wells, reservoirs, valve vaults, etc., is completed. On an annual basis, visual inspection of all easements and pipeline alignments is accomplished.

A budgeted service line replacement program has been ongoing since 2010.

The extent of the District's involvement in programs to assess and manage distribution losses has not been quantified. As the program matures and the program is developed, the District will have a better understanding of the extent of the overall program.

8.9.4 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

Through the implementation of District water conservation ordinances and measures, total per-capita District water use has significantly dropped from 308.1 GPCD in 2005 to 216.0 GPCD in 2010 to 172.1 GPCD in 2015 (a reduction of 44.1% since 2005). Residential per-capita District water use has also significantly dropped from 189.8 GPCD in 2005 to 160.4 GPCD in 2010 to 121.1 GPCD in 2015 (a reduction of 36.2% since 2005). MSWD has surpassed the required 20% reduction for 2020.

Many of the water conservation measures already implemented and being implemented by District customers such as turf removal, conversion to drought resistance landscapes, turf replacement, conversion to more efficient irrigation systems and ET-based irrigation controllers, retrofits to toilets and plumbing fixtures, implementation of weather-based irrigation controllers, AMI meters, etc. will have permanent effects on water use (reduction) in the future.

Lower per-capita water use is projected for new housing development (relative to existing housing and development) due to new building codes and landscape ordinances. California's newly adopted green building code will have a direct impact on home building and water conservation in the State. The new code aims to cut indoor water consumption by at least 20%, primarily through more efficient indoor water

fixtures. For a three-bedroom house, the saving is estimated to be about 10,000 gallons of water per year, on average.

The California Green Building program also includes outdoor water conservation by reducing the area devoted to high-irrigation lawns and plants, emphasizing natural drought-tolerant plantings, and installing irrigation controls that respond to local weather conditions. This is consistent with the District's 2009 Water Efficient Landscaping Guidelines and the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), which was adopted by the State on July 15, 2015 and was adopted by the City of Desert Hot Springs.

8.9.5 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

Updated water use objectives are being developed for water suppliers to meet the requirements of the CWC. The final water use objectives for MSWD have not yet been determined. The DMMs described in this section are expected to align with MSWD's efforts to comply with these objectives when they are finalized.

8.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section includes a discussion of MSWD's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the RUWMP and MSWD's WSCP.

8.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

The District is reporting on a calendar year basis. This report includes completed data for calendar year 2020.

8.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

There are two audiences to be noticed for the public hearing; cities and counties, and the public.

MSWD supplies water to the City of Desert Hot Springs and to the unincorporated area of Riverside County. Notices were provided to these entities as shown in Table 8-28.

The City of Desert Hot Springs and Riverside County were notified that MSWD will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments to the Plan. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. The District provided notice of the time and place of the public hearing by publishing such notice in a local newspaper at least two weeks and one week prior to the date of the public hearing, respectively. A copy of the 60-day notice letters is included in Appendix B.

Table 8-28. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties

City	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Desert Hot Springs	Yes	Yes
Palm Springs	Yes	Yes
County	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Riverside	Yes	Yes

The District's public notice of the public hearing was published in the newspaper on two occasions before the public hearing. Copies of the proof of publications are included in Appendix B.

8.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

The District held a public hearing on June 21, 2021 to hear public comment and consider adopting this RUWMP and MSWD's WSCP. As part of the public hearing, the District provided information on its baseline values, water use targets, and implementation plan required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009.

The public hearing on the UWMP took place before the adoption of the UWMP, which allowed the District the opportunity to modify the UWMP in response to public input before adoption.

The District adopt the RUWMP and MSWD's WSCP before submitting them to DWR. A copy of the District's adoption resolution is included in Appendix H.

8.10.4 Plan Submittal

The RUWMP and MSWD's WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2021. UWMP submittal will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool.

Not later than 30 days after adoption, the District will submit a CD or hardcopy of the adopted UWMP to the California State Library.

8.10.5 Public Availability

Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of the RUWMP and MSWD's WSCP with DWR, the District will make the plans available for public review during normal business hours by placing a copy of the UWMP at the front desk of the District's office, and by posting the UWMP on the District's website for public viewing.

8.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

MSWD is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, and therefore this section is not applicable.

8.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If the District amends the adopted RUWMP or MSWD's WSCP, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.

Chapter 9 Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

9.1 Introduction

The Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (MDMWC) has participated in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP to meet its reporting requirements for 2020. This chapter describes information specific to MDMWC and its water use efficiency programs.

Updates to the California Water Code (CWC) for the 2020 reporting cycle are discussed in Chapter 1 of the RUWMP.

9.1.1 Chapter Organization

This chapter is organized into the sections recommended by the Guidebook prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

- Sub-Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the chapter.
- Sub-Chapter 2 shows details about the preparation of this RUWMP.
- Sub-Chapter 3 presents information about the service area.
- Sub-Chapter 4 presents information about current and projected future water demands.
- Sub-Chapter 5 documents compliance with SB X7-7 through a reduction in per-capita water use.
- Sub-Chapter 6 presents the current and planned future water supplies.
- Sub-Chapter 7 assesses the reliability of supplies and presents a comparison of projected future supplies and demands.
- Sub-Chapter 8 discusses the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that will help guide actions in case of a future water shortage.
- Sub-Chapter 9 presents information about Demand Management Measures (DMMs) being implemented to encourage efficient water use.
- Sub-Chapter 10 presents information about the adoption and submittal process for this RUWMP and the WSCP.

9.1.2 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

The related planning efforts by agencies in the Coachella Valley are described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

9.1.3 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

The CWC requires urban water suppliers to have a current UWMP, deemed sufficient at addressing the CWC requirements by DWR, on file with DWR in order for the urban water suppliers to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR. In addition, the UWMP Act requires a retail water agency to meet its 2020 Compliance Urban Water Use Target and report compliance in the 2020 UWMP.

9.1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

The participating agencies' approach to demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta is described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

9.2 Plan Preparation

This section provides information on MDMWC's process for developing this RUWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

9.2.1 Plan Preparation

Because MDMWC supplies over 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water for retail purposes, it is considered an "urban retail water supplier" according to the CWC, and therefore must prepare a 2020 UWMP.

9.2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

MDMWC operates one Public Water System (PWS) as defined by the California Health and Safety Code. Public Water Systems are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB, or Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW). MDMWC's PWS information is shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. DWR 2-1R Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 (AF)
3310051	Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company	2,567	3,987
Total		2,567	3,987

9.2.3 Regional Planning

MDMWC is participating in the Coachella Valley Regional UWMP with five other water agencies, as described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP.

9.2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

MDMWC is reporting on SB X7-7 compliance as an individual agency; a regional alliance was not used.

9.2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

MDMWC does not sell wholesale water and is a retail agency. This report was prepared using calendar years and acre-feet as a measure of water.

9.2.6 Coordination and Outreach

MDMWC has coordinated with other agencies in the development of this plan. This coordination is described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP. MDMWC does not rely upon water supply from a wholesale agency, as supply is provided exclusively from MDMWC groundwater wells.

9.3 System Description

This section includes a description of MDMWC's service area, climate, and population projections.

9.3.1 General Description

The Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (MDMWC) is a retail urban water supplier that was established in 1953 to provide potable water service to the community of Bermuda Dunes. MDMWC has grown over the years, seeing housing booms in the mid-1980s, late 1990s, and mid-2000s, and it now provides service to more than 2,500 customers in the Bermuda Dunes area. MDMWC is a mutual water company that is governed by a four-member Board of Directors.

MDMWC's service area is located within the Coachella Valley in Southern California. MDMWC's service area is approximately 2.6 square miles, generally bounded by the I-10 Freeway to the north, Washington Street to the west, Fred Waring Drive to the south, and Jefferson Street to the east. There is a small area of homes in the center of the MDMWC service area that is served by Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD).

The service area is predominantly comprised of single-family residential demands, with outdoor water use being a major component of this demand category. The service area also includes multi-family residential, commercial, and landscape irrigation demands. Currently, the Bermuda Dunes Country Club (BDCC) and Bermuda Dunes Airport irrigation demands are met with their own private wells, not MDMWC potable water. The service area is near build-out, with some small pockets of potential development, more so towards the northern and western edges of the service area.

MDMWC serves its customers through a network of pressurized water distribution facilities. Myoma's water supply source consists solely of groundwater from the Indio Subbasin. Water is extracted via five active groundwater wells with a total nominal production capacity of 10,300 gallons per minute (gpm). Two of the wells pump directly into two respective one-million gallon reservoirs, which serve as forebays to the distribution system. Two booster stations with nominal capacities totaling 7,500 gallons per minute deliver water from the forebays into the distribution system. The other three wells pump directly into the distribution system. The distribution system consists of a single pressure zone that is operated at pressures from approximately 70 to 100 pounds per square inch (psi). Current treatment consists of wellhead chlorine injection. MDMWC is not interconnected with any other water purveyor and is completely reliant upon its own groundwater well supply and storage.

9.3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

MDMWC's service area boundary is shown in Figure 9-1. MDMWC only provides potable water service, and therefore, has a single service area boundary. No changes have been made to the service area since the beginning of the baseline period (1995) through 2020.

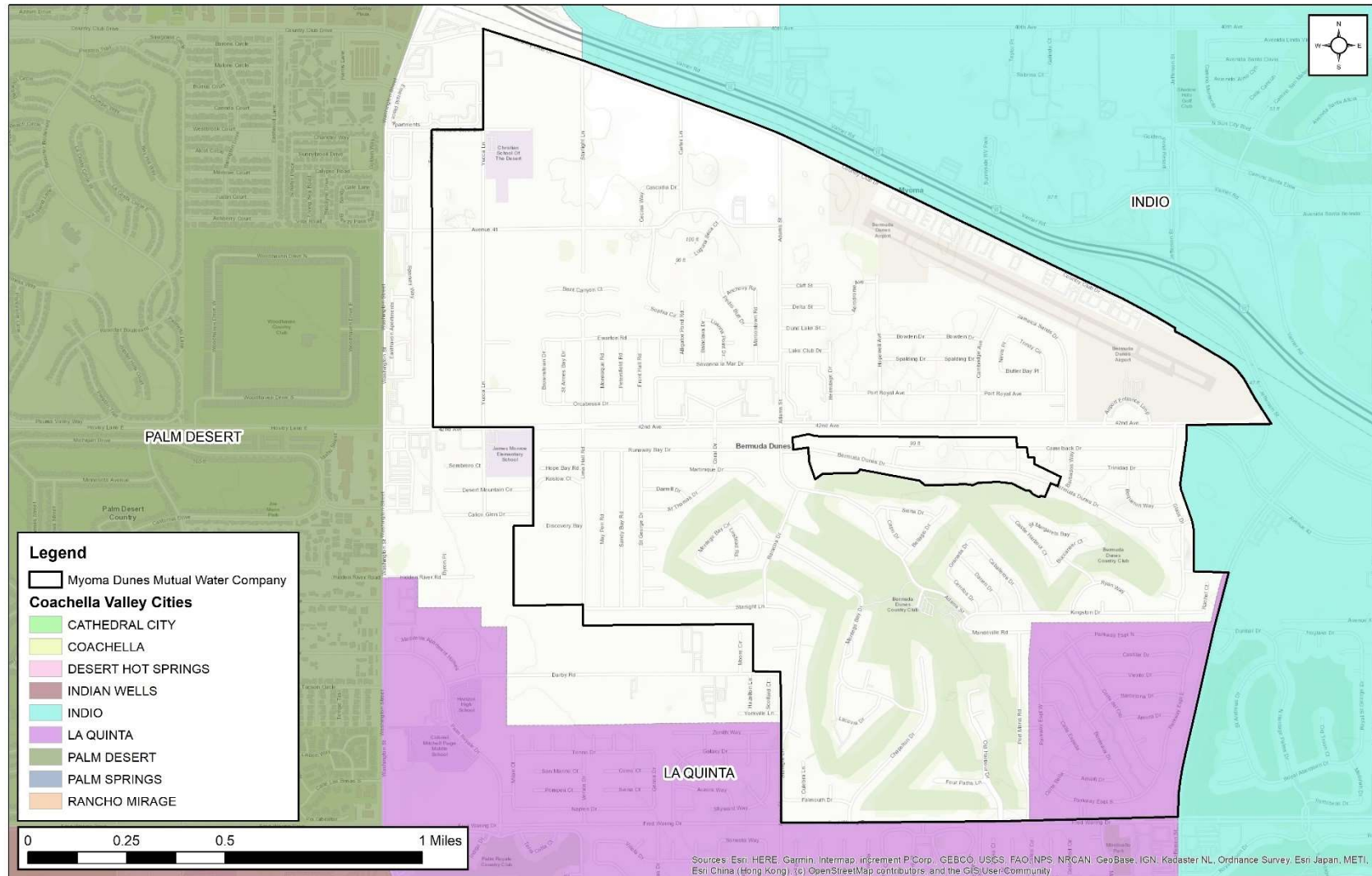


Figure 9-1. MDMWC Service Area Boundary

9.3.3 Service Area Climate

The Coachella Valley has a unique climate due to it being situated between two mountain ranges, characterized as arid with year-round warm temperatures and relatively high winds. Precipitation is minimal, typically occurring during the winter months.

Monthly climate data are summarized in Table 9-2 and are shown in Figure 9-2.

Table 9-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	72	75	82	87	93	103	106	106	101	90	80	65	88
Average Minimum Temperature (F)	42	45	52	58	63	70	76	75	69	59	49	39	58
Average Total Precipitation (in)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.8
Evapotranspiration, ETo (in)	2.7	3.6	6.0	7.7	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.1	7.2	5.2	3.3	2.3	75.7

Notes:

Data from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 200, Indio 2. Data from May 2006 through December 2020

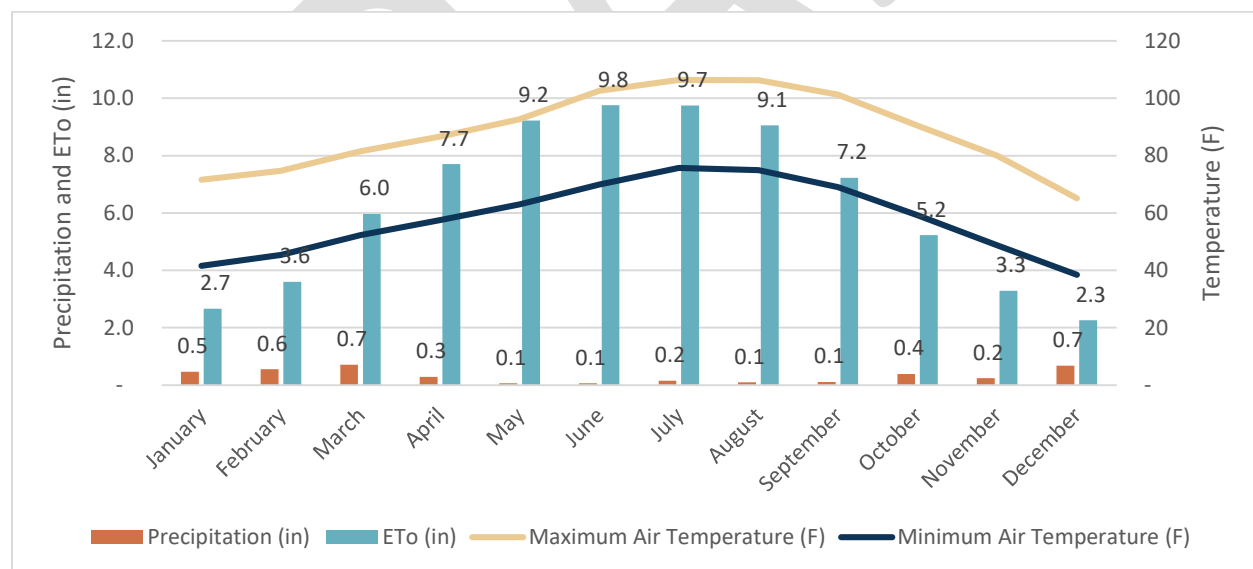


Figure 9-2. Monthly Average Climate Data

A discussion of the potential impacts of climate change on the region is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

9.3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

MDMWC serves the majority of Bermuda Dunes, which is a Census-Designated Place (CDP) in Riverside County, and a small portion of the City of La Quinta. Because MDMWC's service area is not substantially the same as a city or CDP, the DWR Population Tool methodology has been used for estimating MDMWC's current and historical service area population. DWR's Population Tool utilizes U.S. Census data and an electronic map of MDMWC's service area to obtain population data for census years. Using the number of service connections, the tool calculates the population for the non-census years.

Estimates of future population within the MDMWC service area were made using projections prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

Current and projected populations within MDMWC's service area are presented in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3. DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
MDMWC	7,167	7,780	8,070	8,360	8,421	8,482

The Coachella Valley region has a large seasonal population, with the majority of the influx typically occurring during the months of November to April. This seasonal population can be generally attributed to persons that wish to enjoy the mild winters of the Coachella Valley, as well as other recreational and tourist attractions.

In terms of water demand impacts, seasonal residents may not be counted toward census population, but often still use water throughout the year for landscape irrigation. This phenomenon can result in higher than typical per capita water usage. According to the 2014-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, of the 2,816 housing units in the Bermuda Dunes CDP, 1,014 of these (36 percent) were vacant, and 844 of these vacant units (83 percent) were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. For the City of La Quinta, of the 25,990 housing units, 10,042 (39 percent) were vacant, with 9,426 (94 percent) used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

A summary of the demographics of the Bermuda Dunes CDP and the City of La Quinta is presented in Table 9-4 and Table 9-5. Note that these values are not directly representative of MDMWC's as its water service boundary does not directly coincide with the CDP or City boundaries.

Table 9-4. Bermuda Dunes CDP Demographic Data

Age Distribution		Race / Ethnicity Distribution		Income and Household Size		Household Income Distribution	
Age	Percent	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Parameter	Amount	Income	Percent
19 years and under	25.2%	White	58.5%	Median household income	\$59,860	\$24,999 and under	18.0%
20-34 years	18.0%	Black	1.8%	Average household income	\$77,829	\$25,000-\$49,999	23.2%
35-54 years	25.8%	Native American	0.0%	Per capita income	\$33,786	\$50,000-\$74,999	16.7%
55-64 years	12.6%	Asian / Pacific Islander	3.5%	Percent of Population Below Poverty Level	12.4%	\$75,000-\$99,999	15.9%
Over 65 years	18.6%	Hispanic	33.8%	Average Household Size	2.38	\$100,000-\$149,999	13.2%
		Other	2.5%			\$150,000 and above	13.1%
Notes: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding errors. Reference: American Community Survey 2014-2019 (United States Census Bureau, 2021)							

Table 9-5. City of La Quinta Demographic Data

Age Distribution		Race / Ethnicity Distribution		Income and Household Size		Household Income Distribution	
Age	Percent	Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Parameter	Amount	Income	Percent
19 years and under	22.2%	White	57.3%	Median household income	\$77,839	\$24,999 and under	13.3%
20-34 years	14.0%	Black	1.7%	Average household income	\$120,884	\$25,000-\$49,999	19.9%
35-54 years	22.4%	Native American	0.1%	Per capita income	\$48,186	\$50,000-\$74,999	15.3%
55-64 years	15.5%	Asian / Pacific Islander	3.5%	Percent of Population Below Poverty Level	11.2%	\$75,000-\$99,999	11.4%
Over 65 years	25.9%	Hispanic	34.7%	Average Household Size	2.57	\$100,000-\$149,999	17.3%
		Other	2.7%			\$150,000 and above	22.7%
Notes:							
Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding errors.							
Reference: American Community Survey 2014-2019 (United States Census Bureau, 2021)							

9.3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

Land use jurisdictions with MDMWC's service area include the City of La Quinta and Riverside County. During its preparation of regional growth projections, SCAG gathered input and coordinated outreach with both jurisdictions. MDMWC has coordinated with these agencies to align its growth projections with local plans.

9.4 Water Use Characterization

This section describes current and projected future water use within the MDMWC service area. Although the MDMWC service area is substantially built-out, there are still many complex factors that impact water use projections such as weather, demand restrictions, housing trends, and landscaping conversions.

9.4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

MDMWC currently serves only potable water to its customers.

9.4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

Water use for the past five calendar years has been categorized by sector in accordance with the sectors accepted by the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) data online submittal tool. MDMWC's metering categories generally coincide with the WUE sectors. MDMWC only supplies drinking water from groundwater wells for retail consumption. MDMWC does not supply raw water or recycled water.

The water use sectors in the MDMWC service area are summarized in Table 9-6.

Table 9-6. Water Use Sectors

Sector	Description
Single-Family Residential	A single-family dwelling unit. A lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling.
Multi-Family Residential	Multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings in a single complex.
Commercial	A water user that provides or distributes a product or service.
Landscape	Water connections supplying water solely for landscape irrigation. Such landscapes may be associated with multi-family, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation.
Distribution System Losses	Reporting of system losses is required by the CWC in the 2020 UWMPs.
Other	Other metered water use that is not assigned a specific billing category, such as metered construction use, etc.

Distribution system water losses include real and apparent losses. Real losses are the physical water losses from the water distribution system as well as storage facilities, up to the point of customer consumption. Apparent losses (also known as "paper losses") include losses due to water theft, metering inaccuracies, or data errors. Combined, these two components make up total water losses.

MDMWC water losses for the past five years been estimated using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Method, covered in AWWA M36 – Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, utilizing the AWWA Water Audit Software (WAS). The results are summarized in Table 9-7, and the completed audits are included in Appendix G of the RUWMP.

Table 9-7. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

Report Period Start Date		Volume of Water Loss (AFY)
MM	YYYY	
01	2015	288
01	2016	290
01	2017	237
01	2018	367
01	2019	271

Water use for the past five years is shown in Table 9-8.

Table 9-8. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water (AFY)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single Family		Drinking Water	2,145	2,218	2,375	2,315	2,474
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	75	75	79	77	317
Commercial		Drinking Water	497	557	562	572	374
Landscape		Drinking Water	244	243	263	242	274
Other	Hydrants, Non-Billed, Fire Protection	Drinking Water	1	6	3	1	132
Other	Non-Revenue	Drinking Water	336	302	438	407	416
Total			3,297	3,402	3,719	3,613	3,987

Local agencies are currently participating in the update of the Indio Subbasin Alternate Plan Update being prepared to meet requirement of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The participating agencies coordinated efforts with demand projections being prepared for the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan. The demand projection approach included several steps:

- The projections were based on the regional growth forecast prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) as part of their regional transportation plan. SCAG's most recent transportation plan is referred to as Connect SoCal.¹³ SCAG gathered input from cities and counties throughout Southern California about expected growth and development for the next 25 years and incorporated the land use designations in each jurisdiction's General Plan. The SCAG analysis includes estimates of population, households, and employment in each Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) in their study area¹⁴.
- Additional analysis of vacancy rates was performed to estimated baseline and projected housing units for the study area, including housing units used by seasonal residents and other part-time uses.
- Future estimates of employment were used to drive future growth in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) demands
- Five years of customer billing data were used to develop unit demand factors. These factors have units of gallons per housing unit for residential and landscape uses and gallons per employee for CII uses.
- Water losses were estimated using water loss audits.
- Demands were adjusted for two types of conservation savings:
 - Indoor passive conservation savings from the natural replacement of indoor devices

¹³ More information is available at <https://scag.ca.gov/connect-socal>

¹⁴ An overview of the demographic and growth forecast is available at https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocal_demographics-and-growth-forecast.pdf?1606001579

- Outdoor conservation savings from the implementation of the 2015 Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) for future developments.

The projected water use is shown in Table 9-9.

Table 9-9. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water (AFY)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		2,716	2,817	2,918	2,939	2,961
Multi-Family		348	361	374	377	380
Commercial / Industrial / Institutional		410	426	441	444	447
Landscape		300	312	323	325	327
Other		145	150	156	157	158
Losses		457	474	491	494	498
Total		4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771

Demand projections prepared for this plan considered the incorporation of codes and standards. The draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update included modeling of anticipated future water savings due to fixture replacements. The analysis included indoor savings related to toilets, showerheads, dishwashers, clothes washers, and urinals (categorized as indoor water use) as well as outdoor water use. Indoor conservation is mainly a result of government mandated water efficiency requirements for fixtures, defined as “passive savings”. The model considers these mandates and the average useful life and replacement rates for each type of fixture based on standard industry estimates and plumbing fixture saturation studies. It assumes that all new construction complies with the plumbing codes in effect at that time and that when a device is replaced, the new device is also in compliance with the current plumbing codes. Estimated frequency of use for each type of fixture as determined by the Water Research Foundation and American Water Works Association Research Foundation were multiplied by the number of housing units to produce the total indoor passive conservation savings.

Anticipated outdoor water use savings were based on the implementation of the California Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) which is the standard for outdoor water conservation for the state. The resulting water savings from the MWELO are estimated using an Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF) which adjusts the reference ET for plant requirements and irrigation efficiency. No savings were assumed from special landscape areas, such as recreational areas, as these are allotted extra water use as well as existing landscapes as these savings are not considered passive since there are incentives under conservation programs.

The anticipated savings due to these measures are summarized in Table 9-10. These savings have been incorporated into the demand projections presented in Table 9-9.

Table 9-10. Anticipated Savings Due to Conservation

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Savings (AFY)				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Indoor Passive Savings		39	52	61	66	69
Outdoor Passive Savings		95	128	159	179	195
Total		134	180	220	245	264

Total water demands are listed in Table 9-11.

Table 9-11. DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use (AF)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable and Raw Water From DWR Table 4-1R and 4-2R	3,987	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Recycled Water Demand* From DWR Table 6-4R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Use	3,987	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771

9.4.3 Worksheets and Reporting Tables

MDMWC has completed the required UWMP submittal tables and included them in Appendix D of this RUWMP.

9.4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households

The portion of MDMWC's service area north of Avenue 42 is considered low income housing based on the DWR's Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) mapping tool. A DAC is a community with an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80 percent of the Statewide annual MHI.

Using geographic meter records, the number of connections and water use within the DAC was determined. The connections for lower income households were estimated to be approximately 25 percent of the total residential connections in the service area. MDMWC estimates that approximately 25 percent of its demand is delivered to lower income households. This percentage is expected to remain approximately constant for future years. This demand has been included in the demand projections presented in this report.

9.4.5 Climate Change Considerations

The agencies participating in the Regional UWMP have prepared an assessment of potential climate change impacts on demand. This information is presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

9.5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

MDMWC's methods for calculating baseline and target water consumption values are described in this section. This section also documents MDMWC's compliance with its 2020 Urban Water Use Target.

9.5.1 Wholesale Suppliers

MDMWC is not a wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

9.5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Tables

MDMWC has completed the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form and included it in Appendix E.

9.5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

MDMWC calculated its baselines and targets for its 2015 UWMP, and MDMWC has not re-calculated its baselines or targets for the 2020 RUWMP.

9.5.4 Service Area Population and Gross Water Use

MDMWC serves the majority of the Bermuda Dunes CDP and a small portion of the City of La Quinta. Because MDMWC's service area is not substantially the same as a city or CDP ("substantially the same" defined as service area boundaries corresponding by 95 percent or more with the boundaries of a city or CDP during the baseline period), the DWR Population Tool methodology has been used for estimating MDMWC's service area population. DWR's Population Tool utilizes U.S. Census data and an electronic map of MDMWC's service area to obtain population data for census years. Using the number of service connections, the tool calculates the population for the non-census years.

MDMWC's gross water use was determined from production records. One hundred percent of MDMWC's supply entering the distribution system is provided by groundwater wells owned and operated by MDMWC. All groundwater wells pump from the Indio Subbasin. As MDMWC does not utilize recycled water, does not place water into long term storage, does not convey water to another urban supplier, does not deliver water for agricultural uses, and does not deliver water to industrial users, no deductions to gross water use have been made.

9.5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)

Per capita water use has been historically high in the MDMWC service area, which may be attributed in part to the following reasons:

- Hot, dry climate with very little rainfall
- Irrigated turf yards
- Swimming pools
- Past water use habits from a historical flat water rate
- Vacation homes and seasonal habitants underrepresenting service area population

It should be noted that the BDCC golf course, which occupies a relatively large portion of MDMWC's service area, irrigates with a private well supply. MDMWC only supplies potable water to BDCC's clubhouse, restrooms, and drinking fountains.

MDMWC's average use during the baseline period and confirmed 2020 target are shown in Table 9-12.

Table 9-12. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline Use (GPCD)	Confirmed 2020 Target (GPCD)
10-15 Year	1995	2004	859	685
5 Year	2003	2007	721	
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

The reduced per capita consumption already achieved is largely expected to continue as water use habits developed during the recent drought period become more permanent, turf is replaced with more drought-tolerant landscaping, alternative water supply sources are secured, and tiered rate structures are utilized.

MDMWC's compliance with the 2020 target is shown in Table 9-13.

Table 9-13. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 Use (GPCD)	Optional Adjustments to 2020 Use		2020 Confirmed Target (GPCD)	Supplier Achieved Targeted Reduction in 2020
	Total Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 Use (GPCD)		
497	0	497	685	Yes
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)				

9.5.6 Regional Alliance

MDMWC is complying with SB X7-7 as an individual retail agency and did not participate in a Regional Alliance.

9.6 Water Supply Characterization

This section describes and quantifies the sources of water available to MDMWC.

9.6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

Within the MDMWC service area, the only direct water source employed for potable urban water use is local groundwater from MDMWC wells. This groundwater is pumped from the Indio Subbasin of the Coachella Valley hydrologic basin. More information about the Indio Subbasin is presented in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

9.6.2 Supply Characterization

This discussion includes the types of water supply considered by DWR.

9.6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

MDMWC does not independently purchase, exchange, or import water from any source outside of Coachella Valley. As described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP, imported water is used on a regional basis for groundwater replenishment.

9.6.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater is the sole source of supply for MDMWC. MDMWC supplies are primarily from the eastern end of the Indio Subbasin. Because the Indio Subbasin is a non-adjudicated basin, MDMWC operates under overlying groundwater rights and pumps supplies from the aquifer as needed to meet demands within its service area.

MDMWC's historical groundwater pumping is summarized in Table 9-14.

Table 9-14. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Indo Subbasin	3,297	3,402	3,719	3,613	3,987
Total		3,297	3,402	3,719	3,613	3,987

9.6.2.3 Surface Water

Irrigation needs at the BDCC golf course and Bermuda Dunes Airport are currently met with private well supply. There is a planned CVWD project to serve Canal water to the BDCC for irrigation purposes to help decrease groundwater basin overdraft, which includes the construction of a new pump station and transmission main. There is also the potential for serving Bermuda Dunes Airport irrigation demands from the Canal, whose irrigation demand amounts to slightly over 20 acre-feet per year; however, there is currently no planned project.

9.6.2.4 Stormwater

MDMWC does not currently use stormwater as a water supply. Stormwater in the Coachella Valley typically percolates into the groundwater basin or is conveyed to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC); however, there is some stormwater catchment at the Whitewater River GRF and other smaller recharge basins. Due to the extremely limited amount of rainfall and runoff in the region, stormwater is not currently regarded as a high priority potential water source.

9.6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

MDMWC does not possess any recycled water infrastructure and does not produce or serve any recycled water. In the immediate vicinity of MDMWC, CVWD is the only agency that is currently producing recycled water. CVWD operates five water reclamation plants (WRPs), three of which generate recycled water for irrigation of golf courses and large landscaped areas. Indio Water Authority (IWA) and Valley Sanitary District (VSD) are currently evaluating potential options for recycled water use, although no recycled water is produced at this time.

Irrigation needs at the BDCC golf course and Bermuda Dunes Airport are currently met with private well supplies. Current plans are to serve Canal water to the BDCC for irrigation purposes. There are currently no plans to provide recycled water to these customers, or to any other customer.

MDMWC does not currently provide any wastewater collection services within its service area. Roughly a third of MDMWC's customers have wastewater collection services provided by CVWD, with the remainder on septic systems. The wastewater that is collected by CVWD is conveyed to CVWD's WRP-7 facility,

which treats and supplies recycled water. The wastewater within the MDMWC service area that is sent to CVWD's WRP-7 facility is not separately metered; therefore, volumes are estimated.

MDMWC does not provide any wastewater treatment service. The wastewater that is collected by CVWD is conveyed to CVWD's WRP-7 facility, located approximately 3 miles north of MDMWC's service area in north Indio.

Wastewater collection within the MDMWC service area is summarized in Table 9-15.

DRAFT

Table 9-15. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated	Wastewater Volume Collected from UWMP Service Area in 2020 (AFY)	Name of Wastewater Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Wastewater Treatment Plant Located within UWMP Area	WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party
CVWD	Estimated	100	CVWD	WRP-7	No	No
Total		100				
Note: For MDMWC customers on CVWD sewer, "Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area" was estimated assuming 35 percent of metered water consumption becomes wastewater using an average of expected ranges of indoor versus outdoor use for the Bermuda Dunes area.						

MDMWC did not use recycled water within its service area in 2020. MDMWC's 2015 UWMP did not project the use of recycled water in 2020.

MDMWC does not have current or planned uses for recycled water primarily due to the lack of wastewater treatment capabilities within the service area. Some limited recycled water service is being provided in the surrounding area, and while water agencies in the vicinity are continuing to evaluate and plan for recycled water use, the future availability of recycled water and location of recycled water facilities with respect to MDMWC is uncertain. Costs to install wastewater treatment facilities or a dual recycled water distribution system are likely prohibitive at this time. Furthermore, the largest potential recycled water users currently utilize low cost private well supplies, with Canal water already planned as the new supply for the BDCC golf course irrigation.

9.6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

Developing new desalinated water sources for MDMWC is currently impractical for several reasons including the lack of a saline water source; the distance, costs, and lack of infrastructure for desalinated ocean water; and brine management issues. While MDMWC's groundwater supply does not require any desalination treatment, increasing salinity in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin is being managed through the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin Salt and Nutrient Management Plan, with emphasis on source control.

9.6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

MDMWC does not currently have plans to participate in direct water exchanges. Water exchanges related to the exchange of State Water Project (SWP) rights for Colorado River Water (CRW) rights for basin replenishment are handled by CVWD and Desert Water Agency (DWA).

MDMWC does not currently have plans to participate in direct water transfers. Water transfers related to basin replenishment are handled by CVWD and DWA.

MDMWC does not have any existing emergency interties. Opportunities may exist for the construction of emergency interties between MDMWC and CVWD and/or IWA based on the proximity of water distribution infrastructure; however, there are no planned projects at this time.

9.6.2.8 Future Water Projects

Because MDMWC's service area is substantially built-out and demands have recently reduced due to drought conditions and water conservation measures, MDMWC does not have plans for substantial water supply projects within the urban water management planning horizon outside of MDMWC's capital improvement projects that are part of regular system maintenance. The planned project to serve Canal water to the BDCC for irrigation purposes is being implemented by CVWD; therefore, specific project details are not included in this chapter.

9.6.2.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Existing water supply volumes are presented in Table 9-16. These figures are based on MDMWC production records for 2020. One hundred percent of the supply was from the Indio Subbasin.

Planned water supply volumes are presented in Table 9-17. As the Indio Subbasin is anticipated to be reasonably reliable for the urban water management planning horizon, the projected water supply is assumed to be equivalent to the projected water demand.

Table 9-16. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume (AFY)	Water Quality
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Indio Subbasin	3,987	Drinking Water
Total		3,987	

Table 9-17. DWR 6-9 R Projected Water Supplies (AFY)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Indio Subbasin	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Total		4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771

9.6.2.10 Special Conditions

A discussion of potential climate change impacts on MDMWC's supplies is provided in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

9.6.3 Submittal Tables Using Optional Planning Tool

Because MDMWCs supply availability does not vary seasonally during a typical year, MDMWC has not completed the optional planning tool that was provided by DWR.

9.6.4 Energy Use

MDMWC has compiled data to document the energy used for water management operations. MDMWC used the Total Utility Approach to estimate the energy intensity of its water management operations.

The data are summarized in Table 9-18.

Table 9-18. DWR O-1B Energy Intensity Reporting

Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach				
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/20	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/30/20			
Is upstream embedded in the values reported?	No	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
Water Volume Units Used	AF	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)		3,987	0	0
Energy Consumed (kWh)		2,526,200	0	0
Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		633.6	0.0	633.6
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
0	kWh			
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Combination of Estimates and Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative				
Energy use data was obtained from electricity consumption records maintained by the agency.				
Narrative				
The agency uses energy for groundwater production from wells, pumping at booster stations from lower pressure zones to higher pressure zones, and treatment processes.				

9.7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This section describes MDMWC's long term water supply reliability including historical reliability, reliability for average, single dry, and multiple dry years, and constraints that may impact supply reliability.

9.7.1 Reliability Overview

MDMWC's groundwater supply has historically been able to meet demands during dry periods.

Further discussion of constraints on local water resources is included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

9.7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

Average year is defined as, one year, or an averaged range of years, that most closely represents the median average water supply available to the agency. The UWMP Act uses the term “normal” conditions. Within the UWMP guidebook, the terms “normal” and “average” are used interchangeably.

The single-dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to the agency.

The multiple-dry year period is the period that represents the lowest average water supply availability to the agency for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more). The Guidebook 2020 defines “multiple dry years” to mean five dry years.

MDMWC only has one source for meeting its potable water demands. All potable water demands are met using groundwater wells in the Indio Subbasin. The groundwater basin has been historically reliable as it is not significantly affected by short-term seasonal or climate changes, and there has been no historical occurrence of pumping limitations.

The single dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available. For this UWMP, 2014 represents the single dry year as a worst case with strict water conservation measures in place. With regards to SWP water, only 5 percent of Table A water allocation were delivered in 2014.

The multiple dry year period is the period that represents the lowest average water supply availability for a consecutive multi year period (five years or more). This is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more) for a watershed since 1903. This UWMP uses 2012 through 2016 as the multiple dry year period.

Table 9-19 provides a summary of base years and supply availability.

Table 9-19. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supply if Year Type Repeats
		Percent of Average Supply
Average Year	2020	100%
Single-Dry Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	100%

The Indio Subbasin storage will be used in dry years to support potential differences between demands and supply. The groundwater basin has a capacity of approximately 28.8 million acre-feet. It is capable of meeting the water demands of regional agencies for extended periods during normal, single-dry and multiple-dry year conditions.

The expected water supply availability for an average (normal) year is provided in Table 9-20. The available supply is assumed equivalent to the projected demands since the basin is non-adjudicated and based on the expected reliability of the groundwater basin.

Table 9-20. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 6-9R	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Demand Totals (AFY) From DWR Table 4-3R	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

Supply reliability during a single-dry year scenario was assumed to be similar to the average year scenario. Table 9-21 summarizes the single-dry year supply and demand scenario.

Table 9-21. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Demand Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.					

Reliability during a multiple-dry year scenario was assumed to be similar to the average year scenario for reasons discussed previously. Table 9-22 summarizes the multiple-dry year supply and demand scenario.

Table 9-22. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
	Demand Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
	Demand Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
	Demand Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
	Demand Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
	Demand Totals (AFY)	4,376	4,539	4,702	4,737	4,771
Difference		0	0	0	0	0
Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.						

While MDMWC relies on groundwater to meet demands, which has historically been a local and reliable source of water, it is recognized that declining groundwater levels in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin and the issue of overdraft must be addressed in order to ensure the long-term reliability of groundwater as a source of supply. The recharge of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin is also heavily dependent upon CRW and the exchange of SWP water rights.

Discussion of the regional efforts to enhance reliability are included in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

9.7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

A new requirement for the 2020 UWMP is a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). The DRA is based on projections of demand and available supply for the next five years.

Demands are expected to increase to the projected demands for 2025. It is expected that conservation messaging and programs will prevent any significant increase in demands by existing customers due to dry conditions. The groundwater supply is reliable for a five-year dry period as the volume in storage can be drawn down during a dry period. The results of the DRA are summarized in Table 9-23.

DRAFT

Table 9-23. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2021	Gross Water Use (AFY)	4,065
	Total Supplies (AFY)	4,065
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2022	Gross Water Use (AFY)	4,143
	Total Supplies (AFY)	4,143
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2023	Gross Water Use (AFY)	4,220
	Total Supplies (AFY)	4,220
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2024	Gross Water Use (AFY)	4,298
	Total Supplies (AFY)	4,298
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2025	Gross Water Use (AFY)	4,376
	Total Supplies (AFY)	4,376
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
	Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%

Note: The RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on groundwater management plans for long-term sustainability. During a normal year, single-dry year, or five-dry year period, the agencies could produce additional groundwater if demands exceeded the estimates shown here.

9.8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Water shortage contingency planning is a program that is developed in the form of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that is used to help manage droughts and other short-term water shortages or supply interruptions by temporarily reducing demand and finding alternate water sources to temporarily increase supply utilizing methods that are within the authority of the water agency. As droughts are part of the normal water cycle in California, this type of planning is a necessity.

MDMWC has developed a WSCP to help manage potential future water shortages. The WSCP is being adopted separately from the RUWMP and may be modified as needed based on changing conditions. The WSCP is an attachment to this RUWMP.

9.9 Demand Management Measures

This section describes MDMWC's water conservation goals, existing and proposed conservation programs, and efforts to promote conservation and reduce demand in order to meet its urban water use reduction targets. Setting goals and selecting appropriate water conservation measures is a continuous process that evolves based upon legislation, technologies, and past measure effectiveness.

9.9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers

MDMWC is not wholesale supplier, and therefore this section is not applicable.

9.9.2 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail

MDMWC aims to reduce unnecessary water usage and eliminate wasteful practices. MDMWC plans to achieve these goals through a combination of promotion, public outreach, voluntary, and mandatory measures. MDMWC also employs a water conservation staff for support.

9.9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

There are a series of State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) ordinances regarding the waste of water that remain in effect at all times. Depending on State mandates for water use reduction and depending on the stage of the WSCP, additional water waste prevention ordinances may be enacted.

9.9.2.2 Metering

Except for fire protection services, all customer service connections are fully metered. Most multi-family units are served by one meter. A few multi-family units are metered separately at the owner's request. MDMWC is also in the process of implementing a meter replacement program.

9.9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

MDMWC has adopted a four-tier budget-based rate structure, which is a conservation rate structure that remains active at all times. Tiers are based upon customer water budgets. As the customer uses water in excess of their budget, the tier increases with a progressively increasing unit water cost.

9.9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

MDMWC is a partner and contributing member of CV Water Counts (<http://cvwatercounts.com>), a local program consisting of the six water agencies in the Coachella Valley: CVWD, IWA, CWA, Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), DWA, and MDMWC. CV Water Counts promotes the message of water conservation, provides water saving tips, landscaping and leak detection resources, as well as resources for parents, teachers, and children. MDMWC provides links on its website (<http://www.myomawater.com/>) to CV Water Counts as well as Save Our Water (<http://saveourwater.com>), a statewide conservation

program that aims to make water conservation a daily habit through partnering with local water agencies, social marketing, and event sponsorships.

MDMWC also reaches its customers by providing water conservation pamphlets at the MDMWC office as well as by periodically distributing water conservation related materials through customer water bills.

In addition, the State provides rebate incentives for turf replacement and water-efficient toilet replacement.

9.9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

MDMWC controls water loss by comparing production with consumption, regular and frequent inspection of distribution facilities, advising customers of observed or suspected leakage downstream of meters, and immediate leak repair.

9.9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

MDMWC adopted a conservation policy in 2003 as part of its Rules and Regulations, encouraging efficiency in water use and actively discouraging the waste of water. The policy covers shortages, waste, and landscaping provisions.

MDMWC has recently added a conservation coordinator to its staff and is in the process of developing a formal water conservation program.

9.9.2.7 Other Demand Management Measures

MDMWC makes the following conservation assistance available to high consumption users or those who request it at no cost:

- Location and instructions on how to read water meter.
- Identifications of high consumption areas.
- Check for leakage.
- Irrigation schedule and check timers.
- Recommendations on sprinkler repair or improvements.
- Information on landscape conservation methods including water efficient design, maintenance, and plant selection.

9.9.3 Implementation

MDMWC has been implementing its conservation policy since 2003, and has continued to support water conservation over the past five years through the demand management measures (DMMs) described herein. The conservation pricing, public outreach, and State-mandated measures due to the drought have all had a significant impact on reducing per capita demands. In addition, voluntary customer turf replacement has reduced MDMWC's largest demand component, landscape irrigation.

MDMWC has achieved its 2020 target per capita water use. MDMWC plans to continue support of its water conservation policy, water conservation program development, and implementation of DMMs to support water conservation as a way of life.

9.9.4 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

Updated water use objectives are being developed for water suppliers to meet the requirements of the CWC. The final water use objectives for MDMWC have not yet been determined. The DMMs described in this section are expected to align with MDMWC's efforts to comply with these objectives when they are finalized.

9.10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section addresses the CWC requirements for a public hearing, the adoption process for the RUWMP and MDMWC's WSCP, plan submittal, plan implementation, and the process for amending an adopted UWMP or WSCP.

9.10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

This RUWMP includes all water use and planning data for the entire calendar year of 2020.

9.10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

Water suppliers must hold a public hearing prior to adopting the Plan to provide opportunity for public input and must provide adequate notice of public hearing in accordance with the CWC. MDMWC supplies water to the Bermuda Dunes CDP in the County of Riverside and to a portion of the City of La Quinta. As described in Chapter 2 of the RUWMP, these cities and counties were notified that MDMWC was updating its UWMP more than 60 days before the public hearing.

Notifications of a public hearing were provided in accordance with the CWC as indicated in Table 9-24. Copies of notifications are provided in Appendix B.

Table 9-24. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties

City	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
La Quinta	Yes	Yes
County	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Riverside County	Yes	Yes

Notification of a public hearing was provided in accordance with the CWC and Government Code 6066. Copies of notifications are provided in Appendix B. Copies of the draft RUWMP and MDMWC's WSCP were made available on MDMWC's website (<http://www.myomawater.com>) in electronic format, and hard copies were made available at MDMWC's office.

9.10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

A public/adoption hearing was held prior to MDMWC's adoption of the 2020 RUWMP and MDMWC's WSCP. This hearing took place on June 22, 2021 as a Virtual Meeting (zoom). Information was provided on MDMWC's baseline values, water use targets, and economic impacts of Plan implementation. Public comments were solicited and addressed.

The 2020 RUWMP and MDMWC's WSCP were adopted by the MDMWC Board of Directors on June 22, 2021.

9.10.4 Plan Submittal

The 2020 RUWMP and MDMWC's WSCP will be submitted to DWR, the California State Library, County of Riverside, and City of La Quinta within 30 days after adoption. The submittal to DWR will be done electronically online through DWR's submittal tool WUEdata (<https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/secure>). The submittal to the California State Library will be made by CD or hardcopy to:

California State Library Government Publications Section

P.O. Box 942837 Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans

9.10.5 Public Availability

MDMWC will make the 2020 RUWMP and MDMWC's WSCP available to the public online in electronic format on MDMWC's website (<http://www.myomawater.com>).

9.10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

MDMWC is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and therefore this requirement does not apply.

9.10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If MDMWC identifies the need to amend the 2020 RUWMP or MDMWC's WSCP, it will follow similar processes for notification of cities, counties, and the general public. MDMWC will hold a public hearing to consider the amended RUWMP or WSCP and will follow the same procedures for adoption, submittal, and implementation as the original plans.



A

Appendix A: Urban Water Management Planning Act

Appendix A. California Water Code – Urban Water Management Planning

This material is for informational purposes only and not to be used in place of official California Water Code (Water Code).

This document presents updated sections of Water Code as of January 1, 2020, as compiled by DWR staff. The selection focuses on the portions of code directly relevant to preparation of the urban water management plan and contextually relevant to urban water suppliers and the Department of Water Resources (DWR). This includes the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Sustainable Water Use and Demand Reduction (SB X7-7), and more. Further legislative information is available on the California Legislative Information website at

<https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>.

The following Water Code sections are included in this appendix.

- **Sustainable Water Use and Demand Reduction (SB X7-7)
Water Code Division 6, Part 2.55**
 - **Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy**, Sections 10608 – 10608.8
 - **Chapter 2. Definitions**, Section 10608.12
 - **Chapter 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers**, Sections 10608.16 – 10608.44
 - **Chapter 4. Agricultural Water Suppliers**, Section 10608.48
 - **Chapter 5. Sustainable Water Management**, Section 10608.50
 - **Chapter 6. Standardized Data Collection**, Section 10608.52
 - **Chapter 7. Funding Provisions**, Sections 10608.56 – 10608.60
 - **Chapter 8. Quantifying Agricultural Water Use Efficiency**, Section 10608.64

- **Urban Water Management Planning Act
Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6**

- **Chapter 1. General Declaration and Policy**, Sections 10610 – 10610.4
- **Chapter 2. Definitions**, Sections 10611 – 10618
- **Chapter 3. Urban Water Management Plans**
 - Article 1. General Provisions, Sections 10620 – 10621
 - Article 2. Contents of Plans, Sections 10630 – 10634
 - Article 2.5. Water Service Reliability, Section 10635
 - Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans, Sections 10640 – 10645
- **Chapter 4. Miscellaneous Provisions**, Sections 10650 – 10657

PART 2.55. SUSTAINABLE WATER USE AND DEMAND REDUCTION
CHAPTER 1. General Declaration and Policy [10608 – 10608.8]

10608. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) Water is a public resource that the California Constitution protects against waste and unreasonable use.
- (b) Growing population, climate change, and the need to protect and grow California's economy while protecting and restoring our fish and wildlife habitats make it essential that the state manage its water resources as efficiently as possible.
- (c) Diverse regional water supply portfolios will increase water supply reliability and reduce dependence on the Delta.
- (d) Reduced water use through conservation provides significant energy and environmental benefits, and can help protect water quality, improve streamflows, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- (e) The success of state and local water conservation programs to increase efficiency of water use is best determined on the basis of measurable outcomes related to water use or efficiency.
- (f) Improvements in technology and management practices offer the potential for increasing water efficiency in California over time,

providing an essential water management tool to meet the need for water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses.

- (g) The Governor has called for a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020.
- (h) The factors used to formulate water use efficiency targets can vary significantly from location to location based on factors including weather, patterns of urban and suburban development, and past efforts to enhance water use efficiency.
- (i) Per capita water use is a valid measure of a water provider's efforts to reduce urban water use within its service area. However, per capita water use is less useful for measuring relative water use efficiency between different water providers. Differences in weather, historical patterns of urban and suburban development, and density of housing in a particular location need to be considered when assessing per capita water use as a measure of efficiency.

10608.4. It is the intent of the Legislature, by the enactment of this part, to do all of the following:

- (a) Require all water suppliers to increase the efficiency of use of this essential resource.
- (b) Establish a framework to meet the state targets for urban water conservation identified in this part and called for by the Governor.
- (c) Measure increased efficiency of urban water use on a per capita basis.
- (d) Establish a method or methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the Governor's goal of a 20-percent reduction.
- (e) Establish consistent water use efficiency planning and implementation standards for urban water suppliers and agricultural water suppliers.
- (f) Promote urban water conservation standards that are consistent with the California Urban Water Conservation Council's adopted best management practices and the requirements for demand management in Section 10631.

- (g) Establish standards that recognize and provide credit to water suppliers that made substantial capital investments in urban water conservation since the drought of the early 1990s.
- (h) Recognize and account for the investment of urban retail water suppliers in providing recycled water for beneficial uses.
- (i) Require implementation of specified efficient water management practices for agricultural water suppliers.
- (j) Support the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, and industrial sectors.
- (k) Advance regional water resources management.

10608.8. (a) (1) Water use efficiency measures adopted and implemented pursuant to this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) are water conservation measures subject to the protections provided under Section 1011.

- (2) Because an urban agency is not required to meet its urban water use target until 2020 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.24, an urban retail water supplier's failure to meet those targets shall not establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding prior to January 1, 2021. Nothing in this paragraph limits the use of data reported to the department or the board in litigation or an administrative proceeding. This paragraph shall become inoperative on January 1, 2021.
 - (3) To the extent feasible, the department and the board shall provide for the use of water conservation reports required under this part to meet the requirements of Section 1011 for water conservation reporting.
- (b) This part does not limit or otherwise affect the application of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
 - (c) This part does not require a reduction in the total water used in the agricultural or urban sectors, because other factors, including, but not limited to, changes in agricultural economics or population

growth may have greater effects on water use. This part does not limit the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, or industrial sectors.

- (d) The requirements of this part do not apply to an agricultural water supplier that is a party to the Quantification Settlement Agreement, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1 of Chapter 617 of the Statutes of 2002, during the period within which the Quantification Settlement Agreement remains in effect. After the expiration of the Quantification Settlement Agreement, to the extent conservation water projects implemented as part of the Quantification Settlement Agreement remain in effect, the conserved water created as part of those projects shall be credited against the obligations of the agricultural water supplier pursuant to this part.

CHAPTER 2. Definitions [10608.12]

10608.12. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

- (a) "Agricultural water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. "Agricultural water supplier" includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers. "Agricultural water supplier" does not include the department.
- (b) "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:
 - (1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.
 - (2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the

calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

- (3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.
- (c) "Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use" means an urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.
- (d) "CII water use" means water used by commercial water users, industrial water users, institutional water users, and large landscape water users.
- (e) "Commercial water user" means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service.
- (f) "Compliance daily per capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.
- (g) "Disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.
- (h) "Gross water use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:
- (1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.
 - (2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.
 - (3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.
 - (4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.
- (i) "Industrial water user" means a water user that is primarily a

manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.

- (j) “Institutional water user” means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.
- (k) “Interim urban water use target” means the midpoint between the urban retail water supplier’s base daily per capita water use and the urban retail water supplier’s urban water use target for 2020.
- (l) “Large landscape” means a nonresidential landscape as described in the performance measures for CII water use adopted pursuant to Section 10609.10.
- (m) “Locally cost effective” means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water management practice is greater than or equal to the present value of the local cost of implementing that measure.
- (n) “Performance measures” means actions to be taken by urban retail water suppliers that will result in increased water use efficiency by CII water users. Performance measures may include, but are not limited to, educating CII water users on best management practices, conducting water use audits, and preparing water management plans. Performance measures do not include process water.
- (o) “Potable reuse” means direct potable reuse, indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge, and reservoir water augmentation as those terms are defined in Section 13561.
- (p) “Process water” means water used by industrial water users for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development. Process water includes, but is not limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, and water used for testing, cleaning, and maintaining equipment. Water used to cool machinery or buildings used in the manufacturing process or necessary to maintain product quality or chemical characteristics for product manufacturing or control rooms, data centers, laboratories, clean rooms, and other industrial facility units that

are integral to the manufacturing or research and development process is process water. Water used in the manufacturing process that is necessary for complying with local, state, and federal health and safety laws, and is not incidental water, is process water. Process water does not mean incidental water uses.

- (q) "Recycled water" means recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050.
- (r) "Regional water resources management" means sources of supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources of water:
 - (1) The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.
 - (2) The use of recycled water.
 - (3) The desalination of brackish groundwater.
 - (4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin.
- (s) "Reporting period" means the years for which an urban retail water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.
- (t) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.
- (u) "Urban water use objective" means an estimate of aggregate efficient water use for the previous year based on adopted water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year, as described in Section 10609.20.
- (v) "Urban water use target" means the urban retail water supplier's targeted future daily per capita water use.
- (w) "Urban wholesale water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

CHAPTER 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers [10608.16 – 10608.44]

10608.16. (a) The state shall achieve a 20-percent reduction in urban per capita water use in California on or before December 31, 2020.

- (1) The state shall make incremental progress towards the state target specified in subdivision (a) by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015.

10608.20. (a) (1) Each urban retail water supplier shall develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target by July 1, 2011. Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis, as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28, and may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets described in paragraph (1) cumulatively result in a 20-percent reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020.

(b) An urban retail water supplier shall adopt one of the following methods for determining its urban water use target pursuant to subdivision (a):

- (1) Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use.
- (2) The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of the following performance standards:
 - (A) For indoor residential water use, 55 gallons per capita daily water use as a provisional standard. Upon completion of the department's 2017 report to the Legislature pursuant to Section 10608.42, this standard may be adjusted by the Legislature by statute.
 - (B) For landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections, water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 490) of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect the later of the year of the landscape's installation or 1992. An urban retail

water supplier using the approach specified in this subparagraph shall use satellite imagery, site visits, or other best available technology to develop an accurate estimate of landscaped areas.

(C) For commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, a 10-percent reduction in water use from the baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use by 2020.

(3) Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009). If the service area of an urban water supplier includes more than one hydrologic region, the supplier shall apportion its service area to each region based on population or area.

(4) A method that shall be identified and developed by the department, through a public process, and reported to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2010. The method developed by the department shall identify per capita targets that cumulatively result in a statewide 20-percent reduction in urban daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In developing urban daily per capita water use targets, the department shall do all of the following:

(A) Consider climatic differences within the state.

(B) Consider population density differences within the state.

(C) Provide flexibility to communities and regions in meeting the targets.

(D) Consider different levels of per capita water use according to plant water needs in different regions.

(E) Consider different levels of commercial, industrial, and institutional water use in different regions of the state.

(F) Avoid placing an undue hardship on communities that have implemented conservation measures or taken actions to keep per capita water use low.

(c) If the department adopts a regulation pursuant to paragraph (4) of

subdivision (b) that results in a requirement that an urban retail water supplier achieve a reduction in daily per capita water use that is greater than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, an urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may limit its urban water use target to a reduction of not more than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, by adopting the method described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

- (d) The department shall update the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2014. An urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may adopt a new urban daily per capita water use target pursuant to this updated method.
- (e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.
- (f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.
- (g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).
- (h) (1) The department, through a public process and in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall develop technical methodologies and criteria for the consistent implementation of this part, including, but not limited to, both of the following:
 - (A) Methodologies for calculating base daily per capita water use, baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use, compliance daily per capita water use, gross water use, service area population, indoor residential water use, and landscaped area water use.

- (B) Criteria for adjustments pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 10608.24.
- (2) The department shall post the methodologies and criteria developed pursuant to this subdivision on its internet website, and make written copies available, by October 1, 2010. An urban retail water supplier shall use the methods developed by the department in compliance with this part.
- (i) (1) The department shall adopt regulations for implementation of the provisions relating to process water in accordance with Section 10608.12, subdivision (e) of Section 10608.24, and subdivision (d) of Section 10608.26.
- (2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.
- (j) (1) An urban retail water supplier is granted an extension to July 1, 2011, for adoption of an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 to allow the use of technical methodologies developed by the department pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and subdivision (h). An urban retail water supplier that adopts an urban water management plan due in 2010 that does not use the methodologies developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (h) shall amend the plan by July 1, 2011, to comply with this part.
- (2) An urban wholesale water supplier whose urban water management plan prepared pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) was due and not submitted in 2010 is granted an extension to July 1, 2011, to permit coordination between an urban wholesale water

supplier and urban retail water suppliers.

10608.22. Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

10608.24. (a) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2015.

- (b) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its urban water use target by December 31, 2020.
- (c) An urban retail water supplier's compliance daily per capita water use shall be the measure of progress toward achievement of its urban water use target.
- (d) (1) When determining compliance daily per capita water use, an urban retail water supplier may consider the following factors:
 - (A) Differences in evapotranspiration and rainfall in the baseline period compared to the compliance reporting period.
 - (B) Substantial changes to commercial or industrial water use resulting from increased business output and economic development that have occurred during the reporting period.
 - (C) Substantial changes to institutional water use resulting from fire suppression services or other extraordinary events, or from new or expanded operations, that have occurred during the reporting period.
- (2) If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.
- (e) When developing the urban water use target pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier that has a substantial

percentage of industrial water use in its service area may exclude process water from the calculation of gross water use to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

- (f) (1) An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) may include the agricultural water use in determining gross water use. An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in determining gross water use and develops its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 shall use a water efficient standard for agricultural irrigation of 100 percent of reference evapotranspiration multiplied by the crop coefficient for irrigated acres.
- (2) An urban retail water supplier, that is also an agricultural water supplier, is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 10608.48), if the agricultural water use is incorporated into its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (1).

10608.26. (a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

- (1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.
 - (2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.
 - (3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.
- (b) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target through efficiency improvements in any combination among its customer sectors. An urban retail water supplier shall avoid placing a disproportionate burden on any customer sector.
- (c) For an urban retail water supplier that supplies water to a United States Department of Defense military installation, the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part shall consider the conservation of that military installation under

federal Executive Order 13514.

(d) (1) Any ordinance or resolution adopted by an urban retail water supplier after the effective date of this section shall not require existing customers as of the effective date of this section, to undertake changes in product formulation, operations, or equipment that would reduce process water use, but may provide technical assistance and financial incentives to those customers to implement efficiency measures for process water. This section shall not limit an ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to a declaration of drought emergency by an urban retail water supplier.

(2) This part shall not be construed or enforced so as to interfere with the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 113980) to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 114380), inclusive, of Part 7 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any requirement or standard for the protection of public health, public safety, or worker safety established by federal, state, or local government or recommended by recognized standard setting organizations or trade associations.

10608.28. (a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement, by any of the following:

- (1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.
- (2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)).
- (3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537.
- (4) By an integrated regional water management funding area.
- (5) By hydrologic region.
- (6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the

department.

- (b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

10608.32. All costs incurred pursuant to this part by a water utility regulated by the Public Utilities Commission may be recoverable in rates subject to review and approval by the Public Utilities Commission, and may be recorded in a memorandum account and reviewed for reasonableness by the Public Utilities Commission.

10608.34. (a) (1) On or before January 1, 2017, the department shall adopt rules for all of the following:

- (A) The conduct of standardized water loss audits by urban retail water suppliers in accordance with the method adopted by the American Water Works Association in the third edition of Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36 and in the Free Water Audit Software, version 5.0.
- (B) The process for validating a water loss audit report prior to submitting the report to the department. For the purposes of this section, “validating” is a process whereby an urban retail water supplier uses a technical expert to confirm the basis of all data entries in the urban retail water supplier’s water loss audit report and to appropriately characterize the quality of the reported data. The validation process shall follow the principles and terminology laid out by the American Water Works Association in the third edition of Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36 and in the Free Water Audit Software, version 5.0. A validated water loss audit report shall include the name and technical qualifications of the person engaged for validation.
- (C) The technical qualifications required of a person to

- engage in validation, as described in subparagraph (B).
- (D) The certification requirements for a person selected by an urban retail water supplier to provide validation of its own water loss audit report.
- (E) The method of submitting a water loss audit report to the department.
- (2) The department shall update rules adopted pursuant to paragraph (1) no later than six months after the release of subsequent editions of the American Water Works Association's Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36. Except as provided by the department, until the department adopts updated rules pursuant to this paragraph, an urban retail water supplier may rely upon a subsequent edition of the American Water Works Association's Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36 or the Free Water Audit Software.
- (b) (1) On or before October 1 of each year until October 1, 2023, each urban retail water supplier reporting on a calendar year basis shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or the previous fiscal year as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (2) On or before January 1 of each year until January 1, 2024, each urban retail water supplier reporting on a fiscal year basis shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous fiscal year as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (3) On or before January 1, 2024, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or previous fiscal year as part of the report submitted to the department pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10609.24 and as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (4) Water loss audit reports submitted on or before October 1, 2017, may be completed and validated with assistance as described in subdivision (c).

- (c) Using funds available for the 2016–17 fiscal year, the board shall contribute up to four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) towards procuring water loss audit report validation assistance for urban retail water suppliers.
- (d) Each water loss audit report submitted to the department shall be accompanied by information, in a form specified by the department, identifying steps taken in the preceding year to increase the validity of data entered into the final audit, reduce the volume of apparent losses, and reduce the volume of real losses.
- (e) At least one of the following employees of an urban retail water supplier shall attest to each water loss audit report submitted to the department:
 - (1) The chief financial officer.
 - (2) The chief engineer.
 - (3) The general manager.
- (f) The department shall deem incomplete and return to the urban retail water supplier any final water loss audit report found by the department to be incomplete, not validated, unattested, or incongruent with known characteristics of water system operations. A water supplier shall resubmit a completed water loss audit report within 90 days of an audit being returned by the department.
- (g) The department shall post all validated water loss audit reports on its internet website in a manner that allows for comparisons across water suppliers. The department shall make the validated water loss audit reports available for public viewing in a timely manner after their receipt.
- (h) Using available funds, the department shall provide technical assistance to guide urban retail water suppliers' water loss detection programs, including, but not limited to, metering techniques, pressure management techniques, condition-based assessment techniques for transmission and distribution pipelines, and utilization of portable and permanent water loss detection devices.
- (i) No earlier than January 1, 2019, and no later than July 1, 2020, the board shall adopt rules requiring urban retail water suppliers to meet performance standards for the volume of water losses. In

adopting these rules, the board shall employ full life-cycle cost accounting to evaluate the costs of meeting the performance standards. The board may consider establishing a minimum allowable water loss threshold that, if reached and maintained by an urban water supplier, would exempt the urban water supplier from further water loss reduction requirements.

10608.35. (a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and make a recommendation to the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, on the feasibility of developing and enacting water loss reporting requirements for urban wholesale water suppliers.

(b) The studies and investigations shall include an evaluation of the suitability of applying the processes and requirements of Section 10608.34 to urban wholesale water suppliers.

(c) In conducting necessary studies and investigations and developing its recommendation, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons.

10608.36. Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

10608.40. Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631. The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

10608.42. (a) The department shall review the 2015 urban water management plans and report to the Legislature by July 1, 2017, on progress towards achieving a 20-percent reduction in urban water use by December 31, 2020. The report shall include recommendations on changes to water efficiency standards or urban water use targets to achieve the 20-percent reduction and to reflect updated efficiency information and technology changes.

- (b) A report to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

10608.43. The department, in conjunction with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, by April 1, 2010, shall convene a representative task force consisting of academic experts, urban retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, commercial water users, industrial water users, and institutional water users to develop alternative best management practices for commercial, industrial, and institutional users and an assessment of the potential statewide water use efficiency improvement in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that would result from implementation of these best management practices. The taskforce, in conjunction with the department, shall submit a report to the Legislature by April 1, 2012, that shall include a review of multiple sectors within commercial, industrial, and institutional users and that shall recommend water use efficiency standards for commercial, industrial, and institutional users among various sectors of water use. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Appropriate metrics for evaluating commercial, industrial, and institutional water use.
- (b) Evaluation of water demands for manufacturing processes, goods, and cooling.
- (c) Evaluation of public infrastructure necessary for delivery of recycled water to the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.
- (d) Evaluation of institutional and economic barriers to increased recycled water use within the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.
- (e) Identification of technical feasibility and cost of the best management practices to achieve more efficient water use statewide in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that is consistent with the public interest and reflects past investments in water use efficiency.

10608.44. Each state agency shall reduce water use at facilities it operates to support urban retail water suppliers in meeting the target identified in

Section 10608.16.

CHAPTER 4. Agricultural Water Suppliers [10608.48]

10608.48. (a) On or before July 31, 2012, an agricultural water supplier shall implement efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c).

- (b) Agricultural water suppliers shall implement both of the following critical efficient management practices:
 - (1) Measure the volume of water delivered to customers with sufficient accuracy to comply with subdivision (a) of Section 531.10 and to implement paragraph (2).
 - (2) Adopt a pricing structure for water customers based at least in part on quantity delivered.
- (c) Agricultural water suppliers shall implement additional efficient management practices, including, but not limited to, practices to accomplish all of the following, if the measures are locally cost effective and technically feasible:
 - (1) Facilitate alternative land use for lands with exceptionally high water duties or whose irrigation contributes to significant problems, including drainage.
 - (2) Facilitate use of available recycled water that otherwise would not be used beneficially, meets all health and safety criteria, and does not harm crops or soils.
 - (3) Facilitate the financing of capital improvements for on-farm irrigation systems.
 - (4) Implement an incentive pricing structure that promotes one or more of the following goals:
 - (A) More efficient water use at the farm level.
 - (B) Conjunctive use of groundwater.
 - (C) Appropriate increase of groundwater recharge.
 - (D) Reduction in problem drainage.

- (E) Improved management of environmental resources.
 - (F) Effective management of all water sources throughout the year by adjusting seasonal pricing structures based on current conditions.
- (5) Expand line or pipe distribution systems, and construct regulatory reservoirs to increase distribution system flexibility and capacity, decrease maintenance, and reduce seepage.
 - (6) Increase flexibility in water ordering by, and delivery to, water customers within operational limits.
 - (7) Construct and operate supplier spill and tailwater recovery systems.
 - (8) Increase planned conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater within the supplier service area.
 - (9) Automate canal control structures.
 - (10) Facilitate or promote customer pump testing and evaluation.
 - (11) Designate a water conservation coordinator who will develop and implement the water management plan and prepare progress reports.
 - (12) Provide for the availability of water management services to water users. These services may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:
 - (A) On-farm irrigation and drainage system evaluations.
 - (B) Normal year and real-time irrigation scheduling and crop evapotranspiration information.
 - (C) Surface water, groundwater, and drainage water quantity and quality data.
 - (D) Agricultural water management educational programs and materials for farmers, staff, and the public.
 - (13) Evaluate the policies of agencies that provide the supplier with water to identify the potential for institutional changes to allow more flexible water deliveries and storage.
 - (14) Evaluate and improve the efficiencies of the supplier's

pumps.

- (d) Agricultural water suppliers shall include in the agricultural water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) a report on which efficient water management practices have been implemented and are planned to be implemented, an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements that have occurred since the last report, and an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements estimated to occur five and 10 years in the future. If an agricultural water supplier determines that an efficient water management practice is not locally cost effective or technically feasible, the supplier shall submit information documenting that determination.
- (e) The department shall require information about the implementation of efficient water management practices to be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52. (f) An agricultural water supplier may meet the requirements of subdivisions (d) and (e) by submitting to the department a water conservation plan submitted to the United States Bureau of Reclamation that meets the requirements described in Section 10828.
- (f) On or before December 31, 2013, December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2021, the department, in consultation with the board, shall submit to the Legislature a report on the agricultural efficient water management practices that have been implemented and are planned to be implemented and an assessment of the manner in which the implementation of those efficient water management practices has affected and will affect agricultural operations, including estimated water use efficiency improvements, if any.
- (g) The department may update the efficient water management practices required pursuant to subdivision (c), in consultation with the Agricultural Water Management Council, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and the board. All efficient water management practices for agricultural water use pursuant to this chapter shall be adopted or revised by the department only after the department conducts public hearings to allow participation of the diverse geographical areas and interests of the state.

- (h) (1) The department shall adopt regulations that provide for a range of options that agricultural water suppliers may use or implement to comply with the measurement requirement in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).
- (2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

CHAPTER 5. Sustainable Water Management [10608.50]

10608.50. (a) The department, in consultation with the board, shall promote implementation of regional water resources management practices through increased incentives and removal of barriers consistent with state and federal law. Potential changes may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) Revisions to the requirements for urban and agricultural water management plans.
- (2) Revisions to the requirements for integrated regional water management plans.
- (3) Revisions to the eligibility for state water management grants and loans.
- (4) Revisions to state or local permitting requirements that increase water supply opportunities, but do not weaken water quality protection under state and federal law.
- (5) Increased funding for research, feasibility studies, and project construction.
- (6) Expanding technical and educational support for local land use and water management agencies.

- (b) No later than January 1, 2011, and updated as part of the California Water Plan, the department, in consultation with the board, and with public input, shall propose new statewide targets, or review and update existing statewide targets, for regional water resources management practices, including, but not limited to, recycled water, brackish groundwater desalination, and infiltration and direct use of urban stormwater runoff.

CHAPTER 6. Standardized Data Collection [10608.52]

10608.52. (a) The department, in consultation with the board, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, the State Department of Public Health, and the Public Utilities Commission, shall develop a single standardized water use reporting form to meet the water use information needs of each agency, including the needs of urban water suppliers that elect to determine and report progress toward achieving targets on a regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

- (b) At a minimum, the form shall be developed to accommodate information sufficient to assess an urban water supplier's compliance with conservation targets pursuant to Section 10608.24 and an agricultural water supplier's compliance with implementation of efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10608.48. The form shall accommodate reporting by urban water suppliers on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

CHAPTER 7. Funding Provisions [10608.56 – 10608.60]

10608.56. (a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

- (b) On and after July 1, 2013, an agricultural water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita

reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to achieve the per capita reductions to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the department shall determine that an agricultural water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the efficient water management practices described in Section 10608.48, if the agricultural water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the efficient water management practices. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the efficient water management practices to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.
- (e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.
- (f) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban retail water supplier or agricultural water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this part and Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800), that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the requirements of this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

10608.60. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public

Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for grants to implement this part. In the allocation of funding, it is the intent of the Legislature that the department give consideration to disadvantaged communities to assist in implementing the requirements of this part.

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75041 of the Public Resources Code, should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for direct expenditures to implement this part.

CHAPTER 8. Quantifying Agricultural Water Use Efficiency [10608.64]

10608.64. The department, in consultation with the Agricultural Water Management Council, academic experts, and other stakeholders, shall develop a methodology for quantifying the efficiency of agricultural water use. Alternatives to be assessed shall include, but not be limited to, determination of efficiency levels based on crop type or irrigation system distribution uniformity. On or before December 31, 2011, the department shall report to the Legislature on a proposed methodology and a plan for implementation. The plan shall include the estimated implementation costs and the types of data needed to support the methodology. Nothing in this section authorizes the department to implement a methodology established pursuant to this section.

PART 2.55. SUSTAINABLE WATER USE AND DEMAND REDUCTION [10608 – 10609.42]

CHAPTER 9. Urban Water Use Objectives and Water Use Reporting [10609 – 10609.38]

10609. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that this chapter establishes a method to estimate the aggregate amount of water that would have been delivered the previous year by an urban retail water supplier if all that water had been used efficiently. This estimated aggregate water use is the urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective. The method is based on water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year. By comparing the amount of water actually used in the previous year with the urban water use objective, local urban water suppliers will be in a better position to help eliminate unnecessary use of water; that is, water used in excess of that needed to accomplish the intended beneficial use.

(b) The Legislature further finds and declares all of the following:

(1) This chapter establishes standards and practices for the following water uses:

- (A) Indoor residential use.
- (B) Outdoor residential use.
- (C) CII water use.
- (D) Water losses.
- (E) Other unique local uses and situations that can have a material effect on an urban water supplier's total water use.

(2) This chapter further does all of the following:

- (A) Establishes a method to calculate each urban water use objective.
- (B) Considers recycled water quality in establishing efficient irrigation standards.
- (C) Requires the department to provide or otherwise identify data regarding the unique local conditions to support the calculation of an urban water use objective.
- (D) Provides for the use of alternative sources of data if alternative sources are shown to be as accurate as, or more accurate than, the data provided by the department.
- (E) Requires annual reporting of the previous year's water use with the urban water use objective.
- (F) Provides a bonus incentive for the amount of potable recycled water used the previous year when comparing the previous year's water use with the urban water use objective, of up to 10 percent of the urban water use objective.

(3) This chapter requires the department and the board to solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons in the development of the standards and the adoption of regulations pursuant to this chapter.

- (4) This chapter preserves the Legislature's authority over long-term water use efficiency target setting and ensures appropriate legislative oversight of the implementation of this chapter by doing all of the following:
 - (A) Requiring the Legislative Analyst to conduct a review of the implementation of this chapter, including compliance with the adopted standards and regulations, accuracy of the data, use of alternate data, and other issues the Legislative Analyst deems appropriate.
 - (B) Stating legislative intent that the director of the department and the chairperson of the board appear before the appropriate Senate and Assembly policy committees to report on progress in implementing this chapter.
 - (C) Providing one-time-only authority to the department and board to adopt water use efficiency standards, except as explicitly provided in this chapter. Authorization to update the standards shall require separate legislation.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the following principles apply to the development and implementation of long-term standards and urban water use objectives:
 - (1) Local urban retail water suppliers should have primary responsibility for meeting standards-based water use targets, and they shall retain the flexibility to develop their water supply portfolios, design and implement water conservation strategies, educate their customers, and enforce their rules.
 - (2) Long-term standards and urban water use objectives should advance the state's goals to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
 - (3) Long-term standards and urban water use objectives should acknowledge the shade, air quality, and heat-island reduction benefits provided to communities by trees through the support of water-efficient irrigation practices that keep trees healthy.

- (4) The state should identify opportunities for streamlined reporting, eliminate redundant data submissions, and incentivize open access to data collected by urban and agricultural water suppliers.

10609.2. (a) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water pursuant to this chapter on or before June 30, 2022.

(b) Standards shall be adopted for all of the following:

- (1) Outdoor residential water use.
- (2) Outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use.
- (3) A volume for water loss.

(c) When adopting the standards under this section, the board shall consider the policies of this chapter and the proposed efficiency standards' effects on local wastewater management, developed and natural parklands, and urban tree health. The standards and potential effects shall be identified by May 30, 2022. The board shall allow for public comment on potential effects identified by the board under this subdivision.

(d) The long-term standards shall be set at a level designed so that the water use objectives, together with other demands excluded from the long-term standards such as CII indoor water use and CII outdoor water use not connected to a dedicated landscape meter, would exceed the statewide conservation targets required pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 10608.16).

(e) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt by regulation variances recommended by the department pursuant to Section 10609.14 and guidelines and methodologies pertaining to the calculation of an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective recommended by the department pursuant to Section 10609.16.

10609.4. (a) (1) Until January 1, 2025, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be 55 gallons per capita daily.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2025, and until January 1, 2030, the

standard for indoor residential water use shall be the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended pursuant to subdivision (b).

(3) Beginning January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended pursuant to subdivision (b).

(b) (1) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and may jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use that more appropriately reflects best practices for indoor residential water use than the standard described in subdivision (a). A report on the results of the studies and investigations shall be made to the chairpersons of the relevant policy committees of each house of the Legislature by January 1, 2021, and shall include information necessary to support the recommended standard, if there is one. The studies and investigations shall also include an analysis of the benefits and impacts of how the changing standard for indoor residential water use will impact water and wastewater management, including potable water usage, wastewater, recycling and reuse systems, infrastructure, operations, and supplies.

(2) The studies, investigations, and report described in paragraph (1) shall include collaboration with, and input from, a broad group of stakeholders, including, but not limited to, environmental groups, experts in indoor plumbing, and water, wastewater, and recycled water agencies.

10609.6. (a) (1) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, standards for outdoor residential use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.

(2) (A) The standards shall incorporate the principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Article 10.8 (commencing with Section 65591) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code).

(B) The standards shall apply to irrigable lands.

- (C) The standards shall include provisions for swimming pools, spas, and other water features. Ornamental water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, shall be analyzed separately from swimming pools and spas.
- (b) The department shall, by January 1, 2021, provide each urban retail water supplier with data regarding the area of residential irrigable lands in a manner that can reasonably be applied to the standards adopted pursuant to this section.
- (c) The department shall not recommend standards pursuant to this section until it has conducted pilot projects or studies, or some combination of the two, to ensure that the data provided to local agencies are reasonably accurate for the data's intended uses, taking into consideration California's diverse landscapes and community characteristics.

10609.8. (a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, standards for outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or other means of calculating outdoor irrigation use in connection with CII water use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.

- (b) The standards shall incorporate the principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Article 10.8 (commencing with Section 65591) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code).
- (c) The standards shall include an exclusion for water for commercial agricultural use meeting the definition of subdivision (b) of Section 51201 of the Government Code.

10609.9. For purposes of Sections 10609.6 and 10609.8, "principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance" means those provisions of the model water efficient landscape ordinance applicable to the establishment or determination of the amount of water necessary to efficiently irrigate both new and existing landscapes. These provisions include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) Evapotranspiration adjustment factors, as applicable.
- (b) Landscape area.
- (c) Maximum applied water allowance.
- (d) Reference evapotranspiration.
- (e) Special landscape areas, including provisions governing evapotranspiration adjustment factors for different types of water used for irrigating the landscape.

10609.10. (a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, performance measures for CII water use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.

- (b) Prior to recommending performance measures for CII water use, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons relating to all of the following:
 - (1) Recommendations for a CII water use classification system for California that address significant uses of water.
 - (2) Recommendations for setting minimum size thresholds for converting mixed CII meters to dedicated irrigation meters, and evaluation of, and recommendations for, technologies that could be used in lieu of requiring dedicated irrigation meters.
 - (3) Recommendations for CII water use best management practices, which may include, but are not limited to, water audits and water management plans for those CII customers that exceed a recommended size, volume of water use, or other threshold.
- (c) Recommendations of appropriate performance measures for CII water use shall be consistent with the October 21, 2013, report to the Legislature by the Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Task Force entitled "Water Use Best Management Practices," including the technical and financial feasibility recommendations provided in that report, and shall support the economic productivity of California's commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

- (d) (1) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt performance measures for CII water use on or before June 30, 2022.

- (a) Each urban retail water supplier shall implement the performance measures adopted by the board pursuant to paragraph (1).

10609.12. The standards for water loss for urban retail water suppliers shall be the standards adopted by the board pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 10608.34.

10609.14. (a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and, no later than October 1, 2021, recommend for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter appropriate variances for unique uses that can have a material effect on an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective.

- (b) Appropriate variances may include, but are not limited to, allowances for the following:

- (1) Significant use of evaporative coolers.
- (2) Significant populations of horses and other livestock.
- (3) Significant fluctuations in seasonal populations.
- (4) Significant landscaped areas irrigated with recycled water having high levels of total dissolved solids.
- (5) Significant use of water for soil compaction and dust control.
- (6) Significant use of water to supplement ponds and lakes to sustain wildlife.
- (7) Significant use of water to irrigate vegetation for fire protection.
- (8) Significant use of water for commercial or noncommercial agricultural use.

- (c) The department, in recommending variances for adoption by the board, shall also recommend a threshold of significance for each recommended variance.

- (d) Before including any specific variance in calculating an urban retail water supplier's water use objective, the urban retail water supplier shall request and receive approval by the board for the inclusion of that variance.

- (e) The board shall post on its Internet Web site all of the following:

- (1) A list of all urban retail water suppliers with approved variances.
- (2) The specific variance or variances approved for each urban retail water supplier.
- (3) The data supporting approval of each variance.

10609.15. To help streamline water data reporting, the department and the board shall do all of the following:

- (a) Identify urban water reporting requirements shared by both agencies, and post on each agency's Internet Web site how the data is used for planning, regulatory, or other purposes.
- (b) Analyze opportunities for more efficient publication of urban water reporting requirements within each agency, and analyze how each agency can integrate various data sets in a publicly accessible location, identify priority actions, and implement priority actions identified in the analysis.
- (c) Make appropriate data pertaining to the urban water reporting requirements that are collected by either agency available to the public according to the principles and requirements of the Open and Transparent Water Data Act (Part 4.9 (commencing with Section 12400)).

10609.16. The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, guidelines and methodologies for the board to adopt that identify how an urban retail water supplier calculates its urban water use objective. The guidelines and methodologies shall address, as necessary, all of the following:

- (a) Determining the irrigable lands within the urban retail water supplier's service area.
- (b) Updating and revising methodologies described pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (h) of Section 10608.20, as appropriate, including methodologies for calculating the population in an urban retail water supplier's service area.
- (c) Using landscape area data provided by the department or alternative data.

- (d) Incorporating precipitation data and climate data into estimates of a urban retail water supplier's outdoor irrigation budget for its urban water use objective.
- (e) Estimating changes in outdoor landscape area and population, and calculating the urban water use objective, for years when updated landscape imagery is not available from the department.
- (f) Determining acceptable levels of accuracy for the supporting data, the urban water use objective, and compliance with the urban water use objective.

10609.18. The department and the board shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons in the development of the standards and the adoption of regulations pursuant to this chapter. The board shall hold at least one public meeting before taking any action on any standard or variance recommended by the department.

10609.20. (a) Each urban retail water supplier shall calculate its urban water use objective no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

- (b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier's water use conditions for the previous calendar or fiscal year.
- (c) Each urban water supplier's urban water use objective shall be composed of the sum of the following:
 - (1) Aggregate estimated efficient indoor residential water use.
 - (2) Aggregate estimated efficient outdoor residential water use.
 - (3) Aggregate estimated efficient outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or equivalent technology in connection with CII water use.
 - (4) Aggregate estimated efficient water losses.
 - (5) Aggregate estimated water use in accordance with variances, as appropriate.
- (d) (1) An urban retail water supplier that delivers water from a groundwater basin, reservoir, or other source that is augmented by potable reuse water may adjust its urban water use objective by a bonus incentive calculated pursuant to this subdivision.

- (2) The water use objective bonus incentive shall be the volume of its potable reuse delivered to residential water users and to landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use, on an acre-foot basis.
- (3) The bonus incentive pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be limited in accordance with one of the following:
 - (A) The bonus incentive shall not exceed 15 percent of the urban water supplier's water use objective for any potable reuse water produced at an existing facility.
 - (B) The bonus incentive shall not exceed 10 percent of the urban water supplier's water use objective for any potable reuse water produced at any facility that is not an existing facility.
- (4) For purposes of this subdivision, "existing facility" means a facility that meets all of the following:
 - (A) The facility has a certified environmental impact report, mitigated negative declaration, or negative declaration on or before January 1, 2019.
 - (B) The facility begins producing and delivering potable reuse water on or before January 1, 2022.
 - (C) The facility uses microfiltration and reverse osmosis technologies to produce the potable reuse water.
- (e) (1) The calculation of the urban water use objective shall be made using landscape area and other data provided by the department and pursuant to the standards, guidelines, and methodologies adopted by the board. The department shall provide data to the urban water supplier at a level of detail sufficient to allow the urban water supplier to verify its accuracy at the parcel level.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an urban retail water supplier may use alternative data in calculating the urban water use objective if the supplier demonstrates to the department that the alternative data are equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy to the data provided by the department. The department may provide technical assistance to an urban retail water supplier in evaluating whether the alternative data are appropriate for use in calculating the supplier's urban water use objective.

10609.21. (a) For purposes of Section 10609.20, and notwithstanding paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 10609.20, “existing facility” also includes the North City Project, phase one of the Pure Water San Diego Program, for which an environmental impact report was certified on April 10, 2018.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2019.

10609.22. (a) An urban retail water supplier shall calculate its actual urban water use no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

(b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier’s water use for the previous calendar or fiscal year.

(c) Each urban water supplier’s urban water use shall be composed of the sum of the following:

(1) Aggregate residential water use.

(2) Aggregate outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use.

(3) Aggregate water losses.

10609.24. (a) An urban retail water supplier shall submit a report to the department no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter. The report shall include all of the following:

(1) The urban water use objective calculated pursuant to Section 10609.20 along with relevant supporting data.

(2) The actual urban water use calculated pursuant to Section 10609.22 along with relevant supporting data.

(3) Documentation of the implementation of the performance measures for CII water use.

(4) A description of the progress made towards meeting the urban water use objective.

(5) The validated water loss audit report conducted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(b) The department shall post the reports and information on its internet website.

- (c) The board may issue an information order or conservation order to, or impose civil liability on, an entity or individual for failure to submit a report required by this section.

10609.25. As part of the first report submitted to the department by an urban retail water supplier no later than January 1, 2024, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10609.24, each urban retail water supplier shall provide a narrative that describes the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its urban water use objective by January 1, 2027.

10609.26. (a) (1) On and after January 1, 2024, the board may issue informational orders pertaining to water production, water use, and water conservation to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective required by this chapter. Informational orders are intended to obtain information on supplier activities, water production, and conservation efforts in order to identify technical assistance needs and assist urban water suppliers in meeting their urban water use objectives.

- (2) In determining whether to issue an informational order, the board shall consider the degree to which the urban retail water supplier is not meeting its urban water use objective, information provided in the report required by Section 10609.24, and actions the urban retail water supplier has implemented or will implement in order to help meet the urban water use objective.

- (3) The board shall share information received pursuant to this subdivision with the department.

- (4) An urban water supplier may request technical assistance from the department. The technical assistance may, to the extent available, include guidance documents, tools, and data.

- (b) On and after January 1, 2025, the board may issue a written notice to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective required by this chapter. The written notice may warn the urban retail water supplier that it is not meeting its urban water use objective described in Section 10609.20 and is not making adequate progress in meeting the urban water use objective, and may request that the urban retail water supplier

address areas of concern in its next annual report required by Section 10609.24. In deciding whether to issue a written notice, the board may consider whether the urban retail water supplier has received an informational order, the degree to which the urban retail water supplier is not meeting its urban water use objective, information provided in the report required by Section 10609.24, and actions the urban retail water supplier has implemented or will implement in order to help meet its urban water use objective.

- (c) (1) On and after January 1, 2026, the board may issue a conservation order to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. A conservation order may consist of, but is not limited to, referral to the department for technical assistance, requirements for education and outreach, requirements for local enforcement, and other efforts to assist urban retail water suppliers in meeting their urban water use objective.
 - (2) In issuing a conservation order, the board shall identify specific deficiencies in an urban retail water supplier's progress towards meeting its urban water use objective, and identify specific actions to address the deficiencies.
 - (3) The board may request that the department provide an urban retail water supplier with technical assistance to support the urban retail water supplier's actions to remedy the deficiencies.
- (d) A conservation order issued in accordance with this chapter may include requiring actions intended to increase water-use efficiency, but shall not curtail or otherwise limit the exercise of a water right, nor shall it require the imposition of civil liability pursuant to Section 377.

10609.27. Notwithstanding Section 10609.26, the board shall not issue an information order, written notice, or conservation order pursuant to Section 10609.26 if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The board determines that the urban retail water supplier is not meeting its urban water use objective solely because the volume of water loss exceeds the urban retail water supplier's standard for water loss.

- (b) Pursuant to Section 10608.34, the board is taking enforcement action against the urban retail water supplier for not meeting the performance standards for the volume of water losses.

10609.28. The board may issue a regulation or informational order requiring a wholesale water supplier, an urban retail water supplier, or a distributor of a public water supply, as that term is used in Section 350, to provide a monthly report relating to water production, water use, or water conservation.

10609.30. On or before January 10, 2024, the Legislative Analyst shall provide to the appropriate policy committees of both houses of the Legislature and the public a report evaluating the implementation of the water use efficiency standards and water use reporting pursuant to this chapter. The board and the department shall provide the Legislative Analyst with the available data to complete this report.

- (a) The report shall describe all of the following:

- (1) The rate at which urban retail water users are complying with the standards, and factors that might facilitate or impede their compliance.
- (2) The accuracy of the data and estimates being used to calculate urban water use objectives.
- (3) Indications of the economic impacts, if any, of the implementation of this chapter on urban water suppliers and urban water users, including CII water users.
- (4) The frequency of use of the bonus incentive, the volume of water associated with the bonus incentive, value to urban water suppliers of the bonus incentive, and any implications of the use of the bonus incentive on water use efficiency.
- (5) The early indications of how implementing this chapter might impact the efficiency of statewide urban water use.
- (6) Recommendations, if any, for improving statewide urban water use efficiency and the standards and practices described in this chapter.
- (7) Any other issues the Legislative Analyst deems appropriate.

10609.32. It is the intent of the Legislature that the chairperson of the board and the director of the department appear before the appropriate policy committees of both houses of the Legislature on or around January 1, 2026, and report on the implementation of the water use efficiency standards and water use reporting pursuant to this chapter. It is the intent of the Legislature that the topics to be covered include all of the following:

- (a) The rate at which urban retail water suppliers are complying with the standards, and factors that might facilitate or impede their compliance.
- (b) What enforcement actions have been taken, if any.
- (c) The accuracy of the data and estimates being used to calculate urban water use objectives.
- (d) Indications of the economic impacts, if any, of the implementation of this chapter on urban water suppliers and urban water users, including CII water users.
- (e) The frequency of use of the bonus incentive, the volume of water associated with the bonus incentive, value to urban water suppliers of the bonus incentive, and any implications of the use of the bonus incentive on water use efficiency.
- (f) An assessment of how implementing this chapter is affecting the efficiency of statewide urban water use.

10609.34. Notwithstanding Section 15300.2 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, an action of the board taken under this chapter shall be deemed to be a Class 8 action, within the meaning of Section 15308 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, provided that the action does not involve relaxation of existing water conservation or water use standards.

10609.36. (a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to determine or alter water rights. Sections 1010 and 1011 apply to water conserved through implementation of this chapter.

- (b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize the board to update or revise water use efficiency standards authorized by this chapter except as explicitly provided in this chapter. Authorization to update the standards beyond that explicitly provided in this chapter shall require separate legislation.

- (c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the use of recycled water as seawater barriers for groundwater salinity management.

10609.38. The board may waive the requirements of this chapter for a period of up to five years for any urban retail water supplier whose water deliveries are significantly affected by changes in water use as a result of damage from a disaster such as an earthquake or fire. In establishing the period of a waiver, the board shall take into consideration the breadth of the damage and the time necessary for the damaged areas to recover from the disaster.

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

CHAPTER 1. General Declaration and Policy [10610 – 10610.4]

10610. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

10610.2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.
- (2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.
- (3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate, and increasing long-term water conservation among Californians, improving water use efficiency within the state's communities and agricultural production, and strengthening local and regional drought planning are critical to California's resilience to drought and climate change.
- (4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years now and into the

foreseeable future, and every urban water supplier should collaborate closely with local land-use authorities to ensure water demand forecasts are consistent with current land-use planning.

- (5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.
 - (6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.
 - (7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.
 - (8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.
 - (9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact on water management strategies and supply reliability.
- (b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

10610.4. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

- (a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.
- (b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.
- (c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve the efficient use of available supplies and strengthen local drought planning.

CHAPTER 2. Definitions [10611 – 10618]

10611. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

10611.3. "Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

10611.5. "Demand management" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

10612. "Drought risk assessment" means a method that examines water shortage risks based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 10635.

10613. "Efficient use" means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

10614. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

10615. "Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

10616. "Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

10616.5. "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

10617. "Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

10617.5. "Water shortage contingency plan" means a document that incorporates the provisions detailed in subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and is subsequently adopted by an urban water supplier pursuant to this article.

10618. "Water supply and demand assessment" means a method that looks at current year and one or more dry year supplies and demands for determining water shortage risks, as described in Section 10632.1.

CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans

ARTICLE 1. General Provisions [10620 – 10621]

10620. (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

- (b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.
- (c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.
- (d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce

preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation, efficient water use, and improved local drought resilience.

- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), each urban water supplier shall develop its own water shortage contingency plan, but an urban water supplier may incorporate, collaborate, and otherwise share information with other urban water suppliers or other governing entities participating in an areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management plan, an agricultural management plan, or groundwater sustainability plan development.
- (3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.
- (e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.
- (f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

10621. (a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

- (b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.
- (c) An urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall include its most recent plan and water shortage

contingency plan as part of the supplier's general rate case filings.

- (d) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).
- (e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.
- (f) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.

CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans

ARTICLE 2. Contents of Plans [10630 – 10634]

10630. It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

10630.5. Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

- (a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including,

where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

- (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:
- (1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.
 - (2) When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.
 - (3) For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.
 - (4) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information:
 - (A) The current version of any groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720), any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for basins underlying the urban water supplier's service area.
 - (B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater.

For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

- (C) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
 - (D) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
- (c) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.
- (d) (1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors,

including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

- (A) Single-family residential.
 - (B) Multifamily.
 - (C) Commercial.
 - (D) Industrial.
 - (E) Institutional and governmental.
 - (F) Landscape.
 - (G) Sales to other agencies.
 - (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.
 - (I) Agricultural.
 - (J) Distribution system water loss.
- (2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).
- (3) (A) The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.
- (B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association.
- (C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.
- (4) (A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

- (B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:
 - (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.
 - (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.
- (e) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:
 - (1) (A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.
 - (B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:
 - (i) Water waste prevention ordinances.
 - (ii) Metering.
 - (iii) Conservation pricing.
 - (iv) Public education and outreach.
 - (v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.
 - (vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.
 - (vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in

gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

- (2) For an urban wholesale water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description of the items in clauses (ii), (iv), (vi), and (vii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), and a narrative description of its distribution system asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs.
- (f) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.
- (g) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.
- (h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

10631.1. (a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirement under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

10631.2. (a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:

- (1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.
- (2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.
- (3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.
- (4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.
- (5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.
- (6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.
- (7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.

(b) The department shall include in its guidance for the preparation of urban water management plans a methodology for the voluntary calculation or estimation of the energy intensity of urban water systems. The department may consider studies and calculations conducted by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the methodology.

- (c) The Legislature finds and declares that energy use is only one factor in water supply planning and shall not be considered independently of other factors.

10632. (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan that consists of each of the following elements:

- (1) The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.
- (2) The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:
 - (A) The written decision making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.
 - (B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:
 - (i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.
 - (ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.
 - (iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.
 - (iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.
 - (v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

- (3) (A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.
- (B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.
- (4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:
- (A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.
- (B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.
- (C) Locally appropriate operational changes.
- (D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.
- (E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.
- (5) Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

- (A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.
 - (B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.
 - (C) Any other relevant communications.
- (6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.
- (7) (A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.
 - (A) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.
 - (B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.
- (8) A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
 - (A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).
 - (B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

- (C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.
- (9) For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.
- (10) Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.
- (b) For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (c) The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.

10632.1. An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

10632.2. An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan, as identified in

subdivision (a) of Section 10632, or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1. Nothing in this section prohibits an urban water supplier from taking actions not specified in its water shortage contingency plan, if needed, without having to formally amend its urban water management plan or water shortage contingency plan.

10632.3. It is the intent of the Legislature that, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the board defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

10632.5. (a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

- (b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.
- (c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

- (a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the

amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

- (b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.
- (c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.
- (d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.
- (e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.
- (f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.
- (g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

10634. The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans**ARTICLE 2.5. Water Service Reliability [10635]**

10635. (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

- (1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.
- (2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.
- (3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.
- (4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate

change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

- (d) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.
- (e) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.
- (f) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans

ARTICLE 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans [10640 – 10645]

10640. (a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

- (b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

10641. An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan or a water shortage contingency plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

10643. An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

10644. (a) (1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

(b) If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its

water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

- (c) (1) (A) Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, the department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before July 1, in the years ending in seven and two, a report summarizing the status of the plans and water shortage contingency plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the exemplary elements of the individual plans and water shortage contingency plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan and water shortage contingency plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans and water shortage contingency plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(B) The department shall prepare and submit to the board, on or before September 30 of each year, a report summarizing the submitted water supply and demand assessment results along with appropriate reported water shortage conditions and the regional and statewide analysis of water supply conditions developed by the department. As part of the report, the department shall provide a summary and, as appropriate, urban water supplier specific information regarding various shortage response actions implemented as a result of annual supplier-specific water supply and demand assessments performed pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) The department shall submit the report to the Legislature for the 2015 plans by July 1, 2017, and the report to the Legislature for the 2020 plans and water shortage contingency plans by July 1, 2022.

- (2) A report to be submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

- (d) The department shall make available to the public the standard the department will use to identify exemplary water demand management measures.

10645. (a) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

- (b) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

CHAPTER 4. Miscellaneous Provisions [10650 – 10657]

10650. Any actions or proceedings, other than actions by the board, to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

- (a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan or a water shortage contingency plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.
- (b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan or water shortage contingency plan, or action taken pursuant to either, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or water shortage contingency plan or an amendment to either pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

10651. In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan or a water shortage contingency plan, or an action taken pursuant to either by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

10652. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the

preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

10653. The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans, water shortage contingency plans, or conservation plans; provided, that if the board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation, drought response measures, or financial conditions to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan that complies with analogous federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

10654. An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its urban water management plan, its drought risk assessment, its water supply and demand assessment, and its water shortage contingency plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in either of the plans.

10655. If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

10656. An urban water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the urban water supplier complies with this part.

10657. The department may adopt regulations regarding the definitions of water, water use, and reporting periods, and may adopt any other regulations deemed necessary or desirable to implement this part. In developing regulations pursuant to this section, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons.

B

Appendix B: Notices of Preparation and Notices of Public Hearing



February 24, 2021

Jon McMillen
City Manager
La Quinta
78-495 Calle Tampico
La Quinta CA 92253
jmcmillen@laquintaca.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Cheri L. Flores
Planning Manager
La Quinta
78-495 Calle Tampico
La Quinta CA 92253
cflores@laquintaca.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Danny Castro
Design and Development Director
La Quinta
78-495 Calle Tampico
La Quinta CA 92253
dcastro@laquintaca.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Trish Rhay
General Manager
Indio
83101 Avenue 45
Indio CA 92201
trhay@indio.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Castulo Estrada
Utilities Manager
Coachella
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella CA 92236
cestrada@coachella.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Randy Bynder
Interim City Manager
Palm Desert
73510 Fred Waring Drive
Palm Desert CA 92260
rbynder@cityofpalmdesert.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Eric Ceja
Principle Planner
Palm Desert
73510 Fred Waring Drive
Palm Desert CA 92260
eceja@cityofpalmdesert.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Ryan Stendell
 Director of Community Development
 Palm Desert
 73510 Fred Waring Drive
 Palm Desert CA 92260
 rstendell@cityofpalmdesert.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
 Senior Engineer
 Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Charlie McClendon
City Manager
Cathedral City
68700 Avenida Lalo Guerrero
Cathedral City CA 92234
CMcClendon@cathedralcity.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Brenda Ramirez
Associate Planner
Cathedral City
68700 Avenida Lalo Guerrero
Cathedral City CA 92234
bramirez@cathedralcity.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Robert Rodriguez
 Director of Planning/Building
 Cathedral City
 68700 Avenida Lalo Guerrero
 Cathedral City CA 92234
 rrodriguez@cathedralcity.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
 Senior Engineer
 Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Christopher Freeland
City Manager
Indian Wells
44-950 Eldorado Drive
Indian Wells CA 92210
cfreeland@indianwells.com

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Jon Berg
Community Development Director
Indian Wells
44-950 Eldorado Drive
Indian Wells CA 92210
jberg@indianwells.com

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Luis Rubalcava
Assistant Planner
Indian Wells
44-950 Eldorado Drive
Indian Wells CA 92210
lrubalcava@indianwells.com

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Isaiah Hagerman
City Manager
Rancho Mirage
69825 Highway 111
Rancho Mirage CA 92270
isaiahh@ranchomirageca.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Jeremy Gleim
 Director of Development Services
 Rancho Mirage
 69825 Highway 111
 Rancho Mirage CA 92270
 jeremyg@ranchomirageca.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
 Senior Engineer
 Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

David Ready
City Manager
Palm Springs
3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs CA 92262
David.Ready@palmspringsca.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Flinn Fagg
 Director of Planning Services
 Palm Springs
 3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way
 Palm Springs CA 92262
 flinn.fagg@palmspringsca.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
 Senior Engineer
 Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Chuck Maynard
City Manager
Desert Hot Springs
11-999 Palm Drive
Desert Hot Springs CA 92240
citymanager@cityofdhs.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Rebecca Deming
Community Development Director
Desert Hot Springs
11-999 Palm Drive
Desert Hot Springs CA 92240
rdeming@cityofdhs.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Mojahed Salama
Deputy Director of Transportation and Land Management
Riverside
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside CA 92501
msalama@rctlma.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Jason Uhley
General Manager
Riverside
1995 Market St
Riverside CA 92501
juhley@rcflood.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Mark Abbott
Land Use & Water Supervisor
Indio
47-950 Arabia St, Suite A
Indio CA 92201
MAbbott@rivco.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Jim Minnick
Director
El Centro
801 Main St
El Centro CA 92243
jimminnick@co.imperial.ca.us

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Mark Krause
General Manager
Palm Springs
1200 S Gene Autry Trail
Palm Springs CA 92264
mkrause@dwa.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Victoria Llort
 Programs & Public Affairs
 Desert Hot Springs
 66575 Second Street
 Desert Hot Springs CA 92240
 vllort@mswd.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
 Senior Engineer
 Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Zoe Rodriguez del Rey
Water Resources Manager
Coachella
PO Box 1058
Coachella CA 92236
zrodriguezdelrey@cvwd.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Mark Meeler
General Manager
Bermuda Dunes
79-050 Avenue 42
Bermuda Dunes CA 92203
markmeeler@myomawater.com

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Doug Welmas
Tribal Chairman
Indio
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio CA 92203
nmarkwardt@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

J Aceves
Environmental Analyst
Indio
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio CA 92203
jaceves@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Jeff Grubbe
Tribal Chair
Palm Springs
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs CA 92264
jgrubbe@aguacaliente.net

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Margaret Park
Chief Planning Officer
Palm Springs
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs CA 92264
mpark@aguacaliente-nsn.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Thomas Torte, Jr.
Tribal Chairman
Thermal
66-725 Martinez Road
Thermal CA 92274
thomas.torte@torresmartinez-nsn.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Otoniel Quiroz
Natural Resources Manager
Thermal
66-725 Martinez Road
Thermal CA 92274
oquiroz@tmtanf.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Amanda Vance
Tribal Chairman
Coachella
PO Box 846
Coachella CA 92236
avance@augustinetribe-nsn.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Karen Kupcha
Tribal Administrator
Coachella
PO Box 846
Coachella CA 92236
karen_kupcha@eee.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Darrell Mike
Tribal Chairman
Coachella
46200 Harrison Place
Coachella CA 92236
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Jose Mora
Environmental Technician
Coachella
46200 Harrison Place
Coachella CA 92236
jmora@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Robert Martin
Tribal Chairman
Banning
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning CA 92220
rmartin@morongo-nsn.gov

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Yvonne Franco
District Manager
Indio
81077 Indio Blvd. Suite A
Indio CA 92201
YFranco@cvrwd.com

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



February 24, 2021

Gretchen Gutierrez
CEO
Palm Desert
75100 Mediterranean
Palm Desert CA 92211
gg@thedvba.org

Re: Notice of Intent to Update Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McMillen:

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley are updating their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and preparing a Regional UWMP to comply with the current requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The State of California requires urban water purveyors to update their UWMP every five years. Preparing a Regional UWMP will allow the six agencies to coordinate their efforts on demand projections and supply characterizations.

The agencies will be evaluating their previous UWMP and considering amendments and changes as required by the law. The agencies will be hosting a public workshop to gather input, and the draft RUWMP will be made available for public review before each agency's governing board holds a public hearing to gather input and consider adoption. The adopted RUWMP is due to be submitted to the State by July 1, 2021. More information and the draft RUWMP will be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,

Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency



Notice of Availability and Public Review of
Draft 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan,
Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and
Appendix L Addendum to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

On behalf of the six participating agencies, this letter provides notice that six water agencies in the Coachella Valley have prepared a Draft 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP), a Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for each agency, and an Appendix L Addendum to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for each agency.

The participating agencies are:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

The RUWMP describes the region's water supplies and anticipated demands through 2045. It also describes each agency's programs to encourage efficient water use. The WSCP for each agency describes the actions that could be taken during a water shortage to reduce demands. The agencies have coordinated their WSCPs to provide consistent shortage levels and response actions across the region.

Because the region receives imported water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), the agencies are required to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduced Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance. Draft Appendix L has been prepared to satisfy the requirement to demonstrate reduced reliance on the Delta. This appendix is included in the Draft 2020 RUWMP and will also be included as an addendum to each agency's 2015 UWMP.

These documents will be available for public review on each agency's web site. Each agency will hold a public hearing to hear comments before considering adoption of the plans. Information for each agency's public hearing is included in the table below. The table also includes a contact for questions or comments regarding the plans.

More information and the draft documents will also be available at <http://www.cvrwmg.org/uwmp/>.

Agency	Hearing Date and Time	Agency Web Site for Hearing Details and Additional Information
Coachella Valley Water District	Tuesday, June 22, 2021 8:00 a.m.	https://www.cvwd.org/151/Board-Agendas https://www.cvwd.org/543/Urban-Water-Management-Planning
Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)	Wednesday, June 23, 2021 6:00 p.m.	https://www.coachella.org/city-government/city-council/agendas-and-minutes
Desert Water Agency	Tuesday, June 15, 2021 8:00 a.m.	https://dwa.org/organization/board-agendas/
Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)	Wednesday, June 16, 2021 5:00 p.m.	https://www.indio.org/your_government/city_clerk/agendas.htm
Mission Springs Water District	Monday, June 21, 2021 3:00 p.m.	https://www.mswd.org/board.aspx
Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company	Tuesday, June 22, 2021 2:00 p.m.	http://www.myomawater.com/Board.aspx

Please address any comments or questions to:

Agency	Address	Contact	Email
Coachella Valley Water District	P.O. Box 1058 Coachella, CA 92236	Zoe Rodriguez del Rey, Water Resources Manager	ZRodriguezdelRey@cvwd.org
Coachella Water Authority (City of Coachella)	1515 Sixth St. Coachella, CA 92236	Castulo Estrada, Utilities Manager	cestrada@coachella.org
Desert Water Agency	1200 S Gene Autry Trail Palm Springs, CA 92264	Ashley Metzger, Outreach & Conservation Manager	ametzger@dwa.org
Indio Water Authority (City of Indio)	83101 Avenue 45 Indio, CA 92201	Reymundo Trejo, Assistant General Manager	rtrejo@indio.org
Mission Springs Water District	66575 Second Street Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240	Victoria Llorca, Programs & Public Affairs	vlloca@mswd.org
Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company	79-050 Avenue 42 Bermuda Dunes, CA 92203	Mark Meeler, General Manager	markmeeler@myomawater.com

On behalf of all the RUWMP Agencies,



Ryan Molhoek, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency

C

Appendix C: Demonstration of Reduced Delta Reliance

(Appendix L to 2015 UWMP)

Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan

Quantifying Regional Self-Reliance and Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

June 2021

1 Background

Under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, state and local public agencies proposing a covered action in the Delta, prior to initiating the implementation of that action, must prepare a written certification of consistency with detailed findings as to whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies and submit that certification to the Delta Stewardship Council. Anyone may appeal a certification of consistency, and if the Delta Stewardship Council grants the appeal, the covered action may not be implemented until the agency proposing the covered action submits a revised certification of consistency, and either no appeal is filed, or the Delta Stewardship Council denies the subsequent appeal.

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed covered action such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (WR P1).

WR P1 details what is needed for a covered action to demonstrate consistency with reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

(a) Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all of the following apply:

- (1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);*
- (2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and*
- (3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.*

WR P1 subsection (c)(1) further defines what adequately contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta means in terms of (a)(1) above.

(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:

(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The analysis and documentation provided below include all the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) that need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action.

The analysis presented here was developed on behalf of the six agencies participating in the 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP). These six agencies include:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

This analysis is based on the water used to meet demands throughout the Coachella Valley.

2 Methodology

As stated in WR P1(c)(1)(C), the policy requires that, commencing in 2015, UWMPs include expected outcomes for improved regional self-reliance and measurable reduction in Delta reliance. WR P1 further states that those outcomes shall be reported in the UWMP as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta. The expected outcomes for regional self-reliance and reduced Delta reliance were developed using the approach and guidance described in Appendix C of DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020 issued in March 2020 (Guidebook Appendix C).

The methodology used to determine improved regional self-reliance and reduced Delta reliance is consistent with the approach detailed in DWR's UWMP Guidebook Appendix C, including the use of

narrative justifications for the accounting of supplies and the documentation of specific data sources. Some of the key assumptions include:

- All data were obtained from the current 2020 RUWMP, UWMPs from previous years, the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, the Draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update, or the Draft Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan Update. Demands represent average or normal water year conditions.
- All analyses were conducted at the service area level, and all data reflect the total contributions of the agencies as well as their customers.

To calculate the expected outcomes for improved regional self-reliance and reduced Delta reliance, a baseline is needed to compare against. This analysis uses a normal water year representation of 2010 as the baseline, which is consistent with the approach described in the Guidebook Appendix C.

3 Demonstration of Regional Self-Reliance

Demands without Water Use Efficiency

In alignment with the Guidebook Appendix C, this analysis uses normal water year demands, rather than normal water year supplies to calculate expected outcomes in terms of the percentage of water used. Using normal water year demands serves as a proxy for the amount of supplies that would be used in a normal water year, which helps alleviate issues associated with how supply capability is presented to fulfill requirements of the UWMP Act versus how supplies might be accounted for to demonstrate consistency with WR P1.

Because WR P1 considers water use efficiency savings a source of water supply, water suppliers that do not explicitly quantify water use efficiency savings in their UWMPs can calculate their embedded water use efficiency savings based on changes in forecasted per capita water use since the baseline. As explained in the Guidebook Appendix C, water use efficiency savings must be added back to the normal year demands to represent demands without water use efficiency savings; otherwise the effect of water use efficiency savings on regional self-reliance would be overestimated. Table C-1 shows the results of this estimation. Supporting narrative and documentation for the data shown in Table C-1 are provided below.

Demands with Water Use Efficiency

The demands shown in Table C-1 represent the water demands for the region, compiled from the previous documents mentioned above and current projections. .

Population

Population was estimated using the previous UWMPs and the regional growth forecast prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline

This line item was calculated using “Potable Demands with Water Use Efficiency” divided by “Population” and then calculating Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline by comparing with 2010 Per Capita Water Use.

Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency

This line item was calculated by adding “Demands with Water Use Efficiency” to “Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline.”

Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) states that water suppliers must report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. Table C-3 shows expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance both in amount and as a percentage. The numbers shown in Table C-3 represent efforts to improve regional self-reliance for all agencies and include the total contributions of the agencies and their customers. Supporting narratives and documentation for the data shown in Table C-3 are provided below.

Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency information shown in Table C-3 is taken directly from Table C-1.

Water Recycling

Estimates of water recycling volumes are based on previous UWMPs and current projections.

Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Programs

The local and regional water supply and storage programs data shown in Table C-3 represent estimates by the participating agencies.

Conclusions

The results shown in Table C-3 demonstrate that the agencies are measurably improving regional self-reliance. In the long-term (through 2045), the expected outcome for normal water year regional self-reliance is an increase of approximately 17 percentage points from the 2010 baseline. The results show that as a region, the agencies and their customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance.

4 Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on the Delta

The agencies reduce reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies, and regional and local demand management measures. For reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta Watershed, the data used in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of the agencies and their customers.

Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

The calculation of reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed, shown in Table C-4, is based on the following assumptions. The agencies' supplies from the Delta watershed include:

- Central Valley Project (CVP) / State Water Project (SWP) Contract Supplies
- Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed.

CVP/SWP Contract Supplies

The supply data shown in Table C-4 is for SWP Table A allocations to CVWD and DWA. These values are based on the combined Table A amount for CVWD and DWA (194,100 AFY) and the historical average reliability as published in the SWP Delivery Capability Report.

Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Because this document demonstrates reduced reliance on the Delta and could be used to help support the approval of a future project, these supplies do not include any potential future projects that could be covered actions.

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed

This line item was calculated by adding "CVP/SWP Contract Supplies" and "Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed" to get total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed and then calculating changes from the 2010 baseline.

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed

In this line item the "Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed" is divided by "Demands without Water Use Efficiency" for each timeframe to show changes from the 2010 baseline.

Conclusions

The results shown in Table C-4 demonstrate that the agencies are measurably reducing reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed. In the long term (through 2045), the results show that as a region, the agencies and their customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance.

5 UWMP Implementation

In addition to the analysis and documentation described above, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(B) requires that all programs and projects included in the UWMP that are locally cost-effective and technically feasible, which reduce reliance on the Delta, are identified, evaluated, and implemented consistent with the implementation schedule. WR P1 (c)(1)(B) states that water supplies must have:

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta[.]

In accordance with Water Code Section 10631(f), water suppliers must include in their UWMP a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that they may implement to increase the amount of water supply available to them in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive years. The UWMP description must also identify specific projects, include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project, and include an estimate regarding the implementation timeline for each project or program.

The 2020 RUWMP summarizes the implementation plan and continued progress in developing a diversified water portfolio to meet the region's water needs.

6 2015 UWMP Appendix L

The information contained in this appendix is also intended to be a new Appendix L attached to each agency's 2015 UWMP consistent with WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003). The agencies provided notice of the availability of the draft 2020 RUWMP, 2021 WSCPs, and a new Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP and of a public hearing to consider adoption of the documents in accordance with CWC Sections 10621(b) and 10642, and Government Code Section 6066, and Chapter 17.5 (starting with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. The public review drafts of the 2020 RUWMP, Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP, and the 2021 WSCPs were posted on each agency's website before the public hearings in June 2021. The notice of availability of the documents was published in local newspapers and was sent to cities and counties in each agency's service area. Copies of the notification letter sent to cities and counties are included in the 2020 RUWMP Appendix B. Thus, this Appendix C to the 2020 RUWMP, which was adopted with the 2020 RUWMP, will also be recognized and treated as Appendix L to each agency's 2015 UWMP.

Each agency held a public hearing for the draft 2020 RUWMP, draft Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP, and draft 2021 WSCP in June of 2021, at a regular Board of Directors meeting. Each agency's Board of Directors determined that the 2020 RUWMP and the 2021 WSCP accurately represent the water resources plan for the service area. In addition, each agency's Board of Directors determined that Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP (and Appendix C to the 2020 RUWMP) includes all of the elements described in Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003), which need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action. Each agency's Board of Directors adopted the 2020 RUWMP, Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP, and the 2021 WSCP and authorized their submittal to the State of California. Copies of the resolutions are included in the 2020 RUWMP Appendix H.

Reduced Reliance Calculation - Data Template

Table C-1: Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency -To be completed if Water Supplier does not specifically estimate Water Use Efficiency as a supply

Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	577,233	591,136	622,594	633,243	643,736	651,535	658,561
Non-Potable Water Demands	473,083	419,852	418,469	418,722	416,275	413,828	410,616	407,405
Potable Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	197,313	157,381	172,667	203,872	216,968	229,908	240,919	251,156

Total Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Population	481,800	496,853	507,951	592,237	639,654	687,782	734,493	781,710

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	366	283	303	307	303	298	293	287
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(83)	(62)	(58)	(63)	(67)	(73)	(79)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (AF)		46,097	35,356	38,669	44,992	51,762	59,880	68,980

Table C-2: Calculation of Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

Total Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	577,233	591,136	622,594	633,243	643,736	651,535	658,561
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		46,097	35,356	38,669	44,992	51,762	59,880	68,980
Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	623,330	626,492	661,263	678,235	695,498	711,415	727,541

Table C-3: Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	46,097	35,356	38,669	44,992	51,762	59,880	68,980
Water Recycling	14,268	13,349	13,398	17,013	23,933	25,713	27,913	30,213
Stormwater Capture and Use								
Advanced Water Technologies								
Conjunctive Use Projects								
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects	412,587	437,587	462,387	488,890	498,390	498,390	498,390	498,390
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance	11,600	11,600	11,187	11,187	11,187	11,187		
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	438,455	508,633	522,035	555,759	578,502	587,052	586,183	597,583

Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	623,330	626,492	661,263	678,235	695,498	711,415	727,541

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	438,455	508,633	522,035	555,759	578,502	587,052	586,183	597,583
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		70,178	83,580	117,304	140,047	148,597	147,728	159,128

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	65.4%	81.6%	83.3%	84.0%	85.3%	84.4%	82.4%	82.1%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		16.2%	17.9%	18.6%	19.9%	19.0%	17.0%	16.7%

Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	124,224	95,109	112,578	112,578	112,578	112,578	100,932	100,932
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions								
Transfers and Exchanges								
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		651	651	651	651	651	651	651
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	124,224	95,760	113,229	113,229	113,229	113,229	101,583	101,583

Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	623,330	626,492	661,263	678,235	695,498	711,415	727,541

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	124,224	95,760	113,229	113,229	113,229	113,229	101,583	101,583
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(28,464)	(10,995)	(10,995)	(10,995)	(10,995)	(22,641)	(22,641)

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	18.5%	15.4%	18.1%	17.1%	16.7%	16.3%	14.3%	14.0%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-3.2%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-2.2%	-4.3%	-4.6%

D

Appendix D: Standard DWR UWMP Tables

Coachella Valley Water District

Coachella Water Authority

Desert Water Agency

Indio Water Authority

Mission Springs Water District

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

E

Appendix E: Standard SB X7-7 Tables

Coachella Valley Water District

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*

Acre Feet

**The unit of measure must be consistent with Submittal Table 2-3*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges

Baseline	Parameter	Value	Units
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	129,273	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	-	Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0%	See Note 1
	Number of years in baseline period ^{1, 2}	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	1999	
5-year baseline period	Year ending baseline period range ³	2008	
	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2003	
	Year ending baseline period range ⁴	2007	

¹ If the 2008 recycled water delivery is less than 10 percent of total water deliveries, then the 10-15year baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater of total deliveries, the 10-15 year baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.

² The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.

³ The ending year for the 10-15 year baseline period must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.

⁴ The ending year for the 5 year baseline period must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) or American Community Survey (ACS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1999	182,524
Year 2	2000	189,328
Year 3	2001	196,133
Year 4	2002	202,938
Year 5	2003	209,742
Year 6	2004	216,547
Year 7	2005	223,351
Year 8	2006	230,156
Year 9	2007	236,960
Year 10	2008	243,765
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2003	209,742
Year 2	2004	216,547
Year 3	2005	223,351
Year 4	2006	230,156
Year 5	2007	236,960
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>			Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	Deductions					Acre Feet
				Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	Annual Gross Water Use
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use									
Year 1	1999	106,805			-		-	106,805	
Year 2	2000	117,547			-		-	117,547	
Year 3	2001	116,916			-		-	116,916	
Year 4	2002	123,219			-		-	123,219	
Year 5	2003	121,231			-		-	121,231	
Year 6	2004	124,139			-		-	124,139	
Year 7	2005	121,737			-		-	121,737	
Year 8	2006	134,988			-		-	134,988	
Year 9	2007	129,871			-		-	129,871	
Year 10	2008	129,273			-		-	129,273	
Year 11	0	-			-		-	-	
Year 12	0	-			-		-	-	
Year 13	0	-			-		-	-	
Year 14	0	-			-		-	-	
Year 15	0	-			-		-	-	
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								122,573	
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use									
Year 1	2003	121,231			-		-	121,231	
Year 2	2004	124,139			-		-	124,139	
Year 3	2005	121,737			-		-	121,737	
Year 4	2006	134,988			-		-	134,988	
Year 5	2007	129,871			-		-	129,871	
5 year baseline average gross water use								126,393	
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.									
NOTES:									

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	Groundwater
-----------------------	-------------

This water source is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source
--------------------------	--------------------------------

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
--	--	--	--

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1999	106,805		106,805
Year 2	2000	117,547		117,547
Year 3	2001	116,916		116,916
Year 4	2002	123,219		123,219
Year 5	2003	121,231		121,231
Year 6	2004	124,139		124,139
Year 7	2005	121,737		121,737
Year 8	2006	134,988		134,988
Year 9	2007	129,871		129,871
Year 10	2008	129,273		129,273
Year 11	0			-
Year 12	0			-
Year 13	0			-
Year 14	0			-
Year 15	0			-

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2003	121,231		121,231
Year 2	2004	124,139		124,139
Year 3	2005	121,737		121,737
Year 4	2006	134,988		134,988
Year 5	2007	129,871		129,871

¹ **Units of measure** (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

² **Meter Error Adjustment** - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 5: Baseline Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Annual Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1999	182,524	106,805	522
Year 2	2000	189,328	117,547	554
Year 3	2001	196,133	116,916	532
Year 4	2002	202,938	123,219	542
Year 5	2003	209,742	121,231	516
Year 6	2004	216,547	124,139	512
Year 7	2005	223,351	121,737	487
Year 8	2006	230,156	134,988	524
Year 9	2007	236,960	129,871	489
Year 10	2008	243,765	129,273	473
Year 11	0	-	-	
Year 12	0	-	-	
Year 13	0	-	-	
Year 14	0	-	-	
Year 15	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				515
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2003	209,742	121,231	516
Year 2	2004	216,547	124,139	512
Year 3	2005	223,351	121,737	487
Year 4	2006	230,156	134,988	524
Year 5	2007	236,960	129,871	489
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				505
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 6: Baseline GPCD		<i>Summary</i>
<i>From Table SB X7-7 Table 5</i>		
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD		515
5 Year Baseline GPCD		505
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method*Select Only One*

Target Method		Supporting Tables
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator <i>Located in the WUE Data Portal at wuedata.water.ca.gov Resources button</i>

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1
20% Reduction

10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	2020 Target GPCD
515	412
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target

5 Year Baseline GPCD From SB X7-7 Table 5	Maximum 2020 Target ¹	Calculated 2020 Target ²			Confirmed 2020 Target ⁴
		As calculated by supplier in this SB X7-7 Verification Form	Special Situations ³		
			Prorated 2020 Target	Population Weighted Average 2020 Target	
505	480	412			412

¹ **Maximum 2020 Target** is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD except for suppliers at or below 100 GPCD.

² **Calculated 2020 Target** is the target calculated by the Supplier based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target. Supplier may only enter one calculated target.

³ **Prorated targets and population weighted target** are allowed for special situations only. These situations are described in Appendix P, Section P.3

⁴ **Confirmed Target** is the lesser of the Calculated 2020 Target (C5, D5, or E5) or the Maximum 2020 Target (Cell B5)

NOTES:

Coachella Water Authority

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP**(select one from the drop down list)*

Acre Feet

**The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate

Method Used to Determine 2020 Population (may check more than one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) or American Community Survey (ACS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population**2020 Compliance Year Population****2020**

45,522

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use							
Compliance Year 2020	2020 Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	2020 Deductions					2020 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water *	Change in Dist. System Storage* (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use*	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	
	7,216			-		-	7,216
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	Groundwater		
This water source is (check one) :			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	7,216	-	7,216
¹ Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.			
² Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES			

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water Fm SB X7-7 Table 4	2020 Population Fm SB X7-7 Table 3	2020 GPCD
7,216	45,522	142
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD ¹	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD					2020 Confirmed Target GPCD ^{1, 2}	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments ¹	Adjusted 2020 GPCD ¹ <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i>		
	Extraordinary Events ¹	Weather Normalization ¹	Economic Adjustment ¹				
142	-	-	-	-	142	200	YES

¹ All values are reported in GPCD

² **2020 Confirmed Target GPCD** is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.

NOTES:

Desert Water Agency

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*

Acre Feet

**The unit of measure must be consistent with Submittal Table 2-3*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges

Baseline	Parameter	Value	Units
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	41,430	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	4,079	Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	10%	See Note 1
	Number of years in baseline period ^{1, 2}	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	1996	
5-year baseline period	Year ending baseline period range ³	2005	
	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2004	
	Year ending baseline period range ⁴	2008	
¹ If the 2008 recycled water delivery is less than 10 percent of total water deliveries, then the 10-15year baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater of total deliveries, the 10-15 year baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.			
² The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.			
³ The ending year for the 10-15 year baseline period must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.			
⁴ The ending year for the 5 year baseline period must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.			
NOTES: Water use reported in Appendix J of 2015 UWMP			

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) or American Community Survey (ACS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES: Methodology to calculated equivalent population for seasonal residents approved by DWR.	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1996	62,661
Year 2	1997	62,866
Year 3	1998	63,071
Year 4	1999	63,276
Year 5	2000	63,481
Year 6	2001	63,686
Year 7	2002	63,891
Year 8	2003	64,096
Year 9	2004	64,301
Year 10	2005	64,506
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2004	64,301
Year 2	2005	64,506
Year 3	2006	64,711
Year 4	2007	64,916
Year 5	2008	65,121
NOTES: Population calculated using approved methodology.		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>			Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	Deductions					Acre Feet
				Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	Annual Gross Water Use
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use									
Year 1	1996	42,310			-		-	42,310	
Year 2	1997	40,080			-		-	40,080	
Year 3	1998	40,080			-		-	40,080	
Year 4	1999	42,210			-		-	42,210	
Year 5	2000	42,690			-		-	42,690	
Year 6	2001	42,135			-		-	42,135	
Year 7	2002	43,440			-		-	43,440	
Year 8	2003	41,440			-		-	41,440	
Year 9	2004	44,635			-		-	44,635	
Year 10	2005	43,070			-		-	43,070	
Year 11	0	-			-		-	-	
Year 12	0	-			-		-	-	
Year 13	0	-			-		-	-	
Year 14	0	-			-		-	-	
Year 15	0	-			-		-	-	
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								42,209	
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use									
Year 1	2004	44,635			-		-	44,635	
Year 2	2005	43,070			-		-	43,070	
Year 3	2006	44,780			-		-	44,780	
Year 4	2007	44,580			-		-	44,580	
Year 5	2008	41,430			-		-	41,430	
5 year baseline average gross water use								43,699	
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.									
NOTES: Water use reported in Appendix J of 2015 UWMP									

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	Potable Water System
-----------------------	----------------------

This water source is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source
--------------------------	--------------------------------

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
--	--	--	--

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1996	42,310		42,310
Year 2	1997	40,080		40,080
Year 3	1998	40,080		40,080
Year 4	1999	42,210		42,210
Year 5	2000	42,690		42,690
Year 6	2001	42,135		42,135
Year 7	2002	43,440		43,440
Year 8	2003	41,440		41,440
Year 9	2004	44,635		44,635
Year 10	2005	43,070		43,070
Year 11	0			-
Year 12	0			-
Year 13	0			-
Year 14	0			-
Year 15	0			-

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2004	44,635		44,635
Year 2	2005	43,070		43,070
Year 3	2006	44,780		44,780
Year 4	2007	44,580		44,580
Year 5	2008	41,430		41,430

¹ **Units of measure** (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

² **Meter Error Adjustment** - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 5: Baseline Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Annual Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1996	62,661	42,310	603
Year 2	1997	62,866	40,080	569
Year 3	1998	63,071	40,080	567
Year 4	1999	63,276	42,210	596
Year 5	2000	63,481	42,690	600
Year 6	2001	63,686	42,135	591
Year 7	2002	63,891	43,440	607
Year 8	2003	64,096	41,440	577
Year 9	2004	64,301	44,635	620
Year 10	2005	64,506	43,070	596
Year 11	0	-	-	
Year 12	0	-	-	
Year 13	0	-	-	
Year 14	0	-	-	
Year 15	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				593
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2004	64,301	44,635	620
Year 2	2005	64,506	43,070	596
Year 3	2006	64,711	44,780	618
Year 4	2007	64,916	44,580	613
Year 5	2008	65,121	41,430	568
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				603
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 6: Baseline GPCD		<i>Summary</i>
<i>From Table SB X7-7 Table 5</i>		
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD		593
5 Year Baseline GPCD		603
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method*Select Only One*

Target Method		Supporting Tables
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator <i>Located in the WUE Data Portal at wuedata.water.ca.gov Resources button</i>

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1
20% Reduction

10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	2020 Target GPCD
593	474
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target

5 Year Baseline GPCD From SB X7-7 Table 5	Maximum 2020 Target ¹	Calculated 2020 Target ²			Confirmed 2020 Target ⁴
		As calculated by supplier in this SB X7-7 Verification Form	Special Situations ³		
			Prorated 2020 Target	Population Weighted Average 2020 Target	
603	573	474			474

¹ **Maximum 2020 Target** is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD except for suppliers at or below 100 GPCD.

² **Calculated 2020 Target** is the target calculated by the Supplier based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target. Supplier may only enter one calculated target.

³ **Prorated targets and population weighted target** are allowed for special situations only. These situations are described in Appendix P, Section P.3

⁴ **Confirmed Target** is the lesser of the Calculated 2020 Target (C5, D5, or E5) or the Maximum 2020 Target (Cell B5)

NOTES:

Indio Water Authority

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP**(select one from the drop down list)*

Acre Feet

**The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate

Method Used to Determine 2020 Population (may check more than one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) or American Community Survey (ACS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population**2020 Compliance Year Population****2020**

78,940

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use							
Compliance Year 2020	2020 Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	2020 Deductions					2020 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water *	Change in Dist. System Storage* (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use*	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	
	19,880			-		-	19,880
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	Groundwater		
This water source is (check one) :			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	19,880	-	19,880
¹ Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.			
² Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES			

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water Fm SB X7-7 Table 4	2020 Population Fm SB X7-7 Table 3	2020 GPCD
19,880	78,940	225
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD ¹	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD					2020 Confirmed Target GPCD ^{1, 2}	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments ¹	Adjusted 2020 GPCD ¹ <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i>		
	Extraordinary Events ¹	Weather Normalization ¹	Economic Adjustment ¹				
225	-	-	-	-	225	262	YES

¹ All values are reported in GPCD

² **2020 Confirmed Target GPCD** is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.

NOTES:

Mission Springs Water District

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP**(select one from the drop down list)*

Acre Feet

**The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate

Method Used to Determine 2020 Population (may check more than one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) or American Community Survey (ACS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population**2020 Compliance Year Population****2020**

38,962

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use							
Compliance Year 2020	2020 Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	2020 Deductions					2020 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water *	Change in Dist. System Storage* (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use*	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	
	8,269			-		-	8,269
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	Groundwater		
This water source is (check one) :			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	8,269	-	8,269
¹ Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.			
² Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES			

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water Fm SB X7-7 Table 4	2020 Population Fm SB X7-7 Table 3	2020 GPCD
8,269	38,962	189
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD ¹	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD					2020 Confirmed Target GPCD ^{1, 2}	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments ¹	Adjusted 2020 GPCD ¹ <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i>		
	Extraordinary Events ¹	Weather Normalization ¹	Economic Adjustment ¹				
189	-	-	-	-	189	235	YES

¹ All values are reported in GPCD

² **2020 Confirmed Target GPCD** is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.

NOTES:

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP**(select one from the drop down list)*

Acre Feet

**The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate

Method Used to Determine 2020 Population (may check more than one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) or American Community Survey (ACS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population**2020 Compliance Year Population****2020**

7,167

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use							
Compliance Year 2020	2020 Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	2020 Deductions					2020 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water *	Change in Dist. System Storage* (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use*	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	
	3,987			-		-	3,987
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source		Groundwater	
This water source is (check one) :			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	3,987	-	3,987
¹ Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.			
² Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES			

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water Fm SB X7-7 Table 4	2020 Population Fm SB X7-7 Table 3	2020 GPCD
3,987	7,167	497
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD ¹	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD					2020 Confirmed Target GPCD ^{1, 2}	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments ¹	Adjusted 2020 GPCD ¹ <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i>		
	Extraordinary Events ¹	Weather Normalization ¹	Economic Adjustment ¹				
497	-	-	-	-	497	685	YES

¹ All values are reported in GPCD

² **2020 Confirmed Target GPCD** is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.

NOTES:

F

Appendix F: Water Management Agreements

**AMENDED AND RESTATED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE METROPOLITAN
WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, COACHELLA VALLEY WATER
DISTRICT, AND DESERT WATER AGENCY FOR THE EXCHANGE AND ADVANCE
DELIVERY OF WATER**

This 2019 Amended and Restated Agreement for Exchange and Advance Delivery of Water (Agreement) is made this 11th day of December, 2019 by THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (Metropolitan), COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT (Coachella), and DESERT WATER AGENCY (Desert). Metropolitan, Coachella, and Desert are individually referred to as a “Party” and collectively as “Parties.”

RECITALS

A. Metropolitan is a metropolitan water district organized under the Metropolitan Water District Act, codified at section 109-1, et seq. of West’s Appendix to the California Water Code, and engaged in developing, storing, and distributing water in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura. Metropolitan is a State Water Project (SWP) contractor and receives water through the SWP. Metropolitan also owns and operates the Colorado River Aqueduct through which Metropolitan receives Colorado River water.

B. Coachella is a county water district organized under the California County Water District Law, codified at section 30000, et seq. of the California Water Code, and utilizes Colorado River water in Riverside County for groundwater recharge as well as potable and irrigation purposes.

C. Desert is an independent special district organized under the Desert Water Agency Law, codified at section 100-1, et seq. of West's Appendix to the California Water Code, and also utilizes Colorado River water in Riverside County for groundwater recharge purposes.

D. Coachella and Desert are SWP contractors without physical connections to the SWP. Rather than construct physical connections to the SWP, Coachella and Desert entered into separate agreements in 1967 with Metropolitan (1967 Exchange Agreements) under which Coachella and Desert deliver their State Project Water to Metropolitan, and in exchange, Metropolitan delivers a like amount of Colorado River water to Coachella and Desert.

E. In 1983, Metropolitan entered into new separate exchange agreements with Coachella ("Agreement Between the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Coachella Valley Water District for Exchange of Water") and Desert ("Agreement Between the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Desert Water Agency for Exchange of Water") (collectively, the "1983 Exchange Agreements") which continued the prior exchange arrangements with certain modifications and expressly superseded the 1967 Exchange Agreements.

F. In 1984, the Parties entered into the "Advance Delivery Agreement" which allowed Metropolitan to deliver Colorado River water to be credited against Metropolitan's future water exchange obligations under the 1983 Exchange Agreements.

G. In 2003, the Parties entered into "The 2003 Exchange Agreement" which amended the 1983 Exchange Agreements and the Advance Delivery Agreement. The 2003 Exchange Agreement also provided for: the transfer from Metropolitan to Coachella and Desert of 100,000 acre-feet per year of Metropolitan's Annual Table A Amount from the SWP along

with the associated annual fixed and variable charges and the corresponding exchange of a like quantity of Metropolitan's Colorado River water or credits pursuant to the Advance Delivery Agreement; an annual option for Metropolitan to call-back the 100,000 acre-foot transfer under certain conditions and to reimburse Coachella and Desert for those SWP charges in that year; and a process by which the Parties would agree to operating criteria in order to better coordinate delivery and financial transactions.

H. Also in 2003, the Parties entered into separate amendments to their respective SWP Agreements with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) which approved the Parties' Table A transfers pursuant to The 2003 Exchange Agreement. (Amendment No. 18 to the Water Supply Contract between DWR and Coachella dated October 10, 2003; Amendment No. 18 to the Water Supply Contract between DWR and Desert dated November 3, 2003; Amendment Nos. 27 and 28 to the Water Supply Contracts between DWR and Metropolitan dated October 24, 2003.)

I. In 2004 and 2007, the Parties entered into letter agreements that established operating criteria pursuant to the 2003 Exchange Agreement. (November 9, 2004 Letter Agreement Regarding Implementation of 2003 Exchange Agreement and November 19, 2007 Letter Agreement Regarding Implementation of 2003 Exchange Agreement – Establishment of Long-Term Operating Criteria, collectively the "2004 and 2007 Letter Agreements".) The 2004 and 2007 Letter Agreements included provisions for the Parties to consider adding water to the amounts of Table A SWP water agreed upon for exchange.

J. In 2012, Metropolitan and Coachella entered into a letter agreement pursuant to the 2004 and 2007 Letter Agreements which provided the terms and conditions for the annual

delivery and exchange of up to 16,500 acre-feet of non-Table A SWP water that Rosedale Rio Bravo Water Storage District provides to Coachella (2012 Rosedale Letter Agreement).

K. In administering the various agreements, the Parties have gained operational experience and thus desire through this Amendment to better manage their water supplies.

L. The purposes of this Agreement are to: amend and restate, and to consolidate into this agreement the provisions of the various agreements setting forth the manner in which the exchanges, advance deliveries, and credits in those agreements will be implemented; end Metropolitan's right to call back 100,000 acre-feet of Table A water; allow Metropolitan to defer certain Colorado River water deliveries to Coachella and Desert; more equitably share among the Parties the operational benefits and risks of available SWP supplies; provide for Coachella and Desert to participate with Metropolitan in sharing water management costs in wetter years; and simplify the payment structure.

M. Thus, in consideration of the mutual covenants of the Parties and for good and valuable consideration the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, it is hereby agreed as follows:

AGREEMENT

1. Definitions

Article 21 Supplies – State Project Water made available to the Parties in any year pursuant to Article 21 of the State Water Contracts.

Carryover Supplies – State Project Water stored by a Party in State Water Project surface conservation facilities pursuant to the State Water Contracts.

Colorado River Aqueduct – The Aqueduct system owned and operated by Metropolitan, and used for the transport of water from Lake Havasu on the Colorado River to Lake Mathews in Riverside County.

Exchange Water – Colorado River water delivered to Coachella and Desert by Metropolitan from the Colorado River Aqueduct in exchange for Coachella's and Desert's State Project Water.

Multi-Year Supplies – Water resulting from the contracts and projects listed in Exhibit A of this Agreement, which may be modified by the Parties in writing.

Single-Year Supplies – Water resulting from the contracts and projects listed in Exhibit B of this Agreement, which may be modified by the Parties in writing.

State Project Water – All water which Coachella and Desert have rights to receive under their State Water Contracts including, but not limited to, water Coachella and Desert may acquire from other sources that is conveyed through the State Water Project.

State Water Contracts – The Contract between Coachella and the State of California, dated March 29, 1963, the Contract between Desert and the State of California, dated October 17, 1962, and the Contract between Metropolitan and the State of California, dated November 4, 1960, including all past and future amendments to each such contract, for an imported water supply from the State Water Project.

State Water Project (SWP) – Part of the State Water Resources Development System, authorized and constructed under Section 12930, et seq. of the Water Code, to deliver water to various public agencies throughout the State, including the Parties.

Table A Amount – Each Party’s Table A Amount pursuant to its contract with DWR at the time of execution of this Agreement, which for Metropolitan is 1,911,500 acre-feet, for Coachella is 138,350 acre-feet, and for Desert is 55,750 acre-feet.

2. Prior Agreements Amended and Restated

This Agreement amends and restates the following prior agreements among the Parties:

- A. Agreement Between The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Coachella Valley Water District for Exchange of Water, dated July 7, 1983.
- B. Agreement Between The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Desert Water Agency for Exchange of Water, dated July 7, 1983.
- C. Advance Delivery Agreement, dated June 28, 1984.
- D. The 2003 Exchange Agreement, dated October 24, 2003.
- E. Letter Agreement Regarding Implementation of 2003 Exchange Agreement, dated November 9, 2004.
- F. Letter Agreement Regarding Implementation of 2003 Exchange Agreement – Establishment of Long-Term Operating Criteria, dated November 19, 2007.
- G. Letter Agreement Between The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Coachella Valley Water District regarding Agreement to Deliver non-State Water Project Water in Exchange for Colorado River Water, dated November 13, 2012.

3. Coordination Committee

Each Party will designate one person to form a Coordination Committee. The purpose of the Coordination Committee is to provide an opportunity to share information among the Parties regarding water management, and to ensure that any current and potential actions taken are consistent with the goals of this Agreement. The person designated by Metropolitan to be on the

Coordination Committee will be the Chairperson until another Chairperson is selected by majority vote of the Coordination Committee. The Coordination Committee may elect a new Chairperson at any time. The Chairperson will schedule meetings (at least quarterly, and as conditions dictate) and record meeting minutes. Metropolitan will inform the Coordination Committee of potential capacity and other operational constraints as conditions change during the year.

4. Exchange of Water

A. Exchange of Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies

1. Metropolitan will accept delivery of Coachella's and Desert's Table A Amounts and exchange them for equal quantities of Metropolitan's Exchange Water as provided by this Agreement.
2. Metropolitan will accept delivery of Coachella's and Desert's Multi-Year Supplies and exchange them for equal quantities of Metropolitan's Exchange Water as listed in Exhibit A to this Agreement. The Parties may agree in writing to include additional Multi-Year Supplies in Exhibit A, which will be exchanged in the same manner.
3. There may be limitations on Metropolitan's ability to take delivery of all available Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies in any year. Such limitations include, but are not limited to, insufficient demands within Metropolitan's service area, capacity constraints on the East Branch of the SWP, and the Parties' storage program capacities. These limitations may result in unused Table A Amounts that cannot be scheduled with DWR for delivery within the calendar year. If Metropolitan determines that any such limitations exist, Metropolitan will consult with the Coordination

Committee and will attempt to leave Table A amounts unscheduled at the end of the calendar year for each Party in amounts proportional to the sum of the Parties' Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies.

4. There may be limitations on Metropolitan's ability in a calendar year to take delivery of the Table A Amounts, Multi-Year Supplies, and any Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies that were previously carried over of each Party proportionally by Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies. Such limitations include, but are not limited to, the differential spill of each Party's Carryover Supplies under DWR's spill accounting methodology. In any calendar year that such limitations apply, Metropolitan may take delivery of a higher proportion of one Party's supplies than another Party's supplies, so as to minimize losses due to spills or other causes. Metropolitan will keep an annual record of the deliveries taken from each Party's supplies and will adjust future water orders as necessary in an attempt to make up any delivery imbalance when operational opportunities arise. To the extent that Metropolitan receives a higher percentage of Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies than Coachella or Desert during a year, that amount of water will count against Metropolitan's right to 200,000 acre-feet of advance credit under Section 5.C. [Credit of Advance Deliveries Against Metropolitan's Exchange Obligations]. In the event that at the end of any year, the cumulative delivery balance to any Party exceeds 5,000 acre-feet, and if Metropolitan is unable within five years thereafter to make the necessary adjustments to restore the proportional delivery of Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies, the Parties will reconcile the water delivery imbalance by adjusting deliveries of Exchange Water, and

will make any necessary financial adjustments to keep the Parties financially whole, as follows:

a. If at the end of five years, Metropolitan has received a disproportionately higher amount of Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies than Coachella and Desert, then Metropolitan will increase the Exchange Water deliveries to Coachella and Desert by an amount equal to the disproportionate amount of water Metropolitan received, and Coachella and Desert will reimburse Metropolitan for the variable transportation charges that Metropolitan paid DWR to move the water through SWP facilities to Devil Canyon in the year Metropolitan increased Exchange Water deliveries.

b. If at the end of five years, Coachella and/or Desert has received a disproportionately higher amount of Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies than Metropolitan, then Metropolitan will take delivery of Coachella and/or Desert's Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies in an amount equal to the disproportionate amount of water they received, Metropolitan will reimburse them for the variable transportation charges that Coachella and/or Desert paid DWR to move the water through SWP facilities to Devil Canyon in the year Metropolitan takes delivery of the increased Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies, and Metropolitan will not make the equivalent Exchange Water deliveries to Coachella and/or Desert.

c. Should a State Water Contract amendment be ratified that allows for single-year Table A Amount transfers, the Parties may agree to use single-year transfers to accomplish the goal of restoring proportionality in the delivery of Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies.

d. Billing and payment for financial adjustments made under this section 4.A.4. will occur in the calendar year following the fifth year. If any Party asserts to the other Parties, in writing, prior to payment of a reimbursement required by subsections 4.A.4.a. or b. above, that such reimbursement would produce a substantially inequitable financial result due to differences in variable transportation charges by DWR between the year that the Exchange Water or Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies would have been delivered, absent the disproportionate deliveries, and the year that the increased Exchange Water or increased Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies were later delivered to correct the resulting disproportionality, and taking into consideration the inflation that occurred over that period, the General Managers of the Parties will meet in an attempt to mutually agree to the amount of reimbursement necessary to achieve an equitable financial adjustment.

B. Exchange of Single-Year Supplies

1. If sufficient capacity exists after accounting for Table A Amounts and Multi-Year Supplies, Metropolitan will exchange Coachella's and Desert's Single Year Supplies up to the amounts requested by Coachella and Desert for equal quantities of Metropolitan's Exchange Water as listed in Exhibit B to this Agreement. The Parties may agree in writing to include additional Single-Year Supplies in Exhibit B which will be exchanged in the same manner.

2. There may be limitations on Metropolitan's ability to take delivery of all Single-Year Supplies in any year. Such limitations include insufficient demands within Metropolitan's service area, capacity constraints on the East Branch of the SWP, and the Parties' storage program capacities. If Metropolitan determines that any such limitations

exist, Metropolitan will consult with the Coordination Committee and will reduce the amount of water exchanged accordingly.

C. Exchange of Article 21 Supplies

When Article 21 Supplies are available and when Metropolitan determines that it has capacity to take delivery of Article 21 Supplies, Metropolitan will request delivery of Article 21 Supplies for the Parties in proportion to their Table A Amounts to the extent that no Party is harmed by delivery of Article 21 Supplies. Metropolitan will exchange such water of Coachella and Desert for equal quantities of Metropolitan's Exchange Water.

D. Exchange of Carryover Supplies

Metropolitan will exchange Coachella's and Desert's available carryover each year in amounts requested by Coachella and Desert for equal quantities of Metropolitan's Exchange Water. Metropolitan will not exchange Coachella's and Desert's spilled carryover, but will account for it as provided in Section 4.A.4.

E. Coordination Regarding Potential Additional Supplies

Before a Party declines to exercise a right to obtain water under an existing agreement which could be conveyed through the SWP, that Party will consult with the Coordination Committee regarding the potential opportunity for the other Parties to instead obtain such water for themselves. Any terms for addressing such an opportunity will be addressed in a separate agreement among the participants.

F. Delivery Points

Metropolitan will deliver its Exchange Water to Coachella and Desert at the Whitewater service connections, Mission Creek service connections, or at other locations mutually agreed upon by Metropolitan and the Party whose connection is involved. DWR will deliver Coachella's

and Desert's State Project Water for exchange to Metropolitan at: Devil Canyon Afterbay, a connection downstream of Devil Canyon Afterbay, or other locations mutually agreed upon by Metropolitan and the Party whose connection is involved. Each Party must construct and operate its own facilities for the transportation of water subject to this Agreement from the delivery points to and within its own service area.

G. Scheduling of Deliveries

1. After consultation with the Coordinating Committee, Metropolitan will act as Coachella's and Desert's agent in scheduling delivery by DWR of Coachella's and Desert's State Project Water to Metropolitan.

2. Metropolitan will coordinate with Coachella and Desert to best accommodate the Parties' requests regarding delivery times, rates, and points of delivery.

3. To ensure that carryover rights are available to Metropolitan, Coachella and Desert will utilize, by exchange, their entire Table A Amounts within their respective service areas or in adjacent areas in a manner that will benefit use within their respective service areas.

H. Additional Table A Amounts, Multi-year Supplies, and Single-year Supplies

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, each Party may include in this Agreement up to a combined total of an additional 10,000 acre-feet of Table A Amounts, Multi-year Supplies, and Single-year Supplies without prior written agreement of the other Parties.

5. Advance Delivery of Colorado River Water

A. Right to Deliver Colorado River Water in Advance

Metropolitan may make advance deliveries of Colorado River water to be credited to an advance delivery account provided that the total balance of advance deliveries at any time in the account does not exceed 800,000 acre-feet or such greater amount as may be mutually agreed upon by the Parties, after debiting the account for stored water utilized by Coachella and Desert pursuant to Section 5.C. [Credit of Advance Deliveries Against Metropolitan's Exchange Obligations]. Deliveries will be for spreading at the spreading grounds overlying the Whitewater River Sub-basin of the Upper Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, spreading grounds overlying the Mission Creek Sub-basin, or such other location or purpose (such as in lieu recharge) as may be mutually agreed upon by the Parties. Such advance deliveries will not interfere with normal deliveries of Exchange Water, and any Colorado River water delivered by Metropolitan to Coachella and Desert in any year will first be credited to Metropolitan's obligation to deliver Exchange Water during that year, and the balance of such deliveries will be applied to offset Metropolitan's future Exchange Water delivery obligations as provided in Section 5.C. [Credit of Advance Deliveries Against Metropolitan's Exchange Obligations] or Metropolitan's obligations pursuant to the *Delivery and Exchange Agreement Between Metropolitan and Coachella for 35,000 Acre-feet*.

B. Ownership of Advance Deliveries

Advance deliveries of Colorado River water stored in the Whitewater River Sub-basin will be owned by Coachella and Desert in proportion to the amounts of water which they are required to deliver to Metropolitan pursuant to this Agreement. Title passes at the delivery structure.

C. Credit of Advance Deliveries Against Metropolitan's Exchange Obligations

1. At such times as Metropolitan may determine that its available Colorado River water supply is fully required to meet the needs of its member agencies, it will notify Coachella and Desert. Thereafter, and until Metropolitan determines that Exchange Water is again available, Colorado River water delivered in advance to the Whitewater River Sub-basin pursuant to this Agreement will be used by Coachella and Desert, and Metropolitan will be given credit for and will take deliveries of State Project Water made available to Coachella and Desert. So long as such water delivered in advance is available for such credits, Metropolitan will be entitled to continue to receive Coachella's and Desert's State Project Water.

2. Metropolitan will not have an annual call-back option for the 100,000 acre-feet per year of Metropolitan's Annual Table A Amount from the SWP transferred to Coachella and Desert pursuant to the 2003 Exchange Agreement.

3. In the event that Metropolitan has been credited with all of the Colorado River water it has delivered to its advance delivery account under Section 5.A. [Right to Deliver Colorado River Water in Advance], Metropolitan will be entitled to 200,000 acre-feet of advance credit which Metropolitan may use in the same manner as if it had delivered the Colorado River water in advance of an exchange. However, so long as a Metropolitan has advance credit available, Metropolitan will deliver to the Mission Creek service connection each year a quantity of Exchange Water equal to the proportionate share of deliveries which Coachella and Desert have committed to allocate to the Mission Creek Sub-basin (as indicated by Coachella and Desert to Metropolitan each July), subject to Metropolitan's delivery capability, so that Metropolitan's advance credit

balance does not affect the timing of replenishment of the Mission Creek Sub-basin. At the end of a calendar year, in the event that the advance credit that Metropolitan receives under this Section 5.C.3. exceeds 20,000 acre-feet, Metropolitan will deliver sufficient Colorado River water to Coachella and Desert so that the advance credit is eliminated by the end of the fifth calendar year thereafter. As an example, if Metropolitan receives more than 20,000 acre-feet of advance credit in 2020, then Metropolitan will deliver sufficient Colorado River water to Coachella and Desert to ensure that all advance credit is eliminated by December 31, 2025.

D. Scheduling of Advance Deliveries

Advance deliveries will be made according to a schedule established by the Parties. Such schedule may be amended from time to time as required for operation, maintenance, and repair, or by local groundwater conditions.

E. Responsibility for Spreading Grounds

Coachella is responsible for operating, maintaining, and repairing the spreading grounds overlying the Whitewater River Sub-basin of the Upper Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. Desert is responsible for operating, maintaining, and repairing the spreading grounds overlying the Mission Creek Sub-basin.

F. Remaining Advance Delivery Credits

In the event that either Coachella or Desert cancels this Agreement, if any advance delivery credits remain in Metropolitan's advance delivery account, which have not been charged to Coachella's and Desert's delivery obligations to Metropolitan prior to the date the cancellation is effective, Coachella and Desert, consistent with their obligations under this Agreement, will cause DWR to make deliveries of State Project Water to Metropolitan until

Metropolitan has received all remaining advance delivery credit in the same manner as if this Agreement were still in effect.

6. Water Management Cost Sharing

Coachella and Desert will pay a portion of Metropolitan's average long-term costs to store water in Metropolitan's SWP groundwater storage programs in accordance with Exhibit C of this Agreement. Upon request by a Party and no later than 2026, the Parties will discuss whether to amend Exhibit C. Any amendment to Exhibit C must be in writing.

7. Responsibility for Service Connections

Metropolitan is responsible for operating, maintaining, and repairing the existing Whitewater and Mission Creek service connections, including any measuring devices. The existing connections include DWCV-1, DWCV-2, DWCV-2T, DWCV-3, DWCV-4, and DWCV-5. Coachella is responsible for the costs of any improvements it desires to make to the existing Whitewater service connections, including any measuring devices. Desert is responsible for the costs of any improvements it desires to make to the existing Mission Creek service connection, including any measuring devices.

8. Responsibility for Coachella's and Desert's Hydroelectric Plant

Coachella and Desert are responsible for any risk from loss of anticipated revenue from Coachella's and Desert's hydroelectric plant in any year caused by the scheduling and making of deliveries by Metropolitan; provided that Metropolitan will exercise reasonable efforts to schedule deliveries whenever possible so as to permit hydroelectric power generation.

9. Rights of Way

Metropolitan will grant to Coachella and/or Desert such easements in lands owned by Metropolitan as may be necessary for the operation, maintenance, removal, and repair of any

water conveyance facilities downstream from the Whitewater and Mission Creek service connections and through which Metropolitan's Exchange Water is delivered to Coachella and Desert. Coachella and Desert will grant to Metropolitan such easements in lands owned by Coachella and Desert as may be necessary for the operation, maintenance, removal, and repair of the Whitewater and Mission Creek service connections.

10. Proposed Deliveries Requiring a New Turnout from the Colorado River Aqueduct

Proposed deliveries of Colorado River water to a new turnout would require separate terms to be negotiated among the Parties at such time as when a new turnout is requested.

11. Noninterference with Other Water Deliveries

Either Metropolitan or Coachella may acquire Colorado River water from any other person or entity without objection by the other so long as such acquisition does not materially reduce the water available to the other. A breach of this section would cause irreparable injury and will be grounds for the immediate termination of this Agreement pursuant to Section 20 [Cancellation]. This Section will remain in effect for the term of this Agreement, notwithstanding any earlier termination of the Quantification Settlement Agreement dated October 10, 2003.

12. Measurement of Deliveries

All Exchange Water delivered by Metropolitan to Coachella and Desert will be measured by measuring devices and equipment installed at the delivery structures at which Exchange Water is delivered by Metropolitan to Coachella and Desert. The measuring devices may include meters or orifice plates. The costs for the original procurement and installation of measuring devices and equipment have been paid for by Coachella and Desert, and will be operated by Metropolitan. Metropolitan will be responsible for future, in-kind repair and replacement of the

measuring devices pursuant to Section 7 [Responsibility for Service Connections]. Metropolitan will give Coachella and Desert notice and, upon request, the opportunity to be present for any testing Metropolitan performs on the measuring devices and equipment. Metropolitan will share the results of any testing with Coachella and Desert. Coachella and Desert will have the right at any time to require that any such device or equipment be tested by Metropolitan, and Coachella and Desert will have the further right to be represented by a qualified observer during any such test. Should such test disclose a problem, Metropolitan will work with Coachella and Desert to resolve any resulting discrepancy and make adjustments in future deliveries of Exchange Water, if necessary. Such adjustments will cover the known or estimated period of duration of such discrepancy, but in no event will the period extend further back from the greater of either six months before the date of the test or January 1 of the year in which the test was conducted.

13. Payment of State Water Contract Charges

Coachella and Desert will pay all costs and charges due under their State Water Contracts incurred in connection with delivery of State Project Water to Metropolitan. When Metropolitan transferred the 100,000 acre-feet of Metropolitan's Annual Table A Amount to Coachella and Desert in 2003, Metropolitan also assigned the transportation rights to Coachella and Desert in Reaches 1 through 28J of the California Aqueduct. For the purposes of calculating the cost of these additional transportation rights in Reaches 19 through 28J it is assumed that the 100,000 acre-feet is conveyed through Basic East Branch capacity rather than East Branch Enlargement capacity, as described in Bulletin 132. The amounts transferred were 88,100 acre-feet to Coachella and 11,900 acre-feet to Desert, and capacity available to Coachella and Desert will be correspondingly adjusted pursuant to requirements of their State Water Contracts. Coachella and Desert are also responsible for paying DWR the Delta Water Charge, Water System Revenue

Bond Surcharge, and other charges attributable to the transferred amount. Any separate settlement agreed to by DWR and the Parties regarding East Branch Enlargement capacity and East Branch Allocation will apply to this Agreement.

14. Payment of Colorado River Aqueduct Costs

Metropolitan will pay all costs incurred in connection with the delivery of Exchange Water to Coachella and Desert.

15. Payment Directions

Payments required to be made to the Parties under this Agreement will be made to the order of Coachella, Desert, or Metropolitan, as the case may be, and paid by wire transfer as follows:

Coachella Valley Water District
 Union Bank of California
 445 S. Figueroa Street
 Los Angeles, CA 90071
 ABA No. 122000496
 Contact Person: Donna Tredway
 Credit to: Coachella Valley Water District
 Account No. 2740013028

Desert Water Agency
 Union Bank of California
 ABA Routing #122000496
 Account #322-0539198

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
 Wire to: Bank of America
 Credit to: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
 Account No. 1459350937
 ABA No. 026009593

A Party may change these wire transfer instructions by giving a notice in accordance with Section 28.F. [General Provisions].

16. Delinquent Payments

Payment of any amount required under this Agreement will be delinquent if not received before the close of crediting activity on the date due. In the event that any Party is delinquent in the payment of any amount, that Party will pay interest on the amount due at an annual rate equal to that earned by the pooled money investment fund as provided in Government Code section 16480 et seq., calculated monthly on the amount of such delinquent payment from and after the date due until it is paid.

17. Water Rights

This Agreement will not be construed as: (a) a conveyance, abandonment, or waiver of any water right to the use of Table A Water which is held or owned by Coachella or Desert; (b) a conveyance, abandonment, or a waiver of any water right to the use of Colorado River water which is held or owned by Metropolitan; or (c) for purposes of Article 4 (Option for Continued Service) of Metropolitan's State Water Contract a reduction in the Maximum Annual Table A Amount of Metropolitan. Nor will it be construed as conferring any right whatsoever upon any person, firm, or other public or private entity not a party to this Agreement.

18. Records

Each Party will maintain and make available for inspection by the other Parties, during regular office hours, accurate records pertaining to the times and amounts of exchange deliveries and to the costs, disbursements, and receipts with respect to the construction, operation, and maintenance of structures for the delivery of State Project Water, Colorado River water, and Exchange Water.

19. Term of Agreement

A. This Agreement will terminate on December 31, 2035; unless extended pursuant to this Section 19 or terminated pursuant to Section 20 [Cancellation]; provided, however, if a claim arising under this Agreement has not been resolved, such provisions of this Agreement will continue in full force and effect as are necessary for the purpose of resolving such claims to satisfy the rights and obligations of the Parties. No later than December 31, 2034, the Parties will meet in good faith to begin negotiations to extend this Agreement for a period of an additional 50 years on the same terms and conditions.

B. Upon the termination of this Agreement, at the expiration of the term, or any earlier cancellation:

1. All structures and facilities which have been used solely to enable Coachella and Desert to take Exchange Water will be removed at the election of Metropolitan, and all property of every kind belonging to Metropolitan which has been involved in such delivery of water will be returned to its original condition, as near may be. Such work will be done, at the option of Metropolitan, either by and at the expense of Coachella and Desert but subject to approval by Metropolitan, or by Metropolitan at the expense of Coachella and Desert.

2. The 100,000 acre-feet per year of Metropolitan's Annual Table A Amount from the SWP and transportation rights transferred to Coachella and Desert under the 2003 Exchange Agreement will be transferred back to Metropolitan.

3. Metropolitan will reassume responsibility for the resulting increase in SWP charges pursuant to the State Water Contracts for the return of the 100,000 acre-feet per year of Metropolitan's Annual Table A Amount. The Parties recognize that the State

Water Contract provides for the annual redetermination and correction of past charges to Coachella and Desert associated with the 100,000 acre-feet. In the year prior the transfer back to Metropolitan of the 100,000 acre-feet, Metropolitan, Coachella, and Desert will assemble a SWP charges technical workgroup to develop the processes and procedures necessary to identify annual redetermination, correction, and adjustment of prior year charges associated with the 100,000 acre-feet. Each year thereafter, the technical workgroup will meet after the annual charges are issued to review redetermination and adjustments to past charges for the Delta Capital and Minimum, Transportation Capital and Minimum, Water System Revenue Bond Surcharge, Off Aqueduct and Variable OMP&R charge, Conservation and Transportation Replacement charges, Tehachapi 2nd Afterbay, Devil Canyon and Castaic Contract charges, and any other SWP charges not mentioned. The workgroup will prepare an annual accounting of all the redeterminations and adjustments to SWP charges and the amount owing to or receivable from Metropolitan, Coachella, and Desert. No later than ninety days (90) after the completion of the annual accounting for redetermination of past charges and adjustments, but before June 30 each year, all amounts owing will be settled by check. The SWP charges technical workgroup will cease to meet when DWR is no longer making adjustments to past charges associated with the 100,000 acre-feet.

20. Cancellation

A. Conditions of Termination

This Agreement will terminate upon any of the following conditions:

1. At the expiration of ten years after service by a Party upon the other Parties of a written notice of election to terminate the Agreement, provided that if

Coachella breaches Section 11 [Noninterference with Other Water Deliveries] of the Agreement, Metropolitan may, in its sole discretion, give notice to Coachella and Desert to immediately terminate this Agreement.

2. Upon completion of delivery facilities capable of transporting Coachella's and Desert's State Project Water from the East Branch to Coachella's and Desert's service areas.

3. Upon written notice by Metropolitan and upon the fact that it no longer has sufficient rights to Colorado River water to provide Coachella and Desert with Exchange Water required under this Agreement.

4. Upon written notice by Metropolitan that any new limitations exist on the right or ability of Coachella or Desert to accept Colorado River water from Metropolitan for spreading or storage.

21. **Liability**

A. **Metropolitan**

Metropolitan will not be liable to either Coachella or Desert for any damages or liability arising from a failure of Metropolitan to deliver Exchange Water, which failure results from a cessation or reduction of flow of water in the Colorado River Aqueduct below the quantities required from time to time for delivery to Coachella and Desert under this Agreement. Coachella and Desert will defend and indemnify Metropolitan, its directors, officers, employees, agents, and representatives from and against any and all claims and liabilities which may result in any manner or to any extent from such failure, or from any action or inaction by Coachella or Desert or its directors, officers, employees, agents, or representatives done or made with respect to the receipt and distribution by Coachella or Desert of Metropolitan's Exchange Water or Colorado

River water, including but not limited to construction, reconstruction, operation, maintenance, removal, and repair of facilities necessary or used pursuant to this Agreement.

B. Coachella and Desert

Coachella and Desert will not be liable to Metropolitan for any damages or liability arising from a failure of DWR to deliver Coachella's or Desert's State Project Water to Metropolitan, which failure results from a cessation or reduction of flow of water in the State Water Project below the quantities required from time to time for delivery to Metropolitan under this Agreement. Metropolitan will defend and indemnify Coachella and Desert, their directors, officers, employees, agents, and representatives from and against any and all claims and liabilities which may result in any manner or to any extent from any such failure, or from any action or inaction by Metropolitan or its directors, officers, employees, agents, or representatives done or made with respect to the receipt and distribution by Metropolitan of Coachella's and Desert's State Project Water, including but not limited to construction, reconstruction, operation, maintenance, removal, and repair of facilities necessary or used pursuant to this Agreement.

22. Default

Each of the following constitutes an event of default by a Party under this Agreement:

A. A Party fails to pay a required amount by the date due. If a Party fails to pay a required amount by the date due, that delinquent payment will also bear interest as provided by Section 16 [Delinquent Payments].

B. A Party fails to perform or observe any term, covenant, or undertaking in this Agreement that it is required to perform or observe and such default continues for forty-five (45) days from a notice of default being sent in the manner provided in Section 26.F. [General Provisions].

23. Remedies

A. Each Party recognizes that the rights and obligations of the Parties under this Agreement are unique and of such a nature as to be inherently difficult or impossible to value monetarily. If a Party does not perform in accordance with this Agreement, another Party will likely suffer harm curable only by the imposition of an injunction requiring specific performance. Thus, the Parties agree that any breach of this Agreement by any Party will entitle the non-breaching party to injunctive relief, including but not limited to, a decree of specific performance, in addition to any other remedies at law or in equity that may be available in the circumstances. If Coachella or Desert fails to comply with its obligations to DWR under its State Water Contract, and DWR makes demand that Metropolitan assume payment of costs and charges provided for by Section 13 [Payment of State Water Contract Charges], Metropolitan may, for purposes of Section 19 [Term of Agreement], specify the later of the (i) effective date of the demand by DWR or (ii) expiration of forty-five (45) day period referenced by Section 22.B. [Default] as the effective date of termination.

B. The Parties do not intend that any right or remedy given to a Party on the breach of any provisions of this Agreement be exclusive; each such right or remedy is cumulative and in addition to any other remedy provided in this Agreement or otherwise available at law or in equity. If a non-breaching Party fails to exercise or delays in exercising any right or remedy, the non-breaching Party does not thereby waive the right or remedy. In addition, no single or partial exercise of any right, power, or privilege precludes any other or further exercise of a right, power, or privilege granted by this Agreement, or otherwise.

24. Resolution of Disputes

Within thirty calendar days of the Parties identifying the existence of a dispute, the General Managers of Metropolitan, Coachella, and Desert, as the case may be, will meet and attempt to resolve the dispute to their mutual satisfaction. Any such resolution will be in writing and be binding on the Parties.

25. Force Majeure

If the performance, in whole or in part, of the obligations of a Party under this Agreement is hindered, interrupted or prevented by wars, strikes, lockouts, fire, acts of God or by other acts of military authority, or by any cause beyond the control of the Party, whether similar to the causes herein specified or not, such obligations of the Party under this Agreement will be suspended to the extent and for the time the performance thereof is affected by any such act. Upon the cessation of any such hindrance, interruption or prevention, the Parties will become obligated to resume and continue performance of their respective obligations under this Agreement. Notwithstanding any act described in this section, the Parties will diligently undertake all reasonable effort to perform this Agreement.

26. General Provisions

A. In the event that any term or condition of this Agreement is determined to be invalid, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable, such determination will have no effect on the other terms and conditions, which will continue to be binding upon the Parties. Lack of enforcement of any term or condition of this Agreement will not be construed as a waiver of any rights conferred by such term or condition. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the failure of any Party to require the performance by another Party of any provision of this Agreement will in no way

affect the full right to require such performance at any time thereafter, nor will the waiver of any provision on one occasion be taken or held to be a waiver of the provision itself.

B. This Agreement will be binding on the Parties and their respective successors and assigns.

C. Any person signing this Agreement represents that he/she has full power and authority to do so and that his/her signature is legally sufficient to bind the Party on whose behalf he/she is signing.

D. This Agreement contains the entire understanding of the Parties with respect to its subject matter and supersedes any prior understanding between the Parties, except as set forth in this Agreement, whether written or oral. This Agreement can only be amended in writing signed by the Parties.

E. Time is of the essence in this Agreement.

F. Any communication, notice, or demand of any kind which any Party may be required or may desire to give to another Party will be in writing and delivered by personal service (including express or courier service) or by mail, addressed as follows:

Metropolitan

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Attention: General Manager
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153

For personal or overnight delivery:

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Attention: General Manager
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: 213-217-6211

Copies to:

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Attention: General Counsel
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Attention: Water Resource Management Group
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153

Coachella

Coachella Valley Water District
Attention: General Manager/Chief Engineer
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

For personal or overnight delivery:

Coachella Valley Water District
Attention: General Manager/Chief Engineer
Avenue 52 and Highway 111
Coachella, CA 92236
Phone: 760-398-2651

Copy to:

Steven B. Abbott, Esq.
Redwine and Sherrill, LLP
3890 11th Street, Ste. 207
Riverside, CA 92501-3577
Phone: 951-684-2520

Desert

Desert Water Agency
Attention: General Manager
1200 Gene Autry Trail
P.O. Box 1710
Palm Springs, CA 92263-1710
Phone: 760-323-4961

Copy to:

Michael T. Riddell, Esq.
Best, Best & Krieger LLP
3750 University Ave., Suite 400
P.O. Box 1028
Riverside, CA 92502
Phone: 909-686-1450

A Party may change its address for notice by written notice given to the other Parties in the manner provide in this Section. Any communication pursuant this Section will be deemed to have been duly given or served on the date personally served, if by personal service, or three days after being placed in the U.S. mail, if mailed.

G. This Agreement is entered into in the Counties of Riverside and Los Angeles, California, and will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

H. The Parties will perform any further acts and to execute and deliver any documents which may be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this Agreement.

I. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which, when taken together, will constitute one and the same instrument.

J. This Agreement is made solely for the benefit of the Parties and their respective successor and assigns. No other person or entity may have or acquire any right by virtue of this Agreement.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives on December 11, 2019.

Approved as to form:

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By:



Marcia Scully
General Counsel


By:




Jeffrey Kightlinger
General Manager

Approved as to form:

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By: 
Steven B. Abbott
Special Counsel
Redwine and Sherrill, LLP

By: 
J. M. Barrett
General Manager

Approved as to form:

DESERT WATER AGENCY

By: Michael T. Riddell
Michael T. Riddell
Best Best & Krieger LLP

By: Mark A. Krause
Mark S. Krause
General Manager

Exhibit A

Multi-Year Supplies

1. 9,500 acre-feet/year of Coachella's Rosedale Rio Bravo Water Storage District water.

Exhibit B

Single-Year Supplies

1. Yuba Accord water.
2. State Water Contractors' Dry Year Transfer Program water.
3. 6,500 acre-feet/year of Coachella's Rosedale Rio Bravo Water Storage District water.

Exhibit C

Water Management Cost Sharing

1. Annual Payment to Manage State Project Water

In years when the SWP Allocation (as defined below) is greater than 50%, Coachella and Desert will pay a portion of Metropolitan's average long-term costs to store water in Metropolitan's SWP groundwater storage programs. The amount Coachella and Desert will pay Metropolitan in such years, beginning in 2019, is \$155/acre-foot (escalated annually by the prior year's Annual Percent Change series title "Consumer Price Index for All items in West Urban, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted") for 6.99% (for Coachella) and 2.64% (for Desert), of the volumes specified for Coachella and Desert in the following table:

SWP Allocation	Estimated Long-Term Average Deliveries to Storage (AF)	Desert Multi-Year Supply Share – 2.64% (AF)	Coachella Multi-Year Supply Share – 6.99% (AF)
0% - 50%	0	0	0
55%	30,000	792	2,097
60%	60,000	1,584	4,194
65%	90,000	2,376	6,291
70%	120,000	3,168	8,338
75%	150,000	3,960	10,485
80%	180,000	4,752	12,582
85%	210,000	5,544	14,679
90% - 100%	240,000	6,336	16,776

2. Table Explanation

- A. SWP Allocation is the final South-of-Delta allocation.
- B. Coachella's and Desert's Multi-Year Supply Shares are based on 1,911,500 acre-feet Table A for Metropolitan, 138,350 acre-feet Table A and 9,500 acre-feet of Rosedale Rio-Bravo Water Storage District water for Coachella, and 55,750 acre-feet of Table A

for Desert. If a Party's Table A or other Multi-Year Supply amounts in Exhibit A change in the future, the Parties will adjust the table accordingly.

3. Example Calculation

As an example, if the SWP Allocation in 2019 were 60%, Coachella would pay Metropolitan \$650,070 ($155 \times 4,194$) and Desert would pay Metropolitan \$245,520 ($155 \times 1,584$).

4. Payments under Exhibit C are due June 30 for operation in the prior calendar year.

SECOND AMENDMENT TO DELIVERY AND EXCHANGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AND COACHELLA FOR 35,000 ACRE-FEET

THIS SECOND AMENDMENT TO DELIVERY AND EXCHANGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AND COACHELLA FOR 35,000 ACRE-FEET is made this 11th day of December 2019, for identification purposes only, by and between the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, a public agency of the State of California (“Metropolitan”) and Coachella Valley Water District, a public agency of the State of California (“Coachella” or “CVWD”). Metropolitan and CVWD are sometimes referred to individually as a “Party” and collectively as “Parties.”

RECITALS

A. On October 10, 2003, the Parties entered into the “Delivery and Exchange Agreement between Metropolitan and Coachella for 35,000 Acre-Feet.”

B. On October 19, 2015, the Parties amended the “Delivery and Exchange Agreement between Metropolitan and Coachella for 35,000 Acre-Feet Agreement” by entering into the “First Amendment to Delivery and Exchange Agreement between Metropolitan and Coachella for 35,000 Acre-Feet” (“First Amendment”). The “Delivery and Exchange Agreement between Metropolitan and Coachella for 35,000 Acre-Feet Agreement” as modified by the First Amendment is hereafter referred to as the “Agreement.”

C. Each initially capitalized term herein shall have the meaning given it in the Agreement, unless specifically defined herein.

D. The Parties desire to streamline the delivery, billing, and payment provisions of the Agreement, as well as provide for an exchange of additional water, as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FOREGOING RECITALS AND THE MUTUAL COVENANTS AND AGREEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN, THE PARTIES AGREE TO SUPPLEMENT, AMEND AND MODIFY THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THE AGREEMENT, AS FOLLOWS:

1. Section 1.13 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety.
2. Section 2.1 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:

“Delivery of Entitlement Water. Pursuant to and subject to Metropolitan’s State Water Contract and this Agreement, Metropolitan shall deliver to CVWD during 2019 through 2026 a total of 280,000 acre-feet of water available from Metropolitan’s State Water Project Annual Table A Amount (“Entitlement Water”).”

3. Section 2.4 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:

“Transfer Water Order. Metropolitan shall include in its order to DWR 35,000 acre-feet of Entitlement Water each year during 2019 through 2026.”

4. Section 2.5 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:

“Exchange Water. All deliveries of Entitlement Water during 2019 through 2026, of whatever amount is made available by DWR as a result of the order made pursuant to Section 2.4 (Transfer Water Order), shall be exchanged with Metropolitan for a like amount of Metropolitan’s Colorado River water (“Exchange Water”).

5. Section 2.6 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:

“Points of Delivery. Metropolitan will, except as allowed pursuant to Section 2.14 of this Agreement, deliver the Exchange Water to the Whitewater Service Connections and has discretion to determine how much of the 280,000 acre-feet of Exchange Water to deliver to CVWD each year, with the exceptions that: (a) Metropolitan will deliver up to 35,000 acre-feet in a year at Imperial Dam to the extent needed to avoid a CVWD overrun; and (b) Metropolitan may only deliver more than 35,000 acre-feet in a year to the extent needed to offset reduced deliveries in prior years.”

6. Section 2.7 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Costs of Supply. CVWD shall purchase the Entitlement Water from Metropolitan at a payment (“Costs of Supply Payment”) of \$289/acre-foot in 2019 for Exchange Water delivered at the Whitewater Service Connections and \$180/acre-foot in 2019 for Exchange Water delivered at Imperial Dam, both of which will be inflated by 3% for deliveries each successive year through 2026. A table showing this adjustment (rounded to the nearest dollar) is attached and incorporated into this Agreement as Exhibit A (“Adjustment to Costs of Supply”).”

7. The final sentence of Section 2.9 of the Agreement shall be deleted.

8. Section 2.10 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Reimbursement. On a yearly basis Metropolitan will reimburse CVWD for water that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has approved CVWD to divert but CVWD does not use

during 2019-2026, that is made available to Metropolitan at a rate of \$50/acre-foot in 1999 Dollars (as defined by “N” Dollars in section 1.1(46) of the Quantification Settlement Agreement).” MWD shall make the reimbursement by June 1 following the year the water is made available to Metropolitan.

9. Section 2.11.1 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Payment Schedule. Metropolitan shall pay DWR the costs associated with the Entitlement Water including delivery. Through 2027, Metropolitan shall invoice CVWD by June 1 each year as if Metropolitan had delivered 35,000 acre-feet during the prior year, and CVWD will pay Metropolitan within 60 days of receiving the invoice, the Cost of Supply Payment referred to in Section 2.7 for 35,000 acre-feet.”

10. Section 2.13 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety.

11. Section 2.14 of the Agreement shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

“Advance Delivery of Exchange Water. In lieu of delivering the Exchange Water to the Whitewater Service Connections, Metropolitan may opt to deliver to CVWD its full allocation of Exchange Water from advance delivery water as provided for in the 1984 Advance Delivery Agreement (including any future amendments). In such case, such advance delivery water shall be deemed delivered to CVWD. It shall be CVWD’s obligation to access such water. Metropolitan may not satisfy a delivery obligation to Imperial Dam by advance delivery water.”

12. The final sentence of Section 2.15 of the Agreement shall be deleted.

13. New Section 2.18 is added to the Agreement as follows:

“Exchange of Additional Water. During 2020-2026, CVWD shall limit its annual call under the 1989 Approval Agreement, as amended in 2003, to 15,000 acre-feet. In return, Metropolitan shall deliver a total of 105,000 acre-feet to CVWD at the Whitewater Service Connections before the end of 2026. Metropolitan shall have discretion to determine how much of the 105,000 acre-feet Metropolitan delivers to CVWD each year. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, Metropolitan may not deliver the water during the months of January through June. CVWD shall pay Metropolitan for the water Metropolitan delivers to CVWD at the same price per acre-foot that CVWD pays Metropolitan for Entitlement Water under Section 2.7 of this Agreement. Metropolitan shall invoice CVWD, and CVWD shall pay Metropolitan, during the same fiscal year in which Metropolitan delivers the water to CVWD. In the event that any new limitations

become effective on the right or ability of Coachella to accept Colorado River from Metropolitan for spreading or storage, Metropolitan may upon written notice cancel this section of the Agreement.”

14. New Section 3.1.1 is added to the Agreement as follows:

“Post 2026 Period. By the end of 2026, the Parties will meet to renegotiate delivery and payment terms for a period beginning in 2027. If the Parties are unable to agree on new terms, then the terms of the Agreement that existed before this Second Amendment was made shall apply.”

15. Exhibit A of the Agreement (“Adjustment to Cost of Supply”) shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the Exhibit A attached to this Second Amendment (“Adjustment to Costs of Supply”).

16. Except as expressly provided above in Sections 1 through 15 above, all provisions of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sentence, the Agreement shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the intent of this Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Amendment to be executed by their duly authorized representatives on the date first above written.

METROPOLITAN:

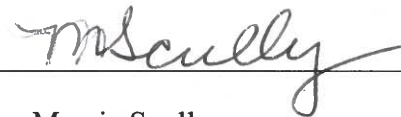
METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, a public agency of the
State of California

By: _____


Jeffrey Kightlinger
General Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM

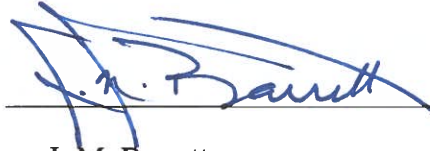
By: _____


Marcia Scully
General Counsel

CVWD:

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, a
public agency of the State of California


By: _____



J. M. Barrett
General Manager

ATTEST:

By: _____



Sylvia M. Bermudez
Clerk of the Board

EXHIBIT A**Adjustment to Costs of Supply**

	<u>Delivery at Imperial Dam</u> (Cost of Supply, i.e., SWP)	<u>Delivery at Whitewater Service Connection</u> (Cost of SWP, CRA Power & O&M)
2019	\$ 180.00	\$ 289.00
2020	\$ 186.00	\$ 298.00
2021	\$ 191.00	\$ 307.00
2022	\$ 197.00	\$ 316.00
2023	\$ 203.00	\$ 326.00
2024	\$ 209.00	\$ 336.00
2025	\$ 215.00	\$ 346.00
2026	\$ 222.00	\$ 356.00



Appendix G: AWWA Water Loss Audits

Coachella Valley Water District



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Valley Water District (CA3310001, CA1310011, & CA3310048)**
Reporting Year: **2016** 7/2015 - 6/2016

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 5 27,821 MG/Yr
Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: 1 Value: 69.553 MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 27,821.000 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 3 24,796.000 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: + ? n/a MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 5 2.583 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 5 69.553 MG/Yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value: 69.553 MG/Yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 24,868.136 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

2,952.865 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 69.553 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 3 377.643 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 61.990 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 509.186 MG/Yr

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: MG/Yr

1.50% Value: MG/Yr
0.25% Value: MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? **2,443.679** MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 2,952.865 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 3,025.000 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 5 2,106.0 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 5 109,524
Service connection density: ? 52 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 5 82.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$79,420,264 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$1.16 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 7 \$774.46 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 55 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Billed metered

3: Customer metering inaccuracies

		AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet		WAS v5.0 <small>American Water Works Association Copyright © 2014. All Rights Reserved.</small>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">? Click to access definition</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">+ Click to add a comment</div> </div> <div> Water Audit Report for: Coachella Valley Water District (CA3310001) Reporting Year: 2017 7/2016 - 6/2017 </div> </div>		<p>Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR</p>			
WATER SUPPLIED		<p style="text-align: center;">To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds <u>all</u> criteria for that grade and all grades below it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' -----></p>		Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments	
Volume from own sources: + ? 9 29,524 MG/Yr Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr		Pcnt: + ? 1 Value: MG/Yr + ? MG/Yr + ? MG/Yr		Enter negative % or value for under-registration Enter positive % or value for over-registration	
WATER SUPPLIED: ? 29,524.153 MG/Yr					
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION		Billed metered: + ? 7 26,052.210 MG/Yr Billed unmetered: + ? n/a MG/Yr Unbilled metered: + ? 9 29.681 MG/Yr Unbilled unmetered: + ? 5 73.810 MG/Yr		Click here: ? for help using option buttons below Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr 0.25% 73.810 MG/Yr Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr 4.45% MG/Yr 0.25% MG/Yr	
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: ? 26,155.702 MG/Yr					
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)		3,368.451 MG/Yr			
Apparent Losses		Unauthorized consumption: + ? 73.810 MG/Yr Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 8 1,214.698 MG/Yr Systematic data handling errors: + ? 65.131 MG/Yr Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed Apparent Losses: ? 1,353.639 MG/Yr			
Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)		Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 2,014.812 MG/Yr			
WATER LOSSES:		3,368.451 MG/Yr			
NON-REVENUE WATER		NON-REVENUE WATER: ? 3,471.943 MG/Yr = Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered			
SYSTEM DATA					
Length of mains: + ? 6 1,710.6 miles Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 9 103,352 Service connection density: ? 60 conn./mile main					
Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility) Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied Average operating pressure: + ? 5 83.0 psi					
COST DATA					
Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$87,662,914 \$/Year Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$1.54 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf) Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 7 \$717.20 \$/Million gallons <input type="checkbox"/> Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses					
WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:					
*** YOUR SCORE IS: 81 out of 100 ***					
A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score					
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:					
Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:					
1: Volume from own sources					
2: Billed metered					
3: Unauthorized consumption					

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet				WAS v5.0 American Water Works Association Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.
?	Click to access definition	Water Audit Report for: Coachella Valley Water District (CA3310001)		
+	Click to add a comment	Reporting Year: 2018 7/2017 - 6/2018		
Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades				
All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR				
To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.				
WATER SUPPLIED		Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments		
----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ----->				
Volume from own sources:	+ ? 9	31,329	MG/Yr	+ ? 1
Water imported:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr	+ ?
Water exported:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr	+ ?
WATER SUPPLIED:		31,329.400	MG/Yr	
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION		Click here: ? for help using option buttons below		
Billed metered:	+ ? 9	27,918.710	MG/Yr	Pcnt: Value: 78.324 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr	
Unbilled metered:	+ ? 9	86.930	MG/Yr	
Unbilled unmetered:	+ ? 5	78.324	MG/Yr	
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:		28,083.964	MG/Yr	
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)		3,245.437	MG/Yr	
Apparent Losses				
Unauthorized consumption:	+ ?	78.324	MG/Yr	Pcnt: Value: 0.25% MG/Yr
Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed				
Customer metering inaccuracies:	+ ? 8	1,943.713	MG/Yr	6.49% MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors:	+ ?	69.797	MG/Yr	0.25% MG/Yr
Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed				
Apparent Losses:		2,091.833	MG/Yr	
Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)				
Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses:	?	1,153.603	MG/Yr	
WATER LOSSES:		3,245.437	MG/Yr	
NON-REVENUE WATER				
NON-REVENUE WATER:		3,410.690	MG/Yr	
= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered				
SYSTEM DATA				
Length of mains:	+ ? 6	1,715.5	miles	
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	+ ? 9	104,053		
Service connection density:	?	61	conn./mile main	
Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)				
Average length of customer service line: + ?				
Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied				
Average operating pressure:	+ ? 5	83.0	psi	
COST DATA				
Total annual cost of operating water system:	+ ? 10	\$94,697,612	\$/Year	
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+ ? 9	\$1.60	\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)	
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+ ? 7	\$752.77	\$/Million gallons	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses
WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:				
*** YOUR SCORE IS: 83 out of 100 ***				
A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score				
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:				
Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:				
1: Volume from own sources				
2: Unauthorized consumption				
3: Systematic data handling errors				



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

[?](#) Click to access definition
[+](#) Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Valley Water District (CA3310001)**
Reporting Year: **2019** 7/2018 - 6/2019

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: [+](#) [?](#) 9 30,083.503 MG/Yr
Water imported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: [+](#) [?](#) 1 Value: [?](#) MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) [?](#) MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) [?](#) MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 30,083.503 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: [+](#) [?](#) 9 26,282.950 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: [+](#) [?](#) 9 158.700 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) 5 75.209 MG/Yr

Click here: [?](#)
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: [?](#) Value: [?](#) MG/Yr
75.209

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 26,516.859 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

3,566.644 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: [+](#) [?](#) 75.209 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: [+](#) [?](#) 7 1,657.872 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: [+](#) [?](#) 5 65.707 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 1,798.788 MG/Yr

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: [?](#) MG/Yr

5.90% [?](#) MG/Yr
0.25% [?](#) MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: [?](#) 1,767.856 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 3,566.644 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 3,800.553 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: [+](#) [?](#) 6 1,724.0 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: [+](#) [?](#) 9 104,738
Service connection density: [?](#) 61 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line?

Average length of customer service line: [+](#) [?](#)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: [+](#) [?](#) 5 84.0 psi

(length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: [+](#) [?](#) 10 \$105,096.574 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 9 \$1.57 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 7 \$691.55 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 82 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unauthorized consumption

3: Systematic data handling errors



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

[?](#) Click to access definition
[+](#) Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Valley Water District Cove (CA3310001)**
Reporting Year: **2020** 7/2019 - 6/2020

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: [+](#) [?](#) 9 29,803.000 MG/Yr
Water imported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: [+](#) [?](#) 3 Value: 11.850 MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) Value: MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 29,791.150 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: [+](#) [?](#) 9 26,039.750 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: [+](#) [?](#) 10 228.480 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) 5 74.478 MG/Yr

Click here: [?](#)
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value: 74.478 MG/Yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 26,342.708 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

3,448.442 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: [+](#) [?](#) 74.478 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: [+](#) [?](#) 9 1,356.368 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: [+](#) [?](#) 5 65.099 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 1,495.945 MG/Yr

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: MG/Yr

4.91% Value: MG/Yr
0.25% Value: MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: [?](#) 1,952.497 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 3,448.442 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 3,751.400 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: [+](#) [?](#) 9 1,657.4 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: [+](#) [?](#) 9 105,612
Service connection density: [?](#) 64 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? [?](#) Yes

Average length of customer service line: [+](#) [?](#) (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: [+](#) [?](#) 5 84.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: [+](#) [?](#) 10 \$107,086.412 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 10 \$1.67 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 7 \$718.28 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 86 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unauthorized consumption

3: Systematic data handling errors



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

[?](#) Click to access definition
[+](#) Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Valley Water District ID08 (CA3310048)**
Reporting Year: **2020** 7/2019 - 6/2020

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: [+](#) [?](#) 9 886.380 MG/Yr
Water imported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: [+](#) [?](#) 3 Value: 0.094 MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) Value: MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 886.286 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: [+](#) [?](#) 9 766.190 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: [+](#) [?](#) 10 9.530 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) 5 2.216 MG/Yr

Click here: [?](#)
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value: 2.216 MG/Yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 777.936 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: [+](#) [?](#) 2.216 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: [+](#) [?](#) 9 85.043 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: [+](#) [?](#) 5 1.915 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 89.175 MG/Yr

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: MG/Yr

9.88% Value: MG/Yr
0.25% Value: MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: [?](#) 19.176 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 108.350 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 120.096 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: [+](#) [?](#) 9 116.4 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: [+](#) [?](#) 9 1,698
Service connection density: [?](#) 15 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? [?](#) Yes

Average length of customer service line: [+](#) [?](#) (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: [+](#) [?](#) 5 88.5 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: [+](#) [?](#) 10 \$4,926,393 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 10 \$1.37 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 7 \$704.40 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 86 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unauthorized consumption

3: Systematic data handling errors



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

[?](#) Click to access definition
[+](#) Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Valley Water District ID11 (CA1310011)**
Reporting Year: **2020** 7/2019 - 6/2020

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: [+](#) [?](#) 9 403.560 MG/Yr
Water imported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: [+](#) [?](#) 3 Value: 0.078 MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) Value: MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 403.482 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: [+](#) [?](#) 9 316.870 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: [+](#) [?](#) 10 7.690 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) 5 1.009 MG/Yr

Click here: [?](#)
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value: 1.009 MG/Yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 325.569 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

77.913 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: [+](#) [?](#) 1.009 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: [+](#) [?](#) 9 11.145 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: [+](#) [?](#) 5 0.792 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 12.946 MG/Yr

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: MG/Yr

3.32% Value: MG/Yr
0.25% Value: MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: [?](#) **64.967 MG/Yr**

WATER LOSSES: 77.913 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 86.612 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: [+](#) [?](#) 9 351.5 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: [+](#) [?](#) 9 2,985
Service connection density: [?](#) 8 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? [?](#) Yes

Average length of customer service line: [+](#) [?](#) (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: [+](#) [?](#) 5 74.5 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: [+](#) [?](#) 10 \$3,241,740 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 10 \$1.34 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 7 \$663.06 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 86 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unauthorized consumption

3: Systematic data handling errors

Coachella Water Authority



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

?	Click to access definition
+	Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **TKE Engineering, Inc. for Coachella Water Authority**
Reporting Year: **2015** 1/2015 - 12/2015

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: 2,127.780 MG/Yr
Water imported: 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 2,127.780 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: 1,925.960 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: 26.597 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 1,952.557 MG/Yr

Click here: for help using option buttons below

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

175.223 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: 5.319 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: 0.000 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: 4.815 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 10.134 MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 165.088 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 175.223 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 201.820 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: 119.6 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: 8,037
Service connection density: 67 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: 0 (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: 75.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: \$5,000,000 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): \$1.50 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): \$/Million gallons ☒ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 67 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from own sources
- 2: Total annual cost of operating water system
- 3: Customer metering inaccuracies



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

?	Click to access definition
+	Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Water Authority**
Reporting Year: **2016** 1/2016 - 12/2016

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ----->

Volume from own sources:	+ ? 5	2,031.790	MG/Yr
Water imported:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr
Water exported:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt:	+ ? 4	0.00%	MG/Yr
Value:	+ ?	0.000	MG/Yr
	+ ?	0.000	MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: **2,031.790** MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered:	+ ? 5	1,993.120	MG/Yr
Billed unmetered:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr
Unbilled metered:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered:	+ ? 5	5.079	MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **1,998.199** MG/Yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt:	+ ?	5.079	MG/Yr
-------	-----	-------	-------

Use buttons to select
percentage of water supplied
OR
value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 5.079 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	+ ? 3	10.016	MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors:	+ ?	4.983	MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **20.078** MG/Yr

Pcnt:	+ ?	0.25%	MG/Yr
-------	-----	-------	-------

0.50%	+ ?	0.000	MG/Yr
0.25%	+ ?	0.000	MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? **13.513** MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: **33.591** MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: **38.670** MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	+ ? 6	119.6	miles
Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections:	+ ? 6	8,126	
Service connection density:	+ ?	68	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? **Yes**

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 5 75.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	+ ? 10	\$5,960,000	\$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+ ? 5	\$1.50	\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+ ? 1	\$300.00	\$/Million gallons

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 50 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)

3: Customer metering inaccuracies



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

?	Click to access definition
+	Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Water Authority (3310007)**
 Reporting Year: **2017** **1/2017 - 12/2017**

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: MG/Yr
 Water imported: MG/Yr
 Water exported: MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
 MG/Yr
 MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
 Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 2,221.260 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: MG/Yr
 Billed unmetered: MG/Yr
 Unbilled metered: MG/Yr
 Unbilled unmetered: MG/Yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 1,991.736 MG/Yr

Click here: for help using option buttons below

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied
 OR
 value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: MG/Yr
 Systematic data handling errors: MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 10.463 MG/Yr

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

MG/Yr
 MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 229.524 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 257.290 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: miles
 Number of active AND inactive service connections:
 Service connection density: conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line?

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: \$/Year
 Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
 Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): \$/Million gallons ☒ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 69 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from own sources
- 2: Customer metering inaccuracies
- 3: Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses)



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

Click to access definition
 Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Water Authority (3310007)**
Reporting Year: **2018** **1/2018 - 12/2018**

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: MG/Yr
Water imported: MG/Yr
Water exported: MG/Yr

WATER SUPPLIED: **2,324.669** MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: MG/Yr
 MG/Yr
 MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **2,246.657** MG/Yr

Click here: for help using option buttons below

Pcnt: MG/Yr

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **22.674** MG/Yr

Pcnt: MG/Yr

MG/Yr
 MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: **78.012** MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: **83.823** MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:
Service connection density: conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line?

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 54 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Customer metering inaccuracies

3: Billed metered



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

 WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association

 ? Click to access
+ Click to add a comment

 Water Audit Report for: **Coachella Water Authority (CA3310007)**
 Reporting Year: **2019** 1/2019 - 12/2019

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

 To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

 <----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ----->
 Volume from own sources: + ? 5 2,216.370 MG/Yr + ?
 Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr + ?
 Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr + ?

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

 Pcnt: 3 Value: MG/Yr
 MG/Yr
 MG/Yr
 MG/Yr

 Enter negative % or value for under-registration
 Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 2,216.370 MG/Yr
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

 Billed metered: + ? 5 2,127.930 MG/Yr
 Billed unmetered: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
 Unbilled metered: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
 Unbilled unmetered: + ? 5 5.541 MG/Yr

 Click here: ?
for help using option

 Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
 5.541

 Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: MG/Yr

 0.50% MG/Yr
 0.25% MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 2,133.471 MG/Yr
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)
82.899 MG/Yr
Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 5.541 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

 Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 3 10.693 MG/Yr
 Systematic data handling errors: + ? 5 5.320 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 21.554 MG/Yr
Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 61.345 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 82.899 MG/Yr
NON-REVENUE WATER
NON-REVENUE WATER: 88.440 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

 Length of mains: + ? 9 119.6 miles
 Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 8 8,235
 Service connection density: ? 69 conn./mile main

 Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)
 Average length of customer service line: + ?

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 5 55.0 psi

COST DATA

 Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$6,936,815 \$/Year
 Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 5 \$1.65 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
 Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 5 \$409.46 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:
***** YOUR SCORE IS: 54 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources
2: Customer metering inaccuracies
3: Billed metered

Desert Water Agency



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Desert Water Agency (3310005)**
Reporting Year: **2015** 1/2015 - 12/2015

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered in **CRE-FEET PER YEAR**

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 9 29,731.000 acre-ft/yr
Water imported: + ? n/a acre-ft/yr
Water exported: + ? n/a acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value:
+ ? Value: acre-ft/yr
+ ? Value: acre-ft/yr
+ ? Value: acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 29,731.000 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 9 26,796.000 acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered: + ? n/a acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 9 172.000 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 5 371.638 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 27,339.638 acre-ft/yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value:
1.25% Value: acre-ft/yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

Pcnt: Value:
0.25% Value: acre-ft/yr

5.00% Value: acre-ft/yr
0.25% Value: acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 74.328 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 7 1,419.368 acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 66.990 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 1,560.686 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? **830.677** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 2,391.363 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 2,935.000 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 9 392.0 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 9 22,073
Service connection density: ? 56 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 8 80.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 9 \$25,084,704 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$2.50 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 9 \$814.57 \$/acre-ft

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 84 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unauthorized consumption

3: Systematic data handling errors



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Desert Water Agency (3310005)**
Reporting Year: **2016** 1/2016 - 12/2016

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered in **CRE- FEET PER YEAR**

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 5 29,931.033 acre-ft/yr
Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value:
+ ? 3
+ ?
+ ?

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 29,931.033 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 6 27,386.910 acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 3 186.030 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 5 **74.828** acre-ft/yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value:
74.828 acre-ft/yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 27,647.768 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

2,283.265 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 74.828 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 4 278.515 acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 68.467 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 421.809 acre-ft/yr

Pcnt: Value:
0.25% 74.828 acre-ft/yr

1.00% 278.515 acre-ft/yr
0.25% 68.467 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? **1,861.456** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 2,283.265 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 2,544.123 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 7 411.9 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 6 22,073
Service connection density: ? 54 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 2 80.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$25,558,688 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$1.58 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 7 \$216.92 \$/acre-ft

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 58 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unbilled metered

3: Customer metering inaccuracies



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Desert Water Agency (3310005)**
Reporting Year: **2017** 1/2017 - 12/2017

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered in **CRE- FEET PER YEAR**

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 5 32,712.023 acre-ft/yr
Water imported: + ? n/a acre-ft/yr
Water exported: + ? n/a acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value:
+ ? 3 -0.54% acre-ft/yr
+ ? acre-ft/yr
+ ? acre-ft/yr

WATER SUPPLIED: 32,888.635 acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 6 28,931.285 acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered: + ? n/a acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 3 343.128 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 8 110.902 acre-ft/yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value:
110.902 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 29,385.315 acre-ft/yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water supplied
OR
value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 82.222 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 4 295.701 acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 72.328 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 450.251 acre-ft/yr

Pcnt: Value:
0.25% 110.902 acre-ft/yr

1.00% 0.25% 110.902 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 3,053.069 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 3,503.320 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 3,957.350 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 7 414.1 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 6 25,807
Service connection density: 62 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 3 80.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$25,428,532 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$1.67 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 7 \$235.19 \$/acre-ft

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 58 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unbilled metered

3: Customer metering inaccuracies



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Desert Water Agency (3310005)**
Reporting Year: **2018** 1/2018 - 12/2018

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered in **CRE- FEET PER YEAR**

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 5 33,141.858 acre-ft/yr
Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value:
+ ? 3 -0.34% acre-ft/yr
+ ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr
+ ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr

WATER SUPPLIED: 33,253.590 acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 7 30,042.202 acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 3 437.579 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 10 57.393 acre-ft/yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value:
0.000 57.393 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 30,537.174 acre-ft/yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water supplied
OR
value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

2,716.416 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 83.134 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 4 307.877 acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 75.106 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 466.116 acre-ft/yr

Pcnt: Value:
0.25% 0.000 acre-ft/yr

1.00% 0.000 acre-ft/yr
0.25% 0.000 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 2,250.300 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 2,716.416 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 3,211.388 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 7 423.9 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 7 25,527
Service connection density: 60 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 5 79.1 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$27,935,986 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$1.83 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 7 \$255.62 \$/acre-ft

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 60 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unbilled metered

3: Customer metering inaccuracies



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

 WAS v5.0
 American Water Works Association
 Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

 Water Audit Report for: **Desert Water Agency (3310005)**
 Reporting Year: **2019** 1/2019 - 12/2019

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered in acre-feet per year

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: 5 29,545.666 acre-ft/yr
 Water imported: n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
 Water exported: n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: 3 1.43% Value: acre-ft/yr
 acre-ft/yr
 acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
 Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 29,128.258 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: 7 28,112.120 acre-ft/yr
 Billed unmetered: n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
 Unbilled metered: 3 368.224 acre-ft/yr
 Unbilled unmetered: 10 71.237 acre-ft/yr

Click here: for help using option buttons below

Pcnt: Value: 71.237 acre-ft/yr

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 28,551.581 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

576.677 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: 72.821 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: 7 229.680 acre-ft/yr
 Systematic data handling errors: 70.280 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 372.781 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

☒ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: **203.896** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 576.677 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 1,016.138 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: 7 424.7 miles
 Number of active AND inactive service connections: 7 25,508
 Service connection density: 60 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: 5 79.7 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: 10 \$27,896,593 \$/Year
 Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): 9 \$2.02 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
 Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): 7 \$280.56 \$/acre-ft

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 62 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Unbilled metered

3: Billed metered

Indio Water Authority

AWWA WLCC Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

Copyright © 2010, American Water Works Association. All Rights Reserved.

WAS v4.2

Back to Instructions

?

Click to access definition

Water Audit Report for:Indio Water Authority

Reporting Year:20117/2010 - 6/2011

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

WATER SUPPLIED

<< Enter grading in column 'E'

Volume from own sources:77,308.910Million gallons (US)/yr (MG/Yr)

Master meter error adjustment (enter positive value):7118.844under-registeredMG/Yr

Water imported:n/aMG/Yr

Water exported:n/aMG/Yr

WATER SUPPLIED:7,427.754MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered:76,779.170MG/Yr

Billed unmetered:n/aMG/Yr

Unbilled metered:n/aMG/Yr

Unbilled unmetered:92.847MG/Yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:6,872.017MG/Yr

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

Pcnt:1.25%Value:

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

555.737MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption:18.569MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:7138.350MG/Yr

Systematic data handling errors:736.000MG/Yr

Apparent Losses:192.920

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses:362.817MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES:555.737MG/Yr

Pcnt:0.25%Value:

2.00%Value:

Choose this option to enter a percentage of billed metered consumption. This is NOT a default value

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER:648.584MG/Yr

= Total Water Loss + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:9325.7miles

Number of active AND inactive service connections:921,084

Connection density:65conn./mile main

Average length of customer service line:920.0ft

Average operating pressure:870.0psi

(pipe length between curbstop and customer meter or property boundary)

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:8\$12,234,251\$/Year

Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):8\$1.17\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)

Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):8\$442.97\$/Million gallons

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Financial Indicators

Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied:8.7%

Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system:4.1%

Annual cost of Apparent Losses:\$301,739

Annual cost of Real Losses:\$160,717

Operational Efficiency Indicators

Apparent Losses per service connection per day:25.07gallons/connection/day

Real Losses per service connection per day*:47.15gallons/connection/day

Real Losses per length of main per day*:N/A

Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure:0.67gallons/connection/day/psi

Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL):141.13million gallons/year

From Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL):362.82million gallons/year

Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]:2.57

* only the most applicable of these two indicators will be calculated

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 72 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Master meter error adjustment

3: Billed metered

For more information, click here to see the Grading Matrix worksheet



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

?	Click to access definition
+	Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **City of Indio/Indio Water Authority (3310020)**
Reporting Year: **2017** **7/2016 - 6/2017**

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ----->

Volume from own sources:	+	?	7	17,614.600	acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt:	Value:	
+	?	3
+	?	
+	?	

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: **17,705.000** acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered:	+	?	8	16,529.430	acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered:	+	?	10	3.200	acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered:	+	?	10	132.700	acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered:	+	?	5	44.263	acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **16,709.593** acre-ft/yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt:	Value:	
		44.263

Use buttons to select
percentage of water supplied
OR
value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

995.407 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? **44.263** acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	+	?	4	168.304	acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:	+	?		41.324	acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **253.890** acre-ft/yr

Pcnt:	Value:	
0.25%		

1.00%		
0.25%		

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? **741.517** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: **995.407** acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: **1,172.370** acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	+	?	10	344.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	+	?	9	22,878	
Service connection density:	?			67	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? **Yes**

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 5 **72.0** psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	+	?	10	\$26,423,911	\$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+	?	9	\$2.41	\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+	?	8	\$163.65	\$/acre-ft

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 76 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from own sources
- 2: Customer metering inaccuracies
- 3: Unauthorized consumption



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **City of Indio/Indio Water Authority (3310020)**
Reporting Year: **2017-2018** 7/2017 - 6/2018

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: 7 19,228.000 acre-ft/yr
Water imported: n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
Water exported: n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: 5 Value: -95.404 acre-ft/yr

Pcnt: Value:
Pcnt: Value:

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 19,323.404 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: 8 18,252.000 acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered: 7 1.072 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered: 8 17.584 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered: 5 48.309 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 18,318.965 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: 48.309 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: 6 184.541 acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors: 45.630 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 278.480 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 725.960 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 1,004.439 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 1,070.332 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: 10 344.0 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: 9 23,135
Service connection density: 67 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: 5 71.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: 10 \$28,280,336 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): 9 \$2.42 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): 8 \$163.65 \$/acre-ft ☒ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 74 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Customer metering inaccuracies

3: Unauthorized consumption



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **City of Indio/Indio Water Authority (3310020)**
Reporting Year: **2018 - 2019** 7/2018 - 6/2019

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 7 19,074.900 acre-ft/yr
Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: + ? 5 -0.50% Value: + ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr
+ ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr
+ ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 19,170.754 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 8 17,789.490 acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered: + ? 7 3.180 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 8 153.980 acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 5 47.927 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 17,994.577 acre-ft/yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value: 47.927 acre-ft/yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: 0.000 acre-ft/yr

1.00% 0.25% 0.000 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 47.927 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 6 181.247 acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 44.474 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 273.648 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 902.529 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 1,176.177 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 1,378.084 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 10 346.1 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 9 23,377
Service connection density: ? 68 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 5 71.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$22,841,733 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$1.45 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 8 \$198.93 \$/acre-ft ☒ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 74 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Customer metering inaccuracies

3: Unauthorized consumption

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet						WAS v5.0 American Water Works Association Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved																																				
?	Click to access definition	Water Audit Report for: City of Indio/Indio Water Authority (CA3310020)																																								
+	Click to add a comment	Reporting Year: 2020		7/2019 - 6/2020																																						
<p style="font-size: small;">Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR</p>																																										
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds <u>all</u> criteria for that grade and all grades below it.</p>																																										
<p>WATER SUPPLIED</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' -----></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Volume from own sources:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">19,422.100</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water imported:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water exported:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;">WATER SUPPLIED: 19,480.542 acre-ft/yr</p>				Volume from own sources:	+	?	8	19,422.100	acre-ft/yr	Water imported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr	Water exported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Pcnt:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">-0.30%</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Enter negative % or value for under-registration Enter positive % or value for over-registration</p>			Pcnt:	+	?	3	-0.30%	acre-ft/yr	Value:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr		+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Volume from own sources:	+	?	8	19,422.100	acre-ft/yr																																					
Water imported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																					
Water exported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																					
Pcnt:	+	?	3	-0.30%	acre-ft/yr																																					
Value:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																					
	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																					
<p>AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Billed metered:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">17,806.000</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Billed unmetered:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3.260</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unbilled metered:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">275.500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unbilled unmetered:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48.701</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;">AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 18,133.461 acre-ft/yr</p>				Billed metered:	+	?	9	17,806.000	acre-ft/yr	Billed unmetered:	+	?	8	3.260	acre-ft/yr	Unbilled metered:	+	?	10	275.500	acre-ft/yr	Unbilled unmetered:	+	?	5	48.701	acre-ft/yr	<p style="font-size: x-small;">Click here: ? for help using option buttons below</p> <p>Pcnt: 0.25% Value: 48.701 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value</p> <p>Pcnt: 0.25% Value: acre-ft/yr</p> <p>1.50% 0.25% C acre-ft/yr</p>														
Billed metered:	+	?	9	17,806.000	acre-ft/yr																																					
Billed unmetered:	+	?	8	3.260	acre-ft/yr																																					
Unbilled metered:	+	?	10	275.500	acre-ft/yr																																					
Unbilled unmetered:	+	?	5	48.701	acre-ft/yr																																					
<p>WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)</p> <p style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;">WATER LOSSES: 1,347.080 acre-ft/yr</p>				<p>Apparent Losses</p> <p>Unauthorized consumption: 48.701 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed</p> <p>Customer metering inaccuracies: 275.353 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Systematic data handling errors: 44.515 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed</p> <p>Apparent Losses: 368.569 acre-ft/yr</p>																																						
<p>Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)</p> <p>Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 978.511 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;">WATER LOSSES: 1,347.080 acre-ft/yr</p>				<p>NON-REVENUE WATER</p> <p>NON-REVENUE WATER: 1,671.282 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered</p>																																						
<p>SYSTEM DATA</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Length of mains:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">344.0</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">miles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24,194</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Service connection density:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70</td> <td style="text-align: right;">conn./mile main</td> </tr> </table> <p>Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes (length of service line, <u>beyond</u> the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Average length of customer service line: 69.0 psi</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied</p> <p>Average operating pressure: 69.0 psi</p>							Length of mains:	+	?	10	344.0	miles	Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections:	+	?	10	24,194		Service connection density:	+	?	70	70	conn./mile main																		
Length of mains:	+	?	10	344.0	miles																																					
Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections:	+	?	10	24,194																																						
Service connection density:	+	?	70	70	conn./mile main																																					
<p>COST DATA</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Total annual cost of operating water system:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">\$21,828,275</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">\$/Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$2.41</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$163.65</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$/acre-ft</td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses <input type="checkbox"/></p>							Total annual cost of operating water system:	+	?	10	\$21,828,275	\$/Year	Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+	?	9	\$2.41	\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)	Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+	?	7	\$163.65	\$/acre-ft																		
Total annual cost of operating water system:	+	?	10	\$21,828,275	\$/Year																																					
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+	?	9	\$2.41	\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)																																					
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+	?	7	\$163.65	\$/acre-ft																																					
<p>WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:</p> <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px; text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;"> *** YOUR SCORE IS: 78 out of 100 *** </div> <p style="font-size: x-small;">A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score</p>																																										
<p>PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1: Volume from own sources</div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2: Customer metering inaccuracies</div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">3: Unauthorized consumption</div>																																										

Mission Springs Water District



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

?	Click to access definition
+	Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Mission Springs Water District**
Reporting Year: **2015** 1/2015 - 12/2015

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ----->

Volume from own sources:	+ ? 8	7,252.000	acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	+ ? n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	+ ? n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt:	+ ? 8	Pcnt:	Value:		
				● ○	acre-ft/yr
				● ○	acre-ft/yr
				● ○	acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: **7,252.000** acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered:	+ ? 8	6,506.000	acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered:	+ ? 8	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered:	+ ? 8	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered:	+ ? 7	90.650	acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **6,596.650** acre-ft/yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt:	1.25%	Value:			
			● ○	acre-ft/yr	

Use buttons to select
percentage of water supplied
OR
value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

655.350 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? **18.130** acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	+ ? 8	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:	+ ? 8	16.265	acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **34.395** acre-ft/yr

Pcnt:	0.25%	Value:			
			● ○	acre-ft/yr	

0.25%	● ○				
		● ○	acre-ft/yr		

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? **620.955** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: **655.350** acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: ? **746.000** acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	+ ? 8	240.0	miles
Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections:	+ ? 7	12,967	
Service connection density:	?	54	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? **Yes**

Average length of customer service line: + ?

(length of service line, beyond the property boundary,
that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 7 **65.0** psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	+ ? 8	\$8,792,437	\$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+ ? 8	\$2.97	\$/1000 gallons (US)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+ ? 8	\$432.00	\$/acre-ft

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 76 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from own sources
- 2: Unauthorized consumption
- 3: Systematic data handling errors



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association

?	Click to access definition
+	Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Mission Springs Water District (3310008)**
 Reporting Year: **2016** **1/2016 - 12/2016**

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: 7 7,222.900 acre-ft/yr
 Water imported: n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
 Water exported: n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: 3 Value: acre-ft/yr
 acre-ft/yr
 acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
 Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: **7,222.900** acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: 5 6,503.000 acre-ft/yr
 Billed unmetered: n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr
 Unbilled metered: 8 0.974 acre-ft/yr
 Unbilled unmetered: 7 2.090 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **6,506.064** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

716.836 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: **18.057** acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: 5 65.697 acre-ft/yr
 Systematic data handling errors: 16.258 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **100.011** acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: **616.825** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: **716.836** acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: **719.900** acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: 8 390.0 miles
 Number of active AND inactive service connections: 7 13,098
 Service connection density: **34** conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: 7 65.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: 10 \$9,334,124 \$/Year
 Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): 8 \$2.97 \$/1000 gallons (US)
 Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): 5 \$432.00 \$/acre-ft ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 67 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from own sources
- 2: Billed metered
- 3: Customer metering inaccuracies

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet										WAS v5.0 American Water Works Association	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Click to access definition </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Click to add a comment </div>		Water Audit Report for: Mission Springs Water District (3310008) Reporting Year: 2017 1/2017 - 12/2017									
<p style="font-size: x-small;">Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR</p>											
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds <u>all</u> criteria for that grade and all grades below it.</p>											
WATER SUPPLIED <div style="font-size: x-small;"> Volume from own sources: + ? 7 7,811.740 acre-ft/yr Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr </div>				<div style="font-size: x-small;"> Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments Pcnt: + ? 4 0.000 acre-ft/yr Value: 0.000 acre-ft/yr Pcnt: + ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr Value: 0.000 acre-ft/yr </div> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Enter negative % or value for under-registration Enter positive % or value for over-registration</p>							
WATER SUPPLIED: ? 7,811.740 acre-ft/yr											
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION <div style="font-size: x-small;"> Billed metered: + ? 7 6,912.000 acre-ft/yr Billed unmetered: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr Unbilled metered: + ? 8 0.629 acre-ft/yr Unbilled unmetered: + ? 8 1.464 acre-ft/yr </div>										<div style="font-size: x-small;"> Click here: ? for help using option buttons below Pcnt: 0.25% 0.000 Value: 1.464 acre-ft/yr Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value Pcnt: 0.25% 0.000 Value: 0.000 acre-ft/yr Pcnt: 1.00% 0.000 Value: 0.000 acre-ft/yr Pcnt: 0.25% 0.000 Value: 0.000 acre-ft/yr </div>	
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: ? 6,914.093 acre-ft/yr											
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)				897.647 acre-ft/yr							
Apparent Losses <div style="font-size: x-small;"> Unauthorized consumption: + ? 19.529 acre-ft/yr Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 6 69.825 acre-ft/yr Systematic data handling errors: + ? 17.280 acre-ft/yr Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed Apparent Losses: ? 106.634 acre-ft/yr </div>											
Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL) Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 791.013 acre-ft/yr											
WATER LOSSES:				897.647 acre-ft/yr							
NON-REVENUE WATER NON-REVENUE WATER: ? 899.740 acre-ft/yr <small>= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered</small>											
SYSTEM DATA <div style="font-size: x-small;"> Length of mains: + ? 8 390.0 miles Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections: + ? 7 13,101 Service connection density: ? 34 conn./mile main Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes (length of service line, <u>beyond</u> the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility) Average length of customer service line: + ? Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied Average operating pressure: + ? 7 65.0 psi </div>											
COST DATA <div style="font-size: x-small;"> Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$9,927,696 \$/Year Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 8 \$2.97 \$/1000 gallons (US) Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 6 \$432.00 \$/acre-ft <input type="checkbox"/> Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses </div>											
WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE: <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;"> *** YOUR SCORE IS: 71 out of 100 *** </div> <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score</p>											
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION: <p style="font-size: x-small;">Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">1: Volume from own sources</div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">2: Billed metered</div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">3: Customer metering inaccuracies</div>											

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet										WAS v5.0 American Water Works Association
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Click to access definition Click to add a comment </div>		Water Audit Report for: Mission Springs Water District (3310081) Reporting Year: 2019 1/2019 - 12/2019								
<p style="font-size: small;">Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR</p>										
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds <u>all</u> criteria for that grade and all grades below it.</p>										
WATER SUPPLIED <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Volume from own sources: + ? 7 63.620 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments</p> <p>Pcnt: + ? 3 1.00% 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Value: + ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Value: + ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Enter negative % or value for under-registration Enter positive % or value for over-registration</p> </div> </div>					<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' -----</p>					
WATER SUPPLIED: ? 62.990 acre-ft/yr										
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION										
<div> <p>Billed metered: + ? 7 49.150 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Billed unmetered: + ? n/a 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Unbilled metered: + ? 9 0.120 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Unbilled unmetered: + ? 8 0.044 acre-ft/yr</p> </div>					<p style="font-size: x-small;">Click here: ? for help using option buttons below</p> <p>Pcnt: + ? 0.044 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Value: + ? 0.044 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value</p> <p>Pcnt: + ? 0.25% 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Value: + ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Value: + ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Value: + ? 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p>					
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: ? 49.314 acre-ft/yr										
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption) ? 13.676 acre-ft/yr										
Apparent Losses										
<div> <p>Unauthorized consumption: + ? 0.157 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed</p> <p>Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 6 0.498 acre-ft/yr</p> <p>Systematic data handling errors: + ? 0.123 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed</p> <p>Apparent Losses: ? 0.778 acre-ft/yr</p> </div>										
Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)										
Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 12.898 acre-ft/yr										
WATER LOSSES: ? 13.676 acre-ft/yr										
NON-REVENUE WATER										
NON-REVENUE WATER: ? 13.840 acre-ft/yr										
= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered										
SYSTEM DATA										
<div> <p>Length of mains: + ? 8 7.3 miles</p> <p>Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections: + ? 8 174</p> <p>Service connection density: ? 24 conn./mile main</p> <p>Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes (length of service line, <u>beyond</u> the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Average length of customer service line: + ? 0.000 ft</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied</p> <p>Average operating pressure: + ? 7 60.0 psi</p> </div>										
COST DATA										
<div> <p>Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$158,036 \$/Year</p> <p>Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$2.87 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)</p> <p>Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 8 \$1,638.27 \$/acre-ft <input type="checkbox"/> Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses</p> </div>										
Retail costs are less than (or equal to) production costs; please review and correct if necessary										
WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:										
*** YOUR SCORE IS: 74 out of 100 ***										
A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score										
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:										
Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:										
1: Volume from own sources										
2: Billed metered										
3: Customer metering inaccuracies										

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet										WAS v5.0 American Water Works Association																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ? Click to access definition + Click to add a comment </div>		Water Audit Report for: Mission Springs Water District (3310078) Reporting Year: 2019 1/2019 - 12/2019																																											
<p style="font-size: x-small;">Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR</p>																																													
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds <u>all</u> criteria for that grade and all grades below it.</p>																																													
WATER SUPPLIED		<p style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' -----></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Volume from own sources:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">89.660</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water imported:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water exported:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> </table>						Volume from own sources:	+	?	7	89.660	acre-ft/yr	Water imported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr	Water exported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Pcnt:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">1.00%</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Enter negative % or value for under-registration Enter positive % or value for over-registration</p>		Pcnt:	+	?	3	1.00%	acre-ft/yr	Value:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr		+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Volume from own sources:	+	?	7	89.660	acre-ft/yr																																								
Water imported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																								
Water exported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																								
Pcnt:	+	?	3	1.00%	acre-ft/yr																																								
Value:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																								
	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																								
WATER SUPPLIED:		88.772		acre-ft/yr																																									
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Billed metered:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">73.530</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Billed unmetered:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">n/a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unbilled metered:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.059</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unbilled unmetered:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.064</td> <td style="text-align: right;">acre-ft/yr</td> </tr> </table>						Billed metered:	+	?	7	73.530	acre-ft/yr	Billed unmetered:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr	Unbilled metered:	+	?	9	0.059	acre-ft/yr	Unbilled unmetered:	+	?	8	0.064	acre-ft/yr	<p style="font-size: x-small;">Click here: ? for help using option buttons below</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Pcnt: Value: 0.064 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Pcnt: Value: 0.25% 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">1.00% 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">0.25% 0.000 acre-ft/yr</p>													
Billed metered:	+	?	7	73.530	acre-ft/yr																																								
Billed unmetered:	+	?	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr																																								
Unbilled metered:	+	?	9	0.059	acre-ft/yr																																								
Unbilled unmetered:	+	?	8	0.064	acre-ft/yr																																								
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:		73.653		acre-ft/yr																																									
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)		15.119		acre-ft/yr																																									
Apparent Losses		<p style="font-size: x-small;">Unauthorized consumption: + ? 0.222 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small; color: blue;">Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 6 0.743 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Systematic data handling errors: + ? 0.184 acre-ft/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small; color: blue;">Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Apparent Losses: ? 1.149 acre-ft/yr</p>																																											
Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)		13.970		acre-ft/yr																																									
Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses:		13.970		acre-ft/yr																																									
WATER LOSSES:		15.119		acre-ft/yr																																									
NON-REVENUE WATER		15.242		acre-ft/yr																																									
= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered																																													
SYSTEM DATA																																													
		Length of mains:		+	?	8	10.4	miles																																					
		Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections:		+	?	8	256																																						
		Service connection density:		?	25 conn./mile main																																								
		Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line?		Yes				(length of service line, <u>beyond</u> the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)																																					
		Average length of customer service line:		+	?																																								
Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied																																													
		Average operating pressure:		+	?	7	60.0	psi																																					
COST DATA																																													
		Total annual cost of operating water system:		+	?	10	\$237,053	\$/Year																																					
		Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):		+	?	9	\$2.87	\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)																																					
		Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):		+	?	8	\$1,743.70	\$/acre-ft <input type="checkbox"/> Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses																																					
Retail costs are less than (or equal to) production costs; please review and correct if necessary																																													
WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:																																													
*** YOUR SCORE IS: 74 out of 100 ***																																													
A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score																																													
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:																																													
Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:																																													
1: Volume from own sources																																													
2: Billed metered																																													
3: Customer metering inaccuracies																																													

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association,
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

Water Audit Report for: **Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (3310051)**
Reporting Year: **2015** 1/2015 - 12/2015

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' -----

	+	?		MG/Yr	+	?		MG/Yr
Volume from own sources:	+	?	3	1,083.200	+	?	n/a	MG/Yr
Water imported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	+	?		MG/Yr
Water exported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	+	?		MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 1,083.200 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

	+	?		MG/Yr
Billed metered:	+	?	5	975.800
Billed unmetered:	+	?	n/a	0.000
Unbilled metered:	+	?	n/a	0.000
Unbilled unmetered:	+	?		13.540

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 989.340 MG/Yr

Click here: ?
for help using option buttons below

Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr
1.25%		

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr
0.25%		

Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr
3.00%		
0.25%		

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

93.860 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

	+	?		MG/Yr
Unauthorized consumption:	+	?		2.708

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

	+	?		MG/Yr
Customer metering inaccuracies:	+	?	3	30.179
Systematic data handling errors:	+	?		2.440

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 35.327 MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: **58.533 MG/Yr**

WATER LOSSES: 93.860 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 107.400 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

	+	?		
Length of mains:	+	?	5	33.5 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	+	?	7	2,514
Service connection density:	?			75 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? **Yes**

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: **80.0 psi**

COST DATA

	+	?		
Total annual cost of operating water system:	+	?	10	\$2,026,409 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+	?	9	\$0.97 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+	?	4	\$33.61 \$/Million gallons

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 49 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Customer metering inaccuracies

3: Billed metered



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

[?](#) Click to access definition
[+](#) Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Myoma Water Company (3310051)**
Reporting Year: **2016** **1/2016 - 12/2016**

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: [+](#) [?](#) 5 1,074.300 MG/Yr
Water imported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: [+](#) [?](#) 3 Value: [?](#) MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) [?](#) MG/Yr
[+](#) [?](#) [?](#) MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 1,074.300 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: [+](#) [?](#) 5 966.100 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: [+](#) [?](#) 9 0.427 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: [+](#) [?](#) 13.429 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 979.956 MG/Yr

Click here: [?](#)
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: 1.25% Value: [?](#) MG/Yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: [?](#) MG/Yr

3.00% [?](#) MG/Yr
0.25% [?](#) MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: [+](#) [?](#) 2.686 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: [+](#) [?](#) 3 29.893 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: [+](#) [?](#) 2.415 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 34.994 MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: [?](#) 59.351 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 94.344 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 108.200 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: [+](#) [?](#) 5 33.5 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: [+](#) [?](#) 7 2,514
Service connection density: [?](#) 75 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? [?](#) Yes

Average length of customer service line: [+](#) [?](#) (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: [+](#) [?](#) 9 80.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: [+](#) [?](#) 10 \$2,026,409 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 9 \$0.97 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): [+](#) [?](#) 7 \$0.97 \$/Million gallons ☒ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 61 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Customer metering inaccuracies

3: Billed metered



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Myoma Water Company (3310051)**
Reporting Year: **2017** 1/2017 - 12/2017

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 3 1,108.600 MG/Yr
Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 1,108.600 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 5 1,010.600 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 10 20.700 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 10 0.216 MG/Yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 1,031.516 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 2.772 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 3 31.896 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 2.527 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 37.194 MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 39.890 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 77.084 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 98.000 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 5 34.0 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 7 2,537
Service connection density: ? 75 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 6 80.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$2,330,710 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$0.97 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 5 \$350.05 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 54 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Customer metering inaccuracies

3: Billed metered



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Myoma Water Company (3310051)**
Reporting Year: **2018** 1/2018 - 12/2018

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 3 1,211.900 MG/Yr
Water imported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Water exported: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 1,211.900 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 5 1,069.298 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 10 21.900 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 5 1.212 MG/Yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: Value: MG/Yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 1,092.410 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 3.030 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 3 33.748 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 2.673 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 39.451 MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 80.039 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 119.490 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 142.602 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 5 34.0 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 7 2,550
Service connection density: ? 75 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 6 80.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$2,314,890 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$0.97 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 5 \$312.65 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 53 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Customer metering inaccuracies

3: Billed metered



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Myoma Dunes Water Company (3310051)**
Reporting Year: **2019** 1/2019 - 12/2019

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: + ? 3 1,177.300 MG/Yr
Water imported: + ? n/a MG/Yr
Water exported: + ? n/a MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: 0.00% Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: 0.00% Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: 0.00% Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 1,177.300 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: + ? 4 1,044.610 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: + ? n/a 0.000 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: + ? 10 44.390 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: + ? 10 0.131 MG/Yr

Click here: ?
for help using option
buttons below

Pcnt: 0.131 Value: MG/Yr

Use buttons to select
percentage of water
supplied
OR
value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 1,089.131 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? 2.943 MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? 3 33.680 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: + ? 2.612 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 39.235 MG/Yr

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: MG/Yr

3.00% Value: MG/Yr
0.25% Value: MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 48.934 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 88.169 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 132.690 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: + ? 5 35.0 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: + ? 7 2,577
Service connection density: ? 74 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 5 80.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 10 \$2,364,469 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 9 \$1.31 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): + ? 7 \$538.05 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 54 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources

2: Billed metered

3: Customer metering inaccuracies

H

Appendix H: Resolutions of Adoption



Appendix I: DWR UWMP Checklists

Coachella Valley Water District

Coachella Valley Water District

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Section 1.1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.3
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 4.2
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 4.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 4.2
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 4.2
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 4.3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 4.3
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 4.3
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 4.3
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 4.3
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 4.3
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.4
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 4.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 4.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 4.4
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 4.4
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.4
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 4.4
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.5
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.5
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.5
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.5
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.5
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Section 4.7
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	Section 4.7
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 4.6

Coachella Valley Water District

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Supplies, Energy Intensity	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 4.7
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 4.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 4.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 4.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 4.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 4.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 4.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 4.7

Coachella Valley Water District

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 1
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	WSCP, Section 4.6
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 6
x		Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 11
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	WSCP, Section 12
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 12
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A

Coachella Valley Water District

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Section 4.9
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 4.10

Coachella Water Authority

Coachella Water Authority

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Section 1.1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.3
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 5.2
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 5.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 5.2
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 5.2
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 5.3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 5.3
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 5.3
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 5.3
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 5.3
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 5.3
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 5.4
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 5.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 5.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 5.4
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 5.4
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 5.4
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 5.4
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.5
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.5
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.5
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.5
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.5
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Section 5.7
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 5.6

Coachella Water Authority

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Supplies, Energy Intensity	Section 5.6
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 5.7

Coachella Water Authority

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 1
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	WSCP, Section 4.6
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 6
x		Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 11
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	WSCP, Section 12
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 12
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A

Coachella Water Authority

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Section 5.9
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 5.10

Desert Water Agency

Desert Water Agency

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Section 1.1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.3
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 6.2
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 6.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 6.2
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 6.2
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 6.3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 6.3
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 6.3
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 6.3
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 6.3
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 6.3
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 6.4
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 6.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 6.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 6.4
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 6.4
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 6.4
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 6.4
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Section 6.5
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 6.5
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 6.5
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 6.5
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 6.5
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Section 6.7
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 6.6

Desert Water Agency

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Supplies, Energy Intensity	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.7

Desert Water Agency

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 1
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	WSCP, Section 4.6
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 6
x		Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 11
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	WSCP, Section 12
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 12
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A

Desert Water Agency

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Section 6.9
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 6.10

Indio Water Authority

Indio Water Authority

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Section 1.1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.3
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 7.2
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 7.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 7.2
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 7.2
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 7.3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 7.3
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 7.3
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 7.3
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 7.3
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 7.3
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 7.4
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 7.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 7.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 7.4
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 7.4
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 7.4
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 7.4
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Section 7.5
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 7.5
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 7.5
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 7.5
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 7.5
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Section 7.7
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 7.6

Indio Water Authority

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Supplies, Energy Intensity	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.7

Indio Water Authority

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 1
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	WSCP, Section 4.6
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 6
x		Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 11
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	WSCP, Section 12
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 12
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A

Indio Water Authority

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Section 7.9
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 7.10

Mission Springs Water District

Mission Springs Water District

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Section 1.1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.3
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 8.2
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 8.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 8.2
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 8.2
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 8.3
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 8.4
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 8.4
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 8.4
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Section 8.5
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 8.5
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 8.5
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 8.5
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 8.5
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Section 8.7
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 8.6

Mission Springs Water District

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Supplies, Energy Intensity	Section 8.6
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.7

Mission Springs Water District

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 1
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	WSCP, Section 4.6
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 6
x		Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 11
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	WSCP, Section 12
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 12
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A

Mission Springs Water District

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Section 8.9
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.10

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Section 1.1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.3
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 9.2
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 9.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 9.2
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 9.2
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 9.3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 9.3
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 9.3
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 9.3
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 9.3
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 9.3
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 9.4
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 9.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 9.4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 9.4
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 9.4
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 9.4
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 9.4
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Section 9.5
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 9.5
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 9.5
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 9.5
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 9.5
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Section 9.7
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	Section 9.7
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 9.6

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Supplies, Energy Intensity	Section 9.6
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 9.7
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 9.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 9.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 9.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 9.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 9.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 9.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 9.7

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 1
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	WSCP, Section 4.6
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 5
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 6
x		Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 8
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 11
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	WSCP, Section 12
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	WSCP, Section 12
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Section 9.9
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 9.10

Water Shortage Contingency Plan



Coachella Water Authority

DRAFT

June 2021

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT JUNE 2,2021

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
1.0 Water Supply Reliability Analysis.....	1
2.0 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures	2
2.1 Decision Making Process	2
2.2 Data and Methodologies	3
2.2.1 Evaluation Criteria	3
2.2.2 Water Supply	3
2.2.3 Unconstrained Customer Demand.....	3
2.2.4 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year	3
2.2.5 Infrastructure Considerations	3
2.2.6 Other Factors	3
3.0 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels.....	3
4.0 Shortage Response Actions.....	4
4.1 Supply Augmentation	4
4.2 Demand Reduction Actions and Mandatory Use Restrictions	5
4.3 Operational Changes	8
4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions.....	8
4.5 Emergency Response Plan.....	8
4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan	8
5.0 Communication Protocols	9
6.0 Compliance and Enforcement.....	11
6.1 Penalties.....	11
6.2 Appeals and Exemption Process	11
7.0 Legal Authorities	11
8.0 Financial Consequences of WSCP	13
9.0 Monitoring and Reporting.....	13
10.0 WSCP Refinement Procedures.....	13
11.0 Special Water Feature Distinction.....	14
12.0 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability.....	14

Appendix A. Legal Authority

Appendix B. Resolution of Adoption

Introduction

This document represents the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) adopted by the Coachella Water Authority (CWA). The document follows the structure recommended in guidance documents prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

CWA is one of six agencies in the Coachella Valley participating in the development of a 2020 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP). Each agency is adopting the RUWMP to meet its reporting requirements under the Urban Water Management Planning Act. Each agency is also adopting its own WSCP. The agencies have sought to align their shortage levels and shortage response actions to the extent possible, with the intent of reducing confusion for neighboring customers during a shortage. However, each agency will adopt its own WSCP with slight variations (e.g. penalty processes and amounts) for flexibility in the event that future changes are necessary.

As individual agencies make updates or enhancements to their WSCP, each will be able to make modifications and re-adopt an amended WSCP without triggering a requirement for the other participating agencies to take similar steps. The update process is described in later sections of this WSCP.

1.0 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

This section provides a summary of the supply reliability analysis presented in the RUWMP and highlights key issues that could create a shortage condition.

The supplies of the agencies in the Coachella Valley generally have a high degree of reliability. The RUWMP participating agencies meet most of their urban demands with groundwater produced from the Indio (also known as Whitewater River) and Mission Creek Subbasins of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. The groundwater basin is large enough to provide storage that allows continued production during dry periods. Because production exceeds the recharge provided by precipitation and return flows, the agencies use imported water to recharge the groundwater basin. These sources of imported water for recharge include:

- Colorado River water that Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) receives through the Coachella Canal.
- State Water Project (SWP) water that CVWD and Desert Water Agency (DWA) have rights to receive. Because the SWP infrastructure does not extend into the Coachella Valley, CVWD and DWA have an exchange agreement with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The agreement allows MWD to deliver water from its Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) to the Coachella Valley to recharge the local aquifer. In return, MWD receives SWP water through the SWP infrastructure based on the annual allocations to CVWD and DWA.

Drought conditions are not expected to affect CVWD's Colorado River water supply due to the agency's high priority allocation. Colorado River water is not a direct source of urban water supply; it is used for groundwater replenishment and non-potable uses. If a reduction in Colorado River water supply occurred, CVWD would initially reduce deliveries to groundwater replenishment projects. Subsequent reductions in delivery would be applied to users following the priorities in CVWD's Canal Water Shortage Contingency Plan. These priorities are defined in CVWD's Canal Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which is Chapter 3.10, Article XII of CVWD's administrative code.

Drought conditions in the Sierra Nevada would have an effect on the SWP water allocation; thus reducing the SWP Exchange water received by CVWD and DWA. This water is used for replenishment of the groundwater basin and is not a direct source of urban water supply. Consequently, water use restrictions due to drought involving the SWP water supply would likely be implemented only as a result of a prolonged drought.

During dry periods when less imported water is available, groundwater production will exceed the amount of recharge, and the volume in storage will be reduced. However, these reductions can be reversed in years when additional imported water is available. The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin is a large basin which provides a buffer during dry periods, thus allowing the agencies to develop long-term plans and programs to manage regional water supplies.

The reliability analysis for CWA is presented in Section 7 of CWA's chapter of the RUWMP. Although that analysis demonstrates that the region's urban water supply is reliable, there are potential issues that could create a shortage condition. These include:

- An extended drought more severe than historic events, possibly impacted by climate change.
- A natural disaster or a malevolent act that leads to prolonged disruption of imported water delivery from the Colorado River or the SWP.
- Reductions in imported water supply due to environmental restrictions related to endangered species or habitat protection.
- Identification of a currently unregulated contaminant that has widespread effects on the region's groundwater supply.
- Regulatory mandates to reduce water use.

Water shortage contingency planning provides a way to plan for these risks and anticipate actions that can be implemented to manage the impacts. This plan describes how CWA intends to respond to such shortage events. The responses have been aligned with those of other RUWMP participating agencies to the extent possible.

2.0 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

CWA will be required to prepare an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) and submit it to DWR each year, beginning July 1, 2022. The Annual Assessment is intended to meet requirements of Water Code Section 10632.1 and present an assessment of the likelihood of a water shortage occurring during the next 12 months. This section of the WSCP outlines the procedures that CWA will use to prepare the Annual Assessment. The procedures defined in this section will allow CWA to follow a consistent annual procedure for making the determination of whether to activate the WSCP.

2.1 Decision Making Process

DWR requires a defined decision-making process for performing the Annual Assessment. The process and anticipated timeline are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process

Anticipated Timeline of Each Year	Activities
February	CWA staff will review available data related to anticipated supplies and demands.
March	The six agencies participating in the Coachella Valley RUWMP will review the data and determine whether a consistent region-wide determination on water supply reliability can be made. If needed, individual agencies may elect to activate their WSCP at different shortage levels than other participating agencies.
April	CWA staff will make a determination whether to recommend implementation of shortage response actions.
May	If shortage response actions are to be implemented, CWA management will present the recommendation to the governing board for consideration. If the governing board decides to implement the WSCP, it will provide public notice of a hearing to consider changes in the implementation of the shortage response actions.
June	CWA staff will prepare the Annual Assessment and submit it to DWR by July 1 st .

2.2 Data and Methodologies

This section describes the data and methodologies that will be used to evaluate water system reliability for the coming year, while considering that the year to follow could be dry.

2.2.1 Evaluation Criteria

CWA will rely on locally applicable criteria for each annual assessment. These criteria will include the findings of the annual reports prepared for the Indio Subbasin and the Mission Creek Subbasin for compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. Findings from the annual Engineer's Report on Water Supply and Replenishment Assessment will also be incorporated.

2.2.2 Water Supply

CWA's anticipated supplies will be quantified for the near-term future, and descriptive text will be used to note any anticipated reductions in supply.

2.2.3 Unconstrained Customer Demand

CWA will prepare an estimate of unconstrained demand (as the term is used in Water Code Section 10632(a)(2)(B)(i)). The estimated demand will be calculated using the demand projection approach described in Section 4 of each agency's chapter of the RUWMP, in combination with updated data for connections, climate, changes in land use, and recent water usage history.

2.2.4 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

CWA will describe the anticipated use of water supplies for the coming year, with the anticipation that the following year will be dry. The supplies will be characterized in a manner consistent with the RUWMP, in combination with updated data for climate and recent observations.

2.2.5 Infrastructure Considerations

CWA will describe any potential infrastructure constraints on the ability to deliver adequate supplies to meet expected customer demands in the coming year. CWA will verify that its system of wells, pipelines, pump stations, and storage tanks have adequate capacity to deliver the anticipated demands. CWA will describe any anticipated capital projects that are intended to address constraints in production, treatment, or distribution.

2.2.6 Other Factors

CWA will describe any specific locally applicable factors that could influence or disrupt supplies. CWA will also describe unique local considerations that are considered as part of the Annual Assessment.

3.0 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

The RUWMP participating agencies have elected to use the six standard shortage levels included in guidance documents prepared by DWR. The six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50- percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition). These levels are identified in Table 2.

Table 2. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Description	Narrative Summary of Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	Normal water supplies	Mandatory prohibitions defined by the state, ongoing rebate programs
2	Up to 20%	Slightly limited water supplies	Outdoor water use restrictions on time of day, increased water waste patrols
3	Up to 30%	Moderately limited water supplies	Outdoor water use restrictions on days per week, restrictions on filling swimming pools
4	Up to 40%	Limited water supplies	Limits on new landscaping, expanded public information campaign
5	Up to 50%	Significantly limited water supplies	Limits on watering of parks or school grounds
6	Greater than 50%	Severe shortage or catastrophic incident	No potable water use for outdoor purposes

Each level in Table 2 represents an anticipated reduction in the supplies that would normally be available to CWA. These supply reductions could be the result of a variety of potential causes including natural forces, system component failure or interruption, regulatory actions, contamination, or any combination of factors. CWA may need to activate shortage levels across its entire service area or within certain areas that are impacted by an event.

The levels involve voluntary and mandatory conservation measures and restrictions, depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. The locally appropriate shortage response actions that would be taken at each level to address the resulting gap between supplies and demands are described in the following section.

4.0 Shortage Response Actions

This section describes the shortage response actions that would be taken by CWA at each shortage level. These actions have been grouped into categories including:

- Supply Augmentation Actions
- Demand Reduction Actions and Mandatory Use Restrictions
- Operational Changes

4.1 Supply Augmentation

For long-range planning, CWA continues to evaluate opportunities for transfers, exchanges, and other purchases of imported water to increase supply reliability. CVWD and DWA collaborate to replenish the groundwater aquifer with imported water, creating a stored supply that can be used for emergencies or longer-term shortages. CVWD and DWA are also making investments in increasing supply reliability from the SWP through the Delta Conveyance Facility and in securing new supplies like Sites Reservoir. Additionally, the RUWMP participating agencies continue to implement water conservation measures and increase use of recycled water usage to reduce groundwater demand. These programs are described in Chapter 3 of the RUWMP.

In their WSCP, agencies have the option of identifying short-term supply augmentation actions that would be taken during a shortage. These actions are intended to be separate from the long-range planning efforts to sustainably manage the groundwater basin. The short-term supply augmentation measures that could be implemented are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Supply Augmentation Actions

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	Expected Relative Impact	Additional Explanation or Reference
1 - 6	Exchanges	Medium	Emergency connections with neighboring agencies could be activated or constructed to help exchange water with adjoining systems.
5	New recycled water	Medium	In areas where recycled water supply is available, customers could be mandated to use recycled water and cease use of potable water.
6	Other actions	Medium	Additional non-potable water sources such as new shallow groundwater wells.

4.2 Demand Reduction Actions and Mandatory Use Restrictions

The RUWMP participating agencies have aligned their demand reduction actions to the greatest extent possible, while allowing each agency to tailor its response to the unique characteristics of its service area. The agencies conducted public workshops to gather input on actions that could be taken during a water shortage. The input from stakeholders was used to select and prioritize actions that reflected the values of the community. Key elements of the input included:

- The importance of recognizing the conservation efforts that many customers have already made and not imposing requirements for all customers to meet the same percentage reduction in water use.
- The importance of involving Homeowner Associations (HOAs) to help implement and communicate response actions to individuals.
- The benefits of tiered rates in allowing customers to pay less for their basic efficient use and more for excessive use.
- A balanced program should include incentives (such as expanded rebates for turfgrass removal) as well as penalties (such as drought rates).
- A range of approaches is needed to communicate with customers and end users, including social media, web sites, bill inserts, presentations, and virtual tours, ideally in multiple languages.

The demand reduction actions that could be implemented at each shortage level are shown in Table 4. During a shortage, CWA may implement some or all of the actions as needed, depending on actual conditions.

Table 4. Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	ID	Demand Reduction Actions	Expected Relative Impact	Penalty or Enforcement
1	1.1	Applying any water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures is prohibited.	Low	No
	1.2	Using any water in a fountain or other decorative water feature is prohibited, unless the water recirculates.	Low	No
	1.3	Applying water to driveways, sidewalks, concrete or asphalt is prohibited unless to address immediate health and safety needs. Reasonable pressure washer or water broom use is permitted.	Low	No
	1.4	Spray irrigation of outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after rainfall of 0.10 inches is prohibited.	Low	No
	1.5	Using a hose to wash a vehicle, windows, or solar panels is prohibited unless an automatic shut-off nozzle or pressure washer is used.	Low	No
	1.6	Broken sprinklers shall be repaired within five business days of notification by agency, and leaks shall be repaired as soon as practical.	Low	No
	1.7	Draining and refilling of private swimming pools is discouraged, unless necessary for health and safety or leak repair.	Low	No
	1.8	Hotels will provide guests the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily.	Low	No
	1.9	Agency shall discourage overseeding.	Low	No
	1.10	Agency shall provide rebates for landscape efficiency.	High	No
	1.11	Agency shall offer water use surveys/audits.	Medium	No
	1.12	Agency shall provide rebates on plumbing fixtures and devices.	Medium	No
2	2.1	Outdoor water use is prohibited during daylight hours for spray irrigation except for leak checks or with an agency approved conservation alternative plan.	Medium	Yes
	2.2	Restaurants can serve water only on request.	Low	Yes
	2.3	Agency shall encourage use of non-potable water for construction, if available.	Low	No
	2.4	Agency shall actively discourage overseeding.	Medium	No
	2.5	Agency shall reduce outdoor water budget by 10%	Medium	Yes
	2.6	Agency shall expand public information campaign.	Medium	No
	2.7	Agency shall increase water waste patrols.	Medium	Yes
	2.8	Agency shall reduce hydrant and dead-end line flushing.	Low	No
3	3.1	Outdoor water use is allowed only three days a week for spray irrigation (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).	High	Yes
	3.2	Drip or subterranean irrigation is allowed seven days per week, during non-daylight hours.	Medium	Yes
	3.3	Commercial nurseries are to use water only on alternate days during non-daylight hours for outside operations.	Low	Yes

Shortage Level	ID	Demand Reduction Actions	Expected Relative Impact	Penalty or Enforcement
	3.4	Decorative ponds, non-irrigation system golf course water hazards, fountains, and other waterscape features are not to be filled or replenished.	Low	Yes
	3.5	No filling of swimming pools or landscaping ponds unless necessary for health and safety or leak repair.	Low	Yes
	3.6	Commercial car washes must use recycled water or recirculating water systems.	Medium	Yes
	3.7	Spray irrigation of medians and parkways is prohibited.	Medium	Yes
	3.8	Agency shall encourage counties, cities, Homeowners Associations (HOAs) and other enforcement agencies to suspend code enforcement and fines for brown turfgrass areas and to otherwise comply with new State laws regarding limitations on such enforcement.	Low	No
	3.9	Agency shall strengthen customer billing messages with use comparisons.	Medium	No
	3.10	Agency shall implement water use audits targeted to key customers to ensure compliance with directives.	Medium	No
	3.11	Agency shall expand rebate programs.	Medium	No
4	4.1	Turfgrass landscapes may not be watered except where subterranean or non-potable water systems are used.	High	Yes
	4.2	Agency shall implement or modify drought rate surcharge.	High	Yes
	4.3	Agency shall reduce outdoor water budget by up to 25%.	High	Yes
	4.4	Agency shall expand public information campaign.	Medium	No
5	5.1	Watering turfgrass is prohibited.	High	Yes
	5.2	The use of misting systems is prohibited.	Medium	Yes
	5.3	Turfgrass at parks and school grounds are to be watered with recycled water, if available, or not at all.	Medium	Yes
	5.4	Golf course greens and tees may be watered no more than two times per week during non-daylight hours with recycled water, or not at all.	Medium	Yes
	5.5	Trees, desert plants and shrubs may be watered only with drip, subterranean or non-adjustable bubbler irrigation systems during non-daylight hours.	High	Yes
	5.6	Agency shall reduce outdoor water budget by up to 50%.	High	Yes
	5.7	Agency shall impose moratorium or net zero demand on new connections.	N/A	Yes
6	6.1	Commercial nurseries shall discontinue all use of potable water for watering and irrigation.	Low	Yes
	6.2	Watering of livestock is permitted as necessary.	N/A	Yes
	6.3	Outdoor water use is prohibited.	High	Yes
	6.4	Restaurants must use disposable cups, plates, and utensils.	Low	Yes
	6.5	Agency shall implement mandatory rationing.	High	Yes

4.3 Operational Changes

CWA has identified potential operational changes that could be made to help address a short-term gap between demands and available supplies. These include improved monitoring and analysis of customer water usage, reductions in flushing of hydrants and dead-end lines, and use of emergency connections with neighboring water agencies. Some of the potential actions are included in Table 4. CWA may also expedite planned system improvement projects that include reduction in water loss (e.g., replacement of water mains that are experiencing higher rates of leaks and breaks).

4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

CWA has identified a series of restrictions that could be implemented at different shortage levels. These restrictions are included in the demand reduction actions in Table 4.

4.5 Emergency Response Plan

The Water Code requires that an agency's WSCP address catastrophic water shortages and plans to address them. This information can be addressed in the agency's Emergency Response Plan (ERP). CWA's ERP contains sensitive information related to potential vulnerabilities or impacts of natural disasters or malevolent acts. Therefore, these documents are not typically made publicly available. CWA's plan outlines specific disaster-related procedures to guide staff in responding efficiently to catastrophic interruptions of water supply.

Five of the RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on planning efforts, including emergency response, through the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG). In addition, CVWD, DWA, IWA, and MSWD are members of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN), which supports and promotes emergency preparedness. More information about CalWARN is available at their web site at www.calwarn.org.

The region's imported water supplies from the Colorado River and the SWP could be disrupted by an earthquake. Because the agencies use local groundwater to meet urban demands, the agencies could continue to meet short term urban demands with groundwater production. The agencies have installed backup generators at key water production facilities to allow continued operation during a power outage.

DWR has plans in place to make emergency repairs to the SWP, and MWD has plans in place to make emergency repairs to the CRA. CVWD has plans to make emergency repairs to the Coachella Canal. CVWD staff receives regular Incident Command System (ICS) training through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and drills are conducted routinely. CVWD remotely monitors the status of most key facilities at CVWD headquarters, which enables it to detect areas affected by disasters. RUWMP participating agencies also participate in ICS training and regularly monitor key water facilities remotely.

If imported water supplies were disrupted for an extended period, it would reduce the water supply available for replenishment of the groundwater basin. It could also lead to increased groundwater pumping by non-urban users who normally use imported canal water. CWA would implement levels of this WSCP as needed if pumping needed to be decreased while imported water supplies were interrupted.

4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Water Code Section 10632.5 requires the RUWMP participating agencies to assess seismic risk to water supplies as part of their WSCP. The code also requires a mitigation plan for managing seismic risks. In lieu of conducting their own seismic risk assessment, which can be a lengthy process, suppliers can comply with the Water Code requirement by submitting the relevant local hazard mitigation plan or multi-hazard mitigation plan.

The Riverside County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) was updated in 2018. The Riverside County LHMP is available on the Riverside County web site at <https://rivcoemd.org/LHMP>. The Riverside County LHMP includes an assessment of the region's vulnerability to a broad range of hazards, including earthquakes. It also describes mitigation strategies and actions to reduce the impacts of a seismic event. The RUWMP participating agencies continue to include seismic risk assessment in their planning process for system improvements.

5.0 Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a key element of WSCP implementation. CWA will need to inform customers, the general public, and other government entities of WSCP actions taken during a water shortage (either one determined by the Annual Assessment, an emergency, catastrophic, or other event). An overview of planned communication approaches is provided in Table 5. These protocols have been aligned between the RUWMP participating agencies where possible, but some are tailored to the needs of CWA's service area. CWA will adjust its communication strategy as needed to address issues that are impacting the entire service area or limited areas.

Table 5. Communication Plan Outline

At all times	Level 1 Up to 10% Voluntary Conservation	Level 2 Up to 20% Mandatory Conservation	Levels 3 and 4 Up to 30% or 40% Mandatory Conservation	Levels 5 and 6 Up to 50% or Over 50% Mandatory Conservation
Standard outreach efforts in effect (media relations, social media, website)	Update message platform to reflect conditions, District response, and needed actions from public	Update campaign and messages to generate immediate actions/behaviors by public, include information on enforcement actions	Update campaign and messages to raise awareness for more severe water-saving actions/behaviors by public, highlight need for reduced outdoor water use	Update campaign and messages to reflect extreme or emergency condition and likely need to focus water use on health/safety needs
Promote ongoing Water Use Efficiency (WUE) programs and tools and partnerships designed to achieve long-term water management goals	Announce status change to key stakeholders and general public (e.g., News release, social media, etc.)	Announce status change to key stakeholders and general public (e.g., News release, social media, etc.)	Announce status change to key stakeholders and general public (e.g., News release, social media, etc.)	Announce emergency status to key stakeholders and general public (e.g., News release, social media, etc.)
Standard coordination with MWD and regional partners	Include increased conservation messages on website and in standard outreach efforts; provide regular condition updates to stakeholders/media	Supplement Level 1 activities with additional tactics as needed; provide regular condition updates to stakeholders/media	Supplement Level 2 outreach with additional tactics as needed; provide regular updates to stakeholders/media on conditions	Supplement Level 3-4 outreach with additional tactics as needed; provide regular condition updates to stakeholders/media on conditions
Board reports on public communication and water-use efficiency outreach activities at least annually.	Enhance promotion of ongoing WUE programs/tools; deploy targeted advertising	Conduct issue briefings with elected officials, other key civic and business leaders	Conduct specialized outreach to HOAs and local organizations	Suspend promotion of long-term WUE programs/tools to focus on imminent needs
	Initiate regular Board reports on campaign efforts	Increase promotion of ongoing WUE programs/tools	Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach to impacted industries	Continue enhanced coordination with neighbor agencies and local/state/federal policy makers as needed (e.g. daily or weekly briefings or email updates, etc.)

6.0 Compliance and Enforcement

This section describes how CWA will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP. The RUWMP participating agencies have worked together to align their policies where possible, but each agency implements its compliance and enforcement actions within its service area.

6.1 Penalties

The penalties that could be imposed for non-compliance are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Enforcement Actions

Water Shortage Level	First Violation	Second Violation (within 12 months)	Third Violation (within 12 months)	Subsequent Violations	Additional Information
1	Written warning	\$15 administrative fee	\$50 administrative fee	\$100 administrative fee	
2	Written warning	\$100 administrative fee	\$150 administrative fee	\$300 administrative fee	
3	Written warning	\$150 administrative fee	\$300 administrative fee	\$500 administrative fee	
4 through 6	\$300 administrative fee	\$500 administrative fee	\$500 administrative fee	\$500 administrative fee	

6.2 Appeals and Exemption Process

This section describes the appeals and exemption processes. Where feasible, specific exemptions can be identified and defined. Where not feasible, the process to appeal or obtain an exemption should be detailed.

Any water user violating the regulations and restrictions on water use may receive a written notice for the violation. The water user shall have seven days from receipt of the notice to submit a written request for a hearing. If no hearing is requested, or at the hearing it is determined that the water user has committed a violation, a civil penalty may be levied.

The government codes and ordinances that are used to implement these policies and processes are discussed in Section 7.

7.0 Legal Authorities

This section describes the legal authorities that CWA relies upon to implement the shortage response actions and the associated enforcement actions.

Chapter 13.03 of the Coachella Municipal Code provides the legal authority to enforce water service conditions, including the WSCP. The City adopted Resolution No. WA-2014-05 to Implement Stage II of its WSCP in 2014.

The City is in the process of updating its ordinances to reflect the contents of this WSCP.

A copy of the legal authority is included in Appendix A.

In accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1 general provisions regarding water shortage emergencies, CWA shall declare a water shortage emergency in the event of a catastrophic interruption in supply.

CWA shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558). Including a list of and contacts for all cities or counties for which the RUWMP participating agencies provide service in the WSCP, along with developed coordination protocols, can facilitate compliance with this section of the Water Code in the event of a local emergency as defined in subpart (c) of Government Code Section 8558.

These cities and counties are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. City and County Coordination on Proclamation of Emergencies

City or County	Contact	CVWD	CWA	DWA	IWA	MDMWC	MSWD
Imperial County	Office of Emergency Services	X					
Riverside County	Emergency Management Department	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of La Quinta	Emergency Management Division	X			X	X	
City of Indio	Emergency Services Coordinator	X	X		X		
City of Coachella	Emergency Services Coordinator	X	X		X		
City of Palm Desert	Emergency Services Coordinator	X					
City of Cathedral City	Emergency Manager	X		X			
City of Indian Wells	Emergency Services Coordinator	X					
City of Rancho Mirage	Emergency Services Coordinator	X					
City of Palm Springs	Emergency Management Coordinator			X			X
City of Desert Hot Springs	Emergency Services Coordinator			X			X

8.0 Financial Consequences of WSCP

This section describes the anticipated financial consequences to CWA of implementing the WSCP. The description includes potential reductions in revenue due to lower water sales and increased expenses associated with implementing the shortage response actions.

Potential financial impacts of implementing the WSCP could include:

- Reduced revenue from reduced water use
- Increased staff costs for tracking, reporting, patrolling, and enforcing restrictions
- Economic impacts associated with water-dependent businesses in the service area

Potential mitigation measures include:

- Triggering of drought rate structures or surcharges
- Using financial reserves
- Reducing operation and maintenance expenses (expenses related to source of supply and pumping will fall due to reduced water production)
- Deferring capital improvement projects
- Reducing future projected operation and maintenance expenses
- Increasing fixed readiness-to-serve charge
- Increasing commodity charge and water adjustment rates to cover revenue shortfalls
- Seeking alternative source of funding, such as state or federal grants or loans
- Other financial management mechanisms

CWA will monitor financial conditions during a water shortage and take appropriate actions as needed. CWA maintains financial reserves that can be used to continue operations during a period of reduced water sales. CWA has the ability to increase water rates or implement surcharges or penalties to increase revenues from water sales.

9.0 Monitoring and Reporting

This section describes how CWA will monitor and report on implementation of the WSCP. CWA will gather data on key water use metrics and use the data to evaluate the effectiveness of response actions in achieving their intended water use reduction purposes. CWA will also gather data on customer compliance to evaluate the effectiveness of enforcement actions. CWA will gather and report data at frequencies adequate to meet reporting requirements established by the State Water Resources Control Board and other government agencies. The specific reporting requirements are expected to continue to change over the next five years.

CWA will monitor water use by customers using billing systems and operational control systems to monitor production and consumption. Each customer is metered, and billing records will be compiled and used to observe trends in water consumption. Each groundwater well and water connection point is also metered, and production records will be used to observe trends in water production. Levels in reservoirs can be monitored using the operational control systems to help identify potential high usage or leaks. CWA staff may also perform field visits and record observations to monitor water use and identify potential issues for follow-up.

For agencies that have budget-based rates, the consumption by customers will be compared to the water budgets to determine effectiveness of response actions. For agencies without defined water budgets for each customer, the consumption records will be aggregated by customer class to evaluate response actions and identify potential additional measures.

10.0 WSCP Refinement Procedures

CWA will monitor the implementation of this plan to evaluate its effectiveness as an adaptive management tool. The monitoring and reporting program described in Section 9 will provide information

on the effectiveness of the shortage response actions during any shortage levels that may be invoked. If CWA determines that the shortage response actions are not effective in producing the desired results, CWA will initiate a process to refine the WSCP. CWA will consider the addition of new shortage response actions, or changing the levels when shortage response actions are implemented. Suggestions for refinements will be collected from agency staff, customers, industry experts, and the general public. The RUWMP participating agencies will share data and suggestions for refinement to identify opportunities to increase the effectiveness of the WSCP while maintaining alignment with other agencies in the region when possible.

11.0 Special Water Feature Distinction

The RUWMP participating agencies have distinguished swimming pools and spas as recreational water features, while non-pool and non-spa water features are considered decorative water features. This distinction is used in the shortage response actions because decorative water features have the potential to use recycled water, while most pools and spas (recreational water features) use potable water for health and safety considerations. However, this distinction does not apply to the hot mineral spring pools and spas throughout the Desert Hot Springs area; while they are recreational, they also do not rely on potable water.

12.0 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

CWA adopted this WSCP with the 2020 RUWMP. The RUWMP and WSCP were made available for public review during May and June of 2021. A public hearing was held on June 23, 2021 to allow public input on the draft RUWMP and the WSCP.

CWA's governing board adopted the RUWMP and the WSCP at a meeting on June 23, 2021. The resolution of adoption is included as Appendix B.

This WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2021. This WSCP was made available to the public on CWA's web site. Notice was provided to cities and counties in the service area that the WSCP was available on CWA's web site.

If CWA identifies the need to amend this WSCP, it will follow the same procedures for notification to cities, counties and the public as used for the RUWMP and for initial adoption of the WSCP. The draft amended WSCP will be made available for public review, and CWA's governing board will hold a public hearing to receive comments on the draft amended WSCP. Once CWA's governing board adopts the amended WSCP, the amended plan will be submitted to DWR and the California State Library, and it will be made available to the public and the cities and counties in the service area through placement on CWA's web site.

Appendix A. Legal Authority

Appendix B. Resolution of Adoption

C

Appendix C: Demonstration of Reduced Delta Reliance

(Appendix L to 2015 UWMP)

Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan

Quantifying Regional Self-Reliance and Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

June 2021

1 Background

Under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, state and local public agencies proposing a covered action in the Delta, prior to initiating the implementation of that action, must prepare a written certification of consistency with detailed findings as to whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies and submit that certification to the Delta Stewardship Council. Anyone may appeal a certification of consistency, and if the Delta Stewardship Council grants the appeal, the covered action may not be implemented until the agency proposing the covered action submits a revised certification of consistency, and either no appeal is filed, or the Delta Stewardship Council denies the subsequent appeal.

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed covered action such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (WR P1).

WR P1 details what is needed for a covered action to demonstrate consistency with reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

(a) Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all of the following apply:

- (1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);*
- (2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and*
- (3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.*

WR P1 subsection (c)(1) further defines what adequately contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta means in terms of (a)(1) above.

(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:

(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The analysis and documentation provided below include all the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) that need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action.

The analysis presented here was developed on behalf of the six agencies participating in the 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP). These six agencies include:

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority
- Mission Springs Water District
- Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company

This analysis is based on the water used to meet demands throughout the Coachella Valley.

2 Methodology

As stated in WR P1(c)(1)(C), the policy requires that, commencing in 2015, UWMPs include expected outcomes for improved regional self-reliance and measurable reduction in Delta reliance. WR P1 further states that those outcomes shall be reported in the UWMP as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta. The expected outcomes for regional self-reliance and reduced Delta reliance were developed using the approach and guidance described in Appendix C of DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020 issued in March 2020 (Guidebook Appendix C).

The methodology used to determine improved regional self-reliance and reduced Delta reliance is consistent with the approach detailed in DWR's UWMP Guidebook Appendix C, including the use of

narrative justifications for the accounting of supplies and the documentation of specific data sources. Some of the key assumptions include:

- All data were obtained from the current 2020 RUWMP, UWMPs from previous years, the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, the Draft Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update, or the Draft Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan Update. Demands represent average or normal water year conditions.
- All analyses were conducted at the service area level, and all data reflect the total contributions of the agencies as well as their customers.

To calculate the expected outcomes for improved regional self-reliance and reduced Delta reliance, a baseline is needed to compare against. This analysis uses a normal water year representation of 2010 as the baseline, which is consistent with the approach described in the Guidebook Appendix C.

3 Demonstration of Regional Self-Reliance

Demands without Water Use Efficiency

In alignment with the Guidebook Appendix C, this analysis uses normal water year demands, rather than normal water year supplies to calculate expected outcomes in terms of the percentage of water used. Using normal water year demands serves as a proxy for the amount of supplies that would be used in a normal water year, which helps alleviate issues associated with how supply capability is presented to fulfill requirements of the UWMP Act versus how supplies might be accounted for to demonstrate consistency with WR P1.

Because WR P1 considers water use efficiency savings a source of water supply, water suppliers that do not explicitly quantify water use efficiency savings in their UWMPs can calculate their embedded water use efficiency savings based on changes in forecasted per capita water use since the baseline. As explained in the Guidebook Appendix C, water use efficiency savings must be added back to the normal year demands to represent demands without water use efficiency savings; otherwise the effect of water use efficiency savings on regional self-reliance would be overestimated. Table C-1 shows the results of this estimation. Supporting narrative and documentation for the data shown in Table C-1 are provided below.

Demands with Water Use Efficiency

The demands shown in Table C-1 represent the water demands for the region, compiled from the previous documents mentioned above and current projections. .

Population

Population was estimated using the previous UWMPs and the regional growth forecast prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline

This line item was calculated using “Potable Demands with Water Use Efficiency” divided by “Population” and then calculating Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline by comparing with 2010 Per Capita Water Use.

Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency

This line item was calculated by adding “Demands with Water Use Efficiency” to “Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline.”

Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) states that water suppliers must report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. Table C-3 shows expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance both in amount and as a percentage. The numbers shown in Table C-3 represent efforts to improve regional self-reliance for all agencies and include the total contributions of the agencies and their customers. Supporting narratives and documentation for the data shown in Table C-3 are provided below.

Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency information shown in Table C-3 is taken directly from Table C-1.

Water Recycling

Estimates of water recycling volumes are based on previous UWMPs and current projections.

Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Programs

The local and regional water supply and storage programs data shown in Table C-3 represent estimates by the participating agencies.

Conclusions

The results shown in Table C-3 demonstrate that the agencies are measurably improving regional self-reliance. In the long-term (through 2045), the expected outcome for normal water year regional self-reliance is an increase of approximately 17 percentage points from the 2010 baseline. The results show that as a region, the agencies and their customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance.

4 Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on the Delta

The agencies reduce reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies, and regional and local demand management measures. For reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta Watershed, the data used in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of the agencies and their customers.

Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

The calculation of reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed, shown in Table C-4, is based on the following assumptions. The agencies' supplies from the Delta watershed include:

- Central Valley Project (CVP) / State Water Project (SWP) Contract Supplies
- Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed.

CVP/SWP Contract Supplies

The supply data shown in Table C-4 is for SWP Table A allocations to CVWD and DWA. These values are based on the combined Table A amount for CVWD and DWA (194,100 AFY) and the historical average reliability as published in the SWP Delivery Capability Report.

Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Because this document demonstrates reduced reliance on the Delta and could be used to help support the approval of a future project, these supplies do not include any potential future projects that could be covered actions.

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed

This line item was calculated by adding "CVP/SWP Contract Supplies" and "Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed" to get total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed and then calculating changes from the 2010 baseline.

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed

In this line item the "Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed" is divided by "Demands without Water Use Efficiency" for each timeframe to show changes from the 2010 baseline.

Conclusions

The results shown in Table C-4 demonstrate that the agencies are measurably reducing reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed. In the long term (through 2045), the results show that as a region, the agencies and their customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance.

5 UWMP Implementation

In addition to the analysis and documentation described above, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(B) requires that all programs and projects included in the UWMP that are locally cost-effective and technically feasible, which reduce reliance on the Delta, are identified, evaluated, and implemented consistent with the implementation schedule. WR P1 (c)(1)(B) states that water supplies must have:

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta[.]

In accordance with Water Code Section 10631(f), water suppliers must include in their UWMP a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that they may implement to increase the amount of water supply available to them in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive years. The UWMP description must also identify specific projects, include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project, and include an estimate regarding the implementation timeline for each project or program.

The 2020 RUWMP summarizes the implementation plan and continued progress in developing a diversified water portfolio to meet the region's water needs.

6 2015 UWMP Appendix L

The information contained in this appendix is also intended to be a new Appendix L attached to each agency's 2015 UWMP consistent with WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003). The agencies provided notice of the availability of the draft 2020 RUWMP, 2021 WSCPs, and a new Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP and of a public hearing to consider adoption of the documents in accordance with CWC Sections 10621(b) and 10642, and Government Code Section 6066, and Chapter 17.5 (starting with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. The public review drafts of the 2020 RUWMP, Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP, and the 2021 WSCPs were posted on each agency's website before the public hearings in June 2021. The notice of availability of the documents was published in local newspapers and was sent to cities and counties in each agency's service area. Copies of the notification letter sent to cities and counties are included in the 2020 RUWMP Appendix B. Thus, this Appendix C to the 2020 RUWMP, which was adopted with the 2020 RUWMP, will also be recognized and treated as Appendix L to each agency's 2015 UWMP.

Each agency held a public hearing for the draft 2020 RUWMP, draft Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP, and draft 2021 WSCP in June of 2021, at a regular Board of Directors meeting. Each agency's Board of Directors determined that the 2020 RUWMP and the 2021 WSCP accurately represent the water resources plan for the service area. In addition, each agency's Board of Directors determined that Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP (and Appendix C to the 2020 RUWMP) includes all of the elements described in Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003), which need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action. Each agency's Board of Directors adopted the 2020 RUWMP, Appendix L to the 2015 UWMP, and the 2021 WSCP and authorized their submittal to the State of California. Copies of the resolutions are included in the 2020 RUWMP Appendix H.

Reduced Reliance Calculation - Data Template

Table C-1: Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency -To be completed if Water Supplier does not specifically estimate Water Use Efficiency as a supply

Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	577,233	591,136	622,594	633,243	643,736	651,535	658,561
Non-Potable Water Demands	473,083	419,852	418,469	418,722	416,275	413,828	410,616	407,405
Potable Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	197,313	157,381	172,667	203,872	216,968	229,908	240,919	251,156

Total Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Population	481,800	496,853	507,951	592,237	639,654	687,782	734,493	781,710

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	366	283	303	307	303	298	293	287
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(83)	(62)	(58)	(63)	(67)	(73)	(79)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (AF)		46,097	35,356	38,669	44,992	51,762	59,880	68,980

Table C-2: Calculation of Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

Total Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	577,233	591,136	622,594	633,243	643,736	651,535	658,561
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		46,097	35,356	38,669	44,992	51,762	59,880	68,980
Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	623,330	626,492	661,263	678,235	695,498	711,415	727,541

Table C-3: Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	46,097	35,356	38,669	44,992	51,762	59,880	68,980
Water Recycling	14,268	13,349	13,398	17,013	23,933	25,713	27,913	30,213
Stormwater Capture and Use								
Advanced Water Technologies								
Conjunctive Use Projects								
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects	412,587	437,587	462,387	488,890	498,390	498,390	498,390	498,390
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance	11,600	11,600	11,187	11,187	11,187	11,187		
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	438,455	508,633	522,035	555,759	578,502	587,052	586,183	597,583

Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	623,330	626,492	661,263	678,235	695,498	711,415	727,541

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	438,455	508,633	522,035	555,759	578,502	587,052	586,183	597,583
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		70,178	83,580	117,304	140,047	148,597	147,728	159,128

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	65.4%	81.6%	83.3%	84.0%	85.3%	84.4%	82.4%	82.1%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		16.2%	17.9%	18.6%	19.9%	19.0%	17.0%	16.7%

Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	124,224	95,109	112,578	112,578	112,578	112,578	100,932	100,932
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions								
Transfers and Exchanges								
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		651	651	651	651	651	651	651
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	124,224	95,760	113,229	113,229	113,229	113,229	101,583	101,583

Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	670,396	623,330	626,492	661,263	678,235	695,498	711,415	727,541

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	124,224	95,760	113,229	113,229	113,229	113,229	101,583	101,583
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(28,464)	(10,995)	(10,995)	(10,995)	(10,995)	(22,641)	(22,641)

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	18.5%	15.4%	18.1%	17.1%	16.7%	16.3%	14.3%	14.0%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-3.2%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-2.2%	-4.3%	-4.6%

RESOLUTION NO. WA-2021-04**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COACHELLA
WATER AUTHORITY ADOPTING THE 2020 COACHELLA VALLEY
REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such urban water management plans; and

WHEREAS, the 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) has been prepared at the direction of Coachella Valley Water District, Coachella Water Authority, Desert Water Agency, Indio Water Authority, Mission Springs Water District, and Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also referred to as SB X7-7; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code section 10642, and Government Code section 6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the 2020 RUWMP was published within the jurisdiction of the Coachella Water Authority on June 4, 2021 and June 11, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority wishes to adopt the 2020 RUWMP and has determined the 2020 RUWMP to be consistent with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and Water Conservation Act of 2009 and to be an accurate representation of the water resources plan for Coachella Water Authority.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority herby resolves as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true;
2. The Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority adopts the 2020 RUWMP, as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing;
3. The Utilities Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file the Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of this date.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez, President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
General Counsel

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. WA-2021-04 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of the Authority:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy Secretary, Coachella Water Authority

RESOLUTION NO. WA-2021-05**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY ADOPTING THE 2021 WATER
SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a water shortage contingency plan; and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such Water Shortage Contingency Plans; and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers to conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) each year and to include in their water shortage contingency plans the procedures they use to conduct the Annual Assessment; and

WHEREAS, the procedures used to conduct an Annual Assessment include, but are not limited to, the written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability; and

WHEREAS, the Coachella Water Authority's water shortage contingency plan provides that by June of each year, agency staff will present a completed Annual Assessment for approval by the Board of Directors or by the Board's authorized designee with expressly delegated authority for approval of Annual Assessment determinations; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code section 10642, and Government Code section 6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the Water Shortage Contingency Plan was published within the jurisdiction of the Coachella Water Authority on June 4, 2021 and June 11, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority wishes to adopt such Water Shortage Contingency Plan and has determined the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to be consistent with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and to be an accurate representation of the planned actions during shortage conditions for Coachella Water Authority.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority herby resolves as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true;
2. The Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority adopts the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and expressly authorizes the Executive Director of the Authority to approve the Annual Assessment each year;

3. The Utilities Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file the Water Shortage Contingency Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of this date.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
General Counsel

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. WA-2021-05 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of the Authority:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy Secretary, Coachella Water Authority

RESOLUTION NO. WA-2021-06**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY ADOPTING APPENDIX L AS AN
ADDENDUM TO THE 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for amending and adopting such urban water management plans; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, the Delta Plan, and Water Code section 85021, which declares that the State's policy is to "reduce reliance on the Delta in meeting California's future water needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency," urban water suppliers are encouraged by the California Department of Resources (DWR) and the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC) to consider adopting an Addendum to their 2015 urban water management plans to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1 to Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003);

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority wishes to adopt Appendix L as an addendum to Authority's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan and has determined Appendix L to be consistent with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and include all of the elements described in Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 5003, subd. (c)(1)); and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority herby resolves as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true;
2. The Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority adopts Appendix L as an addendum to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing;
3. The Utilities Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file Appendix L as an addendum to the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of this date.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2021.

Steven A. Hernandez
President

ATTEST:

Angela M. Zepeda
Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carlos Campos
General Counsel

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. WA-2021-06 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Water Authority at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 23rd day of June 2021, by the following vote of the Authority:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Andrea J. Carranza, MMC
Deputy Secretary, Coachella Water Authority