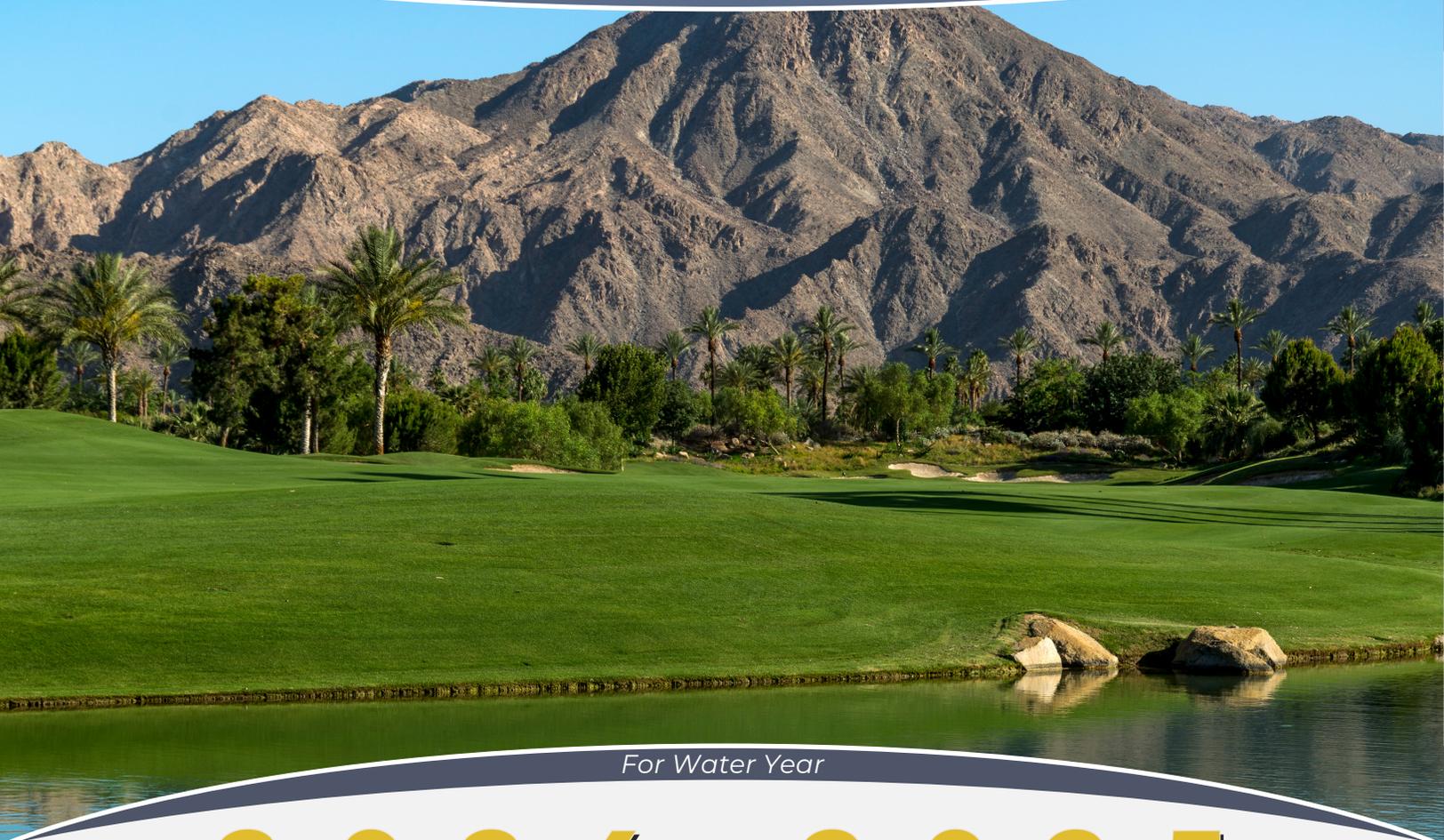


INDIO SUBBASIN

ANNUAL REPORT



For Water Year

2024 - 2025

FINAL | MARCH 2026

Prepared for: Indio Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agencies



INDIO SUBBASIN ANNUAL REPORT FOR WATER YEAR 2024-2025

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY
DESERT WATER AGENCY
INDIO WATER AUTHORITY

February 2026



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**Alternative Annual Report Elements Guide -
Indio Subbasin Annual Report for Water Year 2024-2025**

<i>California Code of Regulations - GSP Regulation Sections</i>	Alternative Elements	Document which attachment(s) contains the applicable alternative element.	<i>Document which section(s), page number(s), or briefly describe why that Alternative element does not apply to the entity.</i>
Article 7	Annual Reports and Periodic Evaluations by the Agency		
§ 356.2	Annual Reports		
	Each Agency shall submit an annual report to the Department by April 1 of each year following the adoption of the Plan. The annual report shall include the following components for the preceding water year:		
	(a) General information, including an executive summary and a location map depicting the basin covered by the report.	Annual Report	An executive summary is provided as the first section of the Annual Report. Maps depicting the Indio Subbasin are shown on Figures 1-1 and 1-2.
	(b) A detailed description and graphical representation of the following conditions of the basin managed in the Plan:		
	(1) Groundwater elevation data from monitoring wells identified in the monitoring network shall be analyzed and displayed as follows:		
	(A) Groundwater elevation contour maps for each principal aquifer in the basin illustrate, at a minimum, the seasonal high and seasonal low groundwater conditions.	Annual Report	A groundwater contour map is provided on Figure 3-2 for WY 2024 -2025. Seasonal changes are generally not significant in this large Subbasin, as shown in hydrographs provided on Figure 3-2.
	(B) Hydrographs of groundwater elevations and water year type using historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to current reporting year.	Annual Report	Representative hydrographs are provided on Figure 3-2. Water year type is not provided because the Subbasin is not directly affected by runoff conditions in Sacramento and San Joaquin River but instead receives water from the Colorado River.
	(2) Groundwater extraction for the preceding water year. Data shall be collected using the best available measurement methods and shall be presented in a table that summarizes groundwater extractions by water use sector and identifies the method of measurement (direct or estimate) and accuracy of measurements, and a map that illustrates the general location and volume of groundwater extractions.	Annual Report	Groundwater extraction by water use section is described in Section 4 of the Annual Report. Extractions, methods of measurement, and accuracy of measurements are summarized in Table 4-1. A map of groundwater extractions is provided on Figure 4-1.
	(3) Surface water supply used or available for use, for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use shall be reported based on quantitative data that describes the annual volume and sources for the preceding water year.	Annual Report	Surface water supply and use is described in Section 5. Direct use of surface water is summarized in Table 5-3.
	(4) Total water use shall be collected using the best available measurement methods and shall be reported in a table that summarizes total water use by water use sector, water source type, and identifies the method of measurement (direct or estimate) and accuracy of measurements. Existing water use data from the most recent Urban Water Management Plans or Agricultural Water Management Plans within the basin may be used, as long as the data are reported by water year.	Annual Report	Total water use is described in Section 6. Table 6-1 summarizes water sources for each water use sector and provides the method of measurement and accuracy of measurements.
	(5) Change in groundwater in storage shall include the following:		
	(A) Change in groundwater in storage maps for each principal aquifer in the basin.	Annual Report	There is one principal aquifer for the Indio Subbasin. Change in storage is described in Section 7 and summarized on Figure 7-1.
	(B) A graph depicting water year type, groundwater use, the annual change in groundwater in storage, and the cumulative change in groundwater in storage for the basin based on historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to the current reporting year.	Annual Report	Historical annual change in groundwater storage since 1970 is depicted in graphical form on Figure 7-2. Cumulative change in storage since 1970 is presented in graphical form on Figure 7-3.
	(c) A description of progress towards implementing the Plan, including achieving interim milestones, and implementation of projects or management actions since the previous annual report.	Annual Report	A description of progress toward implementing the plan is provided in Section 8. A detailed status for WY 2024-2025 is provided in Table 8-2.

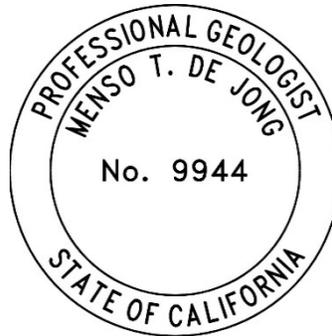
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Todd Groundwater

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AOB	Area of Benefit
AWAG	Agricultural Water Advisory Group
Basin	Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin
CASGEM Program	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CVRWMG	Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group
CV-SNMP	Coachella Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
CVSC	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel
CVWD	Coachella Valley Water District
CVWMP	Coachella Valley Water Management Plan
CWA	Coachella Water Authority
CWC	California Water Code
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
CY	Calendar Year
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DCF	Delta Conveyance Facility
DWA	Desert Water Agency
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ECVWSP	East Coachella Valley Water Supply Project
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ET	evapotranspiration
EVRA	East Valley Reclamation Authority
feet ags/ ft-ags	feet above ground surface
feet bgs/ ft-bgs	feet below ground surface
feet msl/ ft msl	feet above mean sea level
GPS	Global Positioning System
GIPSY-OASIS	GNSS-Inferred Positioning System and Orbit Analysis Simulation Software
GRF	Groundwater Replenishment Facility
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan

ID	Improvement District
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
InSAR	Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar
IPR	indirect potable reuse
IWA	Indio Water Authority
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MC-GRF	Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility
mgd	million gallons per day
mi ²	square miles
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MNM	Monitoring Network Module
MP	Mile Post
msl	mean sea level
MSWD	Mission Springs Water District
MT	Minimum Threshold
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MVP	Mid-Valley Pipeline
NAVD88	North American Vertical Datum 1988
NGVD29	National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPW	non-potable reuse
PD-GRF	Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility
PMA	project and management actions
QSA	Quantification Settlement Agreement
RCA	Recommended Corrective Action
SB	Senate Bill
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SNMP	Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
sq ft	square feet
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWP	State Water Project
TEL-GRF	Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan

VSD	Valley Sanitary District
WRP	Water Reclamation Plant
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WWR-GRF	Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility
WY	Water Year

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), Coachella Water Authority (CWA), Desert Water Agency (DWA), and Indio Water Authority (IWA) represent the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) responsible for sustainably managing the Indio Subbasin in compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

On behalf of the Indio Subbasin GSAs, Todd Groundwater has prepared this *Indio Subbasin Annual Report for Water Year (WY) 2024-2025 (Annual Report)* in accordance with annual reporting requirements of SGMA. The Annual Report summarizes groundwater conditions and the implementation status of projects and management actions in the Indio Subbasin for WY 2024-2025 (October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025). This report is the ninth annual report prepared for the Indio Subbasin, which is designated as Basin No. 7-21.01 by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

ES-1 BACKGROUND

The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) has been divided into four Subbasins by DWR as documented in California Bulletin 108 (1964) and Bulletin 118 (2025). The four Subbasins include the Indio¹, Mission Creek, San Geronio Pass, and Desert Hot Springs Subbasins (**Figure 1-1**). The Indio, Mission Creek, and San Geronio Pass Subbasins have been designated as medium-priority Subbasins under SGMA, and the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin has been designated as a very low-priority Subbasin.

On December 29, 2016, the Indio Subbasin GSAs submitted to DWR the *2010 Coachella Valley Water Management Plan (CVWMP)* (CVWD, 2012a), accompanied by a Bridge Document (Indio Subbasin GSAs, 2016) that describes how the 2010 CVWMP and supporting documents satisfied the requirements of SGMA and should be considered as an acceptable Alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Indio Subbasin (Alternative Plan).

On July 17, 2019, DWR approved the Alternative Plan with specific recommendations presented in its *Indio Subbasin Alternative Assessment Staff Report* and a requirement to submit an Alternative Plan Update by January 1, 2023. Consistent with SGMA, objectives of the Alternative Plan Update were to assess and report progress toward sustainability of the Indio Subbasin, respond to DWR recommendations and, consistent with the goals of the 2010 CVWMP, make needed updates to ensure that future water demands in the Indio Subbasin are reliably met in a cost-effective and sustainable manner. The Indio Subbasin GSAs published the update to the Alternative Plan, the *2022 Indio Subbasin Water Management Plan Update: SGMA Alternative Plan (2022 Alternative Plan Update)*, which was submitted to DWR in December 2021. The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* includes the Indio Subbasin and the areas served by or expected to be served by groundwater from the subbasin (Plan Area).

On June 27, 2024, DWR determined the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* was approved. In their approval letter, DWR provided a Staff Assessment that included three main recommended corrective actions “to

¹ The Indio Subbasin is also identified as the Whitewater River Subbasin by the United States Geological Survey, 1980. However, the Whitewater River Subbasin is identified as the Indio Subbasin in DWR Bulletin 108 (1964) and Bulletin 118 (2016). For consistency with SGMA, this Annual Report will identify the Whitewater River Subbasin as the Indio Subbasin.

facilitate progress in achieving the Subbasin’s sustainability goal”. These recommended corrective actions (RCAs) are described in Section 1.2.2 and will be addressed in the 2027 Alternative Plan Update.

ES-2 WY 2024-2025 OVERVIEW

While ninth in the series of Annual Reports, this WY 2024-2025 Annual Report is the fifth since the submittal of the comprehensive *2022 Alternative Plan Update* and incorporates its priorities, findings, and implementation planning. The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* is available on the program website (www.IndioSubbasinSGMA.org).

The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* addressed groundwater sustainability criteria, as defined in SGMA, including the undesirable results of chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater storage, seawater intrusion, land subsidence, degraded water quality, and depletion of interconnected surface water. SGMA also defines quantitative measures to demonstrate sustainability, which include the Minimum Threshold (MT), a numeric value used to define each undesirable result, and the Measurable Objective (MO), a quantifiable goal to track the performance of sustainable management. The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* provided MTs for groundwater levels, defined by historical groundwater low levels (which generally occurred in the years around 2009). These levels also serve as effective proxy MTs for the potential undesirable results of groundwater storage depletion and subsidence given the direct relationships between groundwater levels and these indicators. Establishment of the MTs also involved identification of 57 Key Wells across the Subbasin to represent local groundwater levels with each Key Well assigned a specific MT.

In WY 2024-2025, water levels in all 57 wells remained above their respective MTs, confirming that significant undesirable results of chronic lowering of groundwater levels, depletion of groundwater storage, and potential subsidence are not occurring across the basin.

The past water year was a hydrologically below average year but continued to benefit from the previous wet year and average years. Natural inflow from mountain front recharge and streamflow recharge was 21,841 AF, significantly less than the long-term average (45,953 AF average from 1930-2020).

As a result of wet conditions in WY 2022-2023 and WY 2023-2024 and increased State Water Project (SWP) deliveries, managed aquifer recharge in the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility (WWR-GRF) remained relatively high in WY 2024-2025, similar to the prior water year. Approximately 252,539 AF was recharged at this facility, which is about 10 percent less than in WY 2023-2024 and 220,000 AF more than WY 2021-2022, an extremely dry water year. Replenishment at Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility (TEL-GRF) remained at reduced volumes due to voluntary reductions in Colorado River water use, similar to the operations in WY 2022-2023 and WY 2023-2024. While groundwater replenishment was reduced at this facility, the long history of consistent recharge at TEL-GRF has resulted in increased long term water levels and has helped maintain basin groundwater levels in the East Valley. Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility (PD-GRF) continued without reductions in WY 2024-2025. Recharge was about 10,160 AF in WY 2024-2025, similar to the five-year average of 10,350 AF.

Overall, the Indio Subbasin gained 137,052 AF in storage during WY 2024-2025. The GSAs continued to implement the Projects and Management Actions (PMAs) detailed in the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*; their progress is documented in Section 8.

ES-3 INDIO SUBBASIN SETTING

The Indio Subbasin is part of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, which extends approximately 50 miles southeast from the San Bernardino Mountains to the northern shore of the Salton Sea (**Figure 1-1**). The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin lies within the northwesterly portion of California's Colorado Desert. The San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa Mountains impede the eastward movement of storms and create a rain shadow, which results in an arid climate and greatly reduces the contribution of direct precipitation as a source of recharge to groundwater.

The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin has been divided into four subbasins as described by DWR in Bulletin 108 (1964) and Bulletin 118 (2016). The boundaries between the subbasins are generally defined by faults that impede the lateral movement of groundwater flow.

The Indio Subbasin underlies the major portion of the Coachella Valley floor and encompasses approximately 525 square miles (mi²). As shown on **Figure 1-1**, it shares a border with the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin; this boundary represents a bedrock constriction and flow divide. On the southwest, the Indio Subbasin is bordered by the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains. The Indio Subbasin is separated from the Mission Creek Subbasin by the Banning Fault, and from the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin by the San Andreas Fault; both faults represent effective barriers to groundwater flow (DWR, 1964) (**Figure 1-1**). Within the Indio Subbasin, the Garnet Hill Fault also partially impedes groundwater flow from the Garnet Hill Subarea to the south.

Sediments in the northwestern Indio Subbasin are predominantly coarse-grained. From about the City of Indio southeasterly to the Salton Sea, the Indio Subbasin is characterized by increasingly thick layers of silt and clay, especially in the shallower portions. These silt and clay layers are remnants of ancient lakebed deposits and impede the percolation of water applied for irrigation (DWR 1964). In 1964, DWR estimated that the Indio Subbasin contained approximately 29,800,000 acre-feet (AF) of water in the first 1,000 feet below the ground surface (feet bgs), or approximately 76 percent of the total groundwater in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin.

The Indio Subbasin was divided by DWR (1964) into five subareas: Garnet Hill, Palm Springs, Thermal, Thousand Palms, and Oasis (**Figure 2-1**). Subareas have been delineated based on one or more of the following geologic or hydrogeologic characteristics: type(s) of water-bearing formations, water quality, areas of confined groundwater, and groundwater or surface drainage divides. The largest of these are the Palm Springs and Thermal subareas. The Palm Springs Subarea in the northwest is characterized by a thick sequence of coarse sediments and by substantial natural recharge along the Whitewater River and artificial recharge (replenishment). Groundwater from the Palm Springs Subarea moves southeastward through the Thermal Subarea. The Garnet Hill Subarea is located between the Banning and Garnet Hill Faults, which act as barriers to groundwater movement below a depth of about 100 feet bgs. The Garnet Hill Subarea is recharged by subsurface flow from the Mission Creek Subbasin and runoff from the Whitewater River watershed. Relative to the Palm Springs Subarea, the hydrostratigraphy of the Thermal Subarea is generally characterized by greater frequency and extent of fine-grained sediments that define an Upper Aquifer and Lower Aquifer (separated by a semi-confining aquitard) and a shallow fine-grained zone in which semi-perched groundwater occurs. Semi-perched groundwater has been maintained by irrigation water applied to agricultural lands, necessitating the construction of an extensive subsurface tile drain system (DWR, 1964). The Thousand Palms Subarea on the east margin is characterized by distinct water quality and recharge that apparently occurs mostly from the Indio Hills. Similarly, the Oasis Subarea

on the southwest margin is characterized by unconfined groundwater that is different in chemical characteristics from water in the major aquifers of the Indio Subbasin.

ES-4 GROUNDWATER ELEVATION DATA

As summarized in **Table ES-1**, 356 wells were included in the groundwater level monitoring program in WY 2024-2025. Of these 356 wells, 57 were monitored by the Indio Subbasin GSAs to serve as Key Wells (see **Figure 3-1**) for assessing sustainability in terms of groundwater levels, storage, and potential subsidence.

As documented in the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*, the 57 Key Wells were selected through a quantitative approach that considered wells in terms of long records characteristic of an area and distribution across the Indio Subbasin, **Figure 3-1**. Each Key Well was assigned a groundwater level MT, based on historical low groundwater levels. Information on these Key Wells and the associated water level data is uploaded to the SGMA portal on an on-going basis. Groundwater elevations in all 57 of the Key Wells were above the MTs set in the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*, showing no indication of chronic lowering of groundwater levels, storage depletion, or potential subsidence.

Table ES-1. WY 2024-2025 Wells in the Indio Subbasin Water Level Monitoring Program

Monitoring Agency	Key Wells Monitored	Additional Wells Monitored	Total Wells Monitored
Coachella Valley Water District	52	242	294
Coachella Water Authority	0	7	7
Desert Water Agency	4	31	35
Indio Water Authority	1	19	20
Total	57	299	356

Notes:

CVWD monitors an additional 16 wells outside of the Indio Subbasin

Mission Springs Water District has SGMA key wells in the Mission Creek Subbasin

Figure 3-2 shows the WY 2024-2025 groundwater elevation contour map for the Indio Subbasin. Groundwater elevations presented in this report are representative of the principal aquifer zone. Groundwater levels do not exhibit strong seasonal variations, so average groundwater elevations of the principal aquifer for the water year are used for contouring. Regional groundwater flows are in a northwest-to-southeast direction through the Subbasin. The hydraulic gradients across the Indio Subbasin in WY 2024-2025 were typically steeper in the northwest, flattening downgradient to the southeast. Groundwater elevations and gradients are strongly influenced by groundwater replenishment activities near the WWR-GRF and TEL-GRF. PD-GRF was constructed adjacent to CVWD’s administrative offices in 2019; replenishment activities there do not appear to influence hydraulic gradients significantly. Geological faults, constrictions, and pumping also affect localized hydraulic gradients. Collectively, the hydrographs in **Figure 3-2** illustrate the effectiveness at reversing historical overdraft with continued groundwater replenishment, source substitution, and conservation programs under varying historical climatic and water use conditions. Groundwater levels throughout the Indio Subbasin have either increased or stabilized since historical lows in the mid to late 2000s.

Historically, the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin experienced artesian conditions with sufficient pressure to cause groundwater levels in deep wells to rise above the ground surface. Beginning in the late 1980s, groundwater use increased, resulting in declining water levels and the loss of these artesian conditions. Groundwater management programs (including groundwater replenishment, source substitution, and water conservation) have restored groundwater levels and artesian conditions in the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin. The area of artesian conditions decreased slightly from WY 2023-2024 to WY 2024-2025 (**Figure 3-3**).

Land subsidence in the Coachella Valley has been investigated since 1995 through an on-going cooperative program between CVWD and the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Analysis of Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) data collected from 1995 to 2017 by the USGS indicates that as much as 2.0 feet of subsidence occurred in the Indio Subbasin from 1995 to 2010 near Palm Desert, Indian Wells, and La Quinta (Sneed and Brandt, 2020). From 2010 to 2020, groundwater levels stabilized or partially recovered in that area in response to the implementation of source substitution, conservation, and groundwater replenishment programs included in the 2010 CVWMP resulting in much smaller subsidence magnitudes. Elsewhere, up to 1 inch of uplift has been measured from 2011 to 2020 in the Palm Springs area, corresponding to higher groundwater levels in response to WWR-GRF recharge. In the Thermal area, the ground surface has also rebounded about 2 inches over the same period, returning to elevations observed in 2001. This rebound coincides with commencement of recharge operations at the TEL-GRF in 2009.

The Indio Subbasin GSAs plan to continue monitoring water levels and subsidence to track the effects of management actions on land subsidence. The GSAs and the USGS have established a partnership and a continuing subsidence monitoring program to collect and evaluate data between 2015 and 2023 with a report to be published by the USGS by June 2026.

ES-5 GROUNDWATER EXTRACTIONS

A total of 272,629 AF of groundwater was extracted from the Indio Subbasin in WY 2024-2025 (**Table ES-2**). The total groundwater extracted represents an increase of 5,134 AF (2 percent) compared to the volume extracted in WY 2023-2024 (267,495 AF). The agricultural sector (including fish farms) produced less volume than in WY 2023-2024, with a 6,935 AF or 17.5 percent decrease. The industrial sector experienced a volumetric decrease as a large consumer, Green Leaf Power, suspended operations. Industrial groundwater use was reduced by half, 888 AF in WY 2024-2025 compared to 1,808 AF in WY 2023-2024. The urban usage experienced a volumetric increase in water use of 12,989 AF compared to WY 2023-2024, or 5.8 percent. The groundwater use by golf courses and other recreational users is included in the urban sector.

Table ES-2. WY 2024-2025 Groundwater Extractions in the Indio Subbasin by Water Use Sector

Water Use Sector	Groundwater Extractions (AF)	Method of Measurement	Accuracy of Measurement
Agriculture ¹	32,773	100% metered	±2%
Industrial ²	888	100% metered	±2%
		0% estimated	±50%
Urban ³	237,468	99% metered	±2%
		1% estimated	±50%
Undetermined ⁴	1,500	100% estimated	±50%
Total Production	272,629		

Notes:

1 – Includes crop irrigation and fish farms.

2 – In past water years this category included 1,100 AF of estimated unreported extractions for the Green Leaf Power. The Plant has currently paused operations.

3 – Total includes municipal, golf courses and other uses. Total also includes 1,200 AF of estimated unreported extractions for recreational tribal water use. Of the total urban use, 2,588 AF is exported for use outside the Indio Subbasin.

4 – Estimated unreported extraction by minimal pumpers (including small water systems, domestic wells, and other private wells) who do not have to report production to CVWD (<25 AFY) or DWA (<10 AFY) and estimated additional unclassified tribal water use.

ES-6 SURFACE WATER

Surface water supplies consist of local surface water, imported Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal, SWP and other imported supplies exchanged for water from the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), and recycled water produced by public wastewater treatment/reclamation plants.

Natural surface water flow in the Coachella Valley occurs as a result of precipitation and concentrated stream runoff originating from the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains, with lesser amounts originating from the Santa Rosa Mountains. Precipitation data for WY 2024-2025 collected at 12 precipitation monitoring stations in the Coachella Valley are provided in **Table 6-1**. Station locations are shown on **Figure 5-1**. The annual precipitation for these stations during WY 2024-2025 averaged 4.2 inches, or approximately 60 percent relative to the long-term average.

ES-6.1 Local Surface Water

DWA operates stream diversion facilities on Snow, Falls, and Chino Canyon creeks, and captures subsurface flow from the Whitewater River Canyon. During WY 2024-2025, 465 AF of local surface water was directly used for urban and agricultural water supply in DWA’s service area as shown in **Table 5-3**. An additional 1,899 AFY local surface water was diverted to WWR-GRF for groundwater replenishment.

Streamflow is measured by the USGS at 15 locations within the Indio Subbasin (**Figure 5-1**). **Table 5-2** shows the station name and number and the recorded streamflow volumes for WY 2024-2025.

ES-6.2 Colorado River Water

Colorado River water has been a major water supply source for the Indio Subbasin area since the completion of the Coachella Canal in 1949. CVWD is the only agency in the Indio Subbasin that has Colorado River water allocations quantified in the 2003 Quantification Settlement Agreement. In Calendar Year (CY) 2025, CVWD's total entitlement of Colorado River water was 419,000 AF, an increase of 5,000 AF as compared to the CY 2024 entitlement. In WY 2024-2025, approximately 84 percent of the Colorado River water delivered through the Coachella Canal was used for agriculture, about 11 percent was for urban uses (e.g., golf courses and homeowners' associations), and about 4 percent was replenished at the TEL-GRF and PD-GRF. This was similar to last water year but a significant reduction from WY 2021-2022 when 15 percent of the Colorado River water was delivered to the groundwater replenishment facilities. The reduction of managed recharge from 48,335 AF to 12,932 AF, reflects CVWD's voluntary reductions in Colorado River water use by reducing replenishment at the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility (TEL-GRF).

ES-6.3 State Water Project Water

DWR manages the SWP and determines the available amount of SWP water for delivery based on hydrologic, storage, water rights, water quality, and environmental factors, including requirements for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. While CVWD and DWA have contracts for Table A SWP water, there are no physical facilities to deliver this water to the Coachella Valley. SWP water is exchanged for Colorado River water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD's) CRA. Since 1973, this exchange water has been delivered for groundwater replenishment to the Indio Subbasin at the WWR-GRF and to the Mission Creek Subbasin at the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility (MC-GRF). The Advance Delivery Agreement allows MWD to pre-deliver SWP water to CVWD and DWA, exchanged for Colorado River water, at the WWR-GRF or MC-GRF. As such, CVWD and DWA account for annual deliveries of SWP Exchange water from the CRA and water previously delivered to the Coachella Valley and credited to the Advance Delivery Account.

In WY 2024-2025, MWD received 161,989 AF of CVWD and DWA SWP and other exchange water. Total water deliveries from the CRA to the Coachella Valley were 262,743 AF, a decrease of 8 percent from last water year. This total included the 153,436 AF of exchange water, plus 15,000 AF of 1988 MWD/IID Approval Agreement Exchange water and 124,321 AF of Third Amendment to MWD/CVWD Agreement, and 30,014 AF of Advance Delivery water. From this total, 252,539 AF were delivered for replenishment at the WWR-GRF and 10,204 AF were delivered to Mission Creek GRF (located outside of the Indio Subbasin). The Advance Delivery of 30,014 AF contributed to the balance in MWD's Advance Delivery Account which decreased to 400,708 AF at the end of WY 2024-2025.

ES-6.4 Recycled Water

Figure 5-2 shows the locations of water reclamation plants (WRPs) and other wastewater treatment facilities in the Indio Subbasin. Currently, three WRPs provide recycled water for irrigation in the Indio Subbasin (City of Palm Springs WWTP/DWA WRP, CVWD WRP-7, and CVWD WRP-10).

Four additional WRPs in the Indio Subbasin treat wastewater, but do not deliver recycled water for direct use at this time (CVWD WRP-2, CVWD WRP-4, Coachella WRP, and Valley Sanitary District (VSD) WWTP). For these wastewater treatment facilities, treated effluent is discharged either to onsite percolation/evaporation ponds or to the Coachella Valley Storm Channel (CVSC). In WY 2024-2025, a total

of 43,743 AF of wastewater was treated, of which 10,580 AF was recycled and reused, 6,199 AF was discharged through percolation/evaporation, and 25,932 AF was discharged to the CVSC.

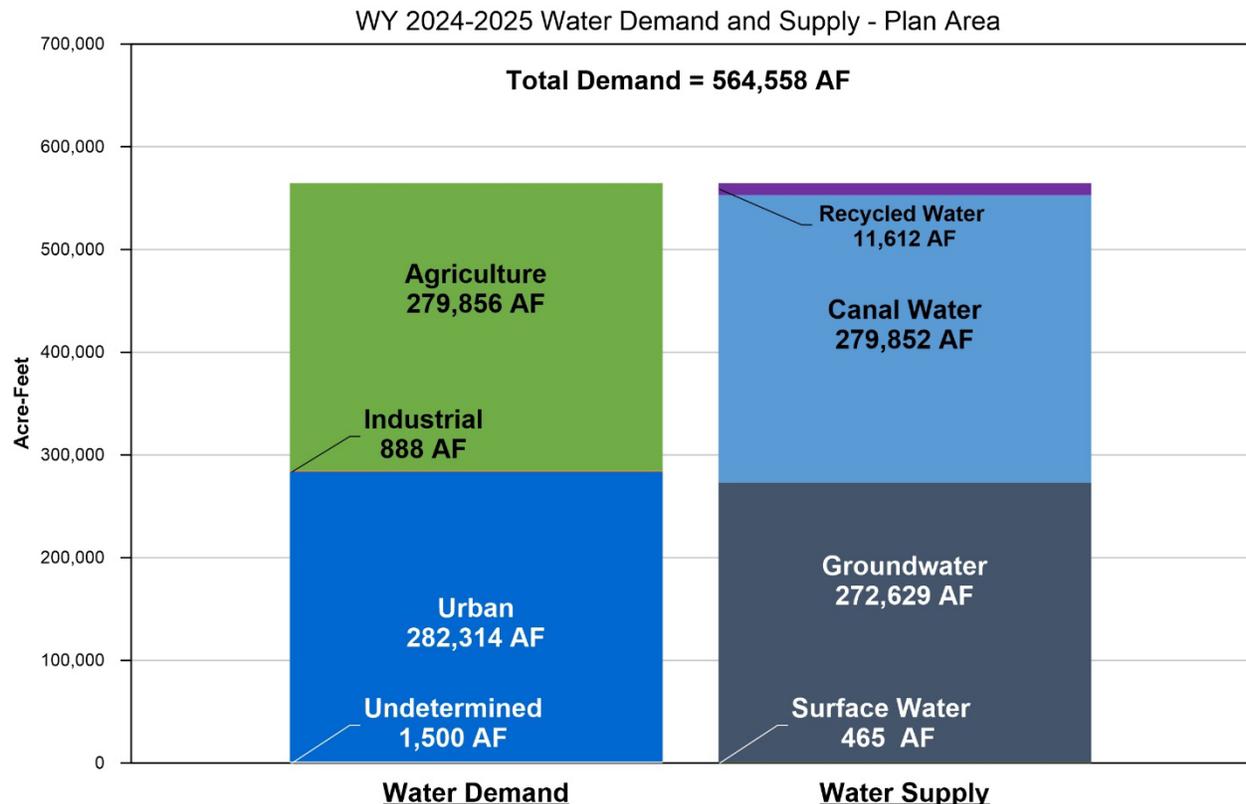
ES-7 TOTAL WATER USE

A total of 564,558 AF of water was delivered for direct use within the Plan Area during WY 2024-2025. This represents an increase of 10,172 AF, or 2 percent, compared to WY 2023-2024. This includes water used in the Subbasin and exported for use outside of the Subbasin within the Plan Area or in adjacent subbasins. In WY 2024-2025, total water demand increased by four percent. The decreased precipitation and increased ET may have increased the irrigation demand for golf courses, agricultural areas, and urban landscapes over the previous year’s wet conditions. Similar water use increases were seen in the agricultural and urban sectors, of three and five percent respectively.

As summarized in **Figure ES-1**, total direct use is calculated by summing groundwater production, local surface water diversions, Coachella Canal water deliveries, and recycled water use for agricultural, industrial, urban, and other undetermined uses.

Total direct use volumes include 4,842 AF of water exported for use outside of the Indio Subbasin. This includes Colorado River water delivered outside the Indio Subbasin for agricultural use (1,132 AF) and urban use (1,122 AF), and groundwater pumped from the Indio Subbasin and delivered outside of the Indio Subbasin (2,588 AF), including groundwater delivered to CVWD customers in Imperial and Riverside counties on the east and west sides of the Salton Sea (East and West Salton Sea Basins) and water exported from Garnet Hill to Mission Creek Subbasin.

Figure ES-1. Comparison of Supply and Demand for Direct Use for the Plan Area- WY 2024-2025



ES-8 GROUNDWATER BALANCE AND CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER STORAGE

A groundwater balance is helpful in assessing the condition of groundwater supplies in the Indio Subbasin. The groundwater balance compares the inflows and outflows of the Indio Subbasin for a specific time period. The difference between inflows and outflows at a given time is defined as the change in storage for that time period. The Indio Subbasin groundwater balance for WY 2024-2025, including estimated inflow and outflow quantities, is summarized on **Figure ES-2**. The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* numerical model was updated through September 2025.

Inflows contributing to the groundwater balance of the Indio Subbasin consist of infiltration of natural runoff, return flows from urban and agricultural uses, artificial replenishment, and Salton Sea intrusion (if any). Inflows from outside the Indio Subbasin consist of subsurface inflow from the San Geronio Pass Subbasin and from the Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Subbasins. Groundwater outflows from the Indio Subbasin consist of groundwater pumping, flow from the semi-perched aquifer through agricultural drains into the Salton Sea, evapotranspiration (ET) from the shallow unconfined aquifer, evaporation losses, and subsurface flow out of the Indio Subbasin into the aquifers beneath the Salton Sea.

The annual change in groundwater storage represents the annual difference between inflows and outflows in the Indio Subbasin. During wet years or periods of high artificial recharge, the change in storage is positive (water in storage increases). In dry years, periods of low artificial recharge, or periods of high pumping, the change in storage is often negative (storage decreases). Managed artificial recharge continued to replenish the Subbasin. The Indio Subbasin gained 137,052 AF in storage during WY 2024-2025.

Long-term sustainability is typically assessed based on changes in groundwater storage over a historical period of 10 and 20 years that includes wet and dry periods. In the Indio Subbasin, after an extended period of decline, the twenty-year running average change in storage has shown upward trends since 2009 and became positive in WY 2022-2023, while the ten-year running average has been positive since 2017. In WY 2024-2025 the upward trend continued as both the twenty-year running average and ten-year running average demonstrated positive gains in storage (**Figure 7-2**). This indicates that groundwater levels have continued to recover from historical lows, and the basin is being sustainably managed.

While the goal of the Alternative Plan is to eliminate groundwater overdraft, not to restore the Indio Subbasin to historical conditions, it is worth noting that since 2009 the Subbasin has recovered approximately 1,186,000 AF of groundwater in storage, or about 63 percent of the cumulative depletion observed from 1970 to 2009 (1,890,000 AF). **Figure 7-3** shows the cumulative change in storage since 1970. The Indio Subbasin was at its minimum storage in 2009 (with a calculated storage loss of 1,890,000 AF from 1970 to 2009, which represents 6 percent of the estimated storage capacity of the Indio Subbasin). Since 2009, groundwater pumping has decreased by about 24 percent, and replenishment activities have increased, leading to the observed recovery of groundwater in storage. The recovery of groundwater storage demonstrates the progress being made through implementation of the Alternative Plan. Water levels in the Indio Subbasin have generally increased over the past 15 years (**Figure 7-5**), reflecting storage benefits from replenishment operations at all GRFs within the Indio Subbasin and from decreased pumping.

Figure ES-2. Groundwater Balance for the Indio Subbasin – WY 2024-2025
Change in Groundwater Storage = 137,052 AF

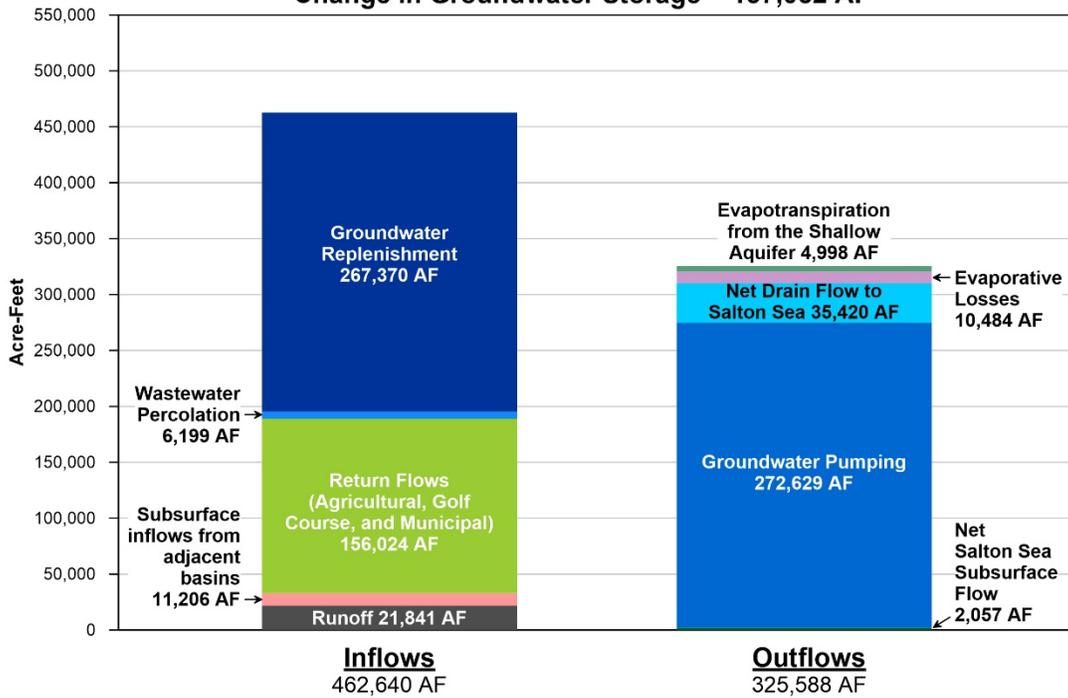


Figure 7-4 shows the one-year change in average groundwater elevations from WY 2023-2024 to WY 2024-2025 for the Indio Subbasin. Groundwater levels in most of the Indio Subbasin were generally stable from WY 2023-2024 to WY 2024-2025. However, in the northwestern area of the Subbasin in the immediate vicinity of the WWR-GRF, groundwater levels increased compared with WY 2023-2024, due to the continued replenishment in WY 2024-2025. This represents continued recharge after less-than-average groundwater replenishment in WWR-GRF in WY 2021-2022. Water levels near the TEL-GRF facility decreased approximately 20 feet, due to the voluntary reduced replenishment beginning in October 2022. There was limited managed recharge at the TEL facility in WY 2024-2025. There are two wells in the Indio area that have a decline of over 15 feet in WY 2024-2025; water levels here may be controlled by local pumping, but they are being investigated to confirm there is no potential for long term declines in this area.

Figure 7-5 shows the long-term change in average groundwater elevations from WY 2008-2009, a period of historical lows, to WY 2024-2025 for the Indio Subbasin. The long history of consistent recharge at WWR-GRF has resulted in increased long term water levels and has helped maintain the basin in years of reduced managed recharge. Replenishment at WWR-GRF and PD-GRF continued in WY 2024-2025 without reduction, but recharge at TEL-GRF was significantly reduced. Groundwater levels throughout the Indio Subbasin have increased over the past 14 years.

ES-9 DESCRIPTION OF PROGRESS

The Indio Subbasin GSAs are working collaboratively to implement the goals and programs of the 2022 *Alternative Plan Update*. A variety of projects and management actions (PMAs) are planned for implementation over the planning horizon (to 2045) to achieve sustainability in the Subbasin, summarized

in **Table 8-1**. Thirty PMAs were identified based on priorities identified by the GSAs and stakeholders; these represent a wide variety of activities by the four GSAs. Projects are classified into four categories based on project benefits: water conservation, water supply development, source substitution and replenishment, and water quality protection.

Water conservation is a major component of overall water management in the Indio Subbasin. As a desert community reliant upon groundwater replenished by imported water supplies, Coachella Valley has and will continue to use its water resources efficiently. The Indio Subbasin GSAs are collaborating with urban (including golf courses) and agricultural water users to increase efficiency and reduce future water demands. CVWD and DWA continue their efforts to participate in State projects to increase the reliability of imported supplies and obtain additional water supplies, as opportunities become available through SWP-related projects (e.g., Delta Conveyance Facility, Sites Reservoir, and other exchanges, entitlements, and transfers).

Source substitution and replenishment provide the delivery of an alternate source of water to users that currently pump groundwater, reducing groundwater extraction and allowing the management of groundwater in storage. CVWD is working to expand direct delivery of Colorado River water for agriculture, golf courses, and homeowners' associations. The Indio Subbasin GSAs are also working to maximize the use of recycled water and expand their non-potable water systems (some CVWD customers receive a blend of recycled water and Canal water). The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* includes non-potable water expansions at multiple WRPs in order to reduce the volume of recycled water that is disposed of through onsite percolation basins or discharged to the CVSC. CVWD and DWA also intend to continue and expand groundwater replenishment operations with SWP and Canal water in the Indio Subbasin.

PMAs related to water quality that will help protect the groundwater basin for beneficial uses and users and avoid undesirable results include continued implementation of water quality programs and policies in the Subbasin, as well as implementation of the Development Workplan to update the CV-SNMP. The PMAs continue to provide the GSAs with important tools to achieve success and maintain sustainability.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), Coachella Water Authority (CWA), Desert Water Agency (DWA), and Indio Water Authority (IWA), represent the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) responsible for managing the Indio Subbasin in compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). On behalf of the Indio Subbasin GSAs, Todd Groundwater has prepared this *Indio Subbasin Annual Report for Water Year (WY) 2024-2025 (Annual Report)* in accordance with annual reporting requirements of SGMA. The Annual Report summarizes groundwater conditions and the implementation status of projects and management actions in the Indio Subbasin for WY 2024-2025 (October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025).

1.1 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This Annual Report is divided into the following nine sections:

Section 1 – Introduction summarizes the report organization, background as related to SGMA, and the approach used by the four Indio Subbasin GSAs to comply with the SGMA.

Section 2 – Groundwater Basin Setting provides an overview of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, its component Subbasins and Subareas, and the physiography, climate, and regional geology of the Indio Subbasin.

Section 3 – Groundwater Elevation Data describes the sources of groundwater level data and provides a groundwater elevation contour map and hydrographs of groundwater levels over time.

Section 4 – Groundwater Extraction summarizes groundwater extraction by volume, area, and water use sectors.

Section 5 – Surface Water summarizes the various surface water sources and surface water-related components in the Indio Subbasin including precipitation, streamflow, imported water deliveries for direct use and groundwater replenishment, and wastewater treatment, disposal, and reuse.

Section 6 – Total Water Use provides a summary of the total water use by source and water use sector.

Section 7 – Groundwater Balance and Change in Groundwater Storage provides the groundwater balance and change in storage for the Indio Subbasin.

Section 8 – Description of Progress provides a summary of progress toward achieving the water management objectives outlined in the *2022 Indio Subbasin Water Management Plan Update: SGMA Alternative Plan (2022 Alternative Plan Update)*.

Section 9 – References provides references for this report.

1.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

In 2014, faced with declining groundwater levels (most notably in California’s Central Valley), the California Legislature enacted SGMA to provide a framework for the sustainable management of groundwater resources throughout California, primarily by local authorities. SGMA consisted of three bills,

Assembly Bill (AB) 1739 (Dickinson), Senate Bill (SB) 1168 (Pavley), and SB 1319 (Pavley) that were signed into law by Governor Brown on September 16, 2014.

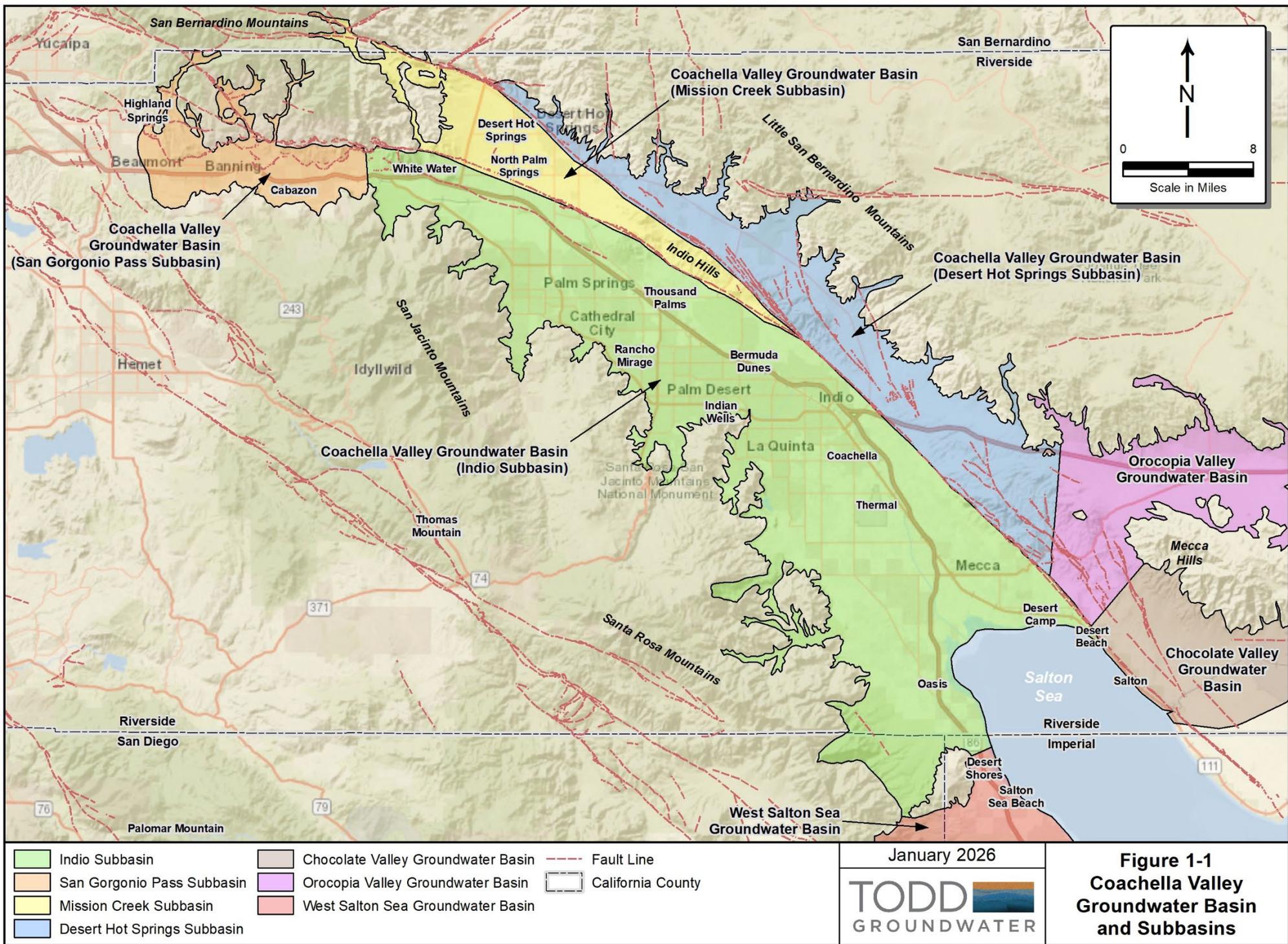
For groundwater basins designated by DWR as medium or high-priority, SGMA required local authorities to form GSAs by June 30, 2017, to evaluate conditions in the groundwater basins, and to prepare and adopt Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) or Alternative Plans consistent with GSP regulations. The option of an Alternative Plan was provided by SGMA for local water agencies with existing groundwater management plans that could be documented as functionally equivalent to a GSP; the deadline for submitting Alternative Plans was January 1, 2017. The Indio Subbasin GSAs chose to submit an Alternative Plan, based on decades of local Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) management. SGMA allows a 20-year time frame for GSAs to implement their GSPs or Alternative Plans and achieve long-term groundwater sustainability. While protecting existing water rights, SGMA provides GSAs with the tools and authority to:

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

DWR developed the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program to track seasonal and long-term trends in groundwater elevations in California's groundwater basins. Through its CASGEM program, DWR ranked all groundwater basins and subbasins in California as either very low, low, medium, or high priority. In addition, DWR, as required by SGMA, identified 21 basins and subbasins in California as critically overdrafted. None of the subbasins in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin were listed as high priority or critically overdrafted.

The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin has been divided into four subbasins by DWR in California Bulletin 108 (1964) and Bulletin 118 (2016): the Indio, ² Mission Creek, San Gorgonio Pass, and Desert Hot Springs Subbasins (**Figure 1-1**). The Indio, Mission Creek, and San Gorgonio Pass Subbasins were designated medium-priority under the SGMA, and the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin was designated a very low-priority Subbasin.

² The Indio Subbasin is also identified as the Whitewater River Subbasin by the United States Geological Survey (1980). However, the Whitewater River Subbasin is identified as the Indio Subbasin in DWR Bulletin 108 (1964) and Bulletin 118 (2003). For consistency with SGMA, this Annual Report will identify the Whitewater River Subbasin as the Indio Subbasin.



1.2.1 Formation of GSAs by Local Agencies in the Indio Subbasin

Four separate entities filed Notices of Election with DWR to become GSAs to manage the Indio Subbasin within their respective services areas in compliance with the SGMA:

- Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)
- Coachella Water Authority (CWA)
- Desert Water Agency (DWA)
- Indio Water Authority (IWA)

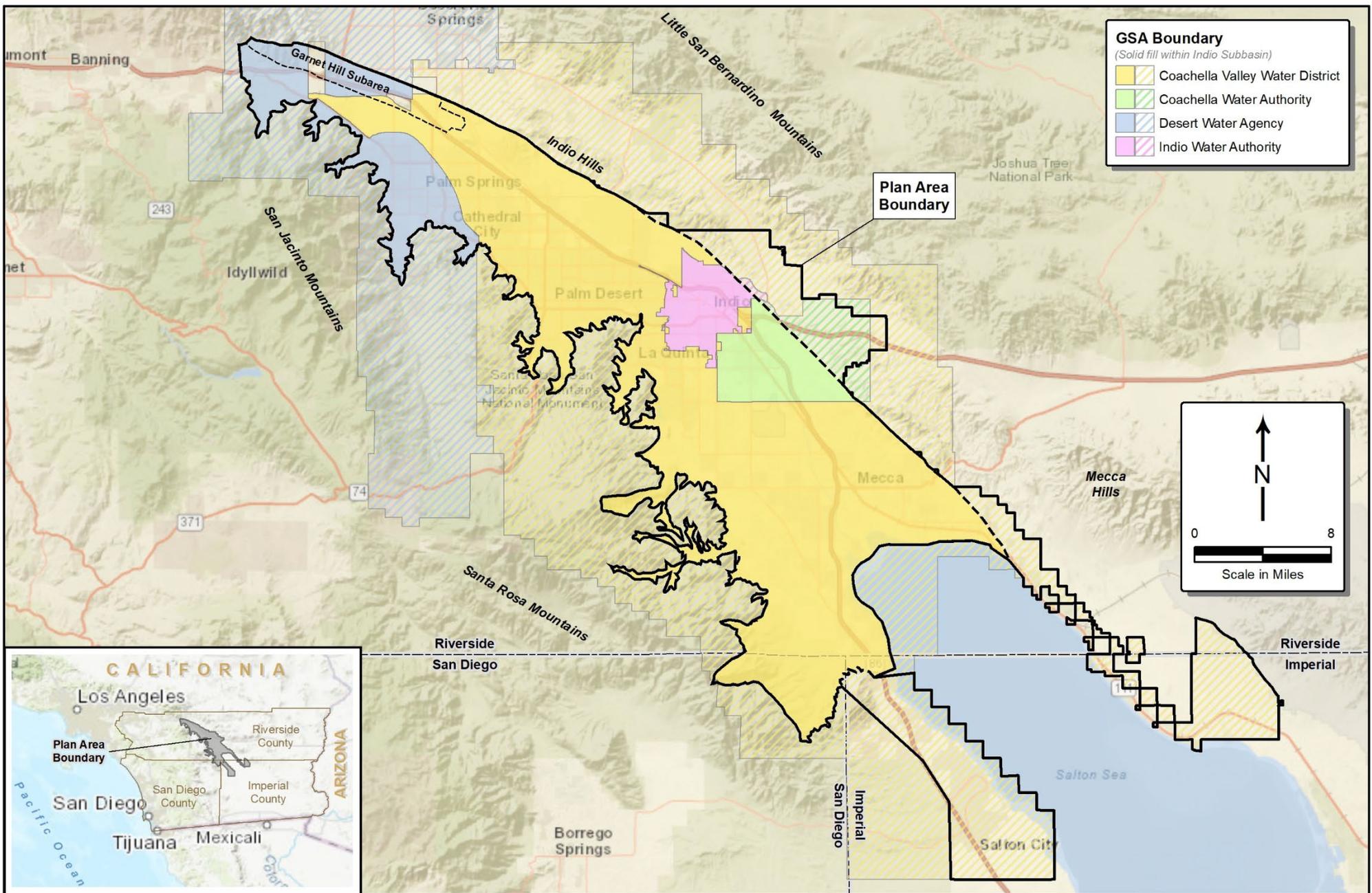
These agencies have been designated by DWR as Exclusive GSAs within their respective service areas in the Indio Subbasin and are referred to herein collectively as the Indio Subbasin GSAs. **Figure 1-2** shows the jurisdictional areas of the Indio Subbasin GSAs with reference to the Indio Subbasin.

1.2.2 Submission of the Alternative Plan and 2022 Alternative Plan Update

SGMA recognized that some groundwater basins, such as the Indio Subbasin, have been managed for years and allowed existing groundwater management plans to be submitted as an Alternative Plan. Twenty years before the adoption of SGMA, CVWD began development of its initial water management plan to manage available surface water and local groundwater resources in the Indio Subbasin and adjacent areas that depend on these water resources. The 2002 Coachella Valley Water Management Plan (CVWMP) and 2010 CVWMP Update were developed to eliminate long-term overdraft and satisfy the goals and intent of the then-Groundwater Management Planning Act (now superseded by SGMA).

On December 29, 2016, the Indio Subbasin GSAs collaboratively submitted to DWR the 2010 CVWMP Update (CVWD, 2012a), accompanied by a Bridge Document (Indio Subbasin GSAs, 2016) that describes how the 2010 CVWMP Update and supporting documents satisfy the requirements of SGMA and thus should be considered as an acceptable Alternative Plan for the Indio Subbasin.

The Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan was one of fifteen submitted to DWR by the January 1, 2017, deadline and was one of nine approved by DWR. On July 17, 2019, DWR approved the Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan with specific recommendations presented in its Alternative Assessment Staff Report and a requirement to submit an Alternative Plan Update by January 1, 2022.



The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* was submitted to DWR on December 29, 2021. Consistent with SGMA, objectives of the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* are to assess and report progress toward sustainability of the Indio Subbasin, as well as respond to DWR recommendations. Consistent with the goals of both the 2010 CVWMP Update and the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*, the GSAs' overarching water management goal is to ensure that future water demands in the Indio Subbasin are reliably met in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.

On June 27, 2024, DWR determined the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* was approved. In their approval letter, DWR provided a Staff Assessment that included three main recommended corrective actions "to facilitate progress in achieving the Subbasin's sustainability goal". These recommended corrective actions (RCAs) are:

- RCA 1 - Provide an explanation in future Alternative updates how inter-basin items, such as: thresholds across basin boundaries; monitoring networks; hydrogeologic conceptual models, including principal aquifer designations; water budgets; and management of interconnected surface water along basin boundaries have been coordinated.
- RCA 2 - Ensure the monitoring network details included in the Alternative are consistent with the information contained in the Department's SGMA Portal Monitoring Network Module.
- RCA 3 - Department staff suggest that the GSAs persist with activities related to the tentatively addressed Recommended Actions 4, 4a, and 6, and integrate the outcomes of these activities into future updates to the Alternative.
 - Recommended Action 4: Staff recommend that the Agencies incorporate an approved Salt and Nutrient Management Plan into future iterations of the Alternative.
 - Recommended Action 4a: Staff recommend that the Agencies continue efforts to study the rate and level of increased salt contents in groundwater due to the importation of Colorado River water, identify limits for the Subbasin, and begin to develop and implement plans and management action that will achieve and maintain the Subbasin within those limits.
 - Recommended Action 6: Staff recommend that the Agencies clarify whether there is a minimum threshold associated with the amount of flow in the subsurface drain below which significant and unreasonable undesirable results would occur, and what that quantified minimum threshold is, if applicable, and the implementation horizon for when the goal for the amount of subsurface flow will be achieved, so as to avoid undesirable results.

These RCAs will be addressed in the 2027 Alternative Plan Update. Preparation of the 2027 Alternative Plan Update has begun, and the Plan will be submitted by January 1, 2027.

1.2.3 Update Reporting

CVWD and DWA have reported groundwater conditions in the Indio Subbasin annually since 1978. CVWD has published an annual Engineer's Report on Water Supply and Replenishment Assessment for its West Whitewater River Subbasin Area of Benefit (AOB) since 1980 and for the East Whitewater River Subbasin AOB since 2004. Similarly, DWA has published an Annual Engineer's Report for the Groundwater Replenishment and Assessment Program in its Whitewater River Subbasin AOB since 1978. The Engineer's Reports describe groundwater levels, annual water budgets, artificial and natural recharge, and groundwater pumping, as well as the proposed replenishment assessment charge (RAC) levied on production within each management area for the following fiscal year.

Additionally, in accordance with SGMA GSP Emergency Regulations (DWR, 2016), DWR requires that the Indio Subbasin GSAs submit annual reports following submission of the Alternative Plan. Annual Reports were therefore submitted in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024. This WY 2024-2025 Annual Report is required to be submitted to DWR by April 1, 2026.

In accordance with SGMA (Water Code 10728), on April 1 following the year of adoption of a GSP or submission of an Alternative Plan and annually thereafter, the annual report must document the following Basin conditions for the preceding water year:

- Groundwater elevation data
- Aggregated data identifying groundwater extraction
- Surface water supply used or available for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use
- Total water use
- Change in groundwater storage
- Progress toward implementing the GSP or Alternative Plan

This Indio Subbasin Annual Report for WY 2024-2025 is the ninth annual report prepared for the Indio Subbasin in response to SGMA requirements and the fifth prepared following submittal of the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*. This Annual Report contains a discussion of the Indio Subbasin followed by sections describing each of the above-listed elements required by SGMA. Data used to support the development of this Annual Report has been uploaded to DWR's SGMA Portal. Groundwater elevations of the Key Wells and water use information were uploaded in the format required and included here as Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively.

2. INDIO SUBBASIN SETTING

Figure 1-1 shows the extent of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, which encompasses more than 800 square miles and extends from the San Gorgonio Pass area in the San Bernardino Mountains to the northern shore of the Salton Sea. The Basin is bordered by the San Bernardino Mountains on the north, the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains on the west, the Little San Bernardino Mountains on the east and Salton Sea on the south. The Coachella Valley lies within the northwesterly portion of California's Colorado Desert, an extension of the Sonoran Desert. The San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa Mountains impede the eastward movement of storms and create a rain shadow, which results in an arid climate and greatly reduces the contribution of direct precipitation as a source of recharge to the Basin.

The Basin is composed of the San Gorgonio Pass, Mission Creek, Desert Hot Springs, and Indio Subbasins (**Figure 1-1**). The boundary between the San Gorgonio Pass and Indio Subbasins is a bedrock constriction and divide; otherwise, the boundaries between subbasins within the Basin are generally defined by faults that represent barriers to the lateral movement of groundwater.

The western portion of the Indio Subbasin is characterized by an urban resort/recreation-based economy and includes the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Thousand Palms, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, and Indian Wells. The eastern portion has a predominantly agricultural-based economy and includes the cities of Indio, Coachella, and La Quinta, along with the unincorporated communities of Mecca, Thermal, and Oasis.

2.1 CLIMATE

The bulk of natural groundwater replenishment comes in the form of runoff from the adjacent mountains. Climate in the Indio Subbasin is characterized by low humidity, high summer temperatures, and mild dry winters. Average annual precipitation ranges from 3 to 6 inches on the Valley floor. Most of the precipitation occurs between December and February. Water Year 2024-2025 was a below average year with precipitation on the Valley floor totaling 1.31 inches (Thermal Airport). Additional discussion of precipitation is provided in Section 5.

Mid-summer high temperatures commonly exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), frequently exceed 110°F, and periodically reach 120°F. Winter high temperatures typically range from about 45°F to 80°F.

2.2 COACHELLA VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN

The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin is bounded by crystalline (non-water bearing) rocks of the San Bernardino Mountains and Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north/northwest and of the San Jacinto Mountains and Santa Rosa Mountains to the west/southwest. At the west end of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin between Beaumont and Banning, a surface drainage divide separates 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. At the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains, the southern boundary crosses the Riverside County Line into Imperial and San Diego counties. Although there is subsurface groundwater flow throughout the Basin, fault barriers, constrictions in the groundwater Basin profile, and areas of low permeability limit and control movement of groundwater. Based on the occurrence of these features, the

Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin has been divided into subbasins and subareas as described by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) in Bulletin 108 (1964) and Bulletin 118 (2016).

Sedimentary infill in the Indio Subbasin consists of thick sand and gravel sedimentary sequences eroded from the surrounding mountains. From the City of Indio southeasterly to the Salton Sea, the Indio Subbasin is characterized by increasingly thick layers of silt and clay, especially in the shallower portions of the Indio Subbasin. These silt and clay layers are remnants of ancient lakebed deposits and impede the percolation of water applied for irrigation (DWR, 1964).

2.2.1 Subbasins and Subareas of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin

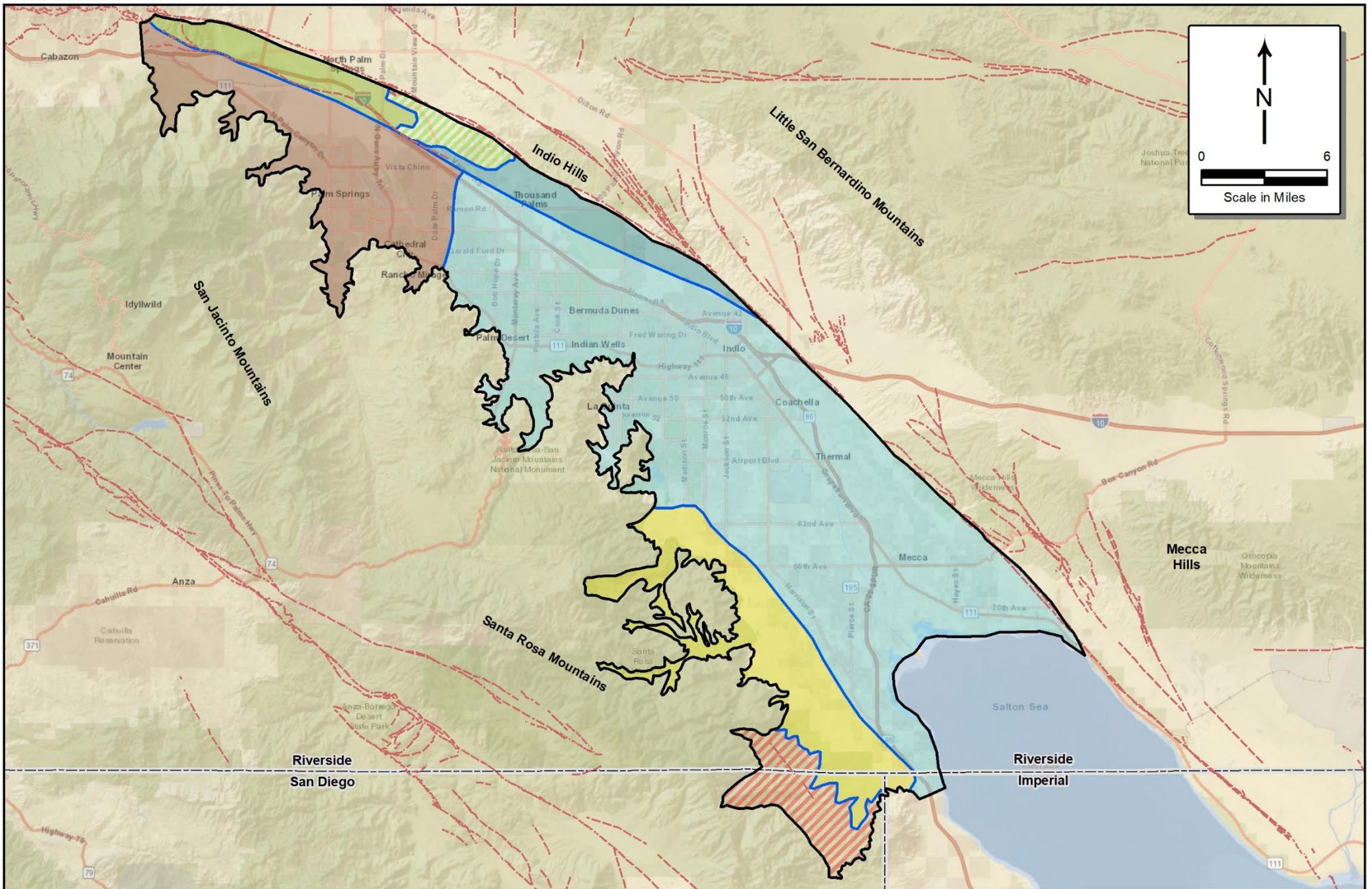
As shown on **Figure 1-1**, the Basin is divided into four Subbasins – Indio, San Gorgonio Pass, Mission Creek, and Desert Hot Springs. The subbasins encompass areas underlain by formations that readily yield stored groundwater through water wells and offer natural reservoirs for the management of water supplies. The boundaries between the subbasins are generally defined by faults that impede the lateral movement of groundwater.

Of the four subbasins, the Indio Subbasin is the focus of this Annual Report. The Indio Subbasin has been subdivided into subareas based on one or more of the following geologic or hydrogeologic characteristics: type(s) of water-bearing formations, water quality, areas of confined groundwater, and groundwater or surface drainage divides. Boundaries for the Indio Subbasin subareas are shown on **Figure 2-1**.

The following is a list of the subbasins and associated subareas in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin as identified by DWR in Bulletin 108 (1964) and Bulletin 118 (2016), with the subbasin numbers designated by DWR (2016):

- Indio Subbasin (7-21.01)
 - Garnet Hill Subarea
 - Palm Springs Subarea
 - Thermal Subarea
 - Thousand Palms Subarea
 - Oasis Subarea
- Mission Creek Subbasin (7-21.02)
- Desert Hot Springs Subbasin (7-21.03)
 - Miracle Hill Subarea
 - Sky Valley Subarea
 - Fargo Canyon Subarea
- San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin (7-21.04)

Section 2.3 provides additional descriptions of Indio Subbasin subareas and boundaries including geology, hydrogeology, water supply, and groundwater storage.



- Indio Subbasin
- Geologic Fault
- California County
- Garnet Hill
- Palm Springs
- Oasis
- Indio Hills (semi-waterbearing per Bulletin 108)
- Thousand Palms
- Thermal
- Barton Canyon (semi-waterbearing per Bulletin 108)

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**Figure 2-1
Groundwater Subareas
of the Indio Subbasin**

2.2.2 Geology

The Indio Subbasin is bounded on its northern, northwestern, southwestern, and southern margins by uplifted bedrock; Indio Subbasin sedimentary fill consists of thick sand and gravel sedimentary sequences eroded from the surrounding mountains. Sedimentary infill within the Indio Subbasin thickens from north to south, and depending on location within the Basin, is at least several thousand and as much as 12,000 feet thick. The upper approximately 2,000 feet constitute the aquifer system that is the primary source of groundwater supply (DWR, 1979). **Figure 2-2** is a geologic map encompassing the Indio Subbasin.

From about the City of Indio southeasterly to the Salton Sea, the Indio Subbasin is characterized by increasingly thick layers of silt and clay, especially in shallower portions of the Indio Subbasin. These silt and clay layers are remnants of ancient lakebed deposits and impede the percolation of water applied for irrigation (DWR, 1964).

2.2.3 Basin Storage Capacity

In 1964, DWR estimated that the Subbasins in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin contained approximately 39,200,000 AF of water in the first 1,000 feet bgs, of which 29,800,000 AF is in the Indio Subbasin. The capacities of the Indio Subbasin subareas are shown in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1. Indio Subbasin Groundwater Storage Capacity

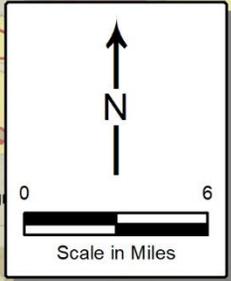
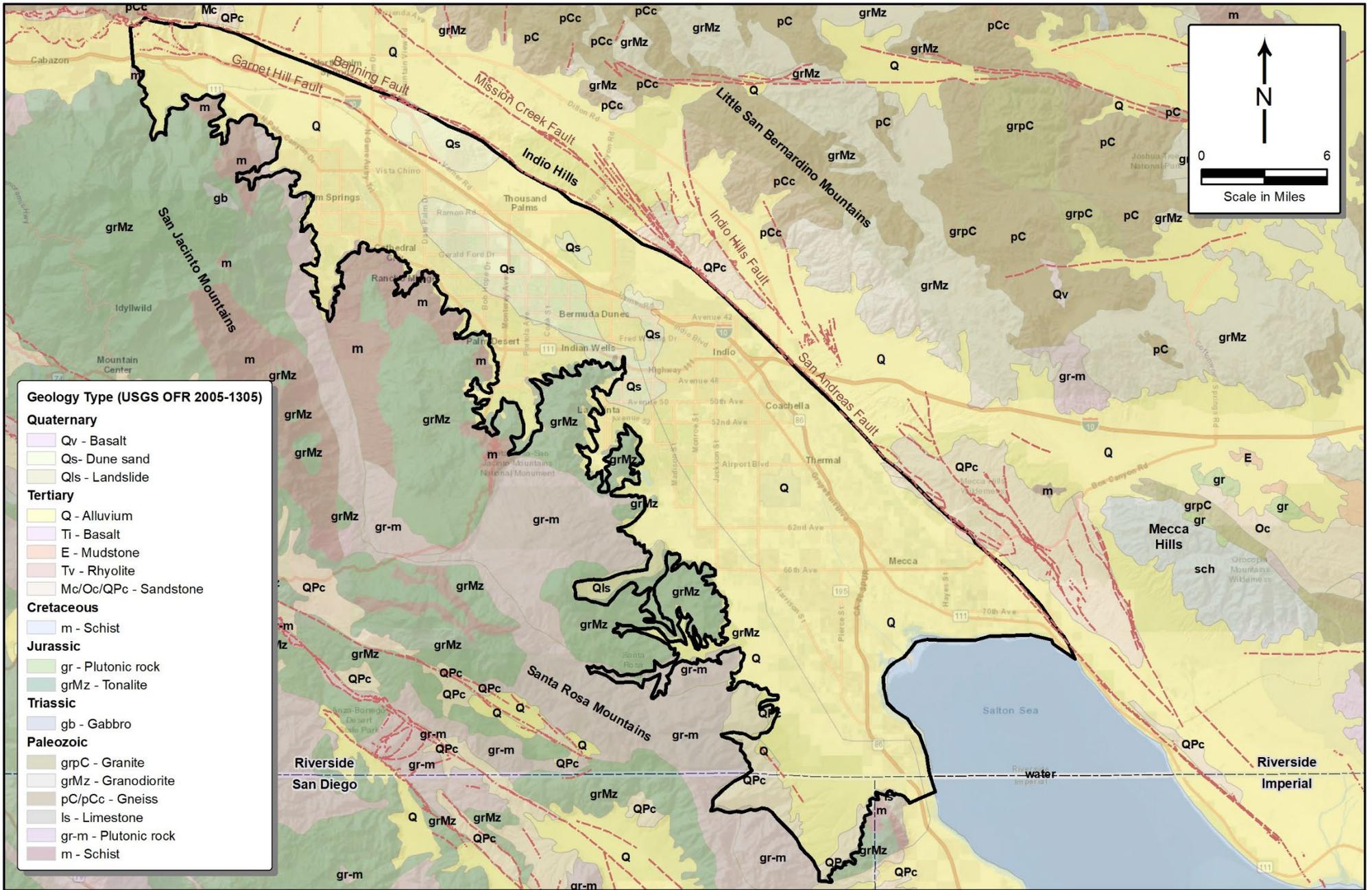
Subarea	Groundwater Storage (AF) ¹
Garnet Hill Subarea	1,000,000
Oasis Subarea	3,000,000
Palm Springs Subarea	4,600,000
Thermal Subarea	19,400,000
Thousand Palms Subarea	1,800,000
Indio Subbasin Total	29,800,000

Notes:

1 – Storage volume in first 1,000 feet below the ground surface (DWR, 1964).

2.3 INDIO SUBBASIN DESCRIPTION

The Indio Subbasin underlies the major portion of the Coachella Valley floor and encompasses approximately 525 square miles (mi²). The Indio Subbasin extends from the Whitewater area in the northwest approximately 50 miles to the southeast, terminating along the northern shoreline of the Salton Sea.



- Geology Type (USGS OFR 2005-1305)**
- Quaternary**
- Qv - Basalt
 - Qs- Dune sand
 - Qls - Landslide
- Tertiary**
- Q - Alluvium
 - Ti - Basalt
 - E - Mudstone
 - Tv - Rhyolite
 - Mc/Oc/QPc - Sandstone
- Cretaceous**
- m - Schist
- Jurassic**
- gr - Plutonic rock
 - grMz - Tonalite
- Triassic**
- gb - Gabbro
- Paleozoic**
- grpC - Granite
 - grMz - Granodiorite
 - pC/pCc - Gneiss
 - ls - Limestone
 - gr-m - Plutonic rock
 - m - Schist

- Fault
- ▭ Indio Subbasin
- ▭ California County

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**Figure 2-2
Indio Subbasin Area
Geologic Map**

The Indio Subbasin is bordered on the southwest by the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains and is separated from the Mission Creek Subbasin by the Banning Fault, and from the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin by the San Andreas Fault; both faults represent effective barriers to groundwater flow (DWR, 1964) (**Figure 2-2**). The San Andreas Fault extends southeasterly from the junction of the Mission Creek and Banning Faults in the Indio Hills and continuing out of the Basin on the east flank of the Salton Sea. The boundaries between subbasins within the Basin are generally defined by other faults that serve as effective barriers to the lateral movement of groundwater.

Within the Indio Subbasin, the Garnet Hill Fault extends southeasterly from the north side of the San Geronio Pass to the Indio Hills. The Garnet Hill Subarea lies between the Garnet Hill and Banning faults, which act as partially effective barriers to lateral groundwater movement. The Garnet Hill Fault partially impedes groundwater flow from the Garnet Hill Subarea toward the south. This effect is revealed by close inspection of groundwater level information on either side of the Garnet Hill Fault; for example, the groundwater level contour map in the *Indio Subbasin Annual Report for Water Year 2024-2025* shows differences of as much as 220 feet across the Garnet Hill Fault. The Garnet Hill Fault does not reach the surface and is probably effective as a barrier to lateral groundwater movement only below a depth of about 100 feet (CVWD, DWA, and MSWD, 2013).

Figure 2-1 shows the five Indio Subbasin subareas: Garnet Hill, Palm Springs, Thermal, Thousand Palms, and Oasis. The Palm Springs Subarea is the forebay or main area of replenishment to the Indio Subbasin, and the Thermal Subarea includes the pressure, or confined area, within the Indio Subbasin. The other three subareas are characterized by unconfined groundwater conditions.

2.3.1 Garnet Hill Subarea

The Garnet Hill Subarea, located between the Garnet Hill Fault and the Banning Fault, is considered part of the Indio Subbasin as defined in DWR's *California's Groundwater: Bulletin 118—Update 2003* (Bulletin 118) (DWR, 2003) as shown in **Figure 2-1**. The relative scarcity of wells in the subarea limits the available geologic information and understanding of groundwater interactions between this subarea and the adjoining Mission Creek Subbasin and Indio Subbasin. Groundwater production is relatively low in the Garnet Hill Subarea and is not expected to increase significantly in the future due to relatively low well yields compared to those in the Mission Creek Subbasin. Groundwater levels in the western and central portions of the Garnet Hill Subarea show response to large replenishment quantities from the WWR-GRF, while levels are relatively flat in the eastern portion of the subarea.

While the Garnet Hill Subarea receives subsurface inflow from the Mission Creek Subbasin and some natural recharge from occasional high flows of Mission Creek and other streams, the chemical character of the groundwater and its direction of movement indicate that the main source of inflow to the subarea comes from percolation associated with the Whitewater River (CVWD, DWA, and MSWD, 2013).

2.3.2 Palm Springs Subarea

Located in the northwestern portion of the Indio Subbasin, the Palm Springs Subarea is bounded by the Garnet Hill Fault to the north and the eastern slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains to the south and extends southeast to Cathedral City. Alluvial fan deposits consist of heterogeneous, coarse-grained sediments with a total thickness in excess of 1,000 feet. Although no lithologic distinction is apparent from water well driller's logs, the total thickness of recent deposits suggests that Ocotillo Conglomerate underlies recent Fanglomerate deposits at a depth ranging from 300 to 400 feet (DWR, 1964). Substantial natural and

artificial recharge (i.e., replenishment) occurs through the thick sequence of coarse sediments in this subarea.

2.3.3 Thermal Subarea

Groundwater in the Palm Springs Subarea moves southeastward into the Thermal Subarea. As shown in **Figure 2-1**, the division between the Palm Springs Subarea and the Thermal Subarea is near the City of Cathedral City.

Figure 2-3 presents a generalized stratigraphic column of the Thermal Subarea showing local geologic units and groundwater zones. As illustrated, the hydrostratigraphy is characterized by the following:

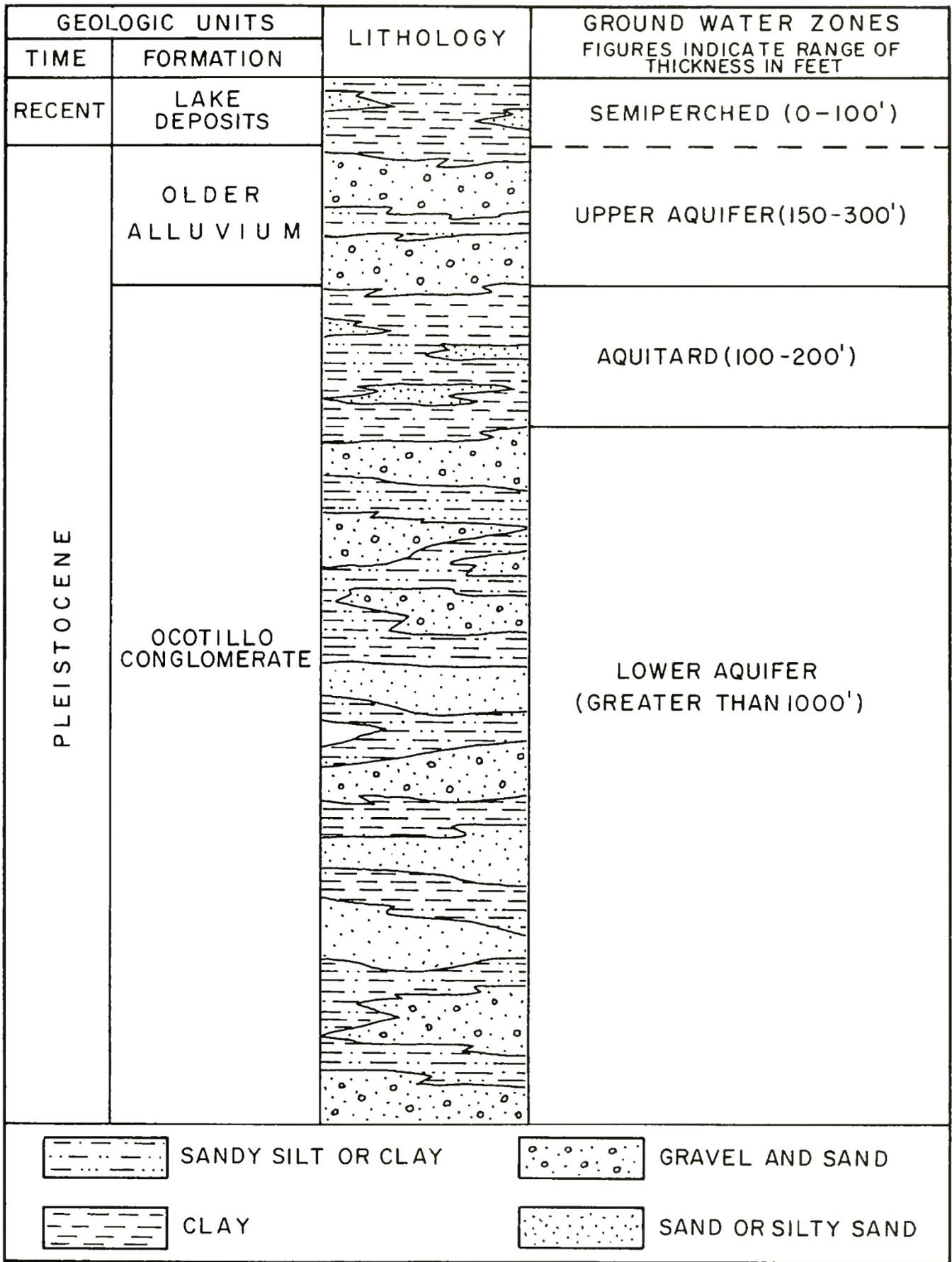
- A shallow semi-perched and confining zone consisting of recent silts, clays, and fine sands
- An upper aquifer with unconfined (water table) conditions
- A semi-confining aquitard of fine-grained materials
- A lower aquifer with confined and artesian conditions

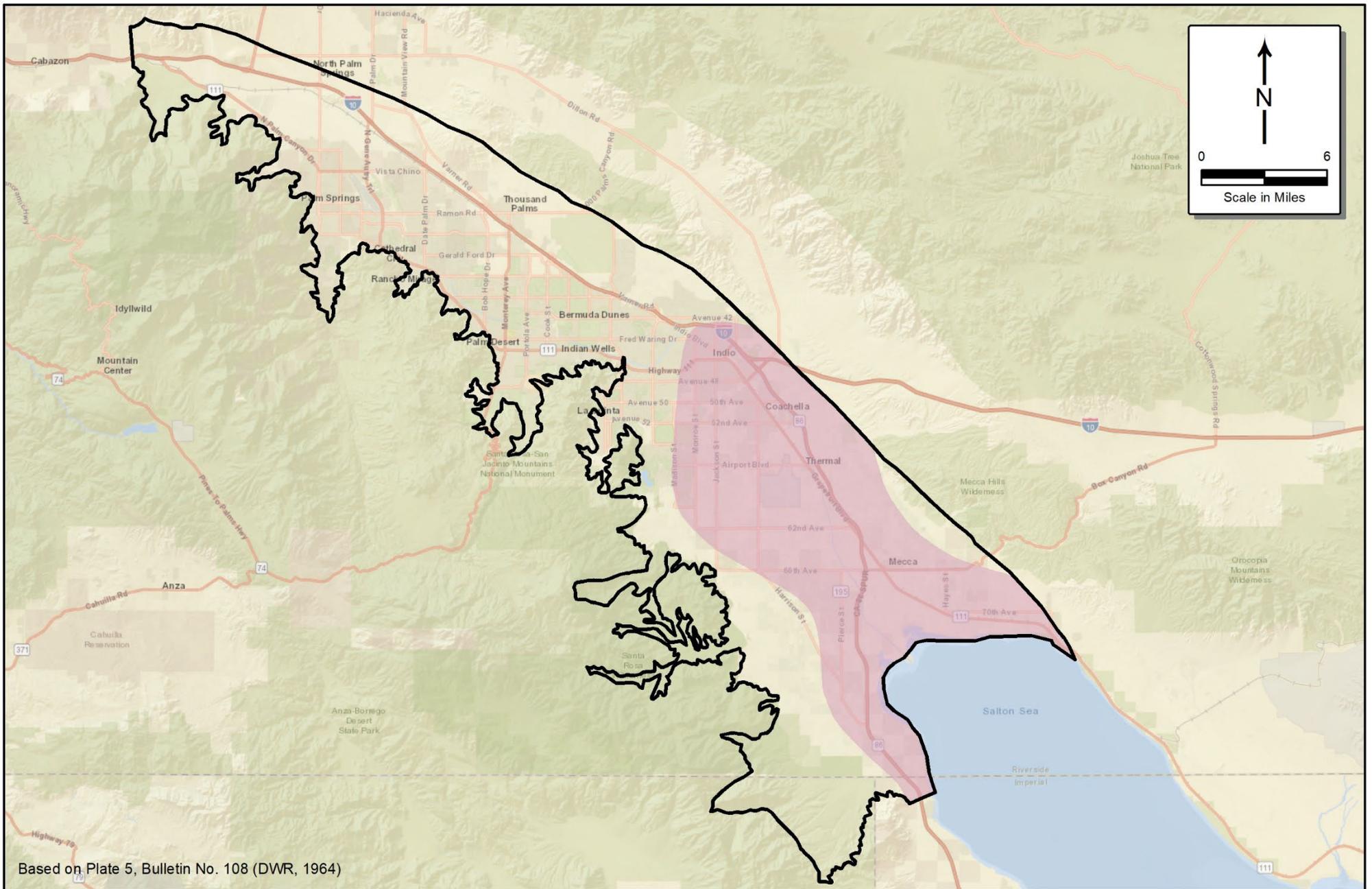
As shown on **Figure 2-3**, fine-grained (clay) deposits of the upper Ocotillo Conglomerate Formation separate the upper and lower aquifers. The clay deposits are not regionally extensive or thick enough to completely restrict vertical groundwater flow between the upper and lower aquifer zones and are thus referred to as an aquitard.

The aquitard is absent (and no distinction between the upper and lower aquifer zones occurs) along the southwestern margins of the Thermal Subarea at the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains, such as the alluvial fans at the mouth of Deep Canyon and near the City of La Quinta.

The lower aquifer, composed of Ocotillo Conglomerate Formation, consists of silty sands and gravels with interbeds of silt and clay. The lower aquifer contains the greatest quantity of stored groundwater in the Indio Subbasin. The top of the lower aquifer occurs at a depth ranging from 300 to 600 feet bgs. The thickness of the zone is undetermined, as the deepest wells in the Coachella Valley do not fully penetrate the formation. Available data indicate the zone is at least 500 feet thick and can be in excess of 1,000 feet thick. The thickness of the aquitard overlying the lower aquifer zone ranges from 100 to 200 feet, although in some areas near the Salton Sea it may be in excess of 500 feet.

Capping the upper aquifer zone in the Thermal Subarea is a shallow fine-grained zone in which semi-perched groundwater occurs (**Figure 2-4**). This zone consists of recent silts, clays, and fine sands and is relatively persistent southeast of the City of Indio. It ranges from 0 to 100 feet thick and is an effective barrier to deep percolation. The low permeability of the materials southeast of the City of Indio has contributed to irrigation drainage challenges in the area. Semi-perched groundwater has been maintained by irrigation water applied to agricultural lands, necessitating the construction of an extensive subsurface tile drain system (DWR, 1964). North and west of the City of Indio, the zone is composed mainly of clayey sands and silts, and its effect in retarding deep percolation is limited.





Based on Plate 5, Bulletin No. 108 (DWR, 1964)

-  Indio Subbasin
-  Shallow Semi-Perched Aquifer Zone (approximate)

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Figure 2-4
Approximate Extent of
Shallow Semi-Perched
Aquifer in Thermal Subarea

2.3.4 Thousand Palms Subarea

The Thousand Palms Subarea (**Figure 2-1**) is located along the southwest flank of the Indio Hills and is differentiated from the Thermal Subarea by groundwater quality differences (DWR, 1964). In brief, groundwater in the Thousand Palms Subarea is characterized by sodium sulfate chemistry that is distinct from the calcium bicarbonate water of the Thermal Subarea. The differences in water quality indicate that replenishment to the Thousand Palms Subarea comes primarily from the Indio Hills and is limited in supply. The relatively sharp boundary between chemical characteristics of water derived from the Indio Hills in the Thousand Palms Subarea and groundwater in the Thermal Subarea suggests there is little intermixing between the two subareas.

The configuration of the water table north of the community of Thousand Palms is such that the generally uniform, southeasterly gradient in the Palm Springs Subarea diverges and steepens to the east along the base of Edom Hill. This steepened gradient suggests the presence of a barrier to groundwater flow in the form of a reduction in sediment permeability or a southeast extension of the Garnet Hill Fault. Gravity surveys by DWR (1964) do not indicate a subsurface fault. Accordingly, the sharp increase in gradient is attributed to lower sediment permeability to the east.

2.3.5 Oasis Subarea

Another peripheral zone of unconfined groundwater, with different chemical characteristics from water in the major Indio Subbasin areas, is found underlying the Oasis Subarea that extends along the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains. Water-bearing materials underlying the subarea consist of highly permeable alluvial fan deposits. Although groundwater data suggest that the boundary between the Oasis and Thermal subareas may be a buried fault extending from Travertine Rock to the community of Oasis, the remainder of the boundary is a lithologic change from the coarse fan deposits of the Oasis Subarea to the interbedded sands, gravel, and silts of the Thermal Subarea. Little information is available as to the thickness of the water-bearing materials, but it is estimated to exceed 1,000 feet.

3. GROUNDWATER ELEVATION DATA

This section summarizes groundwater conditions in terms of elevations, flow, trends over time, and artesian conditions.

3.1 MONITORING WELLS

Groundwater level monitoring data are available for selected wells in the Indio Subbasin dating back to 1910. As summarized in **Table 3-1**, Indio Subbasin groundwater levels were measured in 356 wells in Water Year (WY) 2024-2025, including wells monitored by the Indio Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) and Mission Springs Water District (MSWD). Of the 356 wells monitored by the GSAs and MSWD, 57 Key Wells were monitored as part of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) monitoring program and their data were uploaded to Monitoring Network Module (MNM) on the Department of Water Resources’ (DWR) SGMA Portal. One Key Well (KW 002) is no longer accessible and will be replaced with a nearby well (03S04E14J02S) in Water Year 2025-2026 and the MT set at that well’s historical minimum.

Table 3-1. WY 2024-2025 Wells in the Indio Subbasin Water Level Monitoring Program

Monitoring Agency	Key Wells Monitored	Additional Wells Monitored	Total Wells Monitored
Coachella Valley Water District	52	242	294
Coachella Water Authority	0	7	7
Desert Water Agency	4	31	35
Indio Water Authority	1	19	20
Total	57	299	356

Notes:

CVWD monitors an additional 16 wells outside of the Indio Subbasin

Mission Springs Water District has SGMA key wells in the Mission Creek Subbasin

Previously, water agencies uploaded data for selected wells to the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program. As the Indio Subbasin has an approved Alternative Plan, GSAs now meet the monitoring requirements using the MNM on the SGMA Portal. Indio Subbasin GSAs submitted monitoring data for the SGMA Key Wells to MNM for the Alternative Plan and will continue to update it with seasonal monitoring data. The GSAs will no longer upload data to CASGEM for basins covered by Alternative Plans.

The groundwater elevation monitoring data are used to characterize Subbasin conditions, evaluate pumping and recharge operations, assess minimum thresholds for SGMA indicators, and support groundwater modeling and model calibration. **Figure 3-1** illustrates the distribution of groundwater elevation monitoring wells in the Indio Subbasin monitored by agencies. The 57 Key Wells selected to track SGMA progress are highlighted in green on **Figure 3-1**.

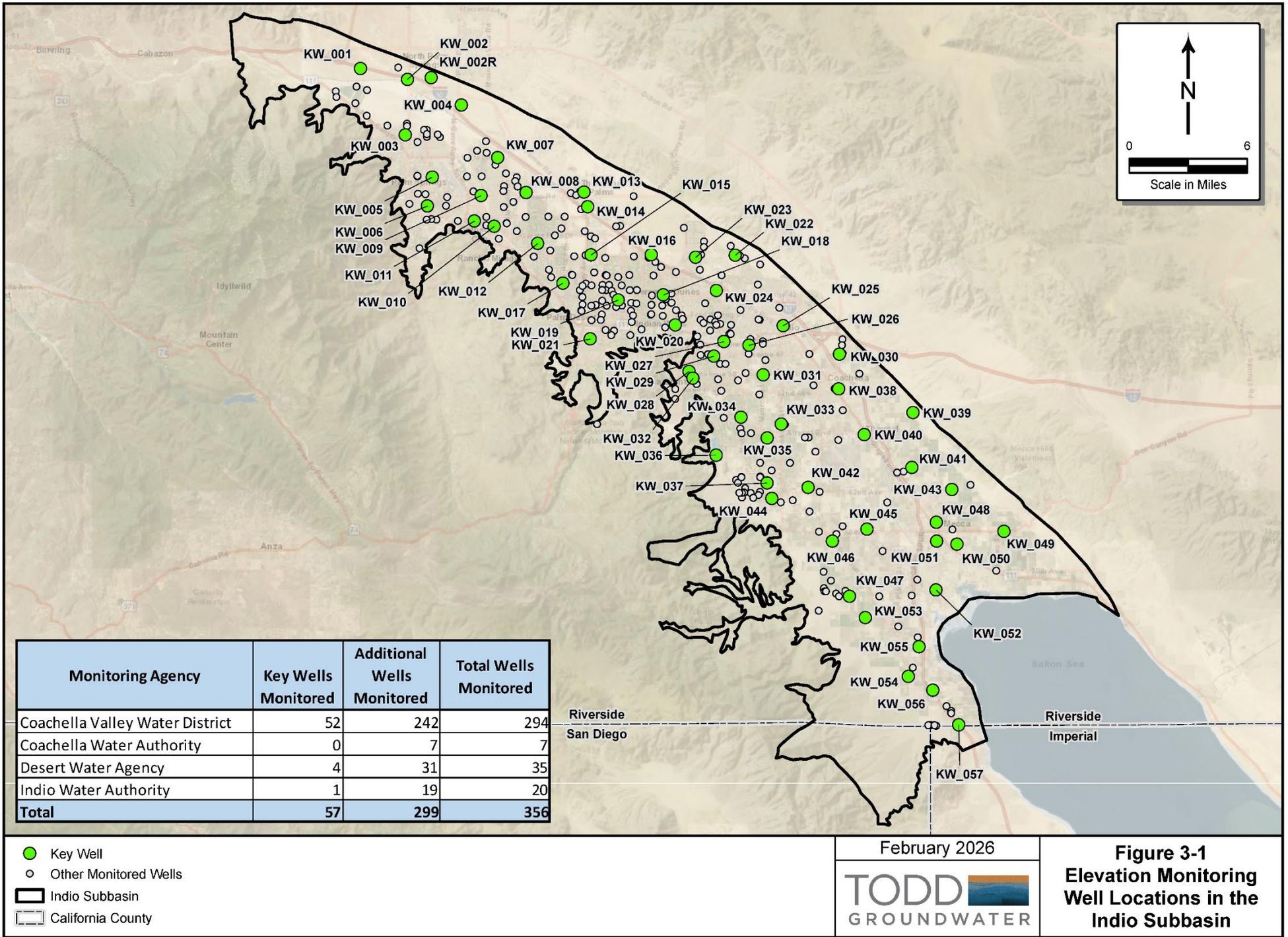


Figure 3-1
Elevation Monitoring
Well Locations in the
Indio Subbasin

February 2026
TODD
 GROUNDWATER

3.2 KEY WELLS

As part of the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*, the GSAs took the general approach to defining sustainability criteria based on recognition of the following: 1) historical low groundwater levels have occurred relatively recently in the Indio Subbasin and 2) there has been an absence of reported problems associated with those historical lows. Accordingly, it is reasonable to assume that maintaining groundwater elevations at or above minimum historical values should not cause undesirable results. This has been substantiated by a review of available information on the location and depths of wells serving both municipal and small water systems, which indicated that historically low groundwater levels were above the shallowest well depths.

The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* identified a network of 57 Key Wells, shown on **Figure 3-1**. These Key Wells were selected through a quantitative approach that considered the wells with long records characteristic of an area and distribution of wells across the Indio Subbasin. These wells are representative of local groundwater elevation conditions and are appropriate for inclusion in the Key Well groundwater elevation monitoring network (a subset of the overall monitoring program). Each Key Well was assigned a Minimum Threshold (MT) for groundwater levels, recognizing that chronic lowering of groundwater levels can indicate significant and unreasonable depletion of supply, causing undesirable results to domestic, agricultural, municipal, and other beneficial uses of groundwater.

The MT for chronic lowering of groundwater levels is defined at each Key Well by historical low groundwater levels. Undesirable results are indicated when groundwater levels are below the MT for five consecutive same season monitoring events, in 25 percent or more of the Key Wells in the Indio Subbasin. Consistent with SGMA, Measurable Objectives (MOs) are specific, quantifiable goals to track management performance relative to sustainability indicators. In the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*, the GSAs define the MOs as maintaining groundwater levels within an operating range above the groundwater level MTs; this represents a sustainable groundwater system. In addition, the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* demonstrated that the groundwater level MTs are appropriate proxy criteria for other sustainability indicators including groundwater storage and subsidence, given that groundwater levels are linked to these indicators.

Key Wells, their MTs, and WY 2024-2025 minimum groundwater levels are listed in **Table 3-2**. These wells and associated level data were uploaded to the MNM of the SGMA Portal prior to submittal of this Annual Report. For elevations, Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) uses the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) NGVD29 and MTs for each well were determined in this datum for the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*. DWR requires that all elevation data be submitted in the MNM using the NAVD88 datum and requires that datum is used throughout the Annual Report. CVWD resurveyed all key wells that they monitor and has updated the MNM with elevations surveyed in NAVD88. DWA also conducted a recent survey of all wells in NAVD88, four keys will be updated to reflect the new elevations. **Appendix A** includes a map showing Key Well locations and numbers (**Figure A-1**) and hydrographs with the respective MTs for each Key Well in the NAVD88 datum.

Table 3-2. SGMA Key Wells and Minimum Observed Elevation of in WY 2024-2025

Key Well Number	SWN	Well Name/Owner	First Year Monitored	MT NAVD88	Minimum GW Elevation WY 24-25	Season Min GW Elevation Occurred ¹	Above MT	WSE Above MT (ft)
KW_001	03S04E17K01S	Private Well	1954	617.2	720.9	Fall	YES	103.7
KW_002R	03S04E13N02S	Private Well	2007	499.0	540.9	Fall	YES	42.0
KW_003	03S04E34R01S	DWA WELL 21	1973	243.3	362.2	Fall	YES	118.8
KW_004	03S05E30G01S	Private Well	1965	382.3	389.1	Fall	YES	6.8
KW_005	04S04E13C01S	DWA WELL 23	1975	184.9	260.3	Fall	YES	75.5
KW_006	04S04E24D01S	DWA WELL 24	1978	165.0	234.6	Fall	YES	69.5
KW_007	04S05E09B01S	CVWD Well 4562-1	1962	153.8	212.6	Fall	YES	58.8
KW_008	04S05E15R02S	Private Well	1960	100.0	148.6	Fall	YES	48.6
KW_009	04S05E17Q02S	DWA WELL 31	1987	135.3	193.6	Fall	YES	58.3
KW_010	04S05E28F02S	CVWD Well 4519-1	1974	107.9	149.6	Fall	YES	41.7
KW_011	04S05E29F01S	Private Well	1958	131.7	182.2	Fall	YES	50.5
KW_012	04S05E35G03S	CVWD Well 4503-1	1953	59.4	89.5	Fall	YES	30.1
KW_013	04S06E18R01S	CVWD Well 4623-1	1953	34.9	62.5	Fall	YES	27.6
KW_014	04S06E20M02S	CVWD Well 4628-2	2003	17.8	53.3	Fall	YES	35.5
KW_015	04S06E32N02S	CVWD Well 4611-1	2000	-2.47	25.51	Fall	YES	28.0
KW_016	04S06E35P01S	Private Well	1985	-43.2	-21.8	Fall	YES	21.4
KW_017	05S05E12H02S	CVWD Well 5507-1	1956	6.2	38.9	Fall	YES	32.7
KW_018	05S06E12N01S	CVWD Well 5626-1	1980	-61.8	-34.4	Fall	YES	27.4
KW_019	05S06E16A02S	CVWD Well 5620-1	1976	-39.8	-2.6	Fall	YES	37.2
KW_020	05S06E24G01S	CVWD Well 5636-1	1965	-83.2	-56.0	Fall	YES	27.2
KW_021	05S06E29C01S	CVWD Well 5643-1	1956	-33.7	-2.9	Fall	YES	30.8
KW_022	05S07E04A01S	CVWD Well WRP7 MW-1 Dave Price	1955	-66.9	-54.0	Fall	YES	12.9
KW_023	05S07E06B04S	CVWD Well 5720-1	1993	-75.0	-55.6	Fall	YES	19.4
KW_024	05S07E08Q01S	Private Well	1967	-80.2	-65.1	Fall	YES	15.1

Key Well Number	SWN	Well Name/Owner	First Year Monitored	MT NAVD88	Minimum GW Elevation WY 24-25	Season Min GW Elevation Occured ¹	Above MT	WSE Above MT (ft)
KW_025	05S07E24M04S	IWA WELL 1C	1985	-91.4	-85.1	Fall	YES	6.3
KW_026	05S07E27L01S	Private Well	1965	-146.4	-124.8	Fall	YES	21.6
KW_027	05S07E28E01S	CVWD Well 5701-1	1948	-92.7	-83.5	Fall	YES	9.2
KW_028	05S07E31P01S	CVWD Well 5706-1	1978	-107.2	-91.6	Fall	YES	15.6
KW_029	05S07E32B01S	CVWD Well 5725-1	2005	-152.6	-120.8	Fall	YES	31.8
KW_030	05S08E33D01S	CWA 10	1979	-158.8	-90.4	Fall	YES	68.3
KW_031	06S07E02D02S	Private Well	1985	-156.4	-77.8	Fall	YES	78.6
KW_032	06S07E06B01S	CVWD Well 6701-1	1981	-144.6	-107.4	Fall	YES	37.2
KW_033	06S07E13M02S	CVWD Well 6781-1	1963	-89.6	-86.5	Fall	YES	3.1
KW_034	06S07E16A02S	CVWD Well 6723-1	1987	-171.7	-146.3	Fall	YES	25.4
KW_035	06S07E23F01S	Private Well	1965	-161.5	-138.0	Fall	YES	23.5
KW_036	06S07E29B01S	Private Well	1995	-168.3	-129.4	Fall	YES	38.9
KW_037	06S07E35L02S	Private Well	1988	-174.3	-118.6	Fall	YES	55.7
KW_038	06S08E05R02S	CVWD Well 6858-1	1957	-99.6	-98.9	Fall	YES	0.7
KW_039	06S08E12Q01S	Private Well	1991	-135.5	-114.4	Fall	YES	21.1
KW_040	06S08E22D02S	CVWD Well 6803-1	1966	-174.8	-147.1	Fall	YES	27.7
KW_041	06S08E25Q01S	Private Well	1979	-186.5	-155.9	Fall	YES	30.6
KW_042	06S08E31P01S	Private Well	1989	-182.2	-152.4	Fall	YES	29.8
KW_043	06S09E32Q01S	Private Well	1966	-184.5	-135.8	Fall	YES	48.7
KW_044	07S07E02G02S	Private Well	1996	-173.2	-134.4	Fall	YES	38.8
KW_045	07S08E10P01S	Private Well	1988	-200.3	-158.1	Fall	YES	42.2
KW_046	07S08E17G01S	CVWD Well 7801-1	1972	-194.7	-152.8	Fall	YES	41.9
KW_047	07S08E33B01S	Private Well	1965	-205.4	-159.9	Fall	YES	45.5
KW_048	07S09E07J01S	CVWD Well 7993-1	1970	-243.6	-178.4	Fall	YES	65.2
KW_049	07S09E14C01S	Private Well	1992	-178.8	-154.2	Fall	YES	24.6
KW_050	07S09E16M03S	Private Well	1989	-258.2	-186.9	Fall	YES	71.3

Key Well Number	SWN	Well Name/Owner	First Year Monitored	MT NAVD88	Minimum GW Elevation WY 24-25	Season Min GW Elevation Occured ¹	Above MT	WSE Above MT (ft)
KW_051	07S09E18H01S	Private Well	1994	-260.8	-191.1	Fall	YES	69.7
KW_052	07S09E30R01S	CVWD Bernadine	1996	-209.7	-167.2	Fall	YES	42.5
KW_053	08S08E03L01S	Private Well	1965	-217.8	-168.8	Fall	YES	49.0
KW_054	08S08E24L01S	Private Well	1939	-256.5	-198.4	Fall	YES	58.1
KW_055	08S09E07N03S	CVWD Gracie	2003	-249.1	-188.1	Fall	YES	61.0
KW_056	08S09E30A01S	Private Well	1965	-263.3	-199.6	Fall	YES	63.7
KW_057	08S09E33N01S	Private Well	1952	-259.6	-201.1	Fall	YES	58.5

Notes:

NAVD88 - North American Vertical Datum 1988

1- Spring is defined Jan - Jun and Fall July - Dec

2- KW-002R is a replacement well. The MT was set as the lowest elevation on record

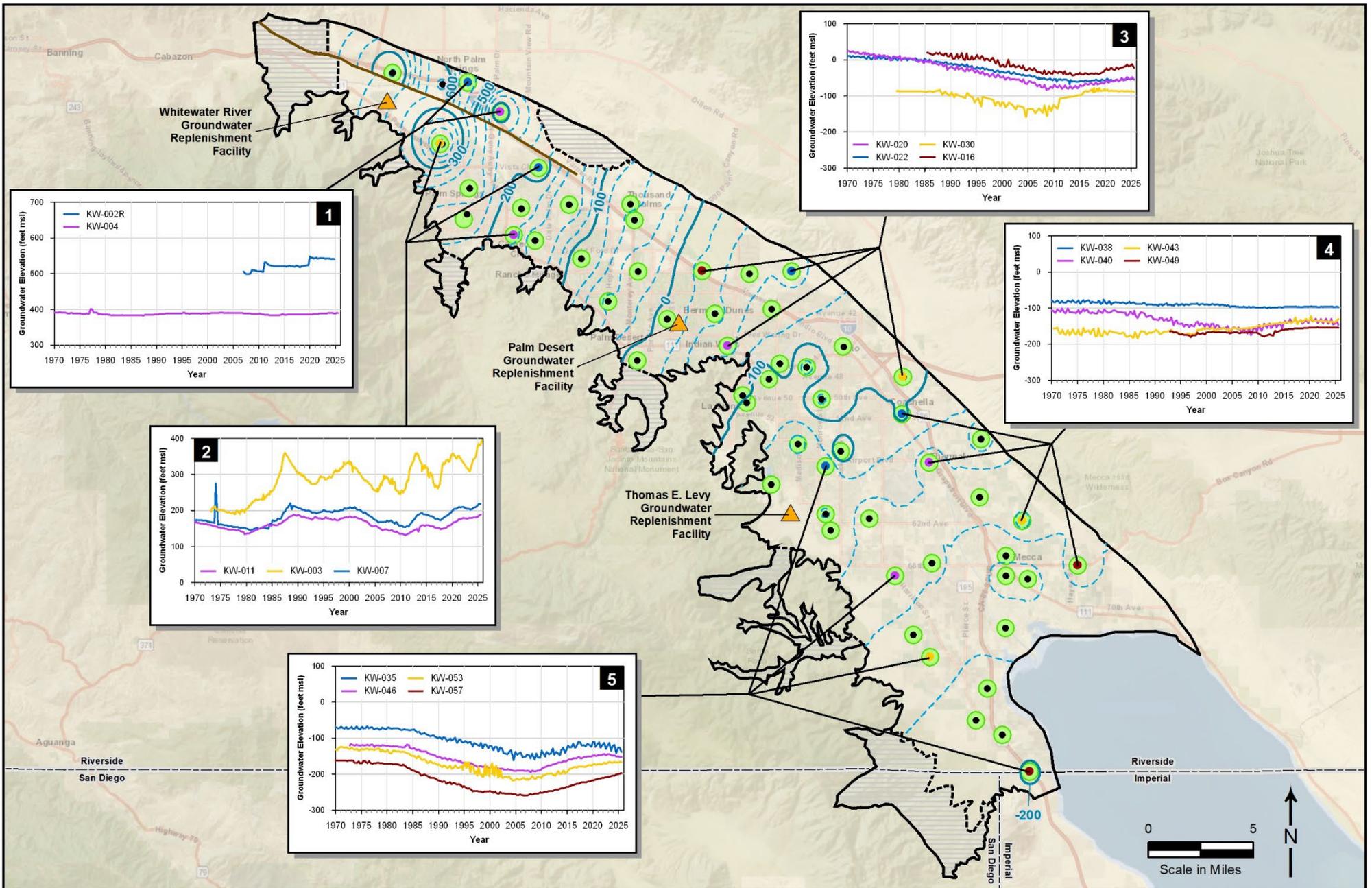
3.3 GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS, FLOW, AND TRENDS

Figure 3-2 shows the WY 2024-2025 groundwater elevation contour map for the Indio Subbasin. Groundwater levels do not exhibit strong seasonal variations, so average groundwater elevations of the principal aquifer for the water year are used for contouring. Regional groundwater flows are in a northwest-to-southeast direction through the Indio Subbasin. Groundwater elevations range from greater than 1,200 feet above mean sea level (feet msl) near the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin in the northwest to approximately -200 feet msl in the southeast along the northern shoreline of the Salton Sea. The hydraulic gradients across the Indio Subbasin in WY 2024-2025 were typically steeper in the northwest with the gradient flattening to the southeast, similar to last water year. Groundwater elevations and gradients in WY 2024-2025 were influenced by groundwater replenishment activities and water levels remain high near the WWR-GRF. Water levels near TEL-GRF remained flat, consistent with the continued reduced recharge at TEL-GRF this water year. Geological faults, constrictions, and pumping also affect local hydraulic gradients.

Long-term water level hydrographs for 17 selected Key Wells distributed across the Indio Subbasin are presented on **Figure 3-2** to illustrate groundwater elevation trends over time. Water level measurements for the 17 wells are included on five hydrographs labeled 1 through 5 on **Figure 3-2** and depict the groundwater level response to historical pumping and water management activities in the Indio Subbasin.

Groundwater levels show positive responses from the ongoing replenishment and natural recharge. The hydrographs show that groundwater levels in the northwestern portion of the Indio Subbasin have responded directly and positively to historical replenishment activities at the WWR-GRF (Hydrograph 2). Wells on the other side of the fault and closer to Mission Creek Subbasin show a much different trend, illustrating the fault controls flow in this area (Hydrograph 1). Groundwater elevations in the Palm Springs/Cathedral City area have remained relatively stable over time with more moderate positive responses to upgradient WWR-GRF replenishment activities. Groundwater levels in the Palm Desert area have stabilized since 2005 and increased slightly since 2010 with recent increases coinciding with reduced groundwater pumping and initiation of recharge at the PD-GRF in February 2019 (Hydrograph 3). Groundwater elevations in Bermuda Dunes, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella have stabilized since 2005 and increased slightly in the La Quinta area since 2010 (Hydrograph 3). Wells located along the eastern side of the mid-Valley, near Coachella and south, show stable to slightly decreasing water levels. Water levels do not respond as quickly to replenished water. Water levels in these wells remain around their MTs and should continue to be monitored for any changes (Hydrograph 3 and 4). Groundwater elevations in the southeastern portion of the Indio Subbasin near Thermal, Mecca, and Oasis had responded positively to replenishment activities at the TEL-GRF since recharge commenced in 2009 (Hydrograph 5). However, water levels closer to the facility have begun to stabilize or slightly decline after three years of significantly reduced recharge at the facility. Full-scale hydrographs for all Key Wells are provided in **Appendix A**. The full-scale hydrographs in **Appendix A** show the surface elevation of each well as a horizontal line.

Collectively, the selected hydrographs illustrate the effectiveness of long-term groundwater replenishment, source substitution, and conservation programs in the Indio Subbasin in maintaining and, in some areas, increasing groundwater levels under varying historical climatic and water use conditions.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Well Location <i>(color matched with associated hydrograph line)</i> ▲ Replenishment Facilities ● Hydrograph of Key Well Location — Garnet Hill Fault Trace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Indio Subbasin ▭ California County ▭ Water Level Data Not Available 	<p>February 2026</p>	<p>Figure 3-2 Indio Subbasin Groundwater Elevation Contours WY 2024-2025</p>
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3.3.1 Artesian Conditions

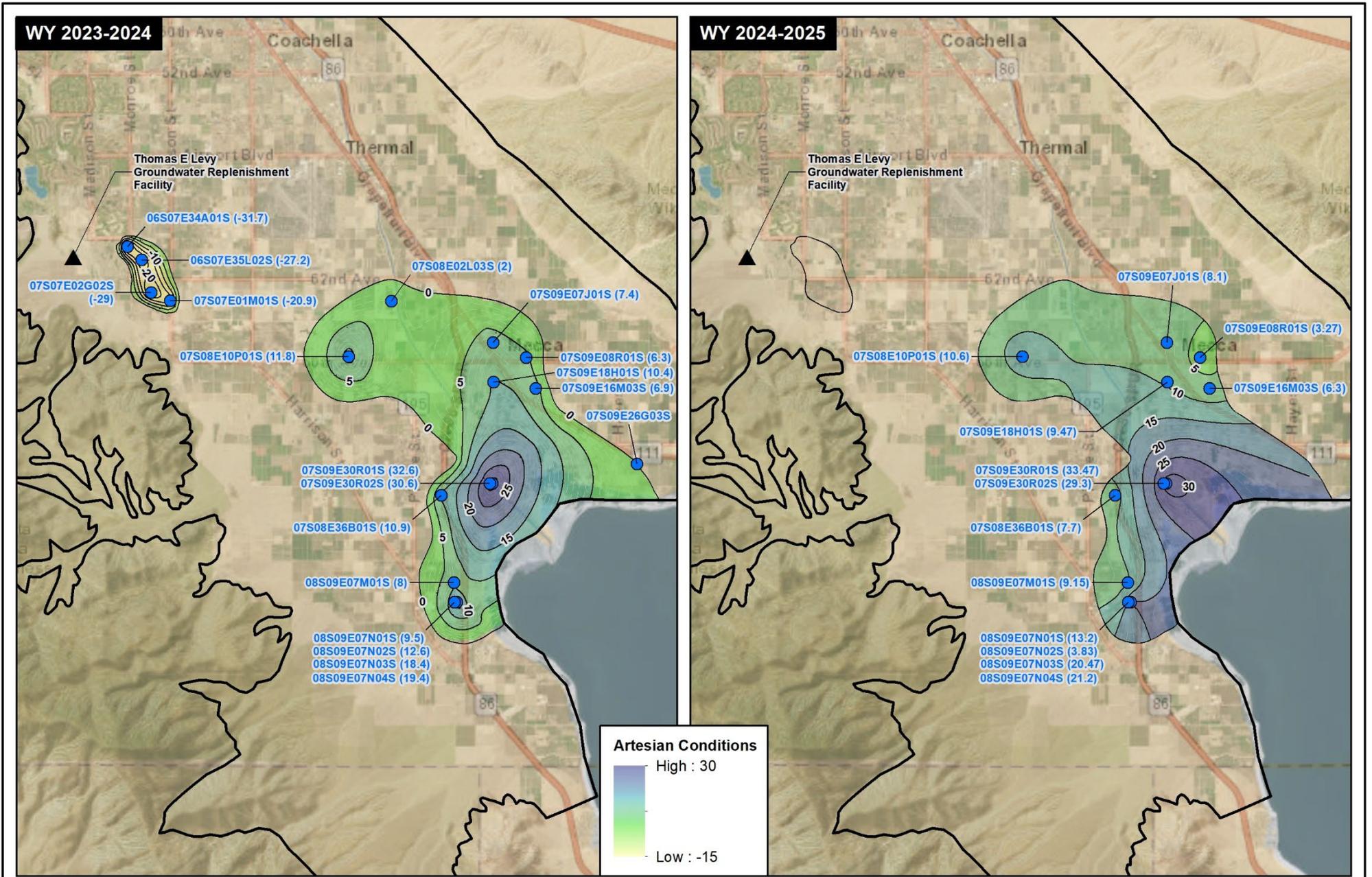
Historically, the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin experienced artesian conditions with sufficient pressure to cause groundwater levels in wells to rise above the ground surface. Artesian flowing wells attracted early settlers to farm in this area, but artesian conditions subsequently declined in the late 1930s due to increased local groundwater pumping. The completion of the Coachella Canal by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) in 1949 brought Colorado River water to the eastern Coachella Valley for agricultural irrigation purposes. Artesian conditions returned in the early 1960s through the 1980s, as imported Colorado River water was substituted for groundwater production. Beginning in the late 1980s, groundwater use increased again, resulting in declining water levels and the loss of artesian conditions.

The GSAs’ water management programs (including groundwater replenishment, source substitution and water conservation) are restoring local groundwater levels, and artesian conditions have returned in the eastern Indio Subbasin. Benefits associated with artesian conditions include reduced groundwater pumping costs and water quality protection of the deeper, confined production zone aquifers.

Figure 3-3 shows the location of 13 wells under artesian pressure in WY 2024-2025 and their respective water pressure equivalent elevation (measured in feet above ground surface [ft-ags]). The area of artesian conditions decreased in comparison to WY 2023-2024 where 14 wells showed artesian conditions. **Table 3-3** compares groundwater elevations between WY 2023-2024 and WY 2024-2025 for the 13 wells that consistently show artesian conditions. While wells in the area near TEL-GRF recorded artesian conditions prior to WY 2022-2023, over the last two water years no wells near TEL-GRF were recorded as artesian. The artesian area decreased slightly but five wells show increases in artesian water levels ranging from 0.70 to +3.67 feet. The remaining eight wells show decreases from -8.73 to -0.57 feet.

Table 3-3. WY 2024-2025 Artesian Wells in the Indio Subbasin

Well	Water Year 2024 Water Level (ft-ags)	Water Year 2025 Water Level (ft-ags)	Water Year 2024 to Water Year 2025 Water Level Change (ft)
07S08E10P01S	11.83	10.60	-1.23
07S08E36B01S	10.87	7.70	-3.17
07S09E07J01S	7.40	8.10	0.70
07S09E08R01S	6.27	3.27	-3.00
07S09E16M03S	6.87	6.30	-0.57
07S09E18H01S	10.43	9.47	-0.97
07S09E30R01S	32.65	33.47	0.82
07S09E30R02S	30.55	29.30	-1.25
08S09E07M01S	8.03	9.15	1.12
08S09E07N01S	9.53	13.20	3.67
08S09E07N02S	12.57	3.83	-8.73
08S09E07N03S	18.45	20.47	2.02
08S09E07N04S	19.37	21.20	1.83



▲ Replenishment Facility
 □ Indio Subbasin



February 2026



Figure 3-3
WY 2022-23 / WY 2023-24
Artesian Wells in
the Indio Subbasin

3.4 LAND SUBSIDENCE

Land subsidence is the differential lowering of the ground surface, which can damage structures and facilities. This may be caused by regional tectonism or by declines in groundwater elevations due to pumping. Land subsidence, resulting from aquifer system compaction and groundwater level declines, has been a concern in the Coachella Valley since the mid-1990s and has been investigated since 1996 through an on-going cooperative program between CVWD and the USGS (Sneed and Brandt, 2020). Global Positioning System (GPS) surveying, using GNSS-Inferred Positioning System and Orbit Analysis Simulation Software (GIPSY-OASIS) and interferometric synthetic aperture radar (InSAR) methods, have been used to determine the location, extent, and magnitude of the vertical land-surface changes in the Coachella Valley.

The GPS measurements have been used to determine elevation changes at specific locations, while InSAR measurements have documented the geographic extent of elevation changes for the Indio Subbasin. Analysis of InSAR data collected from 1995 to 2017 by the USGS indicates that as much as 2.0 feet of subsidence occurred in the Indio Subbasin from 1995 to 2010 near Palm Desert, Indian Wells, and La Quinta (Sneed and Brandt, 2020).

Since 2010, groundwater levels have stabilized or have partially recovered in response to the implementation of source substitution, conservation, and groundwater replenishment programs. Up to one inch of uplift has been measured since 2011 in the Palm Springs area, corresponding to higher groundwater levels in response to upgradient WWR-GRF recharge. In the Thermal area, the ground surface has also rebounded by about two inches over the past 10 years, returning to elevations observed in 2001. This rebound roughly coincides with commencement of recharge operations at the TEL-GRF in 2009.

The Indio Subbasin GSAs plan to continue monitoring water levels and subsidence to track the effects of management actions on land subsidence. The GSAs and the USGS have established a partnership and a continuing subsidence monitoring program to collect and evaluate data between 2015 and 2023 with a report to be published by the USGS before June 30, 2026(CVWD, et al., 2022b).

Groundwater level MTs are used as a proxy to monitor subsidence. **Table 3-2** indicates that all 100 percent of the Key Wells are above their MTs.

4. GROUNDWATER EXTRACTIONS

This section presents groundwater extraction volumes for the Indio Subbasin for WY 2024-2025. Because Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and Desert Water Agency (DWA) are authorized to collect a replenishment assessment fee from groundwater producers, their respective governing policies mandate the installation of water meters on all wells owned by entities producing more than 25 acre-feet per year (AFY) in CVWD’s service area and more than 10 AFY in DWA’s service area. Accordingly, the CVWD and DWA groundwater extraction monitoring programs provide relatively accurate extraction information for the Indio Subbasin.

Table 4-1 summarizes the groundwater extraction volumes in the Indio Subbasin in Water Year (WY) 2024-2025 by water use sector. The methods of measurement and corresponding measurement accuracy are also provided. The table shows that in WY 2024-2025, a total of 272,629 AF of groundwater was extracted from the Indio Subbasin. Of the total volume extracted, groundwater production of 263,695 AF was extracted from 621 metered wells in the Indio Subbasin. The remaining 3,800 AF of groundwater extraction is estimated for uses that are not required to report extraction amounts to any of the agencies: 1) industrial tribal water use (1,100 AF), 2) recreational tribal water use (1,200 AF), and 3) minimal pumpers (entities extracting less than 25 AFY in CVWD’s service area and less than 10 AFY in DWA’s service area) combined with unclassified tribal water use (1,500 AF).

Table 4-1. WY 2024-2025 Groundwater Extractions by Water Use Sector in the Indio Subbasin

Water Use Sector	Groundwater Extractions (AF)	Method of Measurement	Accuracy of Measurement
Agriculture ¹	32,773	100% metered	±2%
Industrial ²	888	100% metered	±2%
		0% estimated	±50%
Urban ³	237,468	99% metered	±2%
		1% estimated	±50%
Undetermined ⁴	1,500	100% estimated	±50%
Total Production	272,629		

Notes:

1 – Includes crop irrigation and fish farms.

2 – In past water years this category included 1,100 AF of estimated unreported extractions for the Green Leaf Power. The Plant has currently paused operations.

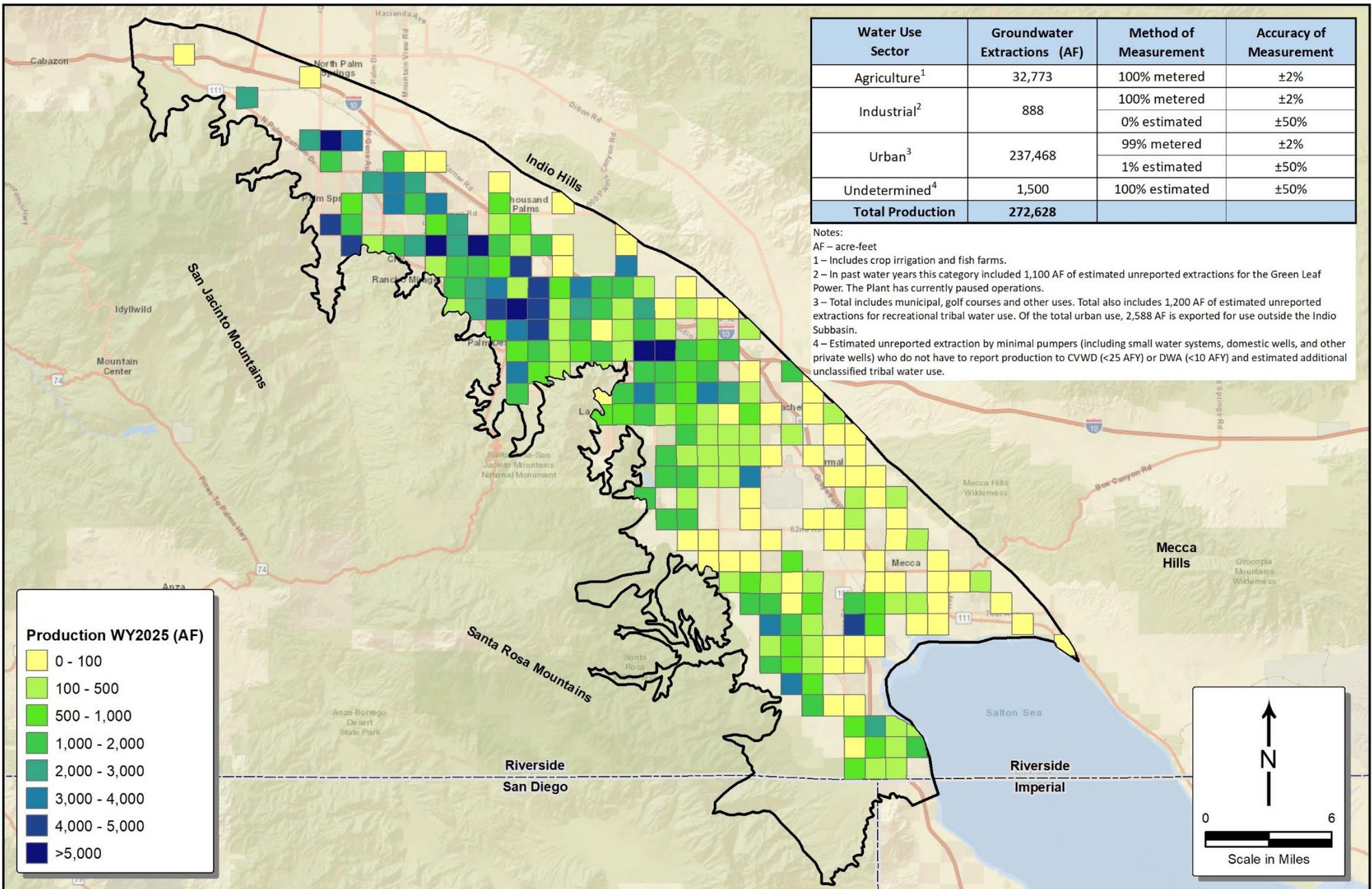
3 – Total includes municipal, golf courses and other uses. Total also includes 1,200 AF of estimated unreported extractions for recreational tribal water use. Of the total urban use, 2,,588 AF is exported for use outside the Indio Subbasin.

4 – Estimated unreported extraction by minimal pumpers (including small water systems, domestic wells, and other private wells) who do not have to report production to CVWD (<25 AFY) or DWA (<10 AFY) and estimated additional unclassified tribal water use.

The total groundwater extracted in WY 2024-2025 represents an increase of 5,134 AF (2 percent) compared to the volume extracted in WY 2023-2024 (267,495 AF). The agricultural water use sector (including fish farms) experienced a decrease in water use (6,935 AF) compared to WY 2023-2024, or 17 percent. It should be noted that total agricultural use remained about the same, but the supply source contribution changed this water year. The industrial sector experienced a significant volumetric decrease in water use. In past water years this category included 1,100 AF of estimated extractions for the Green Leaf Power Plant, located on tribal land but the Plant has currently paused operations. This has resulted in a 920 AF decrease compared to WY 2023-2024, or 51 percent, though this also indicates that other users increased extractions by 180 AF compared to WY 2023-2024. Urban usage experienced a volumetric increase in water use of 12,989 AF compared to WY 2023-2024, or 5.8 percent. The water use by golf courses and other users was included in the urban sector. WY 2024-2025 was a below average year and irrigation demand reflected slightly drier conditions.

Note that **Table 4-1** includes a portion of groundwater extracted from the Indio Subbasin that is exported for use in adjacent areas outside the Indio Subbasin. Groundwater volumes exported for use outside the Indio Subbasin in WY 2024-2025 are described in further detail in Section 6.

Figure 4-1 shows the location of groundwater extraction in the Indio Subbasin based on public land survey sections. The volume of groundwater extraction is indicated by color with dark blue sections corresponding to groundwater extraction greater than 5,000 AF per square mile. Such areas are generally located near urban centers, including the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, and Indio.



Water Use Sector	Groundwater Extractions (AF)	Method of Measurement	Accuracy of Measurement
Agriculture ¹	32,773	100% metered	±2%
Industrial ²	888	100% metered	±2%
		0% estimated	±50%
Urban ³	237,468	99% metered	±2%
		1% estimated	±50%
Undetermined ⁴	1,500	100% estimated	±50%
Total Production	272,628		

Notes:
 AF – acre-feet
 1 – Includes crop irrigation and fish farms.
 2 – In past water years this category included 1,100 AF of estimated unreported extractions for the Green Leaf Power. The Plant has currently paused operations.
 3 – Total includes municipal, golf courses and other uses. Total also includes 1,200 AF of estimated unreported extractions for recreational tribal water use. Of the total urban use, 2,588 AF is exported for use outside the Indio Subbasin.
 4 – Estimated unreported extraction by minimal pumps (including small water systems, domestic wells, and other private wells) who do not have to report production to CVWD (<25 AFY) or DWA (<10 AFY) and estimated additional unclassified tribal water use.

Production WY2025 (AF)

0 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1,000
1,000 - 2,000
2,000 - 3,000
3,000 - 4,000
4,000 - 5,000
>5,000

Indio Subbasin
 California County

February 2026

TODD **GROUNDWATER**

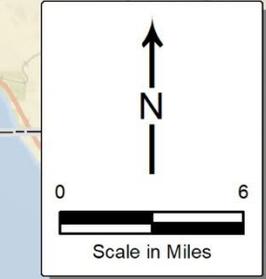


Figure 4-1
WY 2024-2025
Groundwater
Production

5. SURFACE WATER

This section presents the surface water supplies and use for the Indio Subbasin for Water Year (WY) 2024-2025. Surface water supplies consist of local surface water, imported Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal, State Water Project (SWP) and other exchange water from the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), and recycled water produced by publicly owned wastewater reclamation plants.

5.1 LOCAL PRECIPITATION

Natural surface water flow in the Coachella Valley occurs as a result of precipitation, precipitation runoff, and stream flow originating from the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains, with lesser amounts originating from the Santa Rosa Mountains. Most precipitation occurs from December through February, though intense precipitation events from subtropical thunderstorms can occur during the summer months. The precipitation that occurs within the tributary watersheds either evaporates, is consumed by vegetation, percolates into underlying alluvium and fractured rock, or becomes runoff, which can be captured by mountain-front debris basins and percolated into the aquifer. A portion of the flow percolating into the mountain watersheds eventually becomes subsurface inflow to the Subbasins.

WY 2024-2025 was a below average year marked by few rain events. Precipitation data were collected for 12 precipitation monitoring stations as shown in **Table 5-1**. Station locations are indicated on **Figure 5-1**. The annual precipitation for these stations during WY 2024-2025 averaged 4.20 inches, or approximately 60 percent relative to the recent average, 7.0 inches (WY 2017 through WY 2024).

5.2 LOCAL STREAMFLOW

Streamflow is measured by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) at 15 stations in the Indio Subbasin. **Table 5-2** shows the station names and numbers, and the recorded streamflow volumes for WY 2024-2025. Stream gauge locations are shown on **Figure 5-1**.

Note that the Whitewater River is gauged at six locations. USGS gauges 10257548 and 10257549 are downstream from where imported water is released at the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility (WWR-GRF). USGS gauge 10259540 measures the flow in the Coachella Valley Storm Channel (CVSC) before it enters the Salton Sea.

5.2.1 Uses of Local Surface Water

DWA operates stream diversion facilities on Snow, Falls, and Chino Creeks, and captures subsurface flow from the Whitewater River Canyon. During WY 2024-2025, 465 AF of local surface water was directly used as shown in **Table 5-3**, all of which was used for urban and agricultural water supply in DWA's service area.

An additional 1,899 AFY local surface water was diverted to WWR-GRF for groundwater replenishment.

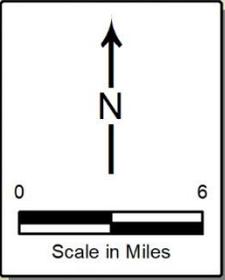
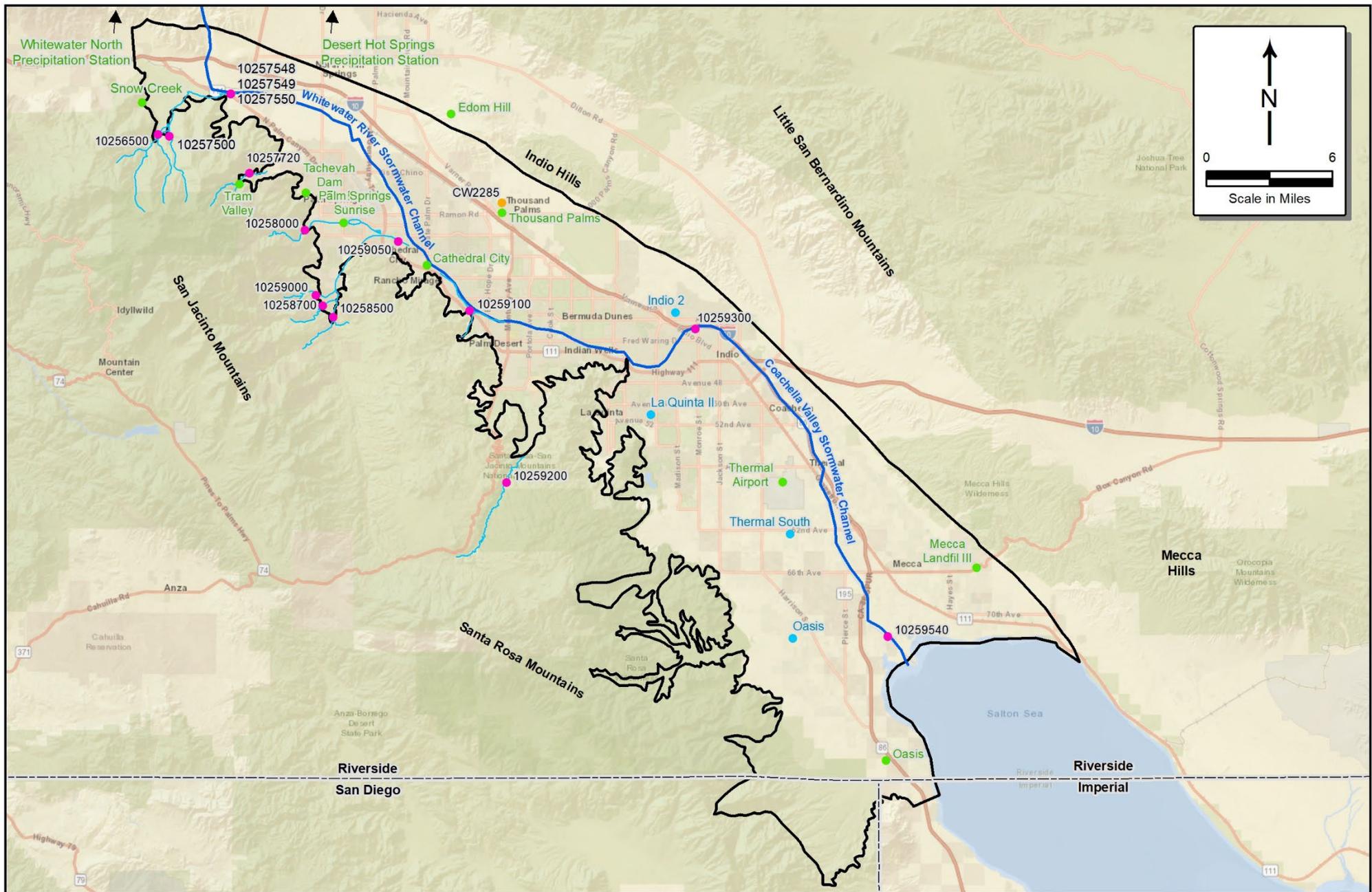
Table 5-1. WY 2024-2025 Coachella Valley Precipitation Data (Inches)

Station Name ¹	Whitewater North	Snow Creek	Desert Hot Springs	Tachevah Dam	Tram Valley	Cathedral City	Thousand Palms	Palm Springs Sunrise	Edom Hill	Oasis	Mecca Landfill III	Thermal Airport
Subbasin	Indio	Indio	Mission Creek	Indio	Indio	Indio	Indio	Indio	Mission Creek	Indio	Indio	Indio
Station Number	233	207	57	216	224	34	222	442	436	431	432	443
Elevation (ft-msl)	2,220	1,658	1,223	570	2,675	283	230	397	1,038	-108	13	-122
October	0.34	0.00	0.05	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
November	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
January	0.21	0.26	0.09	0.06	0.24	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.01	0	0.06
February	3.69	1.85	0.99	1.16	2.27	0.91	0.56	1.02	0.78	0.06	0.03	0
March	3.48	2.84	0.44	0.53	1.28	0.39	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.28	0.19	0.20
April	0.68	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0.13	0	0	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.09	0	0.17	0
June	0	0	0	0.05	0.06	0	0.23	0.03	0.29	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0.00	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0.05	0.53	0.02	0.35	3.2	0.34	0.52	0.54	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.15
September	2.42	3	1.36	0.74	1.33	1.05	0.5	0.81	0.81	1.25	0.79	0.76
Total	11.48	9.27	3.18	2.96	8.54	2.80	2.17	3.08	2.57	1.78	1.30	1.31
Average	4.20											

Notes:

Precipitation in inches

1 – Two precipitation monitoring stations located in the Mission Creek Subbasin (Desert Hot Springs and Edom Hill) are included here primarily to fully characterize water year precipitation in the Coachella Valley region. However, data from these stations are not used in any Indio Subbasin-specific calculations.



- Evapotranspiration (CIMIS)
- Temperature (NOAA)
- Precipitation (RCFCWCD)
- Streamflow (USGS)
- Stream
- California County
- Indio Subbasin

January 2026



Figure 5-1
Climate and Streamflow
Monitoring Stations

Table 5-2. WY 2024-2025 Local Streamflow Measurements for the Indio Subbasin

Station Number	Station Name	WY 2024-2025 Flows (AF)
10256500	Snow Creek Near White Water Ca	1,314
10257500	Falls Creek Near Whitewater Ca	470
10257548	Whitewater River At Windy Point Main Channel Ca	233,705
10257549	Whitewater River At Windy Point Overflow Channel Ca	1,441
10257550	Whitewater River At Windy Point Near Whitewater Ca	236,540
10257720	Chino Canyon Creek Below Tramway Near Palm Springs Ca	-
10258000	Tahquitz Creek Near Palm Springs Ca	656
10258500	Palm Canyon Creek Near Palm Springs Ca	104
10258700	Murray Canyon Creek Near Palm Springs Ca	211
10259000	Andreas Creek Nr Palm Springs Ca	1,089
10259050	Palm Canyon Wash Near Cathedral City Ca	6
10259100	Whitewater River At Rancho Mirage Ca	44
10259200	Deep Creek Near Palm Desert Ca	-
10259300	Whitewater River At Indio Ca	-
10259540	Whitewater River Near Mecca Ca	44,347

Table 5-3. WY 2024-2025 Direct Use of Local Surface Water in the Indio Subbasin

Water Use Sector	Surface Water Use (AF)	Method of Measurement	Accuracy of Measurement
Agriculture ¹	228	100% metered	±2%
Industrial	0	Not applicable	--
Urban ¹	237	100% metered	±2%
Total Surface Water Use	465		

Notes:

1 - Applied proportion based on the 5-year average agricultural and urban use of DWA surface water.

2 - An additional 1,899 AF is recharged to the aquifer

5.3 IMPORTED WATER DELIVERIES

The Indio Subbasin has water allocations from two imported surface water sources: the Colorado River and the SWP. Colorado River water is delivered to the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin via the Coachella Canal and to the western portion through the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA). There is currently no infrastructure to physically deliver SWP water to the Coachella Valley. Therefore, Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and Desert Water Agency (DWA) exchange their SWP deliveries with Metropolitan Water District (MWD) for Colorado River water, which is delivered to the western portion of the Subbasin via the CRA. Imported surface water is used to replenish groundwater and as an alternative source to

groundwater pumping in the Indio Subbasin. CVWD and DWA augment natural recharge of the Indio Subbasin through their respective groundwater replenishment programs. There are two types of groundwater replenishment programs in the Indio Subbasin: 1) direct replenishment, in which imported surface water is percolated directly into the aquifer, and 2) in-lieu replenishment, in which imported surface water or recycled water is provided directly to irrigation customers, thus reducing or eliminating the use of pumped groundwater.

5.3.1 Colorado River Water

Colorado River water has been a significant water supply source for the Indio Subbasin area since the Coachella Canal was completed in 1949. CVWD is the only agency in the Indio Subbasin that receives Colorado River water deliveries.

California's Colorado River water rights are defined by the 1922 *Colorado River Compact* and the 1928 *Boulder Canyon Project Act*. CVWD's portion of California's rights were set by the 1931 *Seven Party Agreement (USBR, 1931)*.³ Under the *Seven Party Agreement*, CVWD receives 330,000 acre-feet (AF) of Priority 3A Colorado River water and has water rights as part of the first 3.85 million acre-feet per year (AFY) of Colorado River water allocated to California. The Coachella Canal originates at Drop 1 on the All-American Canal and extends approximately 123 miles, terminating in CVWD's Lake Cahuilla. This water is then delivered to the CVWD's Improvement District No. 1 (ID-1) service area, which encompasses 136,400 acres covering most of the East Valley and a portion of the West Valley north of Interstate 10.

In 2003, CVWD, MWD, and Imperial Irrigation District (IID) successfully negotiated the *Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA)*, which quantifies the Colorado River water allocations through 2077 and supports the transfer of water between agencies. The QSA defines CVWD's Colorado River water supply entitlement on a calendar year basis. Under the QSA, CVWD has a base allotment of 330,000 AFY. CVWD negotiated water transfer agreements with MWD and IID that increased CVWD supplies by an additional 123,000 AFY. From CVWD's QSA entitlement, 26,000 AFY is transferred to San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) as part of the Coachella Canal Lining Project and 3,000 AFY is transferred to Indian Present Perfected Rights. As a result, CVWD's net QSA supply will increase to 424,000 AFY by 2026 and remain at that level until 2047, decreasing to 421,000 AFY until 2077, when the agreement expires (Secretary of the Interior, 2003).

CVWD's Colorado River entitlement under the QSA for Calendar Year (CY) 2025 is summarized in **Table 5-4**. CVWD's total Colorado River water entitlements for CY 2025 under the QSA are 419,000 AFY, an increase of 5,000 AF as compared to CY 2024 reflecting the change in Second IID/CVWD Transfer water from 38,000 AF in calendar year CY 2023 to 43,000 AF in CY 2024 and 48,000 AF in CY 2025.

Additionally, under the 2003 QSA, MWD transferred 35,000 AFY of its SWP Table A Amount to CVWD. This SWP water is exchanged for Colorado River water and can be delivered at Imperial Dam for delivery via the Coachella Canal to the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin or at Lake Havasu for delivery via the Colorado River Aqueduct to the western portion of the Indio Subbasin at the WWR-GRF. The 2019 Second Amendment (CVWD, 2019b) guaranteed delivery of the 35,000 AFY from 2019 to 2026, for a total of

³ The seven parties include CVWD, MWD, Imperial Irrigation District, Palo Verde Irrigation District, City of Los Angeles, City of San Diego, and County of San Diego.

280,000 AFY of water to the WWR-GRF during that timeframe. MWD can deliver the water through CVWD’s Whitewater Service Connections (for recharge at WWR-GRF) or via the Advance Delivery account.

The MWD/IID Transfer originated in a 1989 agreement with MWD for CVWD to receive 20,000 AF of MWD’s Colorado River supply. The 2019 Amended and Restated Agreement for Exchange and Advance Delivery of Water (CVWD, 2019a) defined the exchange and delivery terms between MWD, CVWD, and DWA. The 2019 Second Amendment to Delivery and Exchange Agreement (CVWD, 2019b) reduced CVWD’s annual delivery of the MWD/IID Transfer to 15,000 AFY, for a total of 105,000 AF, if taken at the Whitewater Service Connections (for recharge at WWR-GRF) between 2020 and 2026. For those seven years, MWD keeps the remaining 5,000 AFY.

Colorado River water is delivered extensively throughout the East Valley to agricultural users, golf courses, and homeowner’s associations for irrigation, in addition to being used in CVWD’s groundwater replenishment programs at WWR-GRF, TEL-GRF, and PD-GRF. Colorado River Water is also delivered to the Mid-Valley area via the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP) where it is delivered directly or blended with CVWD’s recycled water for golf course and open space irrigation.

Table 5-4. CY 2024 CVWD Colorado River Water Entitlements under the QSA

Budget Component	Amount (AF)
Base Entitlement	330,000
Less Coachella Canal Lining (to SDCWA)	-26,000
Less Miscellaneous/Indian PPRs ¹	-3,000
1988 MWD/IID Approval Agreement	20,000
First IID/CVWD Transfer	50,000
Second IID/CVWD Transfer	48,000
MWD/CVWD Replacement Water ²	0
Total Colorado River Entitlements	419,000
MWD SWP Transfer	35,000
Total Available Deliveries	454,000

Notes:

SDCWA - San Diego County Water Authority

PPRs - Present Perfected Rights

1 - Indian Present Perfected Rights

2 - MWD assumes the obligation to provide 50,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of replacement water after 2048.

5.3.2 State Water Project (Exchange Water)

Department of Water Resources (DWR) manages the SWP and determines the amount of SWP water available for delivery based on hydrology, storage, water rights, water quality, and environmental factors, including requirements for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta). The available water is then allocated to the SWP contractors according to Table A amounts (CVWD, 2012a). In April 2025, the SWP final allocation was set at 50 percent, up from the 40 percent announced by DWR in March 2025. SWP allocations the previous year (2024) ended at 40 percent and 2023 ended at 100 percent. WY 2024-2025

continued to benefit from the high allocation for the previous wet years with 76,819 AF of Article 56 (c) “Carryover” water (revised June 2025).

While CVWD and DWA have contracts for Table A water (**Table 5-5**), there are no physical facilities to deliver SWP water to the Coachella Valley. CVWD’s and DWA’s SWP water is exchanged with MWD for an equal amount of Colorado River water from MWD’s CRA. This exchange water is delivered to the Indio Subbasin at the WWR-GRF or the MC-GRF turnout. As summarized in **Table 5-5**, CVWD and DWA SWP allocations include their original Table A allocations and the following transfer agreements:

- **MWD Transfer (2003):** CVWD and DWA executed a Delivery and Exchange Agreement with MWD for a combined total of 100,000 AFY as a permanent transfer to be delivered to the WWR-GRF or the MC-GRF.
- **Tulare Lake Basin Transfer #1 (2004):** CVWD purchased an additional 9,900 AFY of Table A water from Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District in Kings County.
- **Tulare Lake Basin Transfer #2 (2007):** CVWD and DWA executed transfer agreements with Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District for 5,250 AFY and 1,750 AFY, respectively, totaling 7,000 AFY.
- **Berrenda Transfer (2007):** CVWD and DWA executed transfer agreements with Berrenda Mesa Water District in Kern County for 12,000 AFY and 4,000 AFY, respectively, totaling 16,000 AFY.

Table 5-5. State Water Project Table A Amounts

Agency	Original SWP Table A (AFY)	MWD Transfer (AFY)	Tulare Lake Basin Transfer #1 (AFY)	Tulare Lake Basin Transfer #2 (AFY)	Berrenda Transfer (AFY)	Total (AFY)
CVWD	23,100	88,100	9,900	5,250	12,000	138,350
DWA	38,100	11,900	-	1,750	4,000	55,750
Total	61,200	100,000	9,900	7,000	16,000	194,100

Along with the transfer agreements described above, CVWD also acquired an additional 35,000 AFY of SWP transfer water from the QSA. The SWP QSA water is exchanged for Colorado River water and can be delivered at Imperial Dam for delivery via the Coachella Canal to the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin or at Lake Havasu for delivery via the CRA to the western portion of the Indio Subbasin at the WWR-GRF.

The *1984 Advance Delivery Agreement* between CVWD, DWA, and MWD, signed in 1985 and amended in 2019 by the *Amended and Restated Agreement for Exchange and Advance Delivery of Water* (CVWD, 2019a), allows MWD to pre-deliver up to 800,000 AFY of Colorado River water to be credited against its future SWP exchange obligations. Advance deliveries of exchange water are highly variable and concentrated in wet years, with the Indio Subbasin providing storage of the pre-delivered supplies. Along with transfers listed in **Table 5-5**, CVWD and DWA have explored additional water transfers, for example water purchases from programs such as SWP Article 21 and Turnback Water Pool, Governor’s Drought Water Bank, Yuba Accord, and Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District. **Table 5-6** summarizes the WY 2024-2025 deliveries to MWD of SWP water, which MWD then exchanges for Colorado River water and

delivers to CVWD and DWA at their respective facilities or from the Advance Delivery Account. Advance deliveries received by CVWD and DWA are credited to the Advance Delivery Account.

As part of the SWP Exchange Agreement, MWD received a total of 153,436 AF of SWP water and other exchange water allocated to CVWD and DWA in WY 2024-2025. Of this amount, 41,617 AF was Table A water and 76,819 AF was Article 56 (c) "Carryover" water. MWD also received 35,000 AF of SWP water transferred to CVWD under the QSA. Total water deliveries from the CRA to the Coachella Valley were 262,743 AF. This total included the 153,436 AF of exchange water, plus 15,000 AF of 1988 MWD/IID Approval Agreement Exchange water and 124,321 AF of Third Amendment to MWD/CVWD Agreement, and 30,014 AF of Advance Delivery water. From this total, 252,539 AF were delivered for replenishment at the WWR-GRF and 10,204 AF were delivered to Mission Creek GRF (located outside of the Indio Subbasin). This delivery to WWR-GRF was a decrease of 28,667 AF compared to the amount delivered last water year. MWD's Advance Delivery Account decreased by 30,014 AF to 400,708 AF by the end of WY 2024-2025 compared to the balance of 430,722 AF at the end of WY 2023-2024.

Table 5-6. Accounting of CVWD and DWA SWP Water Exchanges and Delivery Agreements with MWD in WY 2024-2025

Description	CVWD (AF)	DWA (AF)	Total (AF)
Table A	29,664	11,953	41,617
Article 21 "Interruptible"	0	0	0
Turnback Pool A and B	0	0	0
Multi-Year Pool	0	0	0
Dry Year (Yuba)	0	0	0
Flex Storage Payback	0	0	0
Article 56 (c) "Carryover" from 2019 delivered in 2020	54,755	22,064	76,819
Rosedale-Rio Bravo	0	0	0
CVWD QSA Transfer ¹	35,000	0	35,000
Total Delivered to MWD	119,419	34,017	153,436
1988 MWD/IID Approval Agreement Exchange ²	15,000	0	15,000
Third Amendment to MWD/CVWD Delivery and Exchange Agreement (35,000 AF)	124,321	0	124,321
Total Exchanged	258,740	34,017	292,757
Water Delivered to CVWD and DWA at Whitewater River-GRF (WWR-GRF)			252,539
Water Delivered to CVWD and DWA at Mission Creek GRF (MC-GRF)			10,204
Total Delivered to Coachella Valley			262,743
Credit to/from Advanced Delivery Account ³			(30,014)
Advanced Delivery Account Balance as of September 30, 2023			400,708

Notes:

1 – The 35,000 AFY of SWP water available through the QSA may be delivered at either Imperial Dam or Whitewater River and is not subject to SWP or Colorado River reliability.

2 - Accounts for -5,000 AFY reduction in MWD/IID Approval Agreement deliveries from 2020–2026 per the 2019 Amendments with MWD.

3 – Credit to/from Advanced Delivery Account is the difference between Total Water Delivered to MWD and Total Water Delivered to the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins to CVWD and DWA.

Table 5-7. WY 2024-2025 Imported Water for Direct Use and Replenishment in Plan Area

Water Use Sector	Water Source	Imported Water Use (AF)	Method of Measurement	Accuracy of Measurement
Agriculture ¹	Coachella Canal	246,855	100% metered	±2%
Urban ²	Coachella Canal	32,997	100% metered	±2%
Industrial	Coachella Canal	0	100% metered	±2%
Environmental ³	Coachella Canal	0	Not applicable	--
Total Imported Water for Direct Use⁴		279,852		
<i>Exported for Use Outside of Indio Subbasin⁵</i>		<i>2,254</i>		
Total Imported Water for Direct Use in Indio Subbasin		277,598		
Groundwater Replenishment	Coachella Canal ⁶	12,932	100% metered	±2%
Groundwater Replenishment	SWP Exchange/CRA	252,539	100% metered	±2%
Total Imported Water for Groundwater Replenishment		265,471		
Total Imported Water Use in the Indio Plan Area		545,323		

Notes:

1 - Includes crop irrigation and fish farms. Includes 1,131.7 AF for agricultural use outside the Indio Subbasin.

2 - Includes municipal and recreational uses. Includes 1,122.4 AF for urban use outside Indio Subbasin.

3 - A small amount of Coachella Canal water is used for wildlife habitat enhancement and mitigation in the East Salton Sea Groundwater Basin.

4 - Excludes regulatory water (6,839.3 AF) and other conveyance losses.

5 - Water delivered to agricultural and urban users outside Indio Subbasin.

6 - Includes 2,768 AF to Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility (TEL-GRF) and 10,163.8 AF to Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility (PD-GRF).

5.4 REPLENISHMENT FOR WY 2024-2025

Table 5-8 summarizes the total water replenished in the Indio Subbasin at the three GRFs in WY 2024-2025. SWP Exchange water, Colorado River water, and local surface water is recharged at the facilities. Total water delivered to GRFs declined slightly, by 10 percent from WY 2023-2024, but was above the five-year average replenishment volume, 193,030 AFY. Replenishment at TEL-GRF continued to remain at minimal volumes because of voluntary Colorado River reductions.

Table 5-8. WY 2024-2025 Groundwater Replenishment

Replenishment Facility	Water Source	Volume Recharged in WY 2025 (AF)
Whitewater	Imported Water	252,539
	Local Surface Water	1,899
Palm Desert	Imported Water	10,164
TEL	Imported Water	2,768
Total		267,370

5.5 RECYCLED WATER

Figure 5-2 shows the locations of water reclamation plants (WRPs) and other wastewater treatment and discharge facilities in the Indio Subbasin. Currently, three WRPs provide recycled water for irrigation in the Indio Subbasin. Of these, two recycled water facilities are operated by CVWD (WRP-7 and WRP-10), and one recycled water facility is operated by DWA using secondary effluent from the City of Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant (CPS WWTP/DWA WRP). **Table 5-9** shows that a total of 11,612 AF of recycled water was used in WY 2024-2025 to offset groundwater pumping. Recycled water use decreased by 12 percent from last water year.

CVWD WRP-7, located north of Indio, has a tertiary treatment capacity of 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd). Recycled water from WRP-7 is used for irrigation of golf courses at Sun City in north Palm Desert and Shadow Hills in north Indio. Recycled water not used for irrigation is either used on site or percolated at onsite and offsite percolation ponds. WRP-7 delivered 2,408 AF of recycled water in WY 2024-2025, including onsite use.

CVWD WRP-10, located in Palm Desert, has a tertiary treatment capacity of 15 mgd and delivers recycled water for irrigation of golf courses and homeowner’s associations landscaping within the mid-valley area. WRP-10 recycled water is blended with Canal water particularly in summer months when recycled water supply alone cannot meet non-potable irrigation demands. WRP-10 delivered 8,653 AF of recycled water in WY 2024-2025, including onsite use.

The DWA WRP is located in the City of Palm Springs and has a tertiary treatment capacity of 10 mgd. DWA provides tertiary treatment of secondary treated supply from the City of Palm Springs’s WWTP for

irrigation of parks and other greenscapes in the Palm Springs area. DWA WRP supplied 551 AF of recycled water in WY 2024-2025, including onsite use.

Four additional WRPs in the Indio Subbasin treat wastewater, but do not generate recycled water. These wastewater treatment facilities are operated by the Valley Sanitary District (VSD), the City of Coachella, and CVWD (WRP-2 and WRP-4); locations of each facility are shown on **Figure 5-2**. For these wastewater treatment facilities, treated effluent is discharged either to on-site percolation/evaporation ponds or to the CVSC. Additionally, the Kent SeaTech Fish Farm has a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to discharge water to the CVSC. **Table 5-10** summarizes the volumes of wastewater treated, recycled, and disposed in the Indio Subbasin by facility (listed from northwest to southeast).

Table 5-9. WY 2024-2025 Recycled Water Use in the Indio Subbasin

Water Use Sector	Water Source	Recycled Water Use (AF)	Method of Measurement	Accuracy of Measurement
Urban ¹	DWA WRP	551	100% metered	±2%
Urban ¹	CVWD WRP-7	2,408	100% metered	±2%
Urban ¹	CVWD WRP-10	8,653	100% metered	±2%
Total Recycled Water Use		11,612		

Notes:

1 - Includes municipal, recreational, and reclamation plant (including onsite) water uses.

Table 5-10. WY 2024-2025 Wastewater Treatment, Reuse, and Disposal in the Indio Subbasin

Facility	Wastewater Treated (AF)	Recycled Water Use ¹ (AF)	Recycled Onsite WRP Use ² (AF)	Disposal Percolation/ Evaporation (AF)	Disposal to CVSC (AF)
CPS WWTP/DWA WRP ³	4,856	551	0	4,305	N/A
CVWD WRP 7	3,587	1,927	481	1,179	N/A
CVWD WRP 10	9,351	8,102	551	698	N/A
Valley SD WRP	6,829	0	0	0	6,829
City of Coachella WRP ⁴	5,931	0	0	0	5,931
CVWD WRP 4	5,978	0	0	0	5,978
Kent SeaTech	7,194	0	0	0	7,194
CVWD WRP 2 ⁵	17	0	0	17	0
Total	43,743	10,580	1,032	6,199	25,932

Notes:

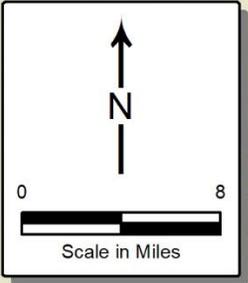
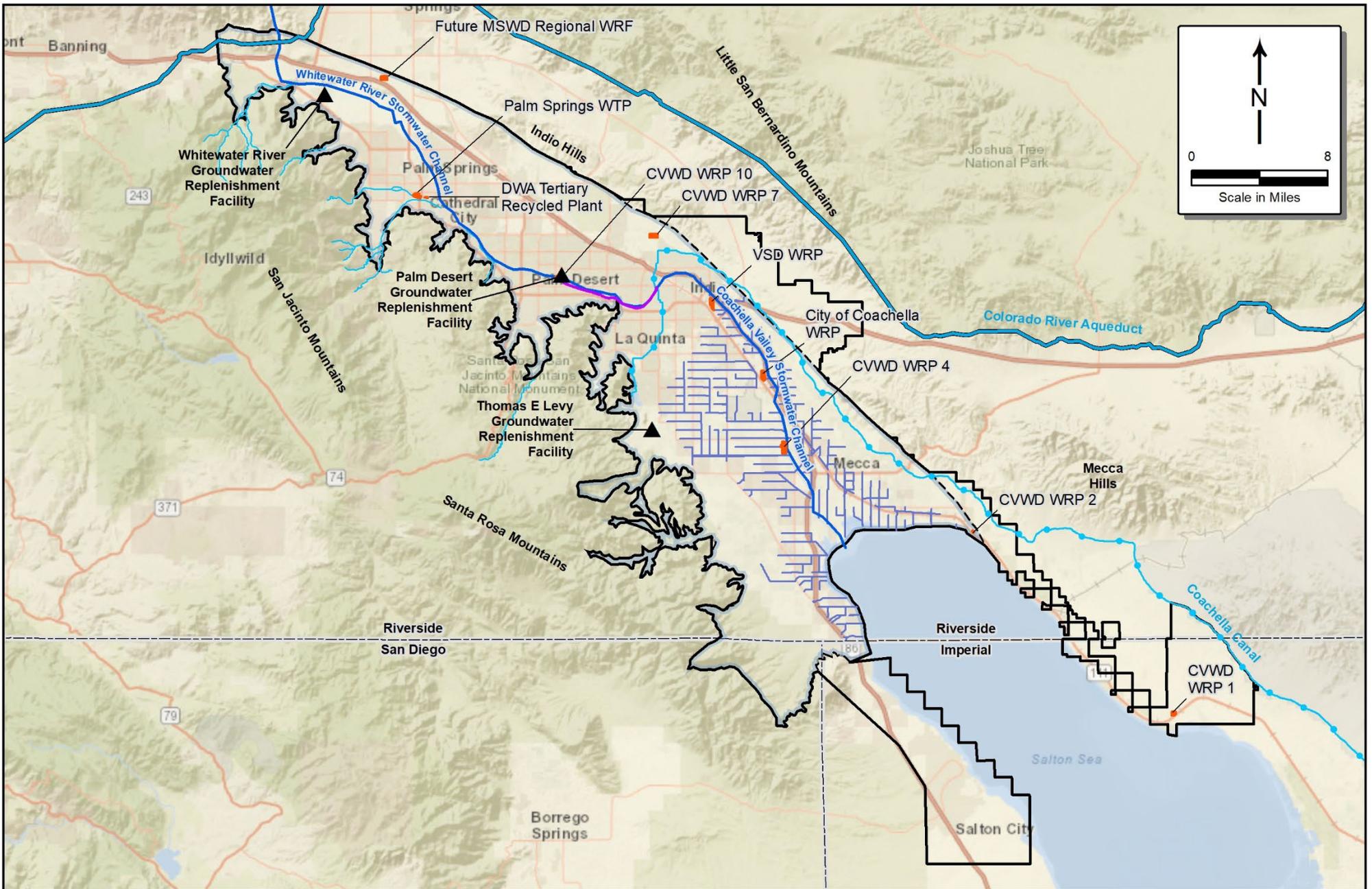
1 - Recycled water sold to customers.

2 - Recycled water for WRP onsite uses.

3 - DWA Recycled Water Plant has been offline since November 19,2024. Repairs are in progress.

4 - Production Data downloaded from the SWRCB.

5 - Includes 14 AF of percolation and 3 AF of evaporation.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan Area Boundary Indio Subbasin California County Water Body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) Replenishment Facility Mid Valley Pipeline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colorado River Aqueduct Agricultural Drains Stream Coachella Canal
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January 2026

Figure 5-2
Water and
Wastewater Facilities

6. TOTAL WATER USE

This section presents the total water use for the Plan Area for Water Year (WY) 2024-2025. **Table 6-1** presents a summary of water use by water use sector and water source. As shown in **Table 6-1**, a total of 564,558 acre-feet (AF) of water was used within the Plan Area, and of that, 4,842 acre-feet (AF) was exported for use outside of the Indio Subbasin. **Figure 6-1** shows a comparison of supply and demand for direct use within the Plan Area for WY 2024-2025.

The total water use in the Plan Area was 564,558 AFY. This represents an increase of 10,172 AF or 2 percent compared to WY 2023-2024 (554,386 AF). Uses outside the Indio Subbasin include (a) Colorado River water exported to areas adjacent to the Indio Subbasin for agricultural use (1,131.7 AF) and urban use (1,122.4 AF) and (b) groundwater pumped from the Indio Subbasin (2,588 AF) and delivered to CVWD customers in Imperial and Riverside counties on the east and west sides of the Salton Sea (East and West Salton Sea Basins) and by MSWD to the Mission Creek subbasin.

As summarized on **Figure 6-1**, total Plan Area water use is calculated by summing groundwater production, local surface water diversions, Coachella Canal water, and recycled water for agricultural, industrial, urban, and other undetermined uses, and including water exports for use outside the Indio Subbasin.

The 2022 Alternative Plan Update forecasted demand in the Indio Subbasin from 2020 to 2045 based on average current uses, because water demand varies from year to year due in part to local weather conditions (wet and dry year types). The 2022 Alternative Plan Update estimated total water use through 2045. **Figure 6-2** compares the forecasted demand to the actual water use in WYs 2017-2018 through 2024-2025 and the five-year average (562,244 AFY, shown as a dashed line on **Figure 6-2**). The five-year average actual water use is lower than projected 2025 demands by approximately 50,000 AF.

DWR requires that SGMA Annual Reports be accompanied by tables summarizing water use by type and source. The following required tables are included as **Appendix B**.

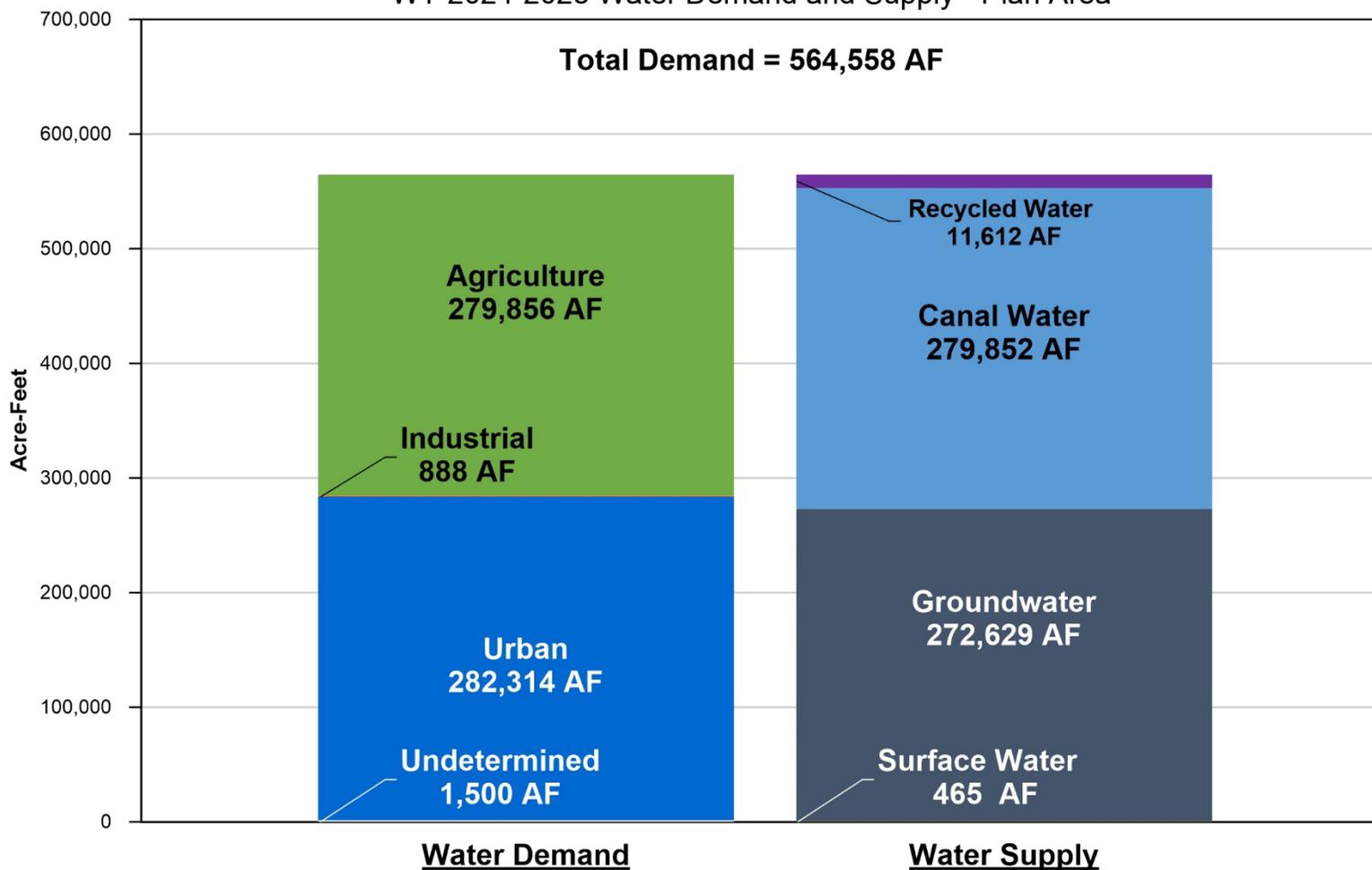
- A – Groundwater Extractions
- B – Groundwater Extraction Methods
- C – Surface Water Supply
- D – Total Water Use

Table 6-1. WY 2024-2025 Total Direct Water Use by Sector and Source in the Plan Area and Indio Subbasin

Water Use Sector	Water Source (AF)						Method of Measurement	Accuracy of Measurement
	Groundwater Production	Local Surface Water	Imported Water: Colorado River ⁴	Imported Water: SWP Exchange	Recycled Water	Total Direct Water Use		
Agriculture ¹	32,773	228	246,855	-	-	279,856	99% metered 1% estimated	±2% ±50%
Industrial	888	-	-	-	-	888	100% metered 0% estimated	±2% ±50%
Urban ²	237,468	237	32,997	-	11,612	282,314	99% metered 1% estimated	±2% ±50%
Undetermined ³	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	100% estimated	±50%
Total Water Use in the Plan Area	272,629	465	279,852		11,612	564,558		
Water Exported for Use Outside Indio Subbasin	2,588	0	2,254		0	4,842		
Total Direct Water Use in Indio Subbasin	270,041	465	277,598		11,612	559,716		

- Notes:
- 1 – Includes crop irrigation and fish farms; includes 1,132 AF of imported Colorado River water exported for agricultural use in the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin outside the Indio Subbasin.
 - 2 – Includes municipal and recreational uses; includes 1,122 AF of Canal water and 2,588 AF of groundwater exported for use outside the Indio Subbasin for urban use in the Mission Creek Subbasin, Desert Hot Springs Subbasin, and West Salton Sea and East Salton Sea subbasins.
 - 3 – Estimated production by minimal pumpers who do not report production to CVWD (<25 AFY) or DWA (<10 AFY) and estimated additional unreported tribal water use.
 - 4 - Excludes regulatory water (6,839.3 AF) and conveyance losses.

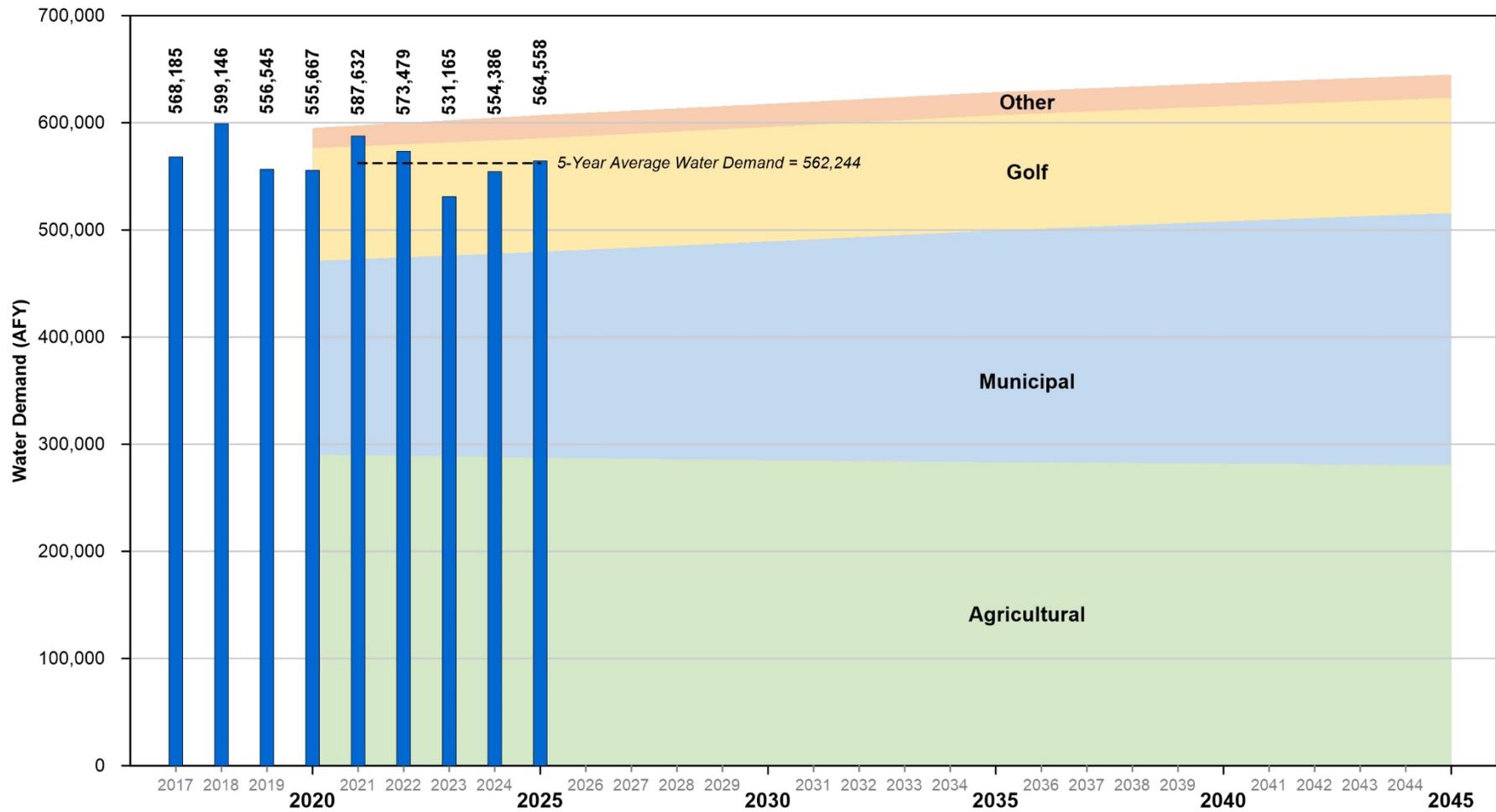
WY 2024-2025 Water Demand and Supply - Plan Area



January 2026



Figure 6-1
Comparison of Supply and
Demand for Direct Use for
the Plan Area
WY 2024-2025



Actual Demand

- Total Water Demand
- 5-Year Average

Forecast Demand

- Golf
- Other
- Municipal
- Agricultural

January 2026

Figure 6-2
Total Water Demand
Actual And Forecasted
Plan Area

7. CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER STORAGE

This section presents the groundwater balance and change in storage for the Indio Subbasin for Water Year (WY) 2024-2025.

7.1 GROUNDWATER BALANCE

The water budget compares the inflows to and outflows from the Indio Subbasin. The difference between inflows and outflows defines the change in storage over a specific time period, in this case, WY 2024-2025. The annual water balance for the Indio Subbasin in WY 2024-2025 shows an increase in groundwater storage of 137,052 acre-feet (AF), largely due to the continued groundwater replenishment at WWR-GRF. A discussion of major inflows and outflows from the Indio Subbasin is presented below and a stacked bar chart of total groundwater inflows and outflows is presented on **Figure 7-1**. The numerical model was updated through September 2025.

7.1.1 Groundwater Inflows

Major inflows to the Indio Subbasin include natural recharge, subsurface inflow (from adjacent subbasins and potentially from the Salton Sea), return flows from use and wastewater percolation, and groundwater replenishment (or artificial recharge).

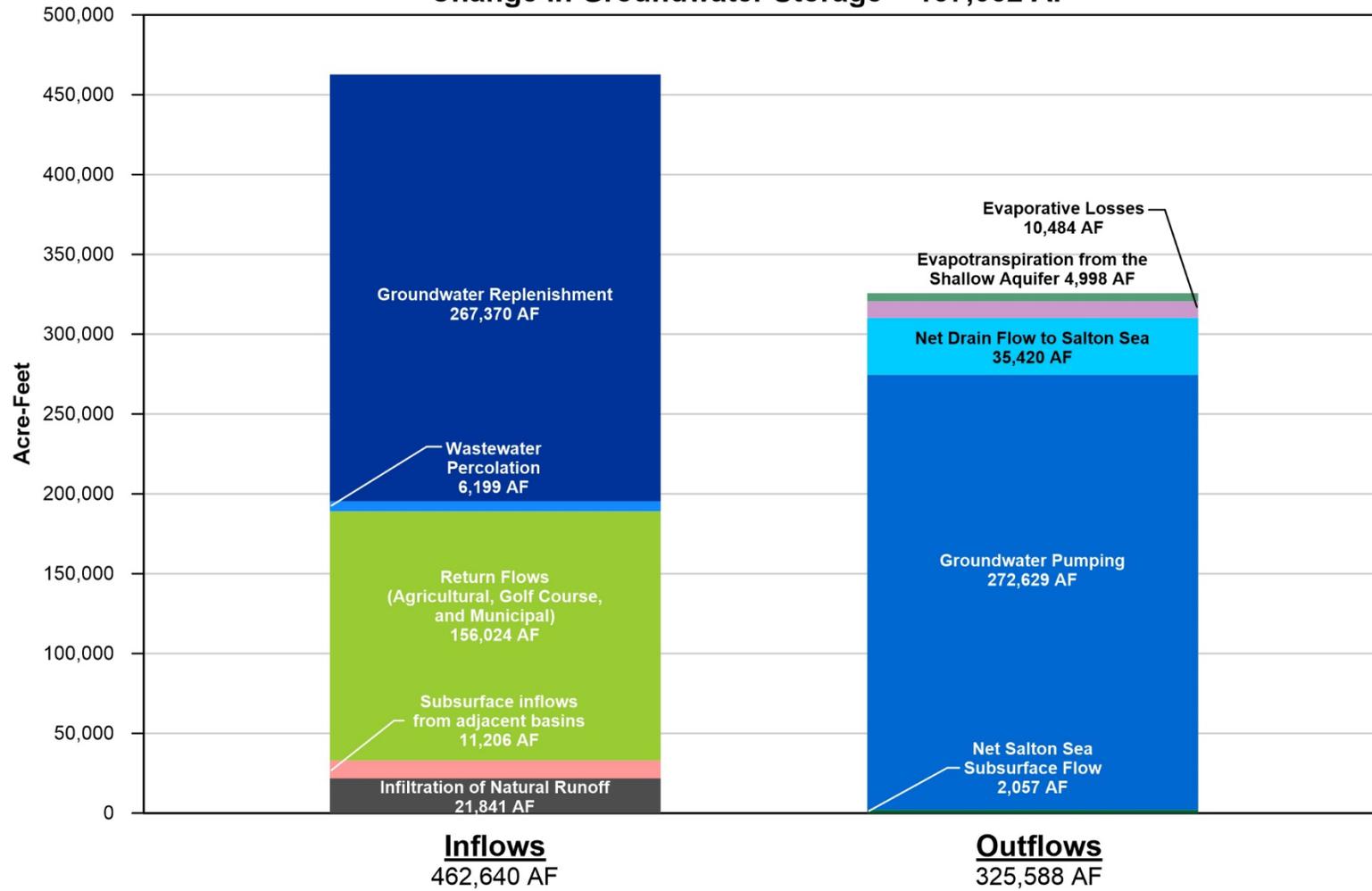
Natural Recharge

Precipitation that falls in the San Jacinto, Santa Rosa, and Little San Bernardino mountains is the primary source of natural recharge in the Indio Subbasin. A portion of the surface runoff produced by precipitation percolates directly into the subsurface or infiltrates through streambeds. The annual volume of natural recharge varies significantly as the annual volume of precipitation varies widely.

Natural recharge was estimated using the same methodology that was developed for the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* numerical model. The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* groundwater flow model and data were updated to reflect hydrologic conditions through WY 2024-2025. Recharge from mountain front inflow and from percolation of stream flows into the Indio Subbasin was estimated for 24 watersheds and stream channels along the southwest edge of the model, where the Indio Subbasin interfaces with the consolidated rocks of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains.

In past annual reports, the long-term average value was used in the water budget to represent natural recharge. However, recent years have been characterized by significant variation from the long-term average natural recharge, and an annual volume is more indicative of natural water year variations. Natural infiltration for WY 2024-2025 was calculated as 21,841 AF, which is considerably lower than the long-term average (45,953 AFY average from 1930-2020).

Change in Groundwater Storage = 137,052 AF



February 2026



**Figure 7-1
Groundwater Balance
for the Indio Subbasin
WY 2023-2024 to WY 2024-2025**

Subsurface Inflow

Natural inflow to the Indio Subbasin includes subsurface inflows from the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin, Mission Creek Subbasin, and Desert Hot Springs Subbasin (**Table 7-1**). Subsurface flow between the Indio Subbasin and adjacent basins in the southeast area of the model (Orocopia Valley, Chocolate Valley and West Salton Sea Basins) is assumed to be negligible due to faulting, semi-permeable bedrock units comprising adjacent basins, short contact boundaries and relatively flat hydraulic gradients compared with other subbasin/basin contact areas. It is assumed that there is no subsurface flow between the Indio Subbasin and the Orocopia and Chocolate Valleys or the West Salton Sea Groundwater Basin. Inflow amounts from upstream basins were simulated in the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* modeling. Historically, these inflows were estimated to range from 7,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) to 13,000 AFY. The model update for this report simulated the annual subsurface inflows to be approximately 11,206 AFY, as shown in **Table 7-1**.

Table 7--1. WY 2024-2025 Estimated Average Subsurface Inflows into Indio Subbasin

Subbasin Boundary Transfer	Estimated Average Annual Underflow (AF)¹
San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin to the Indio Subbasin	7,905
Mission Creek Subbasin to the Indio Subbasin	3,301
Desert Hot Springs Subbasin (Fargo Canyon) to the Indio Subbasin	0.2
Total Subsurface Inflow from Neighboring Subbasins	11,206

Notes:

1 - Based on *2022 Alternative Plan Update* numerical model updated for WY 2024-2025

Infiltration of Applied Irrigation Water

Deep percolation of water applied to agricultural fields, golf courses, and urban landscapes represents a major inflow to the groundwater system and is referred to as irrigation return flow. Irrigation return flows can be calculated based on evapotranspiration (ET), leaching requirements of existing crops and landscaped areas, and assumptions on irrigation methods and their respective efficiencies.

The method of estimating return flows is described in the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*. For WY 2024-2025, irrigation return flow (agricultural, municipal, and golf uses) in the Indio Subbasin was estimated to be 156,024 AF. The geographic distribution of these return flows was developed to update the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* model and the volumes were increased proportionally to the increased direct water use in these sectors. The municipal return flows include septic system percolation.

Wastewater Percolation

The urban portions of the Indio Subbasin are served primarily by municipal sewer systems that convey wastewater to municipal wastewater treatment/reclamation plants. A portion of the treated wastewater that is not reused is conveyed to percolation/evaporation ponds as described in Section 5. Wastewater disposal to percolation/evaporation ponds was 6,199AF for WY 2024-2025. For groundwater balance purposes, a two percent evaporation loss is applied to wastewater evaporation as an outflow.

Groundwater Replenishment

Artificial recharge is accomplished in the western portion of the Indio Subbasin at the WWR-GRF, in the mid-valley at the PD-GRF, and in the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin at the TEL-GRF.

The source of replenishment water for the WWR-GRF is SWP exchange water (exchanged for Colorado River water via the CRA and QSA water, while the source of replenishment water for the PD-GRF and TEL-GRF is Colorado River water imported through the Coachella Canal. Canal water is delivered to the PD-GRF via the MVP.

In WY 2024-2025, 267,370 AF of imported and local surface water was used for groundwater replenishment in the Indio Subbasin. Of this volume, 252,539 AF were replenished at the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility (WWR-GRF) (see **Table 5-8**). Of the 12,932 AF of Colorado River (Coachella Canal) water delivered for replenishment, 2,768 AF were replenished at the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility (TEL-GRF), and 10,164 AF were replenished at the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility (PD-GRF) (**Table 5-8**). Replenishment in WY 2024-2025 represents a 10 percent decrease from last water year's replenishment (296,726 AF). Colorado River supplies to TEL-GRF and PD-GRF remained about the same as the previous year. For groundwater balance purposes, a four percent evaporation loss is applied to WWR-GRF, and a two percent evaporation loss is applied to all other replenishment water deliveries.

7.1.2 Groundwater Outflows

Indio Subbasin groundwater outflows consist of:

- Groundwater pumping to meet water demands,
- Flow from the semi-perched aquifer through the agricultural drains into the Salton Sea,
- ET from groundwater replenishment, wastewater percolation and semi-perched aquifer, and
- Subsurface flow out of the Indio Subbasin, into the aquifers beneath the Salton Sea.

Groundwater Pumping

Groundwater pumping is the largest component of outflow from the Indio Subbasin. During WY 2024-2025, 272,629 AF of groundwater was pumped for beneficial uses within the Plan Area as shown in **Table 4-1**.

Flow to Drains

In the eastern portion of the Indio Subbasin, the confining unit of the Upper Aquifer impedes deep percolation of applied water at the surface, resulting in saturated soil conditions that can reduce agricultural productivity. In the 1930s, a network of drains was constructed to alleviate this condition. The CVSC and 27 drains that flow to the Salton Sea receive intercepted shallow groundwater from agricultural fields. Following the delivery of Coachella Canal water to the Coachella Valley in 1949, subsurface (tile) drainage systems were soon installed to control the high-water table conditions and to intercept poor quality shallow groundwater. Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) currently maintains 21 miles of open drains and 166 miles of subsurface pipe drains serving 37,425 acres of agricultural lands in the Coachella Valley (CVWD, 2018a).

Provision of shallow drainage reduces the percolation of poor-quality return flows into the deeper potable aquifers. Flow in the drains increased steadily as additional tile drains were installed, until the early 1970s. Agricultural drainage flow remained relatively stable through the 1970s and steadily declined through 2009. Drain flow (excluding wastewater discharges and fish farm effluent) has decreased steadily from a high of approximately 158,000 AF in 1976, to 58,800 AF in 1999, and about 40,000 AF in 2009. Since 2009, drain flows have increased in part because of higher groundwater levels in the eastern Indio Subbasin.

CVWD monitors drain flows to the Salton Sea on a monthly basis. Drain flows are either metered or measured once per month using a current meter and cross-sectional areas. The USGS also operates a continuous flow gauge near the terminus of the Coachella Valley Storm Channel (CVSC) (USGS Gauge Number 10256540 on **Figure 5-1**). As shown in **Table 7-2**, the total measured drain flow to the Salton Sea in WY 2024-2025 was approximately 67,072 AF; this is a 2 percent decrease from WY 2023-2024 (68,283 AF).

The CVSC and drain system also receive flows of Coachella Canal water that exceed requested deliveries (regulatory water), treated wastewater, and fish farm effluent. These flows must be deducted from the total flow to calculate the amount of groundwater leaving the Indio Subbasin through the drain system. **Table 7-3** indicates that 35,420 AF of drain water flowed from the shallow groundwater system to the Salton Sea in WY 2024-2025.

Subsurface Flow to the Salton Sea

Historically, when groundwater levels were relatively high, groundwater naturally flowed toward the Salton Sea. Shallow semi-perched groundwater discharged into the Salton Sea and deeper groundwater left the Indio Subbasin as subsurface outflow. As groundwater levels in the southeastern portion of the Indio Subbasin declined, the rate of outflow to the Salton Sea decreased.

The Salton Sea is simulated in the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* model as a general head boundary (GHB) with time-varying elevations. The model was updated to reflect actual Salton Sea elevations. Both groundwater outflow to the Sea and inflow from the Sea are simulated, depending on location, time period, and hydraulic gradients between the shallow aquifer and the Sea. Simulated net flow between the Sea and groundwater system is relatively small and has become a net outflow in recent years. In WY 2024-2025, the net subsurface outflow to the Salton Sea was simulated as 2,057 AFY.

Table 7-2. WY 2024-2025 Measured Drain Flows from the Indio Subbasin to the Salton Sea

Drain	Measured Drain Flows (AF) ¹
A Channel	756.6
Arthur 0.5	1,850.3
Arthur St.	1,670.0
Ave 74	317.9
Ave 76	1,129.0
Ave 78	275.1
Ave 79	391.3
Ave 83	374.3
C Channel	710.7
Caleb Channel	774.3
Cleveland 0.5	1,192.7
Cleveland East	82.3
Cleveland West	375.1
Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel	44,347.2
D Channel	1,040.3
E Channel	933.0
F Channel	0
Garfield 0.5	198.0
Garfield St.	1,658.4
Grant 0.5	1,815.5
Grant St.	872.2
Hayes	546.4
Hayes 0.5	383.9
Johnson St.	2,954.5
Lincoln-Oasis ²	-
McKinley	966.5
McKinley 0.5	177.8
Oasis-Grant	233.0
Johnson 0.5	1,046.5
Total Drain Flows	67,072.6

Notes:

1 – Drain flows are measured once per month using current meter and cross-sectional areas. If conditions are unsafe for metering, flows are estimated based on the average for the three previous years. Total shown reflects rounding.

2-Lincoln-Oasis drain is only read if flows at start of drain; drain is dry, not read for the year and no longer providing averages

Table 7-3. WY 2024-2025 Net Subsurface Drain Flow from the Indio Subbasin to the Salton Sea

Component	Net Drain Flow (AF)
Total Measured Drain Flow	67,073
Storm Flow ¹	-40
Regulatory Water ²	-5,681
Valley Sanitary District	-6,829
Coachella Water Authority	-5,931
WRP 4	-5,978
Kent SeaTech	-7,194
Net Drain Flow to Salton Sea	35,420

Notes:

1 – Storm flow is the volume of Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel flow attributed to storm events and is calculated using the flow at the USGS gage at Indio for flows less than 200 cfs. Flows above daily average flow of 200cfs (the gage maximum at Whitewater Mecca) are assumed to flow to the Salton Sea without being recorded by the WWR Mecca gage.

2 – Regulatory Water is Canal water in excess of water orders that must be discharged to the drain system (6,839.3 AF). In drains that discharge directly to the Salton Sea, regulatory water is not included in the total measured drain flow and should not be included in the regulatory Water adjustment. This includes Grant and Hayes drains where regulatory water is measured through a separate meter than a drain’s dedicated tile drainage meter (740 AF). In five drains monthly drain flow measurements are from handheld meters, when the reg meter is off the flow from the regulatory meters and not recorded in total drain flow (0 AF).

Evapotranspiration (ET)

Prior to agricultural development, water loss through ET was significant above the semi-perched aquifer in the southeastern portion of the Indio Subbasin. As native landscapes were converted to agriculture, groundwater loss to ET decreased. The installation of the drain system in the 1950s and 1960s lowered groundwater levels in the semi-perched aquifer, further reducing ET losses. Increased pumping in the 1980s and 1990s may have resulted in further declines in groundwater elevations and ET. The 2022 *Alternative Plan Update* model was updated for WY 2024-2025 and ET from the shallow aquifer was simulated as 4,998 AF.

Additionally, a portion of the imported water used for groundwater replenishment and/or disposed as wastewater is assumed to be lost to evaporation. It is estimated that 10,483 AF of water was lost to evaporation from the wastewater disposal ponds and groundwater replenishment spreading basins, assuming a factor of two percent of total volume for groundwater replenishment and wastewater disposal ponds, with the exception of WWR-GRF where it is assumed a factor of four percent.

7.1.3 Annual Change in Groundwater Storage

Table 7-4 and **Figure 7-1** shows inflows to and outflows from the Indio Subbasin and the estimated annual change in groundwater storage for WY 2024-2025. During periods of high artificial or natural recharge, the change in storage tends to be positive (water in storage increases). In dry years, periods of low artificial recharge, or periods of high pumping, the change in storage is often negative (storage decreases). WY 2024-2025 was a below average year, and managed artificial recharge decreased slightly compared to last year. The Indio Subbasin had a net increase of 137,052 AF in storage. Water levels remained above the

minimum thresholds (MTs) in all key wells and years of groundwater replenishment continue to keep the basin sustainable.

The tabular water balance is shown in **Table 7-4**. The inflows are calculated using available data and provide the basis for the updated model input. Natural inflow is estimated using the same methodology as the existing calibrated model and is updated annually with the most recent hydrologic conditions. Outflows shown in **Table 7-4** reflect a combination of observed and simulated data. Pumping data serve as a model input, and the pumping distribution remains the same as the 2019 model update but the pumping by well is adjusted to reflect the change in total annual volumes. Drain flow is simulated as a model output but is also measured directly. For the purposes of the tabular water balance, the observed drain flow is used. However, the spatial model output discussed in Section 7.3 relies on the uncorrected model-simulated drain flow.

Long-term sustainability is typically assessed based on changes in groundwater storage over a historical period on the order of 10 to 20 years that includes wet and dry periods. **Figure 7-2** shows the annual change in groundwater storage from 1970 through WY 2024-2025 (gray columns). The starting year of 1970 was selected because it is three years before imported water replenishment commenced in the Indio Subbasin. The data used to prepare this figure are based on calendar year until WY 2016-2017, when data sources were compiled for the water year for the first Annual Report. WY 2024-2025 is the fourth year that the numerical model was used to simulate the change in storage. The model from the 2022 Alternative Plan Update was updated to reflect conditions through September 2025. Previous years relied on analytical solutions developed to estimate natural processes and long-term averages.

Figure 7-2 also shows the annual inflows, outflows, groundwater production, and ten-year and twenty-year running-average change in groundwater storage. As shown on the chart, annual inflows to the Indio Subbasin (blue line) are highly variable with years of high inflows corresponding to wet years when SWP delivery volumes were greater. Higher inflows in the mid-1980s occurred when Metropolitan Water District (MWD) commenced large-scale advanced water deliveries to the Indio Subbasin. The chart shows that after an extended period of decline, the twenty-year running average change in storage showed an upward trend since 2009 and became positive as of WY 2022-2023, while the ten-year running average has been positive since 2017.

Table 7-4. WY 2024-2025 Groundwater Balance in the Indio Subbasin

Groundwater Balance Component	WY 2024-2025 Flows (AF)
Inflows	
Infiltration of natural runoff ¹	21,841
Subsurface inflows from adjacent basins	11,206
Return Flows (Agricultural, Golf Course, and Municipal ²)	156,024
Wastewater percolation	6,199
Groundwater replenishment ⁶	267,370
Total Inflow	462,640
Outflows	
Subsurface outflow to adjacent basins ⁵	0
Groundwater pumping	272,629
Net drain flow to Salton Sea ³	35,420
Net Salton Sea subsurface flow ⁵	2,057
Evaporative losses ⁴	10,484
Evapotranspiration from the shallow aquifer ⁵	4,998
Total Outflow	325,588
Change in Groundwater Storage	137,052

Notes:

1 - Net infiltration - Includes stream recharge and mountain front runoff that percolates into the basin.

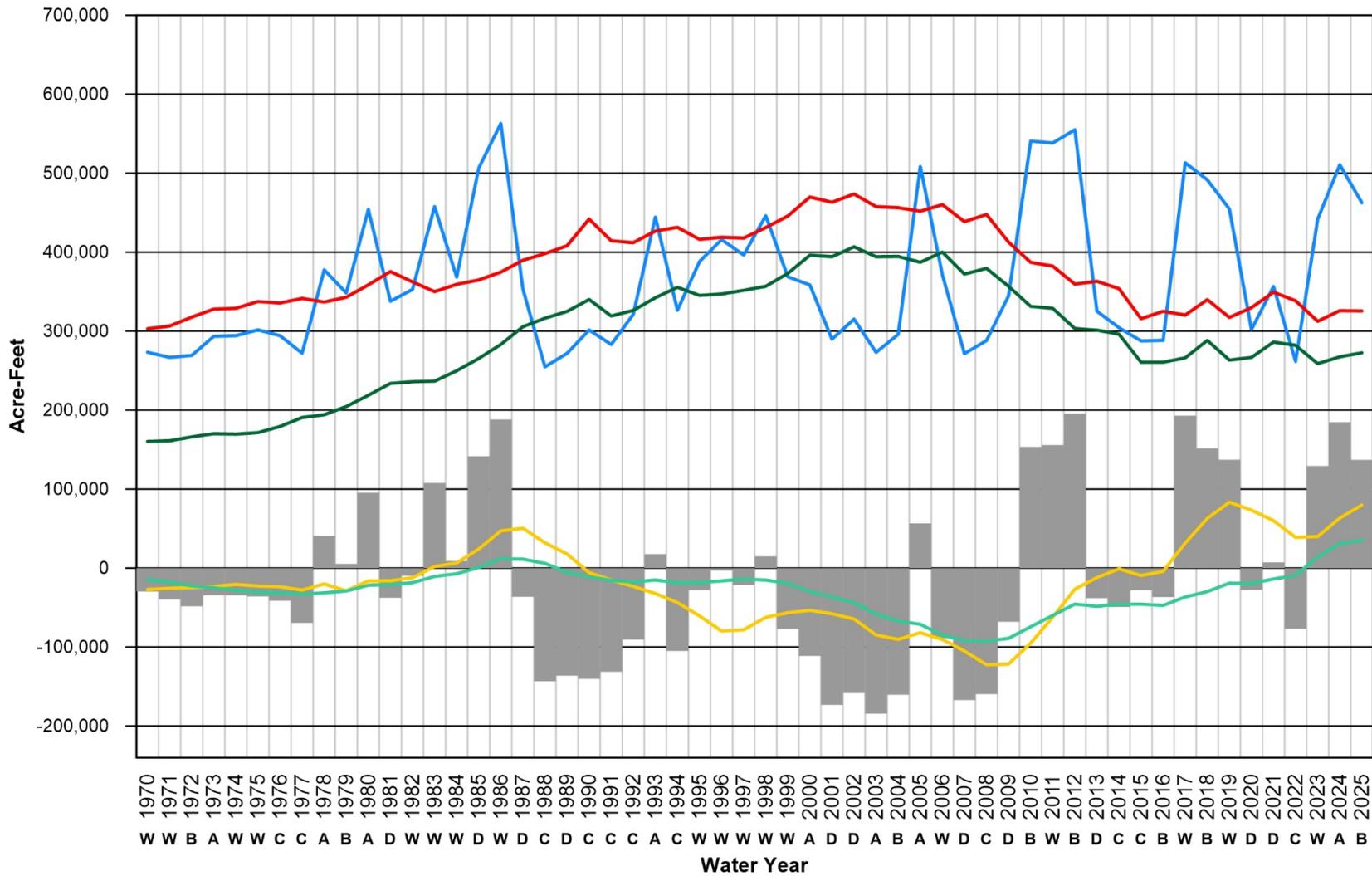
2 - Includes septic.

3 - Measured drain flow from Table 7-3

4 - Evaporative losses from replenishment and wastewater percolation, two percent from wastewater, Thomas E. Levy and Palm Desert GRF, 4 percent from WWR-GRF.

5 - From numerical model updated through WY 2025.

6- Includes local surface water used for replenishment



Note:
 Values shown prior to 2017 are on a calendar year basis.
 Letters below the years indicate Sacramento Valley Water Year Type:
 W = Wet
 A = Above Normal
 B = Below Normal
 D = Dry
 C = Critically Dry

- Annual Inflows
- Annual Outflows
- Groundwater Production
- 10-year Average Change in Storage
- 20-year Average Change in Storage
- Annual Change in Storage

February 2026



Figure 7-2
Historical Annual Change
in Groundwater Storage
in the Indio Subbasin

While the goal of the Alternative Plan is to eliminate groundwater overdraft, not to restore the Indio Subbasin to historical conditions, it is worth noting that since 2009 the Indio Subbasin has recovered approximately 1,186,000 AF of groundwater in storage, or about 63 percent of the cumulative depletion observed from 1970 to 2009 (1,890,000 AF).

Figure 7-3 shows the cumulative change in storage since 1970. The Indio Subbasin was at its minimum storage in 2009 (with a calculated storage loss of 1,890,000 AF from 1970 to 2009, which represents 6 percent of the estimated storage capacity of the Indio Subbasin). Since 2009, groundwater pumping has decreased by about 24 percent and replenishment activities have increased leading to the observed recovery of groundwater in storage.

The recovery of groundwater storage and the positive trends in the water balance demonstrate the progress being made through implementation of the Alternative Plan.

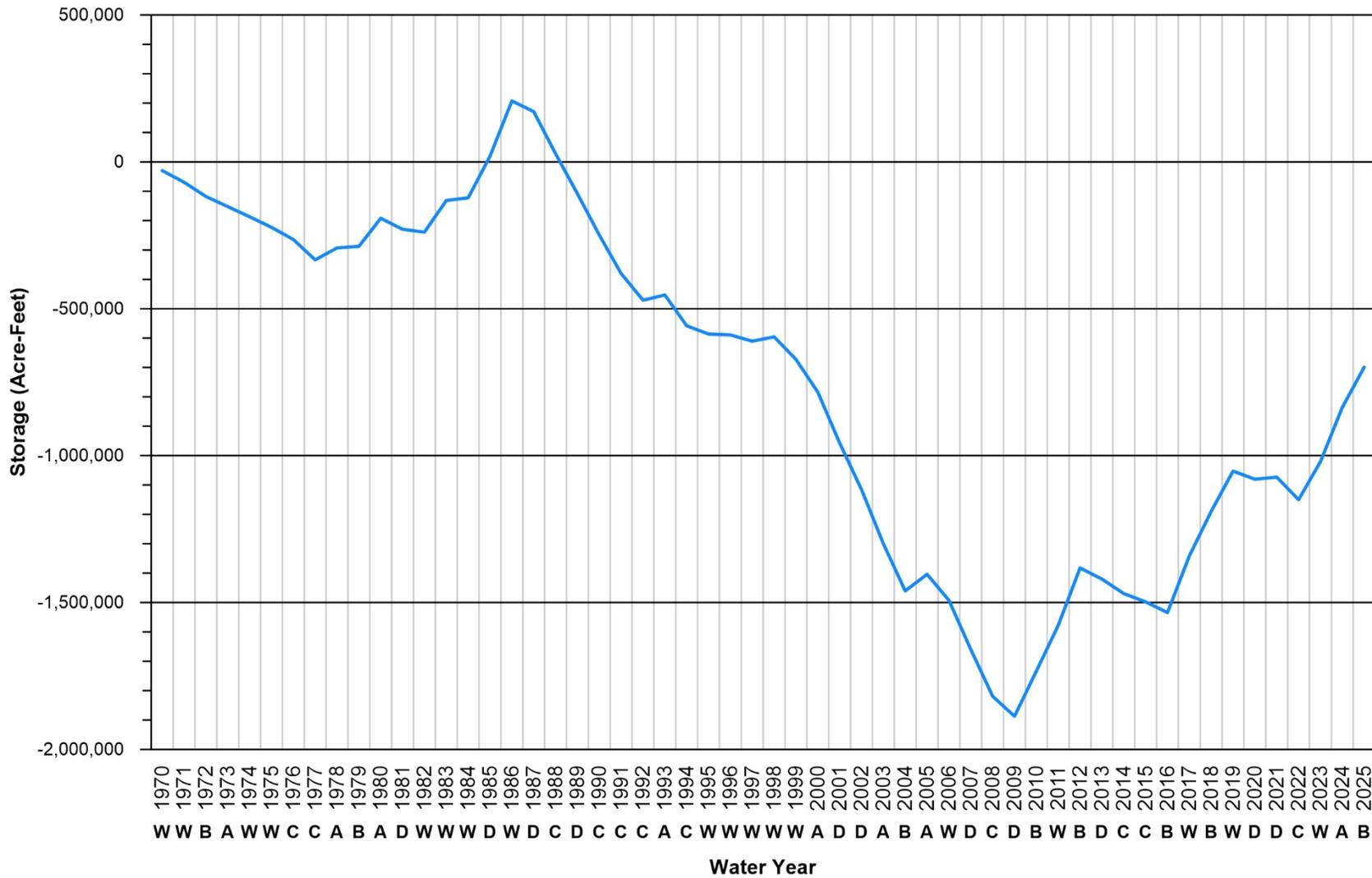
7.2 CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MAPS

Figure 7-4 and **Figure 7-5** show one-year and long-term groundwater elevation change maps, respectively. In addition to the main map frame, two separate zoomed-in frames are included on each figure to show calculated water level changes for the numerous wells in the mid-valley area and TEL-GRF vicinity. The change in groundwater elevation is based on the difference between the average groundwater elevations for wells monitored in the Indio Subbasin during WY 2023-2024 and WY 2024-2025 (one-year) and WY 2008-2009 and WY 2024-2025 (long-term). Current groundwater elevations were compared to WY 2008-2009 because that water year represented recent historical lows for much of the basin. **Figure 7-3** shows the volume of recovery since those historical lows. Careful consideration was taken to ensure that average water level measurements for each well for the respective water years were comparable.

7.2.1 One-Year Change (WY 2023-2024 to WY 2024-2025)

Figure 7-4 shows the one-year change in average groundwater elevations from WY 2023-2024 to WY 2024-2025 for the Indio Subbasin. Groundwater levels in most of the Indio Subbasin were generally stable from WY 2023-2024 to WY 2024-2025. However, in the northwestern area of the Subbasin in the immediate vicinity of the WWR-GRF, groundwater levels increased compared with WY 2023-2024, due to continued replenishment in WY 2024-2025. This represents the continuous recovery in the Subbasin after less-than-average groundwater replenishment at WWR-GRF in WY 2021 and WY 2022. Water levels near the TEL-GRF facility decreased approximately 10 feet, due to voluntary reductions in replenishment. There was little managed recharge at the TEL facility over the past three water years.

Groundwater levels at all the Key Wells remain above the minimum thresholds (MTs). In the central portion of the Indio Subbasin from Palm Desert to La Quinta, groundwater levels remained stable including around the PD-GRF. There are three wells in the Indio area that have a decline of over 15 feet in WY 2024-2025. Water levels here may be controlled by local pumping, but they are being investigated to confirm there is no potential for long term declines in this area.



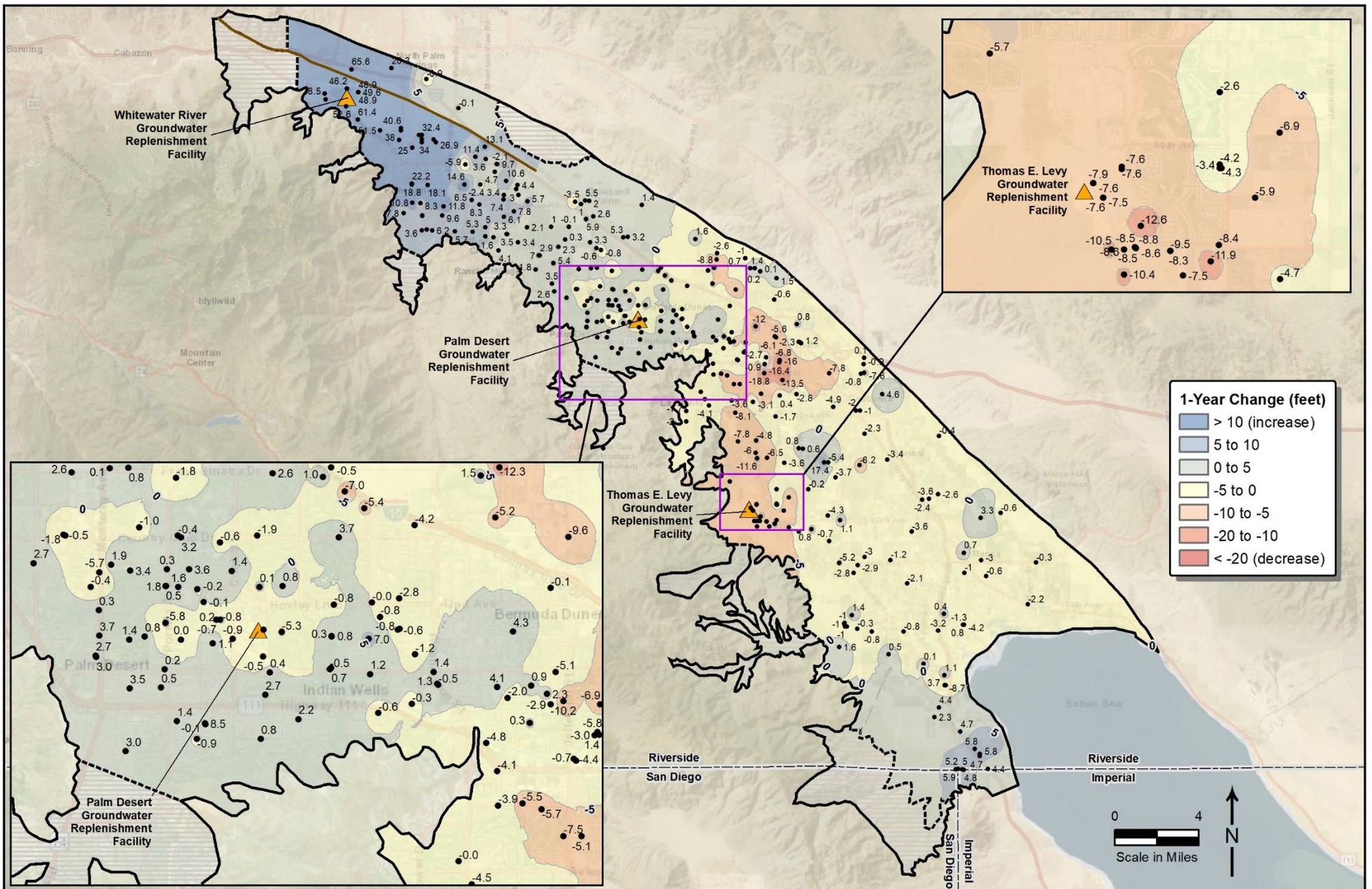
Note:
 Values shown prior to 2017 are on a calendar year basis.
 Letters below the years indicate Sacramento Valley Water Year Type:
 W=Wet, A=Above Normal, B=Below Normal, D=Dry, C=Critically Dry

— Cumulative Change in Storage since 1970

February 2026



Figure 7-3
Cumulative Change in
Groundwater Storage
Since 1970



7.2.2 Long Term Change (WY 2008-2009 to WY 2024-2025)

Figure 7-5 shows the long-term change in average groundwater elevations from WY 2008-2009, a period of historical lows, to WY 2024-2025 for the Indio Subbasin. The long history of consistent recharge at the WWR-GRF facility has resulted in increased long term water levels and has helped maintain the basin in years of reduced managed recharge. Replenishment at WWR-GRF and PD-GRF continued in WY 2024-2025 without significant reduction, but recharge at TEL-GRF continued to be voluntarily reduced. Groundwater levels in most of the Indio Subbasin have increased over the past 16 years. The largest groundwater level increases are observed downgradient of the WWR-GRF in the Palm Springs area and in the vicinity of the TEL-GRF and PD-GRF, with water level increases of up to about 80 feet directly downgradient of the WWR-GRF, about 100 feet near the TEL-GRF, and about 25 feet near the PD-GRF. As a result of decreased recharge at TEL-GRF, there is less of an increase in groundwater elevations near the facility. In the greater mid-valley area near Palm Desert, Indian Wells, and La Quinta, groundwater levels have risen about 30 feet, reflecting the benefits of source substitution, conservation programs, and recharge operations. Some localized declines have occurred northeast of Indio; however, the water levels measured in these wells may be influenced by local pumping. Groundwater levels in the southeastern portion of the Indio Subbasin have generally increased, typically between 10 and 50 feet, reflecting storage benefits from replenishment operations at the TEL-GRF and decreased pumping.

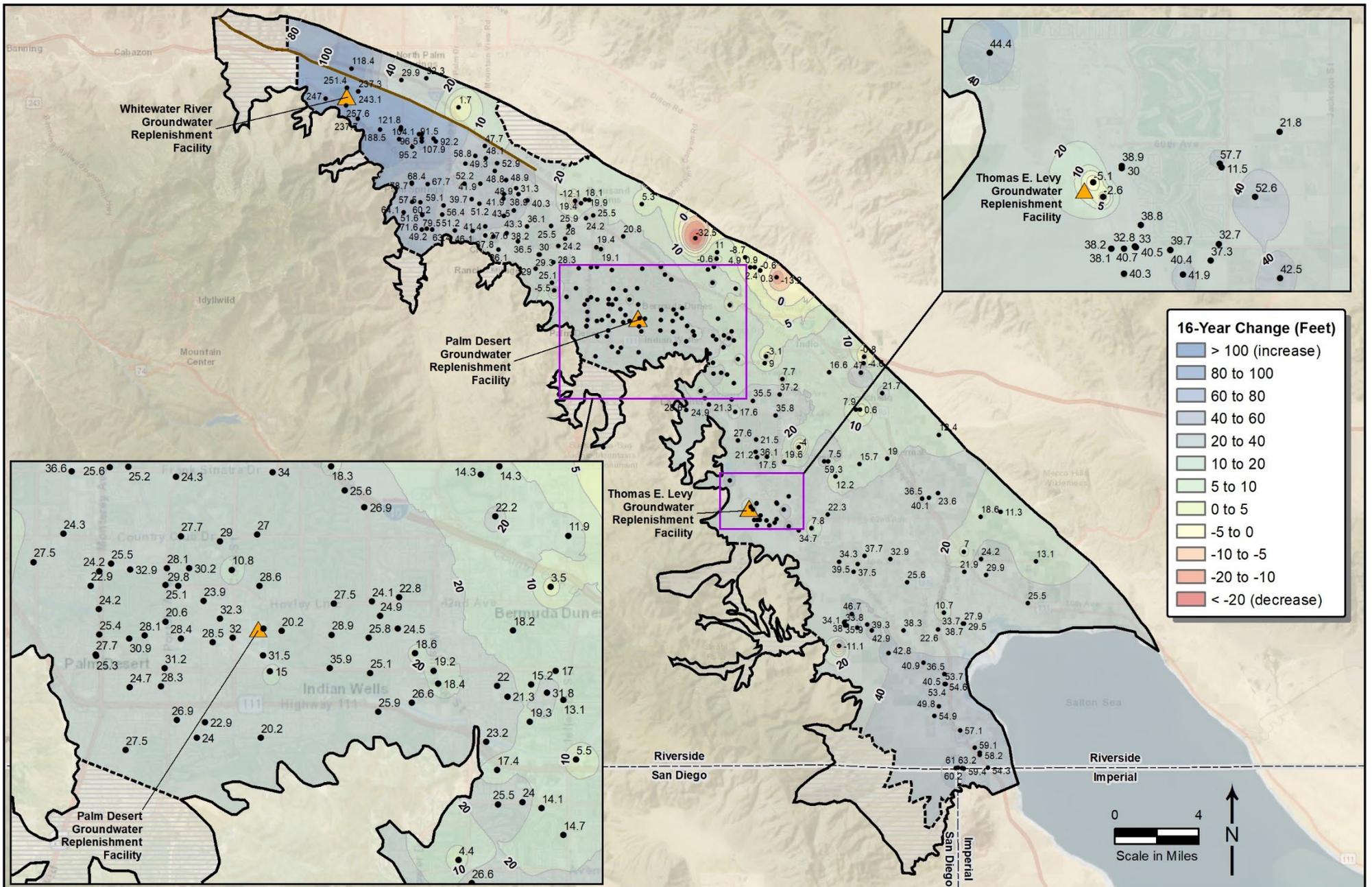


Figure 7-5
Sixteen-Year Change in
Groundwater Elevation
(WY 2008-09 - WY 2024-25)

8. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRESS

In response to adoption of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in 2014, the Indio Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) collaboratively submitted to DWR the *2010 CVWMP*, accompanied by a Bridge Document, as an Alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Indio Subbasin that describes how the existing *2010 CVWMP* met the requirements of the SGMA. DWR approved the *2010 CVWMP Update* as an Alternative Plan in July 2019. SGMA requires periodic evaluations at least every 5 years. In compliance with SGMA, the GSAs updated and adopted the 2022 Indio Subbasin Water Management Plan Update (*2022 Alternative Plan Update*) to fulfill that requirement. The Indio GSAs are currently preparing the 2027 Alternative Plan Update to provide an evaluation of the implementation of the Alternative Plan and groundwater sustainability.

This section provides an update of the status of *2022 Alternative Plan Update* implementation activities during WY 2024-2025. The GSAs have made significant progress in moving forward many of these PMAs.

8.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* identified the following water management strategies to achieve water reliability and resilience through the planning horizon:

- Fully use available Colorado River water supplies
- Support improvement of the long-term reliability of SWP supplies, including participation in the Delta Conveyance Facility (DCF)
- Continue developing recycled water as a reliable local water supply
- Implement source substitution and replenishment for resilience in response to changing conditions and for maintenance of long-term groundwater supply reliability
- Increase water-use efficiency across all sectors
- Participate in development of the Coachella Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (CV-SNMP) to address salt and nutrient management in the Indio Subbasin.

To accomplish this, the GSAs updated and expanded the list of PMAs that support water management within the Subbasin. Thirty PMAs were identified based on priorities set by the GSAs and stakeholders; these represent a wide variety of activities by the four GSAs. Projects are classified into four categories based on project benefits: water conservation, water supply development, source substitution and replenishment, and water quality protection.

The following sections provide a summary of the PMAs included in the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* grouped by category. Please refer to the *2022 Alternative Plan Update* for more detailed information on the PMAs and to **Table 8-1** below for the current status of the PMAs.

8.2 WATER CONSERVATION

Water conservation is a major component of overall water management in the Indio Subbasin. As a desert community reliant upon imported water supplies, Coachella Valley has and will continue to use its water resources efficiently. The *2022 Alternative Plan Update* included water conservation efforts for agriculture, urban, and landscaping water demands, and the GSAs continue to expand and strengthen water conservation programs not only through the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*, but also through other

efforts, such as the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG). This section summarizes existing and proposed urban, agricultural, and golf course water conservation activities in the Coachella Valley. The GSAs are currently preparing the 2027 Alternative Plan Update which will update and add to the PMAs for Indio Subbasin.

PMA 1: Urban Water Conservation

For the past three decades, water purveyors have placed a significant focus on urban water conservation as a way of life to address the increasing water demands due to population growth and economic development in the Coachella Valley. Local urban water conservation programs began as early as 1988. The Indio Subbasin GSAs manage a suite of conservation programs and activities designed to increase efficiency, reduce future water demand, and support fulfillment of the statewide Water Conservation Act.

The Regional Water Conservation Program (Regional Program) has been a cornerstone of water conservation in the Coachella Valley. Implemented in 2013 by the CVRWMG, this multifaceted Regional Program has achieved a significant level of conservation through programs and activities designed to increase efficiency, reduce future water demand, and assist the Coachella Valley in meeting regulatory requirements. The Regional Program funds many of the conservation programs as well as the CV Water Counts (www.cvwatcounts.com) conservation website.

The demand management programs highlighted in the *2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (2020 RUWMP)* (CVWD, et al., 2022c) and refined by the GSAs include but are not limited to landscape plan checks, residential and large landscape smart controller rebates, residential turf conversions, water waste investigations, toilet and clothing washer rebates, commercial and residential plumbing retrofits, and efficient rotating nozzles. The GSAs will continue to seek grant funding to support ongoing delivery and expansion of their conservation programs.

In WY 2024-2025, the Indio Subbasin GSAs have continued implementation of water conservation programs for both large landscape customers and residential customers in the Subbasin. As examples, the agencies completed a grant funding conservation study including a market analysis, began rate studies or implemented new rates, completed landscape water audits, and increased patrols for water waste enforcement. GSAs continue to develop water use efficiency landscape standards, pursue grant funding for expanded turf removal and conservation studies, update and implement rates, monitor leaks and losses, prevent water waste, and increase rebates for water-efficient appliances and for turf removal. The GSAs have participated in several grants aimed at turf replacement and have successfully converted over 10 million square feet of turf over the past four years.

As part of the *2020 RUWMP*, the GSAs have also each developed and adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) (CVWD et al., 2022c). Each WSCP included six shortage response levels and associated voluntary and mandatory actions for conservation, depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. These response actions have been used effectively in the past and could be implemented as needed, as part of the GSAs' adaptive management strategy. During WY 2024-2025 the GSAs were in Shortage Level 1 of their respective WSCPs and implemented selected actions from higher levels.

PMA 2: Golf Water Conservation

Golf water conservation has been implemented by CVWD since development of the 2002 CVWMP and recognition that demand management was essential to balancing the Indio Subbasin. The CVWD Landscape Ordinance (Ordinance No. 1302.5, last updated July 2020) establishes uniform landscaping standards throughout the Coachella Valley and is one of the few ordinances in the State to establish turf limitations for new and renovated golf courses. CVWD is committed to working with new and existing golf courses to reduce water demands through programs such as irrigation system audits, scheduling irrigation with the best available science, plan checking, inspecting new golf courses for plan check compliance, and monitoring maximum water allowance compliance.

In December 2013, CVWD collaborated with the local chapter of the Golf Course Superintendents Association to create a Golf and Water Task Force. In collaboration with the golf course representatives on the Task Force, CVWD launched the golf course rebate program in 2015, after securing a state grant. In WY 2024-2025, CVWD held monthly meetings with the Golf and Water Task Force and offered mapping and water budget modeling to golf courses. CVWD and Desert Water Agency (DWA) received over \$1.5 million in grant funds for golf course turf conversion.

CVWD's non-potable water program currently has 54 golf courses connected to the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP), the Coachella Canal, or the blended delivery systems from WRP-7 and WRP-10. The conversion of golf courses from private production wells to non-potable water reduces groundwater use and maximizes delivery of the region's imported supplies. CVWD is committed to its ongoing non-potable water expansion. DWA serves recycled water to golf courses within its service area where it has been deemed cost effective to connect. Additional courses may be connected when recycled water pipelines are extended to closer proximity. DWA offers incentives to convert grass areas to desert landscape.

PMA 3: Agricultural Water Conservation

Following the 2010 CVWMP Update, CVWD began implementing a variety of agricultural conservation programs, including grower education and training, scientific irrigation scheduling, irrigation upgrades/retrofits, and engineering evaluations. Programs with voluntary grower participation, such as the Extraordinary Conservation Measures programs, have been effective in increasing water use efficiency. CVWD is committed to ongoing implementation of agricultural conservation programs.

CVWD established the Agricultural Water Advisory Group (AWAG) in December 2015 to collaborate with other organizations and educate Valley residents about the agricultural industry's stewardship of water in the Coachella Valley. CVWD is committed to continued participation in the AWAG.

In WY 2025, CVWD continued to promote programs and events that would be beneficial to farmers and developed the Colorado River Water Conservation Program to incentivize agricultural customers to reduce water usage.

8.3 WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT

CVWD and DWA continue their efforts to increase reliability and obtain additional water supplies, as they become available through SWP-related projects (e.g., Delta Conveyance Facility, Sites Reservoir) and other exchanges, entitlements, and transfers.

8.3.1 Surface Water

PMA 4: Increased Surface Water Diversion

DWA's surface water rights for Chino, Snow, Falls Creek, and Whitewater canyon flows total 13,309 acre-feet per year (AFY). However, DWA has not always captured all the surface water it has had the right to divert from those sources. DWA plans to divert as much water from those sources as may be available and deliver that diverted surface water to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility (WWR-GRF) for replenishment into the Indio Subbasin and subsequent extraction for use in DWA's domestic water supply system. Some of that diverted water is and will continue to be filtered for use in the Snow Creek Village west of Palm Springs. In WY 2024-2025, DWA diverted approximately 1,899 AF of surface water for replenishment at WWR-GRF.

8.3.2 SWP Water

CVWD and DWA are working with Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to both improve the reliability of State Water Project (SWP) water and acquire additional supplies. Future SWP projects are outlined below.

PMA 5: Delta Conveyance Facility

The Delta Conveyance Facility (DCF) is a project led by DWR to improve SWP reliability by modernizing SWP conveyance facilities in the Delta. The DCF will construct and operate a new tunnel to bypass the existing natural channels that are currently used for SWP conveyance, which are vulnerable to earthquakes, sea level rise, and pumping restrictions. DWA and CVWD Board of Directors adopted DWR's CEQA Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations in November 2024 and authorized funding for the next phase of pre-construction to include data collection, research, and resource evaluation activities that precede any physical construction of the project.

PMA 6: Lake Perris Dam Seepage Recovery Project

The Lake Perris Dam Seepage Recovery Project was previously included as a PMA but is no longer moving forward. CVWD understands that project planning has been paused at this time and there is no anticipated start nor completion date.

PMA 7: Sites Reservoir Project

The Sites Reservoir Project is a reservoir in the Sacramento Valley that will capture and store excess water from snowmelt and winter runoff from the Sacramento River for use during dry periods. Water supply and storage capacity will be made available to water purveyors throughout California.

In January 2023, the Sites Project Authority (Authority) submitted an amended water rights application, and in May the State Water Board deemed the amended application sufficient to proceed with public notice. Public hearings continued in 2025. The final environmental impact report (EIR) was officially certified by the US Bureau of Reclamation and Sites Project Authority in 2023. In July 2025, the US Fish and Wildlife Service issued its Biological Opinion and CDFW granted a Master Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement for the construction of the project. The permits issued are valid from 2025 through 2035.

PMA 8: Future Supplemental Water Acquisitions

CVWD has entered into various agreements with Rosedale Rio-Bravo, Glorious Lands Company, and MWD to deliver supplemental water to the Indio Subbasin. As opportunities arise, CVWD and DWA will continue to make water transfers and purchases.

8.3.3 Potable Reuse

PMA 9: East Valley Reclamation Authority Potable Reuse

In 2013, IWA and VSD formed a Joint Powers Agreement for the East Valley Reclamation Authority (EVRA), with the main objective to augment local water resources through beneficial water reuse. This project involves injection of highly treated wastewater from the existing VSD WRF for indirect potable reuse. In WY 2025, IWA is currently working with consultants to implement the groundwater model and complete a master plan that studies purple pipe system and groundwater replenishment options.

8.4 SOURCE SUBSTITUTION AND REPLENISHMENT

Source substitution is the delivery of an alternate source of water to users that currently pump groundwater, reducing groundwater extraction and allowing the management of groundwater in storage. The source substitution projects are presented by water source and location within the Coachella Valley.

8.4.1 Colorado River Water – Non-Potable Water (NPW) Deliveries

Historically, Colorado River water (Canal water) was used almost exclusively for agricultural irrigation, with golf course irrigation beginning in 1986. Direct use of Colorado River water now includes agriculture, duck clubs and fish farms, golf courses, and construction water. CVWD is working to expand direct delivery of Colorado River water for agriculture, golf courses, and homeowner’s associations.

PMA 10: Mid-Valley Pipeline (Canal Only Customers)

The Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP) is a pipeline distribution system to deliver Canal water to the Mid-Valley area. Canal water from the MVP is either delivered directly or used to supplement CVWD’s recycled water for golf course and open space irrigation. CVWD continues to pursue the direct connection of golf courses and open spaces that primarily use groundwater for irrigation to the MVP.

PMA 11: Mid-Canal Storage Project

The Mid-Canal Storage Project will increase storage along the Coachella Canal by removing the existing embankment between the current lined canal with the original earthen canal section to form a single wide trapezoidal reservoir section. This additional storage will allow CVWD to manage common, but unpredictable, events by providing for capture during excess water events for use during deficit water events. During drought periods, this added backup supply will improve efficient use of water and limit waste. In WY 2024-2025, CVWD applied for WaterSMART Drought and Water and Energy Efficiency grants and received Bipartisan Infrastructure Law loan funding from USBR. Construction was completed in WY 2024-2025.

PMA 12: East Golf Expansion

The East Golf NPW Program currently serves 30.5 golf courses with Canal water. CVWD continues to pursue the East Golf Expansion project to connect additional golf courses in the East Valley to the Coachella Canal.

CVWD plans to deliver Canal water to 5 additional golf courses in the East Valley. CVWD will begin development of plans, specifications, and engineering for WY 2025-2026 construction.

PMA 13: Oasis Distribution System

The Oasis Distribution System will expand the Canal water delivery system to the Oasis Area to utilize additional Colorado River water and offset groundwater production for agricultural irrigation primarily. Phase 2 of the project was completed in WY 2023-2024 and is currently ramping up connections to customers.

8.4.2 Recycled Water Deliveries

Currently, recycled water production exceeds existing demand during the winter months, and the remaining recycled water is disposed of through onsite percolation basins. The following is a summary of projects to maximize recycled water use by continuing to expand the NPW system and to eliminate land disposal.

PMA 14: WRP-10 Recycled Water Delivery

The WRP-10 distribution system delivers non potable water (NPW) to existing customers throughout Indian Wells, Palm Desert, and portions of Rancho Mirage. There are currently 18 customers served by a blend of Canal water and recycled water. Construction to connect an additional four country clubs has been completed and it is anticipated that these four customers will be connected for NPW delivery in spring 2026. In addition, offsite pipeline to connect fifteen new customers has been completed. The onsite pipeline to connect seven of these customers is ongoing and it is anticipated that seven new customers will be connected for NPW delivery in spring 2027. A total of eight new customers are in various stages of final project design and it is anticipated that these eight customers will be connected by 2030. In all, CVWD anticipates connecting a total of nineteen new customers to its WRP 10 NPW system by the end of year 2030.

In addition, a Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loan has been approved to connect an additional nine users to the NPW system.

PMA 15: WRP-7 Tertiary Expansion

CVWD plans to expand its WRP-7 recycled water production tertiary treatment capacity by 3 million gallons per day (mgd) to a total capacity of 5.5 mgd (6,150 AFY) to meet anticipated regulatory changes and utilize increases in future wastewater flows. CVWD has completed CEQA and has been awarded a CWSRF loan. CVWD applied for the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act from the Bureau of Reclamation in September 2024. Construction is expected to be completed in 2027, pending approval of the WIIN grant.

PMA 16: Canal Water Pump Station Upgrade

The Canal Water Pump Station Upgrade would upgrade the Mile Post (MP) 113.2 Canal water pump station capacity to convey Colorado River supply for blending with WRP-7 recycled water. The project is connected to the WRP-7 Tertiary Expansion (PMA 15) and shares the ongoing status.

PMA 17: WRP-7 Recycled Water Delivery

WRP-7 delivers NPW to golf courses in the Sun City area. CVWD continues to pursue new WRP-7 NPW connections. CVWD has begun construction for one new customer and has begun design for other NPW connections. CVWD applied for a SRF loan in December 2024.

PMA 18: WRP-4 Tertiary Expansion & Delivery

CVWD's tertiary treatment expansion at WRP-4 will construct tertiary capacity in four phases, establish a recycled water distribution system, and reduce discharges to the CVSC. CVWD has completed 80 percent design and initiated environmental documentation. The Public Review period for the Draft EIR was July through September 2025. The final EIR will be submitted for CVWD Board approval in March 2026.

PMA 19: DWA WRP Recycled Water Delivery

DWA will increase deliveries of recycled water consistent with existing customer demands, wastewater flow growth and new cost-effective connections. DWA has applied for grant funding for its Recycled Water Feasibility Study and reduced its recycled water rate to encourage additional customers. In WY 2024-2025, DWA began work on the design of a new recycled water booster station which will replace an existing temporary station. The new booster station will be built with the capacity to service future recycled water customers in the Palm Springs area.

8.4.3 Groundwater Replenishment

Since 1973, CVWD and DWA have replenished the western portion of the Subbasin at the WWR-GRF with nearly 4 million AF and at the PD-GRF with a total of 58,824 AF since starting operations in February 2019. CVWD has replenished the eastern portion of the Subbasin at TEL-GRF with about 400,000 AF since full-scale operations commenced in 2009. The following is a brief summary of projects to continue groundwater replenishment in the Indio Subbasin.

PMA 20: PD-GRF Expansion

The PD-GRF Expansion will expand direct replenishment capacity at the PD-GRF by constructing Phase II of the project, which will provide for additional recharge capacity up to 15,000 AFY. CVWD continues to operate the PD-GRF with expanded replenishment volumes as feasible given supply availability and hydraulic capacity. CVWD has obtained the permits needed to move forward with the PD-GRF expansion and is currently implementing the required mitigation measures. The PD-GRF construction project bidding is expected to begin in April 2026. It is estimated that construction will begin in fall 2026.

PMA 21: TEL-GRF Expansion

The TEL-GRF Expansion would expand recharge capacity at the TEL-GRF incrementally. CVWD continues to evaluate the need to expand the recharge capacity at TEL-GRF. There is no activity at this time.

PMA 22: WWR-GRF Operation

The WWR-GRF has a recharge capacity of more than 400,000 AFY. CVWD and DWA continue to replenish as much SWP Table A water or other imported water at WWR-GRF as is available annually. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) issued the Record of Decision for the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and granted CVWD a Right-of-Way lease in 2023. CVWD Board of Directors approved the Right-of-Way grant in April 2023.

8.5 WATER QUALITY PROTECTION

The Indio Subbasin has variable concentrations of water quality constituents as documented in the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*. Below are the PMAs related to water quality that will help protect the groundwater basin for beneficial uses and users and avoid undesirable results.

8.5.1 Water Quality Programs and Policies

The following is a list of water quality policies and programs to help protect the Indio Subbasin.

PMA 23: Eliminate Wastewater Percolation

Currently, CVWD's Water Reclamation Plants WRP-7, WRP-10, and Palm Springs' WWTP/DWA's WRP all discharge to percolation ponds within the Indio Subbasin. The GSAs continue to pursue expansion of recycled water to reduce and eventually eliminate percolation of wastewater into the Indio Subbasin. Expansion of the NPW system continues for both CVWD and DWA.

PMA 24: Wellhead Treatment

The Wellhead Treatment program assesses the need to expand groundwater treatment facilities to treat additional drinking water wells for arsenic, nitrate, or other constituents of concern. The GSAs continue to monitor the development of new maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) (e.g., hexavalent chromium) to ensure delivered drinking water meets state and federal MCLs established to protect public health. As of WY 2024-2025, CVWD with support from consultants is evaluating treatment and non-treatment options to comply with the hexavalent chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ug/L. IWA continues to evaluate potential treatment options for hexavalent chromium due to the MCL.

PMA 25: Small Water System Consolidations

Small water systems, often serving disadvantaged communities (DACs), may face challenges in providing safe, accessible, and affordable water because they may not have adequate resources to support maintenance, operation, and treatment costs. CVWD continues to pursue grant funding and design for several top-ranked small water system consolidations that were identified in the East Coachella Valley Water Supply Project. One project includes the design and construction of a new domestic water pipeline along Avenue 66 and adjacent roadways to serve the Saint Anthony area with clean, safe drinking water. Both the Saint Anthony water system consolidation and the Valley View consolidation were completed in May 2025.

Coachella Water Authority (CWA) also continues to seek grant funding to consolidate multiple mobile home parks within its service area to address water quality deficiencies identified by the Riverside County Department of Health (DEH).

Indio Water Authority (IWA) continues to work in partnership with Division of Drinking Water on small water system consolidations as identified and adjacent to IWA's water service area.

PMA 26: Septic to Sewer Conversions

Septic systems are a documented source of nitrate to the groundwater basin. CVWD continues to pursue grant funding and design for several septic-to-sewer conversions to improve groundwater quality and sanitation within small communities in the East Valley. DWA converted one commercial property from septic to sewer during WY 2024-2025. CVWD is 60 percent complete on the construction of the Avenue 66 Trunk Sewer Project. Preliminary Design Report and Environmental documentation has been completed on two other projects awaiting grant decisions.

8.5.2 Coachella Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (CV-SNMP)

In 2020 and 2021, the CV-SNMP Agencies – which include CVWD, Coachella Sanitary District, City of Palm Springs, CWA, DWA, IWA, MSWD, Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company, and VSD – prepared a CV-SNMP Groundwater Monitoring Program Workplan and a CV-SNMP Development Workplan to guide the monitoring and update of the 2015 CV-SNMP.

PMA 27: Implement CV-SNMP Groundwater Monitoring Program Workplan

The GSAs, along with the other CV-SNMP Agencies, began implementing the *CV-SNMP Groundwater Monitoring Program Workplan* approved by the RWQCB in February 2021 and outlining an expanded groundwater monitoring program. The agencies submitted their fourth annual progress report and data to the Regional Water Board in March 2025, which initiated monitoring for 2024-2026 triennial monitoring cycle. CVWD and DWA constructed four and two new water quality monitoring wells, respectively in partnership with DWR's TSS program since 2023

PMA 28: Implement CV-SNMP Development Workplan

The GSAs, along with the other CV-SNMP Agencies, began implementing the *CV-SNMP Development Workplan* which outlined a scope of work for updating the CV-SNMP in accordance with the *Recycled Water Policy* and was approved by the RWQCB in October 2021. Agencies published the final Task Memorandum 1 (TM#1), Characterize TDS/N Mass Loading to the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin in April 2024, the final TM#2, Characterize Current Groundwater Quality in January 2025, the final TM#4, Develop Technical Approach for Forecasting TDS/N Concentrations in Groundwater in January 2025, and the final TM#3, Delineate Draft Management Zones and Describe Metrics to Characterize Beneficial Use Protection in September 2025. Work on TM#5, N/TDS Forecasting Tools and Evaluation of the Baseline Scenario will continue in WY 2025-2026. The project is expected to conclude in March 2027.

PMA 29: Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum

The Salinity Forum, which is a cooperative effort involving federal, state, and local agencies, includes projects that remove salt tonnage. This will be accomplished principally by reducing the salt contributions to the Colorado River from existing sources and minimizing future increases in salt load caused by human activities. CVWD and DWA will continue to support and participate in Salinity Forum efforts.

PMA 30: Source Water Protection

Well management programs are required to ensure that existing and future wells do not impact the usability of the groundwater resource. CVWD continues to implement the Leaking Artesian Well Rebate Program to educate and work with well owners to properly control artesian wells. CVWD processed three

applications to repair three wells and destroy two wells with uncontrolled artesian flows. CVWD included \$50,000 in Fiscal Year 2025 budget for leaking artesian well repairs and destructions.

8.6 CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

The PMAs are identified and described in Table 11-3 of the *2022 Alternative Plan Update*. The GSAs have continued efforts to advance the PMAs to maintain the Indio Subbasin in sustainable conditions, able to meet Plan Area water demands, and groundwater levels and quality that avoid undesirable results. With continued implementation of these PMAs, the GSAs are anticipated to meet their water management goals and comply effectively with SGMA. A revised version of Table 11-3, with the current updated status of each PMA, is presented as **Table 8-1**.

Table 8-1. WY 2024-2025 PMA Implementation Status Update

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
Water Conservation							
PMA 1: Urban Water Conservation	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Outreach/ Education and CV Water Counts	Continue to implement public information programs, including CV Water Counts. Educate the public on conservation programs being planned and/or implemented, as well as educational tips that customers can use to lower their water usage. Includes publications, demonstration gardens, workshops, community events, website, social media, and a school education program.	DWA increased messaging regarding drought and water conservation on social media, website, radio and tv segments, store signage, workshops, school events, etc. Partnered with Palm Springs Public Library's Summer Reading Program and presented on sustainability and conservation. CVWD promotes water conservation, rebates, and more. Held their annual Water Academy, a free public forum for customers to learn about water resources and conservation, each winter. CWA continues to participate in ongoing meetings and cost share for CV Water Counts. CWA promotes Water Counts through their website. IWA continues to participate in ongoing meetings and cost share for CV Water Counts. IWA promotes Water Counts through their website.	Conduct additional public outreach, including the Water Counts Academy, a free public forum for customers to learn about water as a resource and conservation.	Ongoing	Water conservation efforts to reduce water demand per capita.
	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)	Implement WSCP as needed in response to drought conditions and mandates. Implement supply augmentation, demand reduction, and operational changes as needed to meet declared shortage level.	DWA, CVWD, CWA, and IWA implement their WSCP and continued to monitor water supplies, demand and operational changes to be ready to declare shortage levels if needed or mandated. The Coachella Valley was Level 1 WSCP in 2024.	Continue to monitor water supplies and operational changes and declare elevated shortage levels if appropriate or mandated.	Ongoing	GSAs and UWMP agencies have the ability to temporally reduce demand to met reduced supply.
	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Grant Funding	Pursue grant funding to fund urban water conservation programs at a higher level, as needed.	The region has participated in several regional grants focused on turf replacement. These include grants from CA DWR (Prop 1 Round 1 IRWM, Prop 1 Round 2 IRWM, and Ph 2 Urban & Mult benefit Drought Relief Grant Program, and Urban Community Drought Relief Grant Program), and USBR (WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants (WEEG)).	Continue to pursue federal and state grant funding opportunities for conservation programs.	Ongoing	Prop 1 Round 1 IRWM from CA DWR (Term 6/3/2020 – 3/31/2024) DWA & CVWD Demonstration Garden Prop 1 Round 2 IRWM from CA DWR (Term 11/22/2022 – 9/30/2024) Turf Removal \$192,840 102,709 sqft of turf removal Ph 2 Urban & Mult benefit Drought Relief Grant Program from CA DWR (Term 3/18/2022 – 6/30/2025) DAC Turf Removal \$223,637 77,617 sqft of turf removal Urban Community Drought Relief Grant Program (Term 6/30/2022 – Turf Removal \$1,000,000 333,852 sqft of turf removal WEEG
	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Conservation Study	Conduct a Conservation Study, including a detailed analysis of market saturation. Quantify potential savings from implementing current programs, relative cost on an AF basis, and potential for future savings.	Worked with consultant to develop the Regional Conservation Study funded through the Proposition 1, Round 2 IRWM Implementation Grant program. Study completed in 2024.	No plans to update the Conservation Study at this time.	Completed - Benefits Fully Realized	The Conservation Study will help target future water conservation efforts to reduce water demand per capita.

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
PMA 1: Urban Water Conservation (cont)	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Update and Implement Water Rates	Update Replenishment Assessment Charge and all water and sewer rates as necessary per cost of service studies. Consider tiered rates. Implement updated rates.	DWA completed study and implemented updated replenishment assessment charge in June 2024 and completed domestic water cost of service study; updated rates for domestic water service were adopted in June 2024 with an effective date of January 1, 2025. DWA completed sewer cost of service study; updated rates for sewer service were implemented in June 2024 and DWA completed recycled water cost of service study; updated rates for recycled water service were implemented in July 2024. CVWD is currently evaluating RAC rates for FY WY 2026/2027. CWA initiated Cost of Service Study. IWA new domestic water rates were approved and implemented starting July 1st 2025.	GSAs will continue the rate studies and will continue to evaluate rates periodically.	Ongoing	Tiered rate structures will encourage water conservation and reduce water demand per capita.
	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Leak Detection/Water Loss	Continue to implement water loss reduction programs and practices.	DWA completed its first leak detection survey in 2024 on 10% of the Agency's system and its first full year of implementation under the Source Meter Maintenance Program with the goal of accuracy testing 100% of the Agency's source meters on an annual basis. DWA completed upgrading all customers meters to be AMI-compatible and is continuing planning and design work on the AMI Fixed Network project. CVWD is actively involved in implementing best management practices for water loss reduction programs in its Domestic water system, and has several initiatives that are ongoing and planned for the future. CVWD efforts include proactive investigations of accounts with zero consumption meters, internal procedures ensure that leaking or failed meters are replaced, proactively replaces consumption meters that are over 20 years old, carry out proactive leak detection surveys, testing and calibration of meters every six months, tracks reservoir storage and ensures production-meter instrumentation calibration, and completes a validated level 1 AWWA water audit annually, which helps monitor and improve water management practices. CWA continues to perform water audits and progress to upgrade to a fully AMI Fixed Network. IWA continues to perform water audits and progress to upgrade to a fully AMI Fixed Network.	DWA to begin construction phase of AMI Fixed Network project. DWA will also continue implementation of Source Meter Maintenance Program and annual leak detection survey on 10% of Agency's system. CVWD will continue actively implementing best management practices for water loss reduction programs in its Domestic water system. CWA continues water audit and system upgrades to a fully AMI Fixed Network. IWA will continue to implement water loss reduction programs and practices.	Ongoing	Leak Detection and Water Loss Prevention will reduce the overall water demand with less wasted water.
	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Implement Landscape Ordinance	Continue to implement MWEL0, including plan checks.	Continued to comply with State requirements and to implement each GSA's Landscape Ordinance.	Continue to comply with State requirements and to implement Landscape Ordinances.	Ongoing	The landscape ordinance will help target future water conservation efforts to reduce water demand per capita.
	CVWD, DWA	Water Audits	Continue to implement Large Landscape Irrigation Audit Program to assist users in maximizing the efficient operation of their irrigation system by measuring performance, generating irrigation schedules and recommending improvement actions.	DWA continued to offer audits and increase outreach. CVWD continued to offer audits and increase outreach.	DWA & CVWD will continue to offer audits and commit to increasing outreach.	Ongoing	Water conservation efforts to reduce water demand per capita. DWA conducted 72 large water audits and numerous site visits during 2020-2025.
	CVWD	Professional Landscaper Training	Continue to host a LCP for professional landscapers that focuses on water use efficiency.	DWA continued online course available through local community college partnership. CVWD conducted Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper training and other in-house workshops.	DWA will consider hosting another Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper training and other in-house workshops. CVWD anticipate hosting an annual Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper in-person training at CVWD.	Ongoing	Water conservation efforts to reduce water demand per capita.

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
PMA 1: Urban Water Conservation (cont)	CVWD, DWA, IWA	Water Waste Program/Patrols	Actively patrol the service area for water waste violations. Unresolved issues result in increasing fines to customers.	DWA increased patrol efforts. Worked with communities with known water waste issues. CVWD continued efforts to monitor service area for water waste violations, including their Flume portal were customers can monitor their water use.	DWA & CVWD will continue efforts and increased response to the drought as necessary or mandated.	Ongoing	Water conservation efforts to reduce water demand per capita. DWA completed over 1,224 site inspections due to water waste complaints. CVWD collected over \$13M in drought penalties during the 2021-2022 drought.
	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Indoor Rebates	Implement indoor rebate programs, designed to assist homeowners and commercial customers who want to reduce their water usage by upgrading or replacing devices, or installing new technology to improve efficiency.	DWA continued indoor rebates programs for washing machines and toilets. DWA approved rebates for more than 839 washing machines and 678 toilets since 2020. CVWD continued to offer indoor rebate programs and increased effort in response to the drought as necessary or mandated. IWA intends to continue offering indoor rebate programs to promote water efficiency. CWA continues to promote water efficiency and offer rebates as grants become available.	Continue offering indoor rebate programs to promote water efficiency.	Ongoing	Water conservation efforts to reduce water demand per capita.
	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Landscape/Outdoor Rebates	Implement landscape/outdoors rebates, designed to assist homeowners, HOA, and commercial customers who want to reduce their outdoor water usage by converting their lawn to desert-friendly landscaping, installing smart irrigation controllers, or improving the efficiency of their systems. Reducing outdoor usage is the best way to meet a monthly water budget.	DWA continued to offer turf rebates to customers, including a DAC specific program. DWA continued to partner with the City of Palm Springs to get matching funds for City residents and HOAs. CVWD continued to promote participation in outdoor rebate programs. CVWD to begin new rebate programs in WY 2024/2025 in collaboration with CalWEP on Flume and Rachio devices. CWA continued to implement turf removal funded by existing grants and will pursue funding as needed. IWA continued to promote participation in landscape and outdoor rebate programs.	DWA will continue to offer outdoor rebates for sprinkler nozzles and smart controllers. CVWD will continue to evaluate water efficiency technology to determine potential new rebate programs. Continue to promote participation in landscape and outdoor rebate programs. CWA will continue to implement turf removal funded by existing grants and will pursue funding as needed. IWA will continue to promote participation in landscape and outdoor rebate programs.	Ongoing	Water conservation efforts to reduce water demand per capita. Since 2020 in DWA, more than 21,999 sprinkler nozzles, and 778 smart controllers for irrigation were replaced from 2020-2025. DWA has converted 1,411,741 sq ft and 2,108,069 sq ft of turf for single and multi family homes respectively. CVWD has converted 5,859,649 sq ft and 524,823 sq ft of turf for single and multi family homes respectively. IWA has converted 399,135 sq ft and 107,963 sq ft of turf for single and multi family homes respectively.
PMA 2: Golf Water Conservation	CVWD	Golf & Water Task Force Meetings	Continue to meet bi-monthly, or as needed, with Golf & Water Task Force to discuss conservation programs that support golf courses.	Held regular task force meetings.	Continue to meet monthly.	Ongoing	Water conservation and education efforts to reduce water demand.
	CVWD	Model Golf Course Water Budgets	Continue to create model water budgets for area golf courses and provide that information to the courses. While the courses are not billed according to those budgets (see water budget based tiered rates below), they can use the budget as a tool to determine their efficiency rates.	CVWD offered service to map courses and provided model water budgets upon request. Updated GIS software to provide improved mapping.	Continue to identify potential golf course incentive programs and implement as needed. Identify potential revenue streams that could provide incentives for golf course conservation efforts.	Ongoing	Water conservation and education efforts to reduce water demand.
	CVWD	Golf Course Education Programs	Develop golf course incentive programs that provide education for golf course managers on water use efficiency.	CVWD discussed potential programs at the Golf & Water Task Force meetings. Promoted University of California, Riverside Turfgrass & Landscape Research Field Day.	Continue to identify potential golf course incentive programs and implement as needed. Identify potential revenue streams that could provide incentives for golf course conservation efforts.	Ongoing	Water conservation and education efforts to reduce water demand.
	CVWD, DWA	Grant Funding	Included in PMA 1				
	CVWD	Conservation Study	Included in PMA 1				

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
PMA 2: Golf Water Conservation (cont)	CVWD	AWAG Meetings	Continue to meet bi-annually with AWAG to discuss any updates that impact the agricultural community and receive input from local farmers.	Determined to be not necessary as resources are readily available and provided through distribution groups throughout the year.	Continue to share resources and information through distribution groups as it becomes available	Completed - Accruing Benefits	Water conservation and education efforts to reduce water demand.
PMA 3: Agricultural Water Conservation	CVWD	Agricultural Efficiency	Work with other agencies and organizations through AWAG to identify projects and programs that could assist farmers, including small farmers, on improving water use efficiency.	CVWD promoted programs and events that would be beneficial to farmers. Developed the Colorado River Water Conservation Program to incentivize agricultural customers to reduce water usage.	Continue to promote programs and events to assist farmers in water use efficiency improvements.	Ongoing	Water conservation and education efforts to reduce water demand.
PMA 3: Agricultural Water Conservation (cont)	CVWD	Agricultural Resource Page	Maintain agriculture page on CVWD website with links to resources such as agricultural articles, grants and rebates, meetings and groups, education, and trainings.	Updated website with relevant information.	Continue to share relevant information on website.	Ongoing	Water conservation and education efforts to reduce water demand.
Water Supply Development							
PMA 4: Increased Surface Water Diversion	DWA	Surface Water Diversions	Increase surface water diversions for replenishment at WWR-GRF for use in its domestic water supply system.	DWA diverted approximately 2,300 AFY of surface water for replenishment at WWR-GRF since 2020.	DWA will continue diverting surface water for replenishment at WWR-GRF for use in its domestic water supply system.	Ongoing	Additional recharge can supplement groundwater levels in the basin.
PMA 5: Delta Conveyance Facility	CVWD, DWA	Delta Conveyance Facility (DCF)	Continue participation in DCF, anticipated to increase Table A deliveries from 45% to ~58% starting in 2041; 60% Table A and 40% Article 21	DWR certified the Final EIR and approved the DCP on December 21, 2023. DWA and CVWD Board of Directors adopted DWR's CEQA Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations in November 2024 and authorized funding for the next phase of pre-construction to include data collection, research, and resource evaluation activities that precede any physical construction of the project. Final Environmental Impact Report certified. Benefit-Cost Analysis and updated cost estimate of \$20.12 billion (2023\$) released. Change in Point of Diversion submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board. Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 of the California Endangered Species Act application submitted. Other significant accomplishments include: project alternatives analysis, release of CalSim3 Model, various field activities covering review of historical data and bathymetric mapping of Bethany Alternative, and establishing a community benefits program.	Planning to perform work related to the next phase of pre-construction to include data collection, research, and resource evaluation activities that precede any physical construction of the project.	Ongoing	The DCF will increase the SWP reliability.
PMA 6: Lake Perris Seepage	CVWD, DWA	Lake Perris Seepage	Participate in the Perris Seepage Recovery Project, which consists of installing an integrated recovery well system to collect SPW that is currently seeping beneath Perris Dam.	Currently, the DWR is performing geotechnical modelling for this project.	DWR may perform additional geotechnical modeling prior to final design.	Remove/Withdraw	Not moving forward
PMA 7: Sites Reservoir	CVWD, DWA	Sites Reservoir	Continue participation in Sites Reservoir, which captures and stores stormwater flows from the Sacramento River for release in dry years. Deliveries at 11,550 AFY (participation amount with assumed 30% conveyance loss) beginning in 2035.	In 2024, Sites Reservoir received \$205.6 million in federal funding from the WIIN Act; held a Construction Procurement Open House in April 2024; released the 2023 Annual Report; continued work with SWRCB on Section 401 Water Quality Certification and Section 404 Wetland Permits; announced first land purchase. In July 2025, the US Fish and Wildlife Service issued its Biological Opinion and CDFW granted a Master Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement for the construction of the project. The issued permits are valid from 2025 through 2035.	Continue work on permitting, water rights, and investor commitment; continue work on final design for Sites Reservoir; construction slated to begin in 2026.	Ongoing	The project will increase the SWP reliability.
PMA 8: Future Supplemental Water Acquisitions	CVWD, DWA	Supplemental Water	Enter into new agreements for Supplemental water, as available from SWP or Colorado River.	No activity.	No activity.	Ongoing	CVWD and DWA continue to develop portfolio of supplies to increase reliability.
PMA 9: EVRA Potable Reuse	IWA	Implement Groundwater Model and PDR	Implement a IPR project to recharge wastewater. Use a computer model to complete the feasibility analysis.	VSD's Feasibility Study for the Recycled Water Project was completed.	The EVRA project is pivoting to focus on recycled water deliveries rather than IPR	Planning	Supplying treated wastewater to customers will offset total pumping. The improved treatment plant is expected to treat 1 MGD (1120 AFY).

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
Source Substitution and Replenishment							
PMA 10: Mid-Valley Pipeline (Canal Only Customers)	CVWD	FY 32-40 Mid-Valley Pipeline Golf Course Connections/Design & Construction	Seek Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) grant funding support to design and construct mid-valley pipeline canal connections to Indian Wells CC, El Dorado CC, La Rocca, Marrakesh CC, Shadow Mountain, Vintage CC, Morningside CC, Chaparral CC, Date Palm CC, Rancho Las Palmas, Monterrey CC, Thunderbird CC, and Porcupine Ridge. The projects will expand canal delivery for landscape irrigation to area golf courses.	None	No activity planned. These connections are planned for Fiscal Years 2032 to 2040.	Conceptual	Supplying imported water to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.
PMA 11: Mid-Canal Storage Project	CVWD	Design and Environmental	Develop plans, specifications, and engineering (PS&E), along with environmental permitting support, for the project.	Completed design and environmental documentation in WY 2023/2024.	N/A	Completed - Accruing Benefits	Water storage efficiency will reduce the overall water demand with less wasted water.
	CVWD	Mid-Canal Storage Construction	Construct a wide trapezoidal reservoir section within the Coachella Canal to store peak flows, improve water efficiency, and limit water waste	Applied for WaterSMART Drought and Water and Energy Efficiency grants. Also received Bipartisan Infrastructure Law loan funding from USBR. Did not receive funding from Water and Energy Efficiency Grant. Construction completed in WY 2023/2024. Project closeout	N/A	Completed - Accruing Benefits	Water storage efficiency will reduce the overall water demand with less wasted water.
PMA 12: East Golf Expansion	CVWD	East Golf Expansion	Deliver Canal water to 5 additional golf courses in East Valley.	No planned activity.	CVWD will begin development of plans, specifications, and engineering for WY 2026 construction.	Conceptual	Future non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.
PMA 13: Oasis Distribution System	CVWD	Oasis Distribution System	Expand the Canal water delivery system to the Oasis area. Substitute groundwater production with Canal water for agricultural irrigation and other non-potable landscape irrigation.	Phase 2 of the project was completed in WY 2023/2024 and began connecting customers.	CVWD will work through punch list items and commissioning	Implementing	Non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer. Approximately 15,000 AFY of the 30,000 AFY of projected deliveries has been completed.
PMA 14: WRP-10 Recycled Water Delivery	CVWD	FY 18 Non-Potable Water Golf Course Connections/Construction	Seek CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to construct non-potable water connections to Oasis CC, Woodhaven CC, Palm Desert Resort CC, Bermuda Dunes CC, Marriott Desert Springs, Marriott Shadow Ridge, Emerald Desert, and T1 Pump Station. The project will expand non-potable water landscape irrigation to area golf courses.	Construction for Oasis CC, Woodhaven CC, Palm Desert Resort CC, and Bermuda Dunes CC completed in summer 2023. T1 Pump Station construction 95% complete. Offsite pipeline construction of Marriott Shadow Ridge and Emerald Desert has begun. Marriott Desert Springs is in pre-design. Construction to connect an additional four country clubs has been completed and it is anticipated that these four customers will be connected for NPW delivery in spring 2026. In addition, offsite pipeline to connect fifteen new customers has been completed. The onsite pipeline to connect seven of these customers is ongoing and it is anticipated that seven new customers will be connected for NPW delivery in spring 2027. A total of eight new customers are in various stages of final project design and it is anticipated that these eight customers will be connected by 2030. In all, CVWD anticipates connecting a total of nineteen new customers to its WRP 10 NPW system by the end of year 2030.	DWA aims to complete construction for T1 Pump Station. Begin bidding for Marriott Shadow Ridge and Emerald Desert projects. Complete feasibility study for Marriott Desert Spring. CVWD aims to complete offsite pipeline construction and finalize installation agreement and easements for Marriott Shadow Ridge and Emerald Desert pipeline. Continue negotiation with Marriott Desert Springs for evaluating the feasibility for partial golf course conversion.	Ongoing	Non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.
	CVWD	FY 21 Non-Potable Water Golf Course Connections/Design & Construction	Seek CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to design and construct non-potable water connections to Suncrest Country Club (CC), Rancho Mirage CC, Annenberg, Tamarisk CC, Tri-Palm CC, Jack Ivey Ranch, Palm Royale CC, Southwest Community Church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden. The project will expand non-potable water landscape irrigation to area golf courses.	CVWD: Offsite pipeline construction is 95% complete. Agreements and easements for onsite pipelines for Suncrest Country Club (CC), Annenberg, Tamarisk CC, Jack Ivey Ranch, Palm Royale CC, and Southwest Community Church are complete. Ongoing agreement negotiations for Tri Palm, Rancho Mirage CC and Indian Wells Tennis Garden. SCE/IID plans are ongoing.	Closeout offsite pipeline construction project. Bid onsite pipeline project for Suncrest Country Club (CC), Annenberg, Tamarisk CC, Jack Ivey Ranch, Palm Royale CC, and Southwest Community Church. Continue agreement negotiations for Rancho Mirage CC, Tri Palm CC, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.	Completed - Benefits Fully Realized	Potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
PMA 14: WRP-10 Recycled Water Delivery (cont)	CVWD	FY 22 Non-Potable Water Golf Course Connections/Design & Construction	Seek CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to design and construct upsizing improvements to the existing NPW pipelines, converting Indian Ridge CC to lake delivery, and non-potable water connections to Desert Island and Springs Country Club. The project will expand non-potable water landscape irrigation to area golf courses.	Conversion of Indian Ridge no longer needed. Design for Desert Island and Springs ongoing and SRF application submitted in December 2024.	Complete onsite design for Springs and Desert Island CC and low pressure improvement. Finalize SRF loan agreement and bid project for construction.	Implementing	Future non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.
	CVWD	FY 25 Non-Potable Water Golf Course Connections/Design & Construction	Seek CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to design and construct non-potable water connections to Mission Hills CC, Westin Hills, Outdoor Resort, and Forest Lawn. The project will expand non-potable water landscape irrigation to area golf courses.	No activity in WY 2024-2025. These are future non-potable water connections.	No activity planned. These are future non-potable water connections planned beyond 2030.	Conceptual	Future non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.
	CVWD	Future Non-Potable Water Golf Course Connections/Design & Construction	These projects are planned for FY26 and beyond depending on new golf courses and residential tracts.	No activity in WY 2024-2025. These are future non-potable water connections.	No activity planned. These are future non-potable water connections planned beyond 2030.	Conceptual	Future non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.
PMA 15: WRP-7 Tertiary Expansion	CVWD	FY 21 - WRP 7 Tertiary Treatment Expansion and MP113.2 Pump Station Upgrade/Construction	Seek CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to construct an expansion of the tertiary system by 2.5 mgd for a total capacity of 5.0 mgd, add a 5-million-gallon tertiary water storage bladder, repurpose a land disposal pond to accept secondary effluent for pretreatment, and upgrade the capacity of the MP 113.2 canal water pump station. The project will expand non-potable water landscape irrigation.	CVWD: Applied for WIIN grant in September, 2024. Complete construction in 2027 pending approval of WIIN grant.	Bid project in spring 2025 and start construction in Q4 2025 pending approval of WIIN grant. Complete construction in 2027.	Implementing	Non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping. At full capacity (estimated for 2045 based on sanitation master plan), CVWD will be able to treat additional 3.0 MGD or 3,360 acre-feet per year (afy).
PMA 16: Canal Water Pump Station Upgrade	CVWD	Canal Water Pump Station Upgrade	Construct pump station to convey Canal water. Complete design of MP 113.2 Canal Water Pump Station upgrade in 2022. Complete construction in 2026.	CVWD: Applied for WIIN grant in September, 2024. Complete construction in 2027 pending approval of WIIN grant.	Bid project for construction. Apply WIIN grant by September, 2024. Complete construction in 2026/2027.	Implementing	Water supply efficiency will reduce the overall water demand with less wasted water.
	CVWD	FY21 - WRP 7 Tertiary Treatment Expansion and MP113.2 Pump Station Upgrade /Construction	Seek CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to construct a capacity upgrade to the existing pump station at MP 113.2 canal water pump station. The additional pump station capacity will expand non-potable water landscape irrigation to area golf courses.	CVWD: Applied for WIIN grant in September, 2024. Complete construction in 2027 pending approval of WIIN grant.	Bid project for construction. Apply WIIN grant by September, 2024. Complete construction in 2026/2027.	Implementing	Water supply efficiency will reduce the overall water demand with less wasted water.
PMA 17: WRP-7 Recycled Water Delivery	CVWD	FY 22 Non-Potable Water Golf Course Connections/Design & Construction	Seek CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to design and construct non-potable water connections to Talavera Residential Community, Young's Family Farms, and Shadow Hills High School, and Shadow Hills North Golf Course. The project will expand non-potable water landscape irrigation to area golf courses.	Begin construction for Young's Farm. Begin design for other NPW connections and applied for SRF loan December 2024.	Young's connection is out for bidding now with target completion in December 2026. Talavera and Shadow Hills High School will be removed from the program since they do not have a discharge pond to deliver the NPW and construction cost for an alternate delivery is making this connection unfeasible.	Ongoing	Non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping.

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
PMA 18: WRP-4 Tertiary Expansion & Delivery	CVWD	FY 22 WRP 4 – Phase 1A Tertiary Expansion and New Customer Connections/Construction	This project includes seeking CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to construct an expansion of the tertiary system by 2.5 mgd and connect three new irrigation farm customers including Grimmway Farms, West Coast Turf, and Ocean Mist. The project will expand non-potable water to area irrigation customers.	The final EIR will be submitted for CVWD Board approval in March 2026.	CVWD is completing the final Project Environmental Information Report with an estimated approval in spring 2026. The design for the project is at 60% with final design completion in spring 2026. Project bidding is expected in summer 2026 with estimated completion in December 2028.	Planning	Non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping. The Phase 1 project including these connections will serve 1 MGD or 1,120 afy to these customers.
	CVWD	FY 26 WRP 4 – Phase 1B Tertiary Expansion and New Customer Connections/Design & Construction	This project includes seeking CWSRF and WIIN grant funding support to construct an expansion of the tertiary system to a total capacity of 10 mgd and connect new irrigation farm customers. The project will expand non-potable water to area irrigation customers.	No activity in WY 2024-2025. These are future non-potable water connections.	No activity planned. This is a future expansion project.	Conceptual	Future non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.
PMA 19: DWA WRP Recycled Water Delivery	DWA	DWA WRP Recycled Water	Increase deliveries of recycled water in DWA's service area consistent with existing customer demands, wastewater flow growth and new cost-effective connections.	In WY 2024-2025, DWA began work on the design of a new recycled water booster station which will replace an existing temporary station. The new booster station will be built with the capacity to service future recycled water customers in the Palm Springs area.	DWA plans to apply for federal grant funding to conduct a recycled water feasibility study.	Conceptual	Future non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping in a sensitive area of the aquifer.
PMA 20: PD-GRF Expansion	CVWD	FY 22 - Palm Desert Groundwater Facility - Phase II	Construct three groundwater replenishment basins to receive Colorado River water within the WWR Stormwater Channel. A groundwater replenishment facility will serve to help mitigate historical groundwater level declines within the West Whitewater River Sub-basin Area. Approximately an additional 15,000 AFY of Colorado River water will be delivered via the adjacent Mid-Valley Pipeline, for a total replenishment in the near vicinity of 25,000 AFY.	The PD-GRF construction project bidding is expected to begin in April 2026. It is estimated that construction will begin in fall 2026.	Complete the design of the environmental mitigation project by April 2025. Begin construction of the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility Phase 2 by June 2025.	Implementing	Non-potable supplies to customers will offset total pumping. Approximately an additional 15,000 AFY of Colorado River water will be delivered via the adjacent Mid-Valley Pipeline.
PMA 21: TEL-GRF Expansion	CVWD	TEL-GRF Expansion	Expand recharge capacity at the TEL-GRF from 37,000 to 40,000 AF.	No activity.	No activity planned.	Conceptual	An additional 3,000 AFY would be replenished at TEL.
PMA 22: WWR-GRF Operation	CVWD, DWA	Maximize WWR-GRF Replenishment	Continued operation of WWR-GRF at maximum available replenishment water. If additional SWP exchange water can be acquired, increase replenishment.	Continue operation of the WWR-GRF with maximum available replenishment water and pursue additional SWP exchange water, if available.	Continue operation of the WWR-GRF with maximum available replenishment water and pursue additional SWP exchange water, if available.	Ongoing	Additional recharge can supplement groundwater levels in the basin.

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
Water Quality Protection							
PMA 23: Eliminate Wastewater Percolation	CVWD, CWA, DWA	Eliminate Wastewater Percolation	Eliminate wastewater percolation. Recycle water that would have been percolated to be protective of water quality.	<p>For WRP 10 T1 Pump Station Construction is 95% complete. Construction of Oasis CC, Woodhaven CC, Palm Desert Resources CC, and Bermuda Dunes CC is complete.</p> <p>Offsite construction for Tamarisk CC, Sunnyslans, Suncrest, Cotino, Jack Ivey, Tri-Palm CC, Southwest Church, Palm Royale, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden is 95% complete. Onsite design is complete and easements for SCE/IID being finalized.</p> <p>Offsite construction for Marriott Shadow Ridge and Emerald Desert has begun. Onsite design is ready, agreements are in negotiation.</p> <p>Design for Desert Island CC and Springs has started and SRF application will be submitted in December 2024.</p> <p>Offsite installation for Cotino Connection complete. Engineering Report and Notice of Intent are ongoing before completing onsite connection.</p> <p>DWA will continue making progress on the planning/design/ engineering for the Sunrise Park Recycled Water Connection project in coordination with the City of Palm Springs. DWA will continue to seek grant funding for a recycled water feasibility study.</p> <p>CWA continues to explore opportunities for recycled water</p>	<p>Complete T1 Pump Station Construction and Offsite construction for Tamarisk CC, Sunnyslans, Suncrest, Cotino, Jack Ivey, Tri-Palm CC, Southwest Church, Palm Royale, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden. Begin construction for onsite pipeline and SCE/IID installation.</p> <p>Complete offsite construction for Marriott Shadow Ridge and Emerald Desert. Finalize agreements and easements for onsite pipeline.</p> <p>Finalize design and SRF loan agreement for Desert Island CC and Springs CC and bid project for construction.</p> <p>DWA plans to apply for federal grant funding to conduct a recycled water feasibility study. Complete engineering report and Notice of Intent for Cotino connection.</p>	Ongoing	Water quality treatment will be needed to ensure potable water meets all health standards.
PMA 24: Wellhead Treatment	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Wellhead Treatment	Assess the need to expand groundwater treatment facilities to treat additional wells in the future for arsenic, nitrate, or other constituents.	<p>CVWD with support from consultants is evaluating treatment and non-treatment options to comply with the proposed hexavalent chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ug/L.</p> <p>CWA has secured funding from DWR for evaluation of Chrom VI treatment and investigating other treatment technologies. In 2024, CWA issued an RFP to determine to treatment technologies for all impacted wells.</p>	<p>Complete evaluation of treatment and non-treatment options to comply with the proposed hexavalent chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ug/L. Submit Compliance Plan.</p> <p>CWA will decide and plan new technologies for Chrom VI. 30% design of system expected by end of 2025. Submit application for funding through SRF through SWRCB.</p>	Ongoing	Water quality treatment will be needed to ensure potable water meets all health standards.
	IWA	Hexavalent Chromium (Cr-6) Wellhead Treatment	Pending Cr-6 MCL, upgrade resin at existing IX treatment plants (FY 2021-22). Begin design and construction of new wellhead treatment facilities (FY 2022-26).	Efforts will continue in 2024 with planning and design efforts based on final MCL determination and selected Cr-6 treatment option.	IWA will continue with the Cr6 Compliance Plan Phase I and submitting a DWSRF application for Grant funding	Ongoing	Water quality treatment will be needed to ensure potable water meets all health standards.

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
PMA 25: Small Water System Consolidations	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Small Water System Consolidations	Extend urban water service to small water systems (e.g., mobile home/RV park communities) with deficient infrastructure and poor water quality. Implement consolidations as grant funding becomes available.	In WY 2024/2025, CVWD continued to participate in the Disadvantaged Community Infrastructure Task Force meetings and worked to secure grant funding for additional consolidation projects. IWA also continued to work with State Division of Drinking Water as smaller water systems are identified for potential system consolidation. CWA consolidated Mesquite Mutal Water Company (June 2025), Castro Mobile Home Park (2021) and worked to finalize SRF application for Shady Lane Mobile Home Park (expected Jan 2026).	CVWD received \$74 million in grant funds for five projects that will provide infrastructure to consolidate small water systems. As part of 2024, CVWD will continue to participate in the Disadvantaged Community Infrastructure Task Force meetings and work to secure grant funding for additional consolidation projects. IWA will continue to work with State Division of Drinking Water as smaller water systems are identified for potential system consolidation. CWA award contract for Shady Lane consolidation project.	Ongoing	Consolidating small systems into the larger systems will ensure reliability and improved water quality. CWA consolidated or plans to consolidate 101 connections (Mesquite 16, Castro MH 45, and Shady Lane 40).
	CVWD	Saint Anthony Water Consolidation Project	Seek grant funding to design and construct a new domestic water pipeline along Avenue 66 and adjacent roadways to serve the Saint Anthony area with clean, safe drinking water.	Completed in May 2025.	Construction is anticipated to continue through May 2025.	Completed - Benefits Fully Realized	Consolidating small systems into the larger systems will ensure reliability and improved water quality. A total of 92 mobile homes were connected to the CVWD system through this project.
	CVWD	Valley View Water Consolidation Project	Seek grant funding to design and construct a new domestic water pipeline along Airport Blvd and adjacent roadways to serve the Valley View area with clean, safe drinking water.	Completed in May 2025.	Solicitation of bids is anticipated in January 2025 with construction continuing through 2025 and into 2026.	Completed - Benefits Fully Realized	Consolidating small systems into the larger systems will ensure reliability and improved water quality. When complete the consolidation will connect 131 mobile homes to the CVWD system.
PMA 26: Septic to Sewer Conversions	CVWD, DWA, VSD, CWA	Septic to Sewer Conversions	Seek USDA, CWSRF, and WIIN grant funding support to design and construct septic-to-centralized sewer systems and expand service to DACs. Implement conversions as grant funding becomes available.	DWA converted 27 residential properties from septic to sewer since 2020. CVWD staff continued to participate in Disadvantaged Community Infrastructure Task Force meetings and identify grant funding opportunities and projects. CWA worked to finalize SRF application for Shady Lane Mobile Home Park connection to Sewer system.	DWA will continue to encourage conversion from septic to sewer for customers who remain on septic systems in areas where a public sewer system is available for connection, Dream Homes is planned for future connection. CVWD staff will continue to participate in Disadvantaged Community Infrastructure Task Force meetings and identify grant funding opportunities and projects. CWA award contract for Shady Lane consolidation project.	Ongoing	Consolidating septic systems into the sewer systems will improve groundwater quality. DWA connected 27 connections in the Lake View property.
	CVWD	Monroe Trunk Sewer	Seek grant funding to design and construct a new sewer pipeline along Monroe Street from Avenue 62 to Avenue 64 to expand CVWD's service area to the tribal residential neighborhood at the intersection of Avenue 64 and Monroe.	Project closeout phase.	No activities planned in WY 2024-2025 as project is in closeout phase.	Completed - Accruing Benefits	Consolidating septic systems into the sewer systems will improve groundwater quality. 58 septic systems were replaced with sewer connection.
	CVWD	Avenue 66 Trunk Sewer	Seek grant funding to design and construct a new sewer pipeline along Avenue 66 and Harrison to expand CVWD's service area to the Torres-Martinez Coachella center, Sunbird Mobile Home Park, and residential neighborhood within Middleton Road.	CVWD will complete design for Avenue 66 Trunk Sewer Project and initiate land/easement acquisition. 60% of the design was completed at the end of 2024.	CVWD will complete design and all of the required land acquisition. Project is estimated to be complete by winter 2027. CVWD will seek additional grant funding to ensure construction cost requirements are met through construction completion.	Implementing	Consolidating septic systems into the sewer systems will improve groundwater quality. 106 septic systems will be replaced with sewer connection.

PMA Name	Project Proponent(s)	Activity Name	2022 Activity Description	Water Year 2025 Status	Future Activities	Implementation Status	Cumulative Benefits
PMA 26: Septic to Sewer Conversions (cont)	CVWD	Airport Blvd Sewer Consolidation Project	Seek grant funding to design and construct a new sewer collection system (gravity sewer pipelines and lift stations), along Desert Cactus Dr, Ave 57th, Fillmore St and Airport Blvd.	CVWD working on design and initiate land acquisition to build out the sewer collection system. CVWD completed design and all of the required land acquisition in spring of 2025.	Project is estimated to be completed by Summer 2027.	Implementing	Consolidating septic systems into the sewer systems will improve groundwater quality. 173 septic systems will be replaced with sewer connection.
	CVWD	Oasis Garden Mobile Home Park	Seek grant funding to design and construct new sewer laterals within the Oasis Gardens Mobile Home Park to connect into the existing gravity line located on Polk Street to expand CVWD's service area. Additionally, an existing lift station along Polk Street.	CVWD working on design for Oasis Garden Mobile Home Park. 30% of the design will be completed by end of 2024. CVWD completed design for the onsite laterals and lift station in the first quarter of 2025.	Project is expected to be complete in Spring 2027.	Implementing	Consolidating septic systems into the sewer systems will improve groundwater quality. 77 septic systems will be replaced with sewer connection.
PMA 27: Implement CV-SNMP Groundwater Monitoring Program Workplan	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Implement CV-SNMP Workplans	Implement the CV-SNMP Groundwater Monitoring Program Workplan approved by the RWQCB to expand and improve the region's groundwater monitoring system for water quality.	Submitted third annual progress report and data to the Regional Water Board in March 2025 which marked the end of the first triennial monitoring cycle (2021-2024); initiated monitoring for 2024-2026 triennial monitoring; DWA constructed two new water quality monitoring well in partnership with DWR's TSS program. CVWD constructed four new wells with the DWR TSS program.	Water quality monitoring will continue.	Ongoing	CV_SNMP will assess the baseline groundwater quality, document potential sources of loading, and protect future groundwater quality in the Subbasin
PMA 28: Implement CV-SNMP Development Workplan	CVWD, DWA, IWA, CWA	Implement CV-SNMP Workplans	Develop a compliant CV-SNMP per the SNMP Development Workplan submitted to the RWQCB.	Agencies published the final Task Memorandum 1 (TM#1), Characterize TDS/N Mass Loading to the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin in April 2024, the final TM#2, Characterize Current Groundwater Quality in January 2025, the final TM#4, Develop Technical Approach for Forecasting TDS/N Concentrations in Groundwater in January 2025, and the final TM#3, Delineate Draft Management Zones and Describe Metrics to Characterize Beneficial Use Protection in September 2025. Work on TM#5, N/TDS Forecasting Tools and Evaluation of the Baseline Scenario will continue in WY 2025-2026. The project is expected to conclude in March 2027.	CV-SNMP agencies to publish final versions of TM#2 and TM#4 in early 2025 with a final version of TM#3 to be published in the first half of 2025. Continue work on TM# 5 to construction N/TDS forecasting tools and evaluate the baseline scenario. Begin work on TM#6 to forecast N/TDS for up to eight SNMP scenarios. Plan is expected to be completed in March 2027.	Ongoing	CV_SNMP will assess the baseline groundwater quality, document potential sources of loading, and protect future groundwater quality in the Subbasin
PMA 29: Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum	CVWD, DWA	Colorado River Salinity Forum	Support implementation of Colorado River Salinity Forum projects through participation and comments on Forum activities.	Continued to track Salinity Forum activities for opportunities to engage and provide comments.	Continue to support Salinity Forum through participation and comments as opportunities arise.	Ongoing	Salinity control will improve the water quality of improved water recharged to the ground water.
PMA 30: Source Water Protection	CVWD, DWA	Abandoned well management program	Continue cooperating with Riverside County DEH to identify and cap/destroy unused wells.	Continued cooperation and coordination with Riverside County DEH as opportunities arise.	Continue cooperating with Riverside County DEH to identify and cap/destroy unused wells.	Ongoing	Source protection will prevent water quality degradation.
	CVWD	Leaking artesian well rebate program	Continue implementing CVWD's leaking artesian well rebate program.	Continued to implement CVWD's leaking artesian well rebate program with cooperation from Coachella Valley Mosquito Vector Control District and Riverside County DEH.	Continue implementing CVWD's leaking artesian well rebate program with cooperation from local partners.	Ongoing	Source protection will prevent water quality degradation.
PMA 30: Source Water Protection (cont)	CVWD	Well management rebate programs	Continue to secure grant funding when available to supplement leaking artesian well rebate program and fund proper abandonment/destruction of unused wells.	No grant funding opportunities were identified.	Pursue grant funding when eligible opportunities are identified.	Ongoing	Source protection will prevent water quality degradation.

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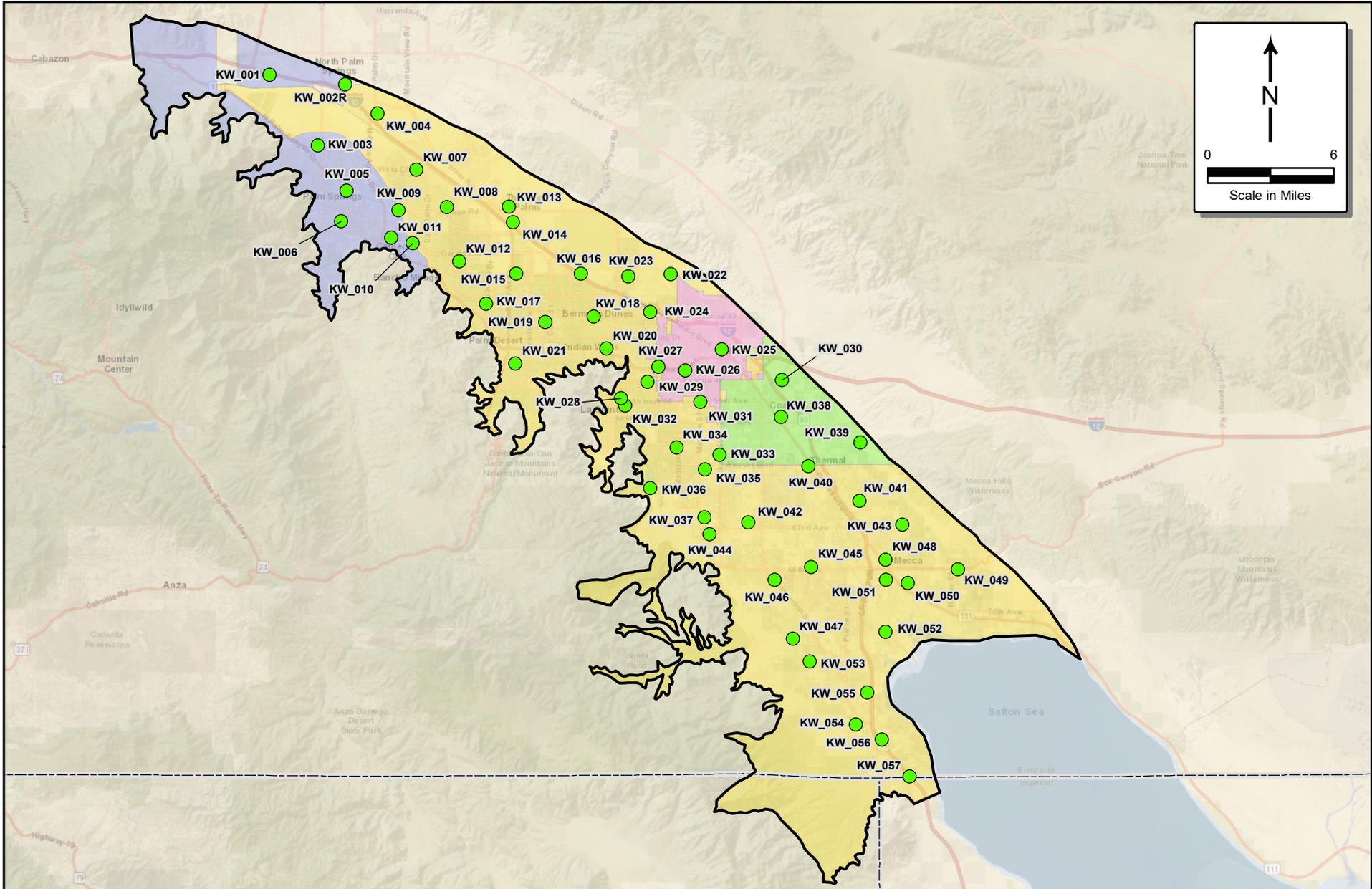
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APPENDIX A

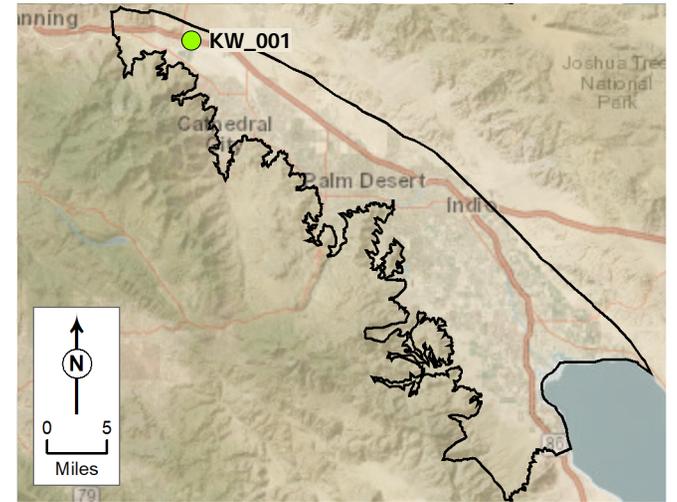
Representative Groundwater Elevation Hydrographs



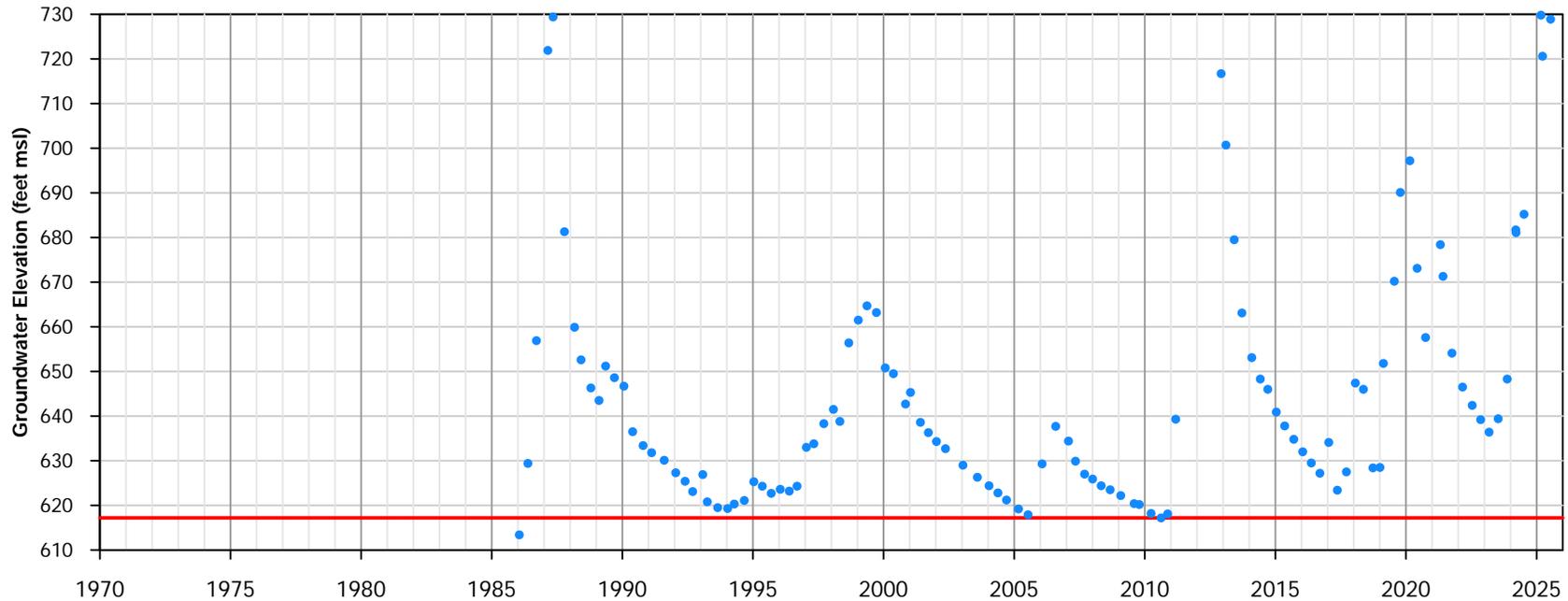
● Key Well (57)	Coachella Valley Water District	January 2026	Figure A-1 Selected Key Wells for Groundwater Level Monitoring
California County	Coachella Water Authority	TODD GROUNDWATER	
	Desert Water Agency		
	Indio Water Authority		

Well Information

Site Code: 339100N1165890W001
 Local Well Name: KW_001
 State Well Name: 03S04E17K001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56733
 Latitude: 33.91
 Longitude: -116.589
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 999
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): <Null>
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): <Null>
 Ground Surface Elevation: 900.4
 Reference Point Elevation: 900.4
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_001 - 03S04E17K01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

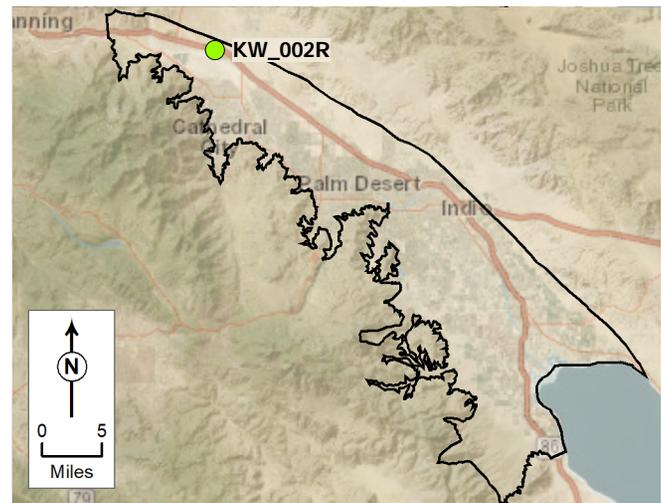
January 2026



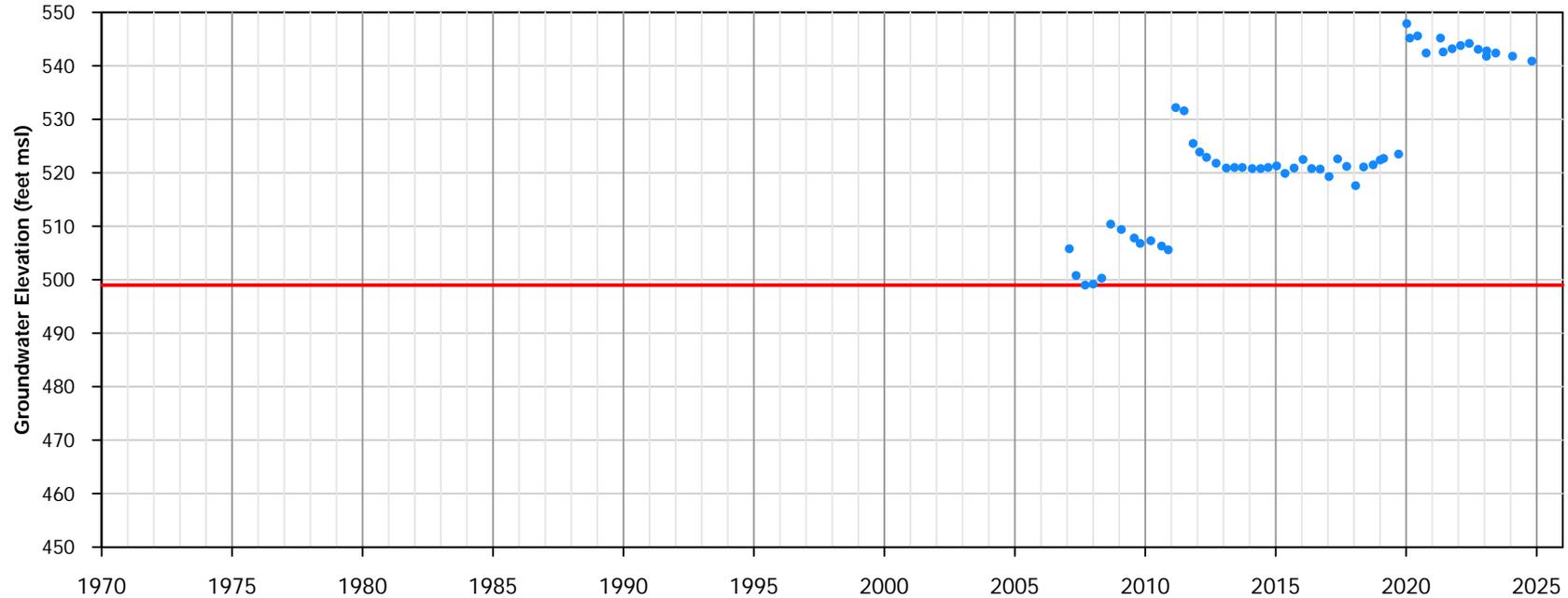
Appendix A-2
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_001 - 03S04E17K01S

Well Information

Site Code: 339035N1165248W001
 Local Well Name: KW_002R
 State Well Name: 03S04E13N002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 60525
 Latitude: 33.9035
 Longitude: -116.525
 Well Depth (feet bgs): <Null>
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): <Null>
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): <Null>
 Ground Surface Elevation: 710.69
 Reference Point Elevation: 710.69
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW-002R - 03S04E22A01S



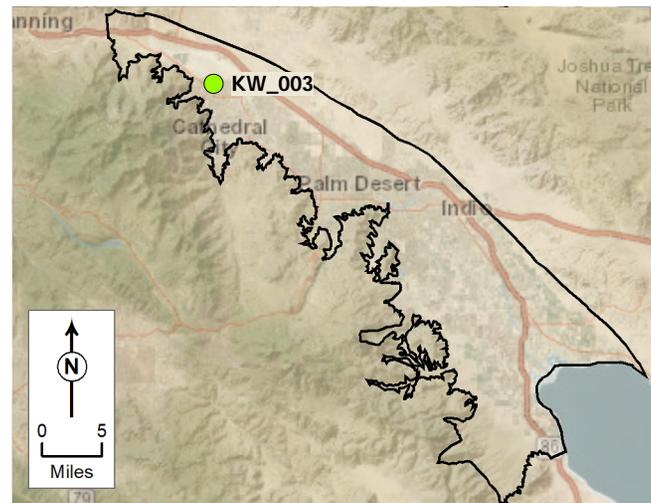
- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

January 2026

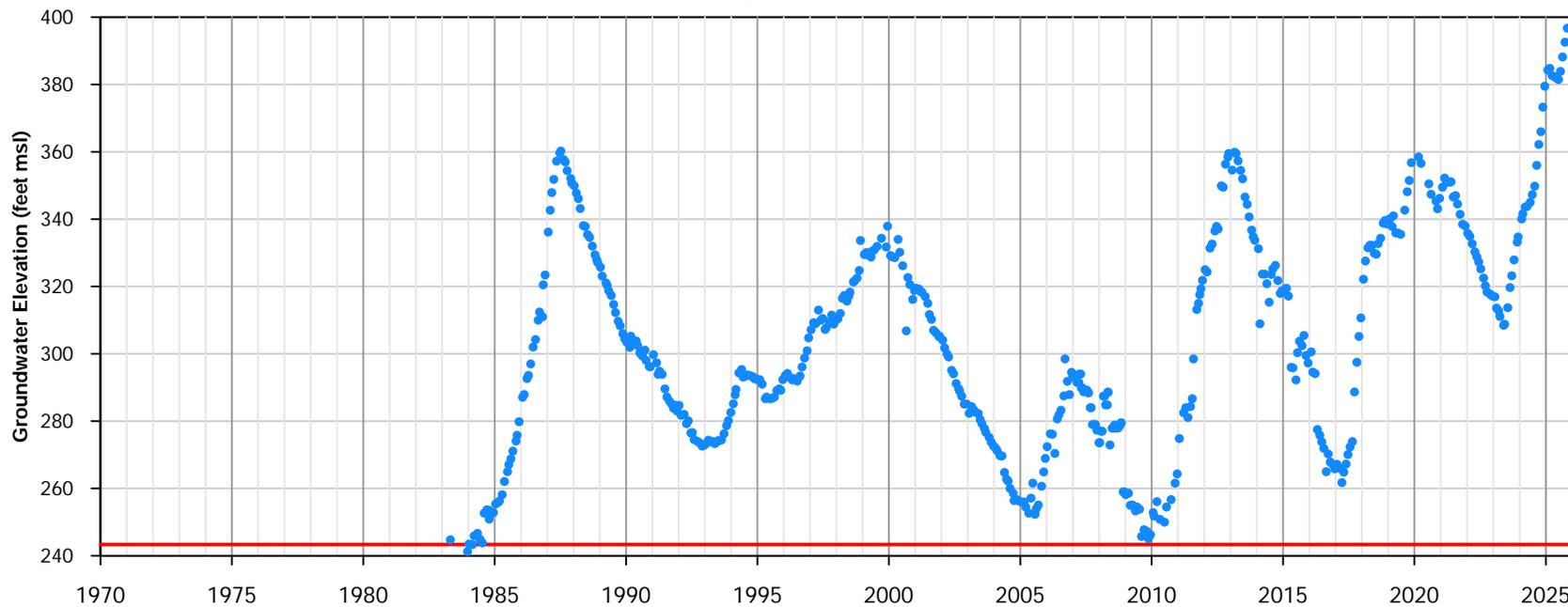
Appendix A-3
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW-002R - 03S04E22A01S

Well Information

Site Code: 338612N1165483W001
 Local Well Name: KW_003
 State Well Name: 03S04E34R001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56735
 Latitude: 33.8612
 Longitude: -116.547
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 830
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 506
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 830
 Ground Surface Elevation: 611.457
 Reference Point Elevation: 611.457
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_003 - 03S04E34R01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

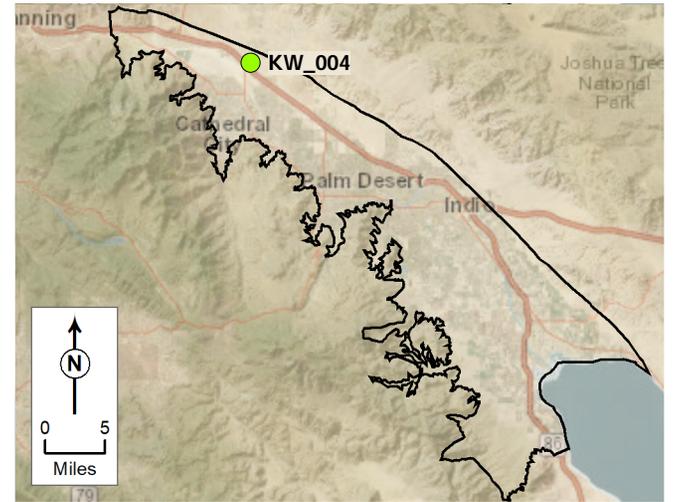
January 2026



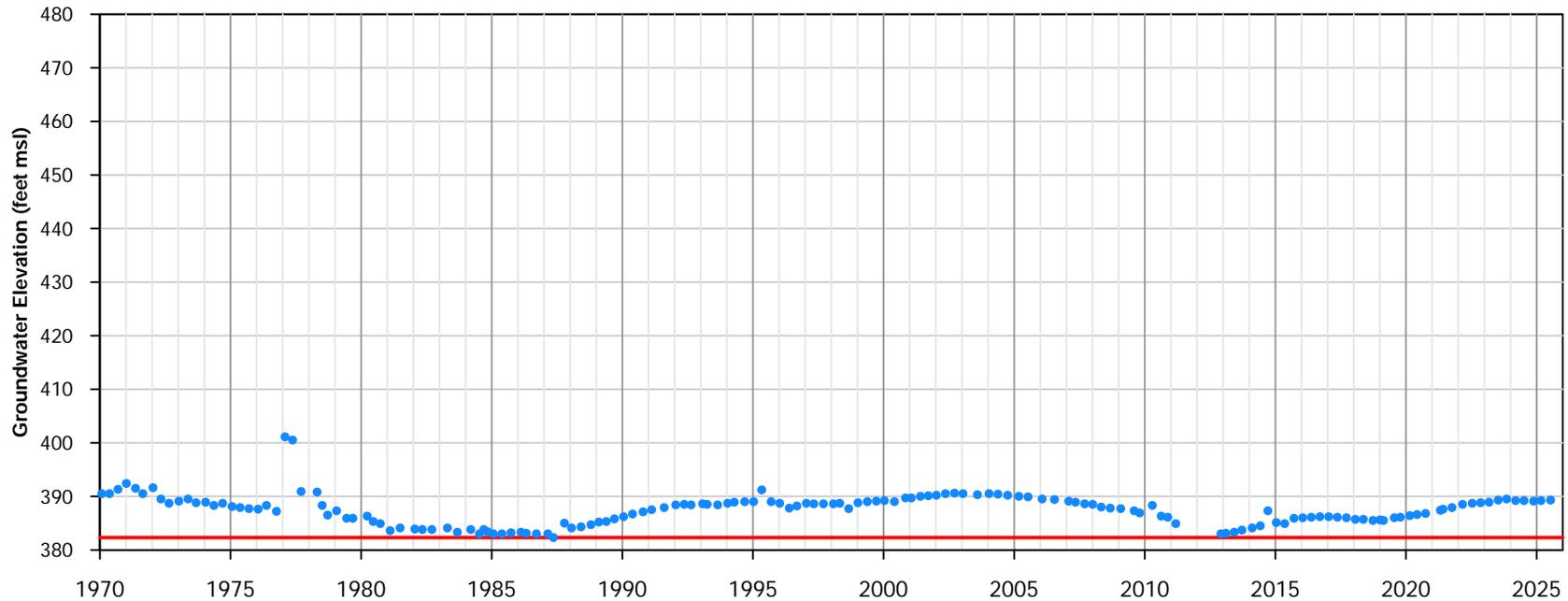
Appendix A-4
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_003 - 03S04E34R01S

Well Information

Site Code: 338833N1164996W001
 Local Well Name: KW_004
 State Well Name: 03S05E30G001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56736
 Latitude: 33.8834
 Longitude: -116.5
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 999
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 344
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 644
 Ground Surface Elevation: 589.5
 Reference Point Elevation: 589.8
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_004 - 03S05E30G01S



• Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

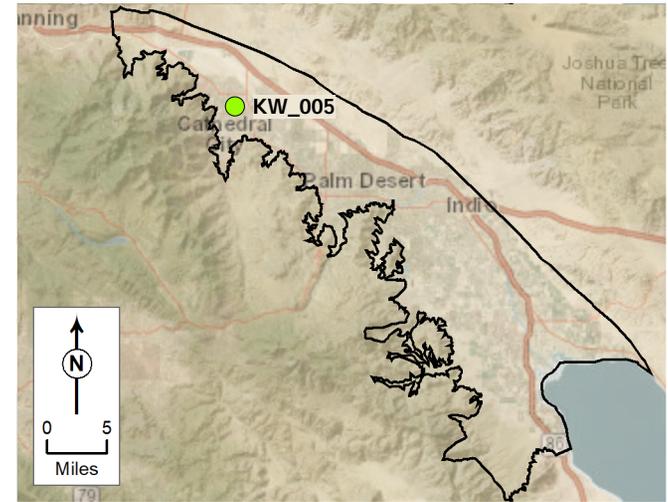
January 2026



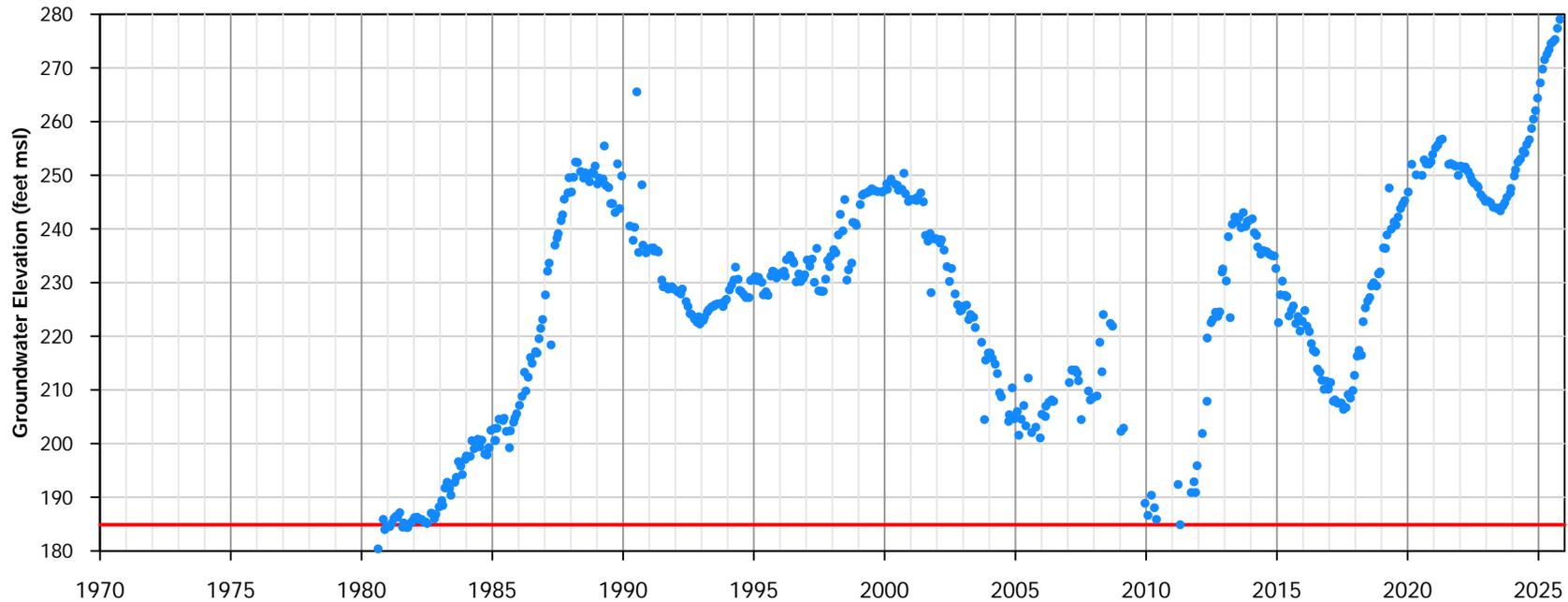
Appendix A-5
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_004 - 03S05E30G01S

Well Information

Site Code: 338301N1165244W001
 Local Well Name: KW_005
 State Well Name: 04S04E13C001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56737
 Latitude: 33.8302
 Longitude: -116.524
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 912
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 512
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 912
 Ground Surface Elevation: 454.877
 Reference Point Elevation: 454.877
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_005 - 04S04E13C01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

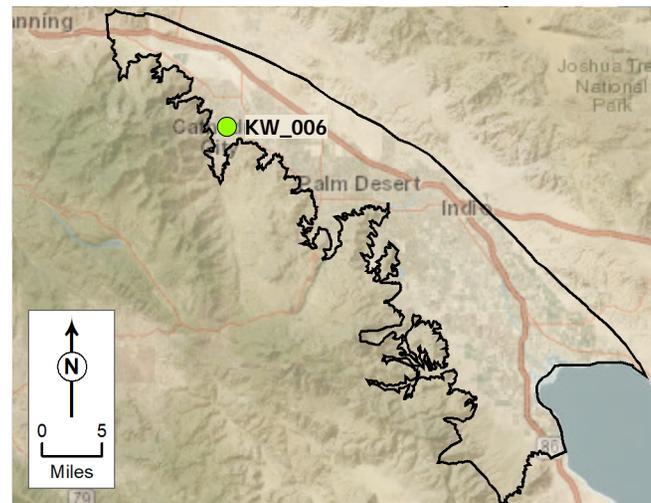
January 2026



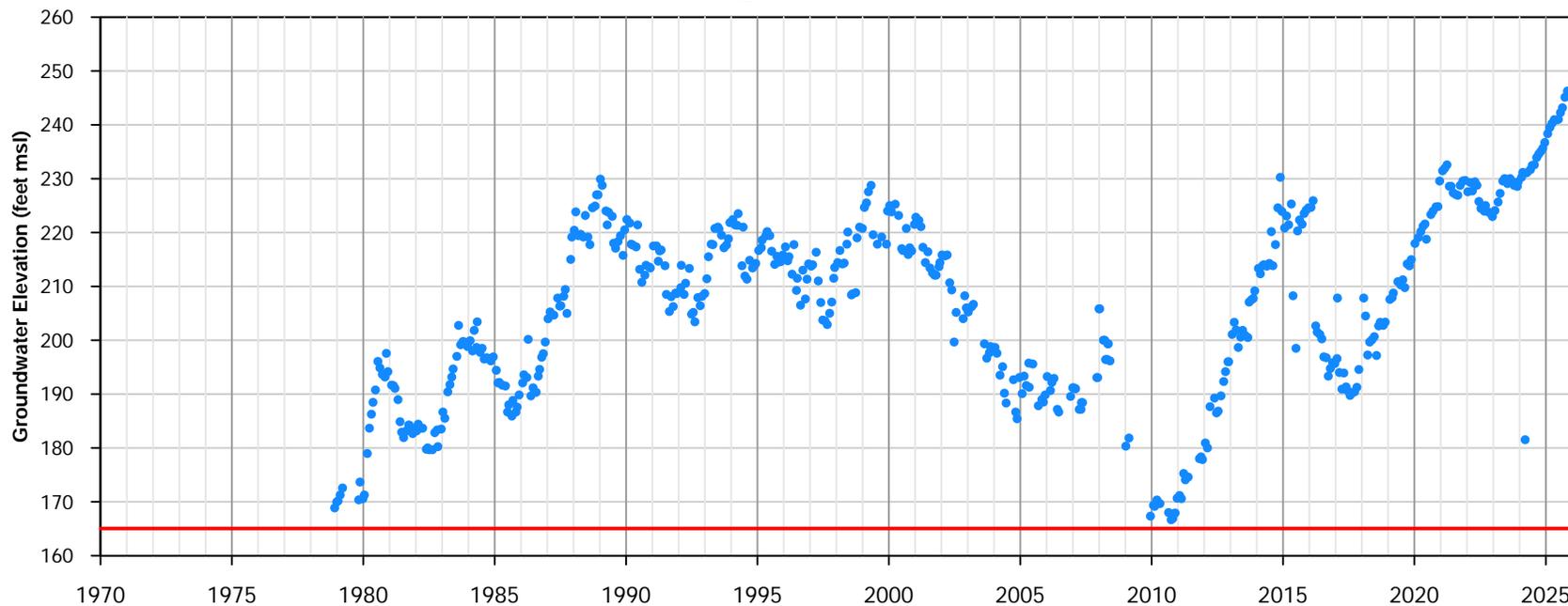
Appendix A-6
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_005 - 04S04E13C01S

Well Information

Site Code: 338090N1165286W001
 Local Well Name: KW_006
 State Well Name: 04S04E24D001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56738
 Latitude: 33.8125
 Longitude: -116.526
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1010
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 580
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 980
 Ground Surface Elevation: 401.748
 Reference Point Elevation: 401.748
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_006 - 04S04E24D01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

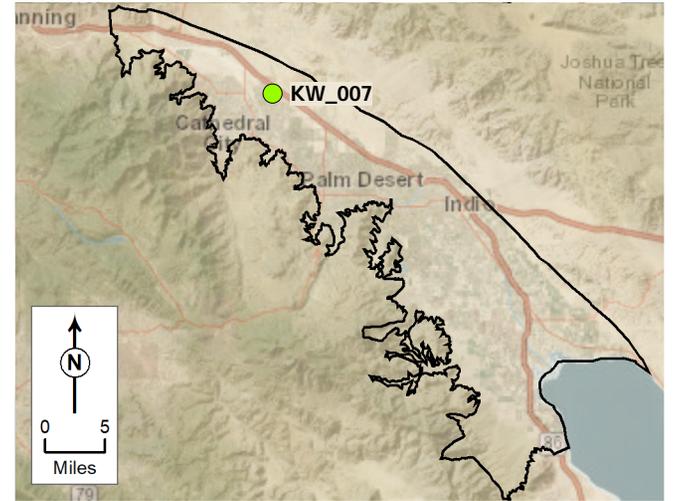
January 2026



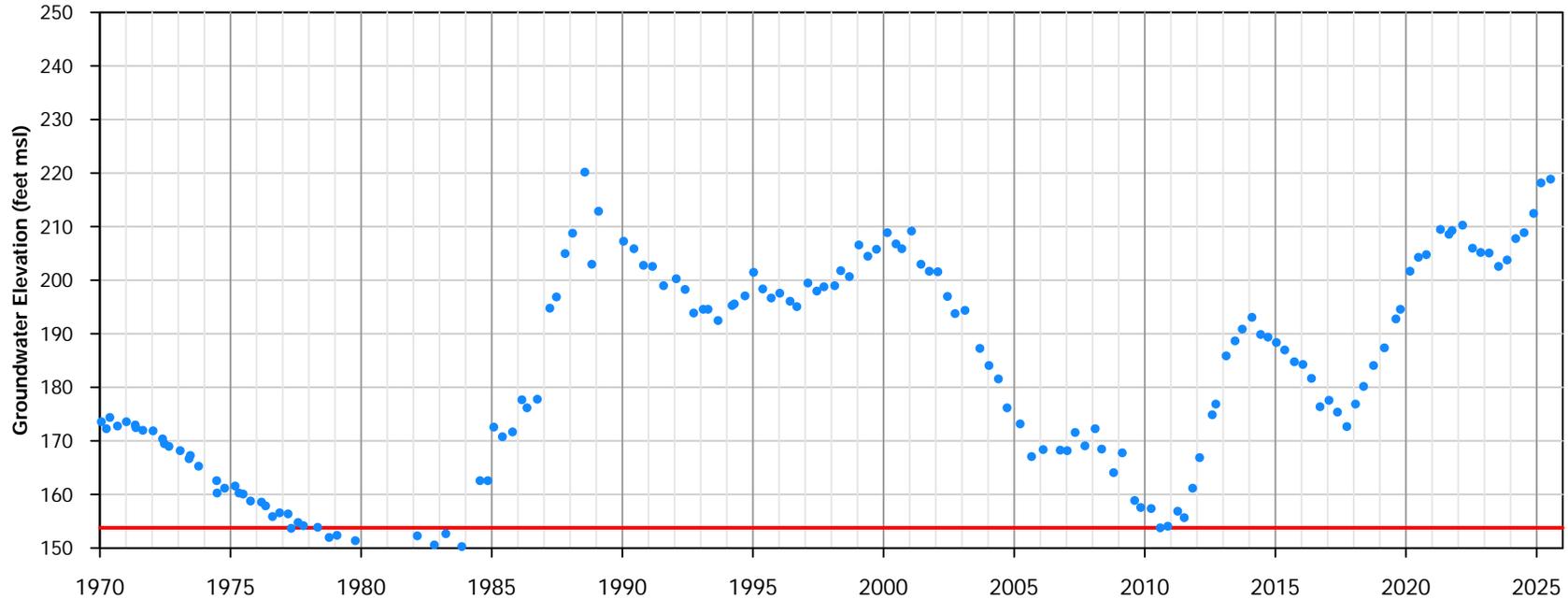
Appendix A-7
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_006 - 04S04E24D01S

Well Information

Site Code: 338447N1164665W001
 Local Well Name: KW_007
 State Well Name: 04S05E09B001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47716
 Latitude: 33.8447
 Longitude: -116.466
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 806
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 398
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 806
 Ground Surface Elevation: 397.9
 Reference Point Elevation: 398
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_007 - 04S05E09B01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

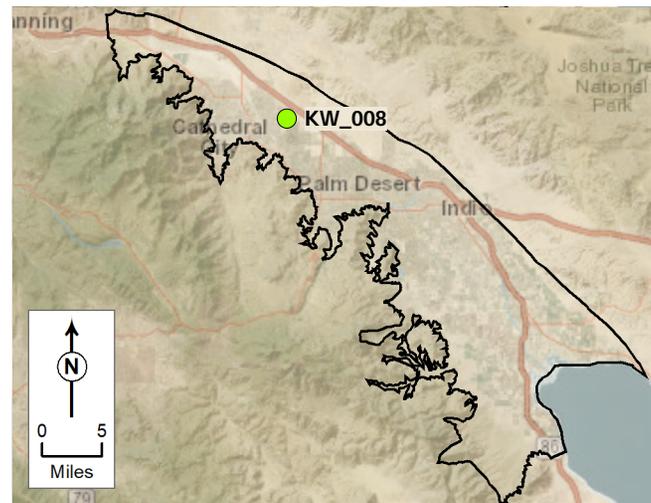
January 2026



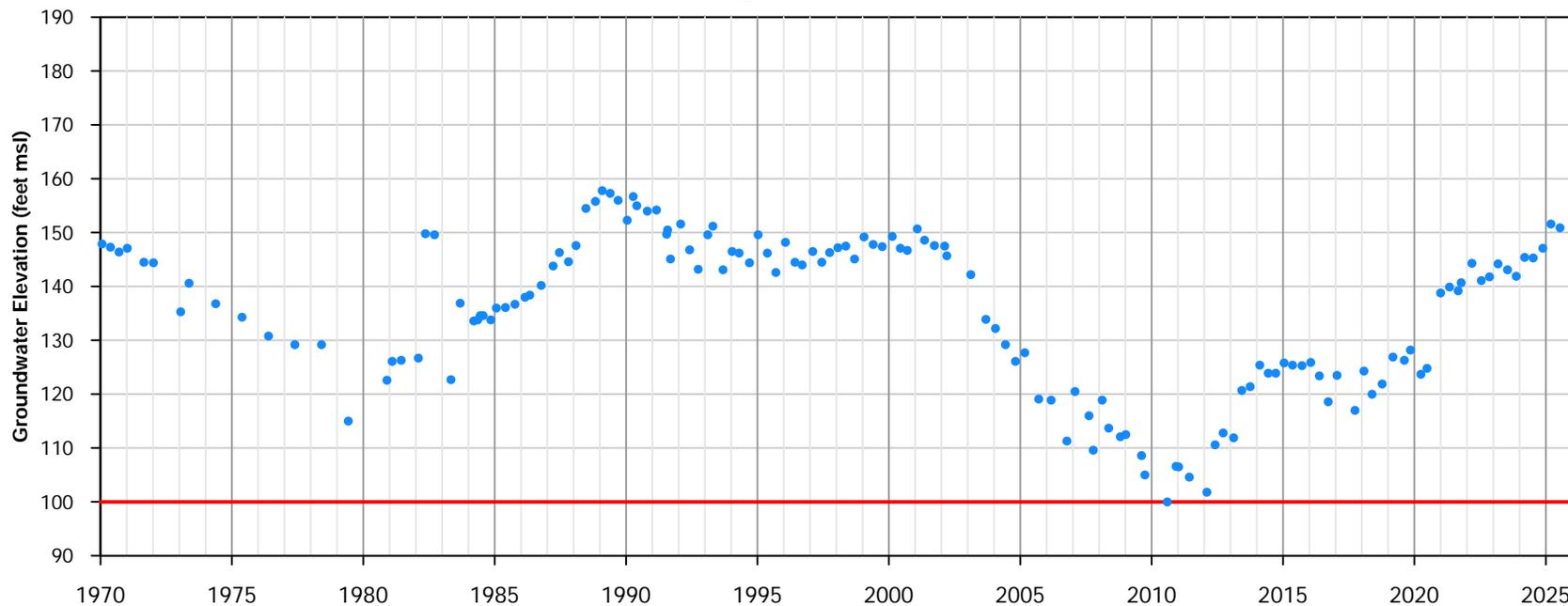
Appendix A-8
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_007 - 04S05E09B01S

Well Information

Site Code: 338192N1164415W001
 Local Well Name: KW_008
 State Well Name: 04S05E15R002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47749
 Latitude: 33.8192
 Longitude: -116.442
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 562
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 400
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 560
 Ground Surface Elevation: 347.7
 Reference Point Elevation: 348
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_008 - 04S05E15R02S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

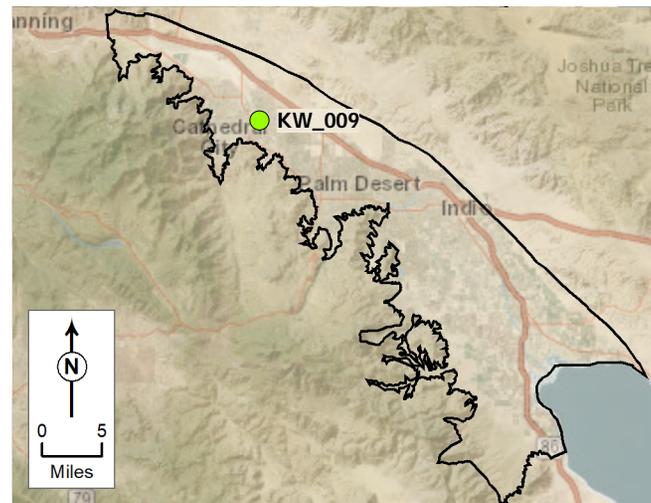
January 2026



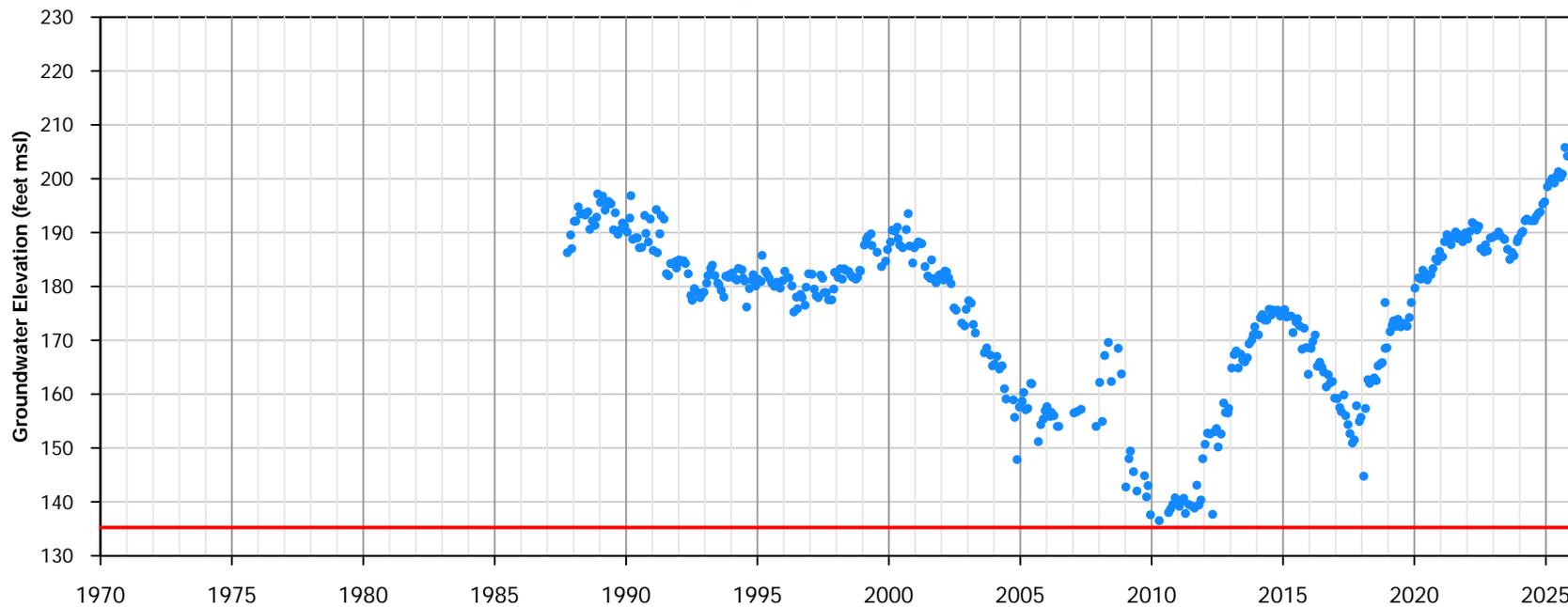
Appendix A-9
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_008 - 04S05E15R02S

Well Information

Site Code: 338168N1164813W001
 Local Well Name: KW_009
 State Well Name: 04S05E17Q002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56739
 Latitude: 33.8168
 Longitude: -116.48
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1000
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 600
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 1000
 Ground Surface Elevation: 368.751
 Reference Point Elevation: 368.751
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_009 - 04S05E17Q02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

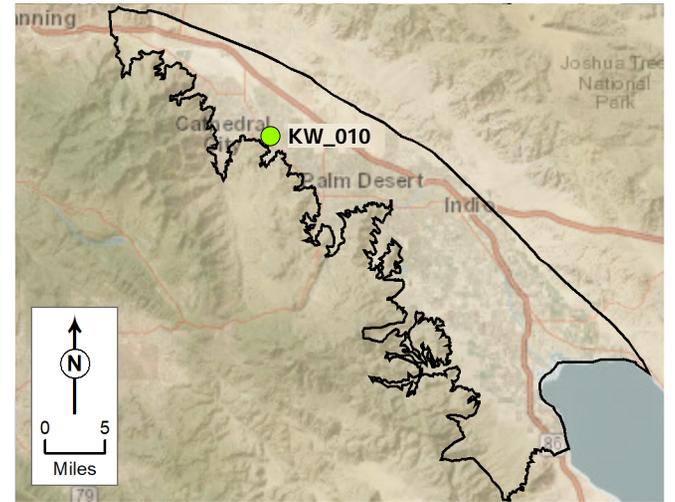
January 2026



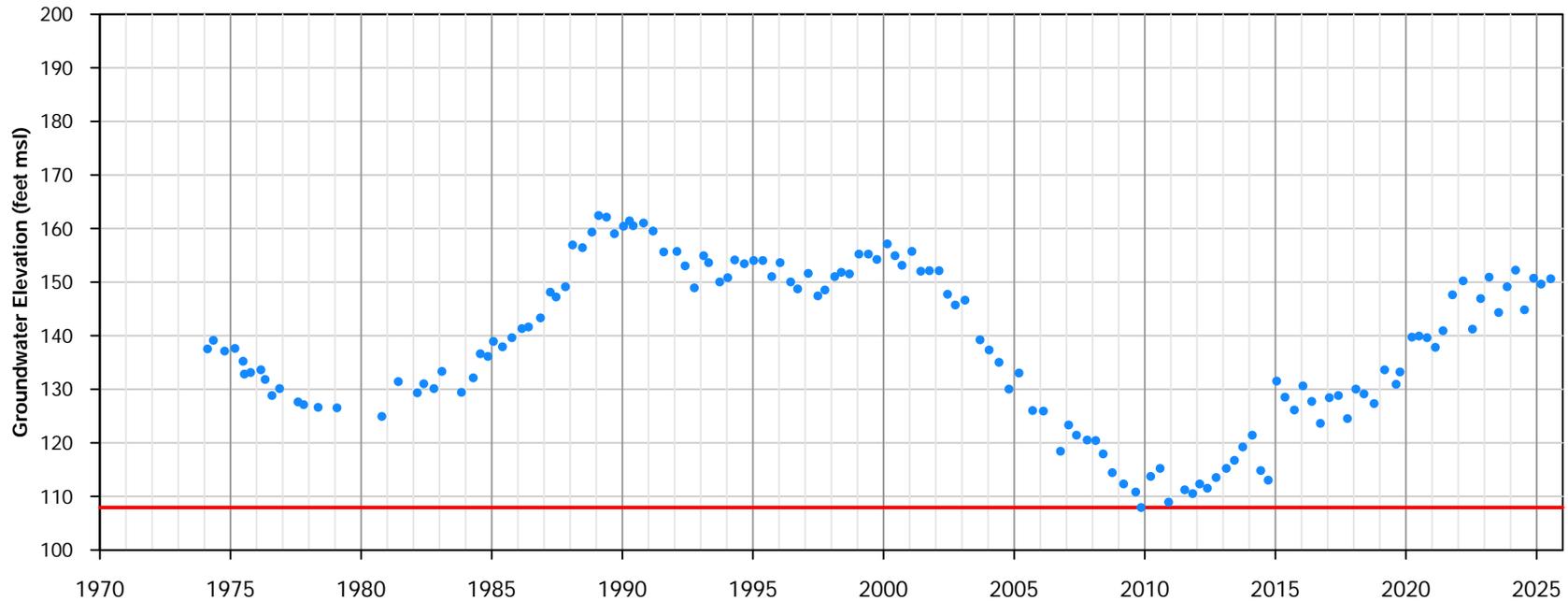
Appendix A-10
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_009 - 04S05E17Q02S

Well Information

Site Code: 337941N1164705W001
 Local Well Name: KW_010
 State Well Name: 04S05E28F002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56740
 Latitude: 33.7942
 Longitude: -116.471
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 956
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 500
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 925
 Ground Surface Elevation: 320.8
 Reference Point Elevation: 322.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_010 - 04S05E28F02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

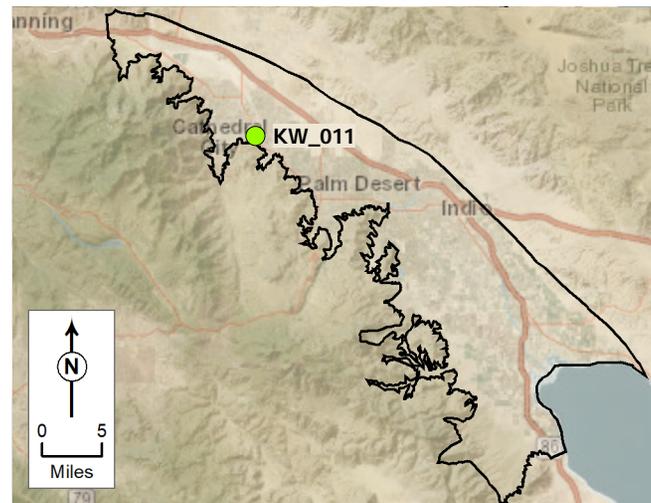
January 2026



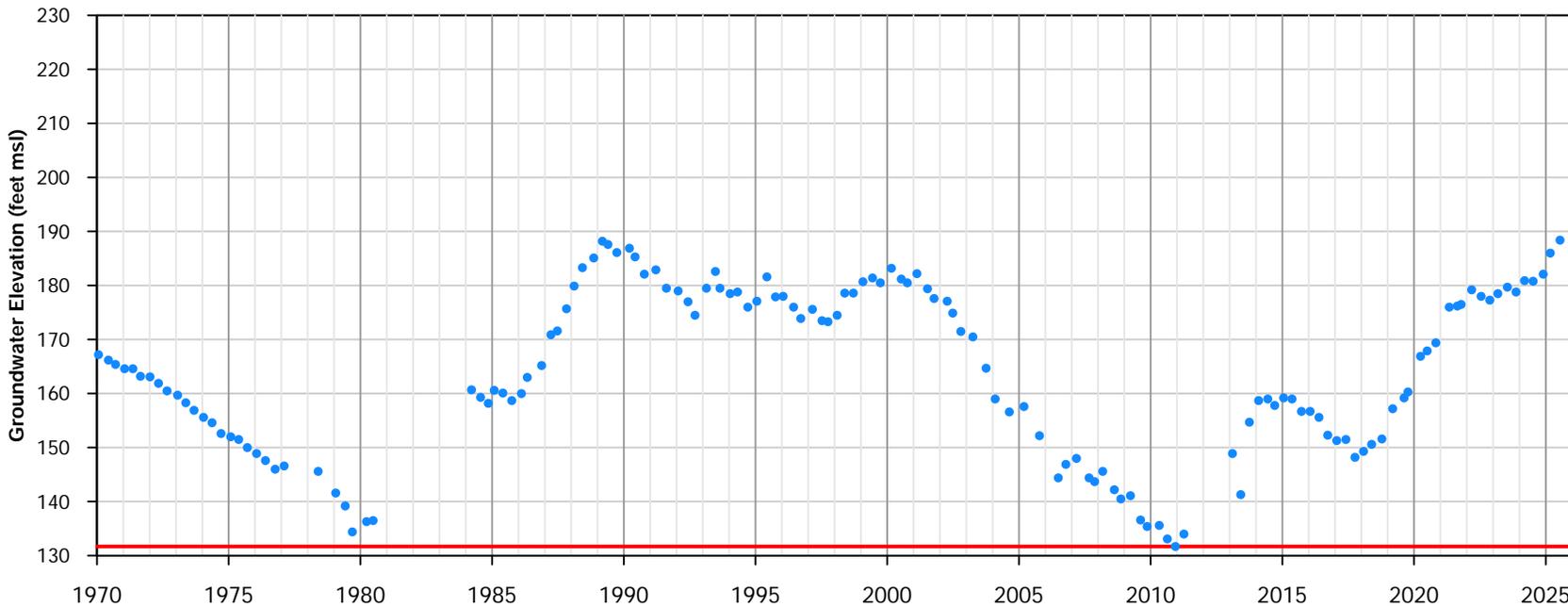
Appendix A-11
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_010 - 04S05E28F02S

Well Information

Site Code: 337980N1164880W001
 Local Well Name: KW_011
 State Well Name: 04S05E29F001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56741
 Latitude: 33.798
 Longitude: -116.488
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 999
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 100
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 407
 Ground Surface Elevation: 336.3
 Reference Point Elevation: 337.6
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_011 - 04S05E29F01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

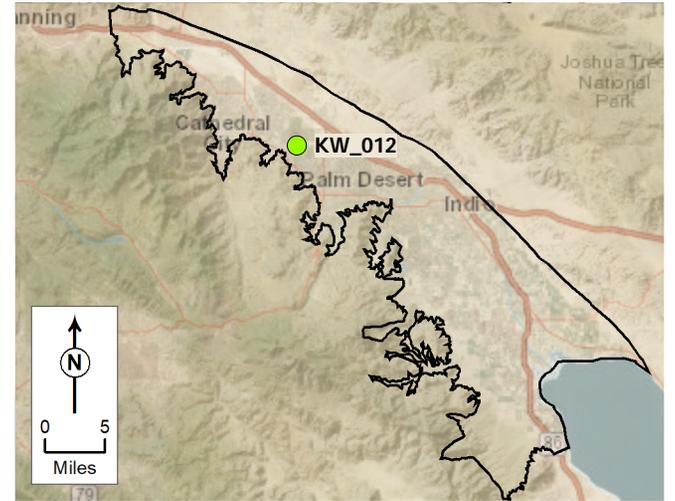
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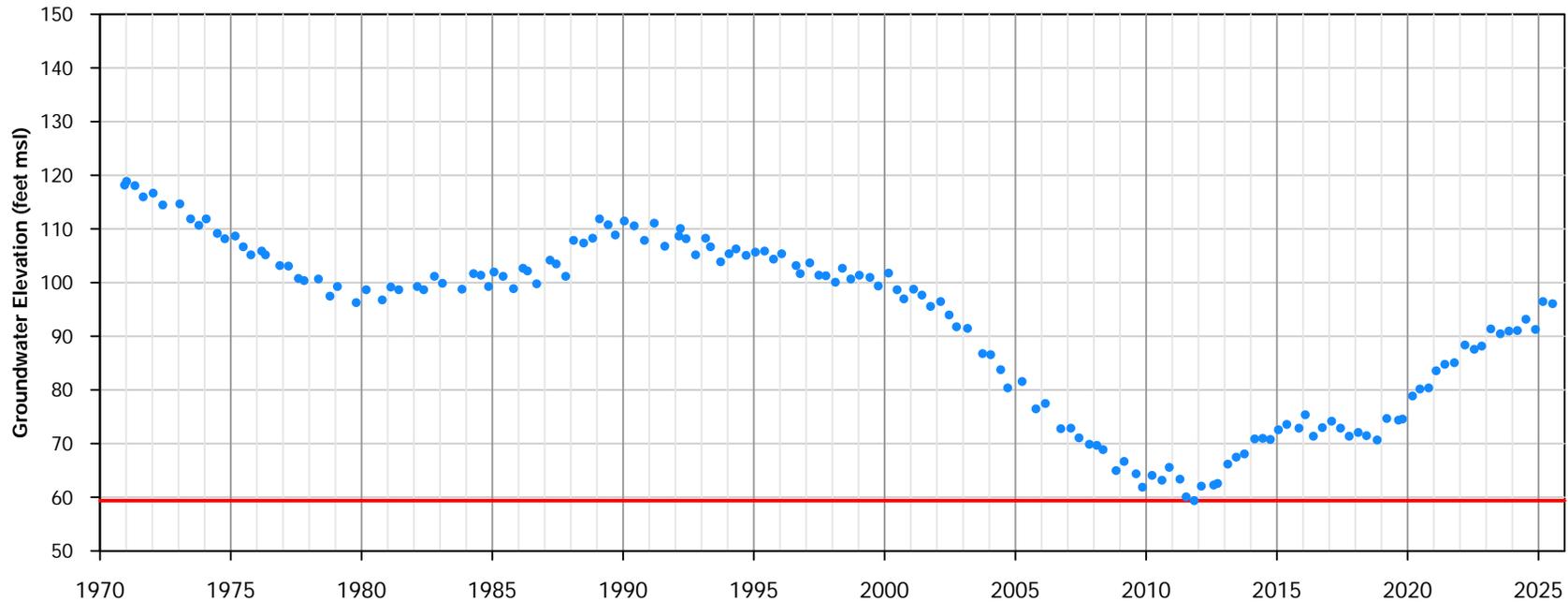
Appendix A-12
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_011 - 04S05E29F01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337817N1164312W001
 Local Well Name: KW_012
 State Well Name: 04S05E35G003S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47718
 Latitude: 33.7817
 Longitude: -116.431
 Well Depth (feet bgs): <Null>
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 267
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 268
 Ground Surface Elevation: 276.1
 Reference Point Elevation: 276.7
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_012 - 04S05E35G03S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

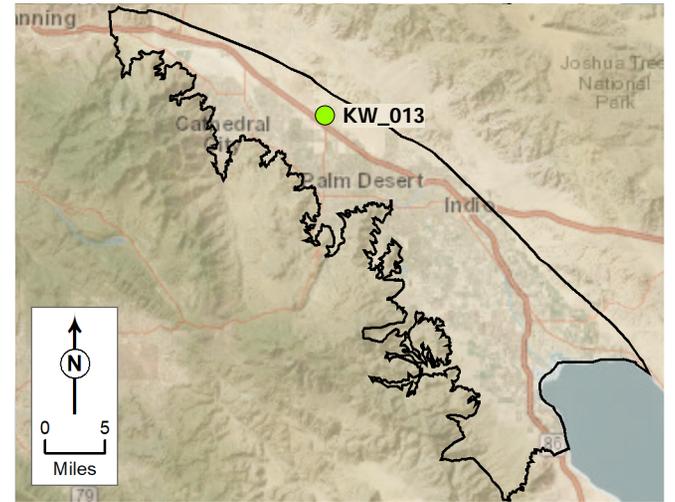
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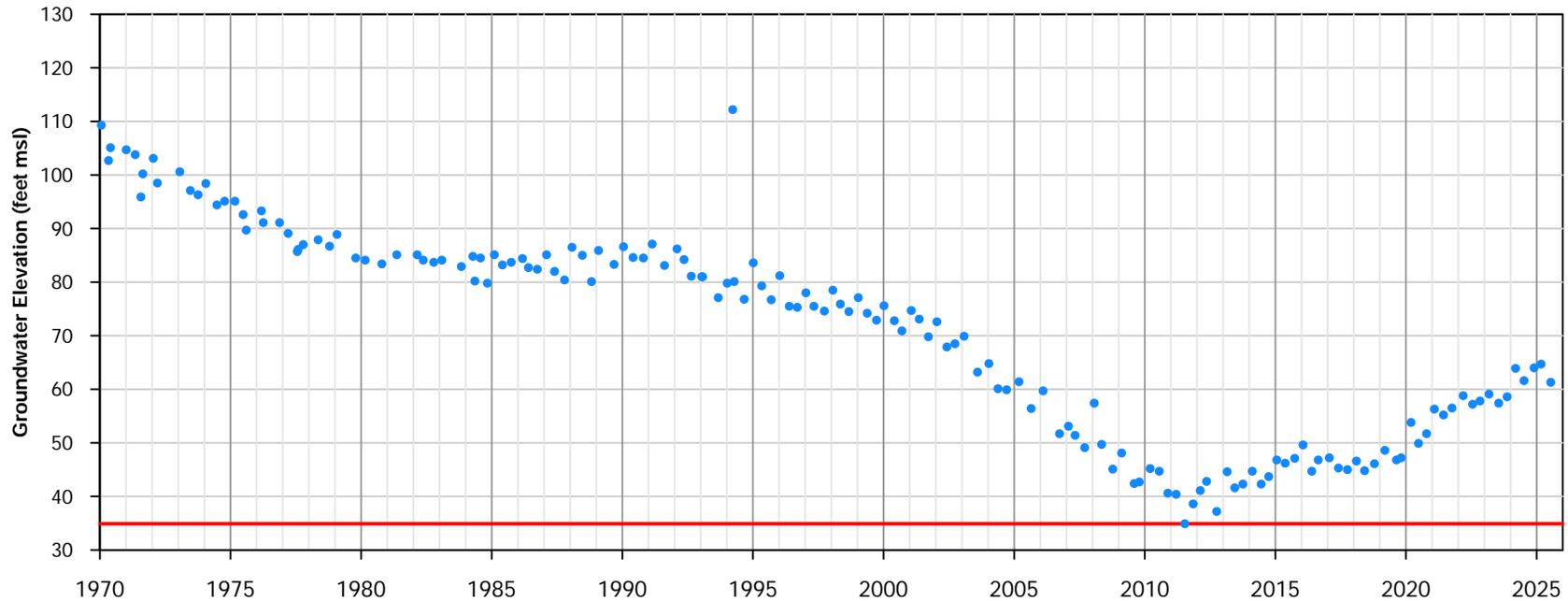
Appendix A-13
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_012 - 04S05E35G03S

Well Information

Site Code: 338195N1163903W001
 Local Well Name: KW_013
 State Well Name: 04S06E18R001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47719
 Latitude: 33.8195
 Longitude: -116.39
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 518
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 479
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 518
 Ground Surface Elevation: 243.7
 Reference Point Elevation: 243.9
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_013 - 04S06E18R01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

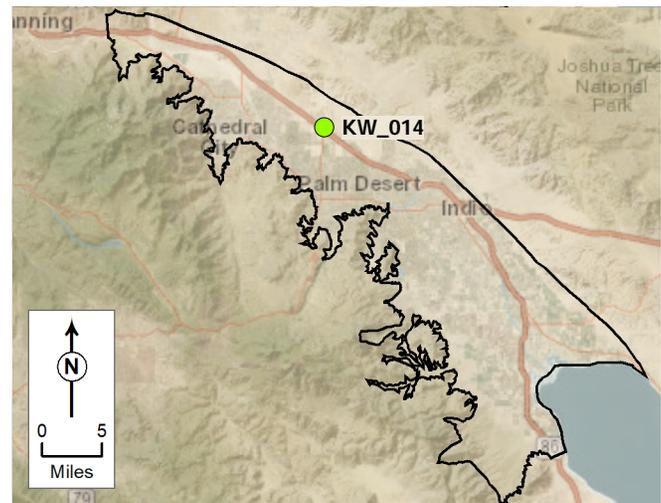
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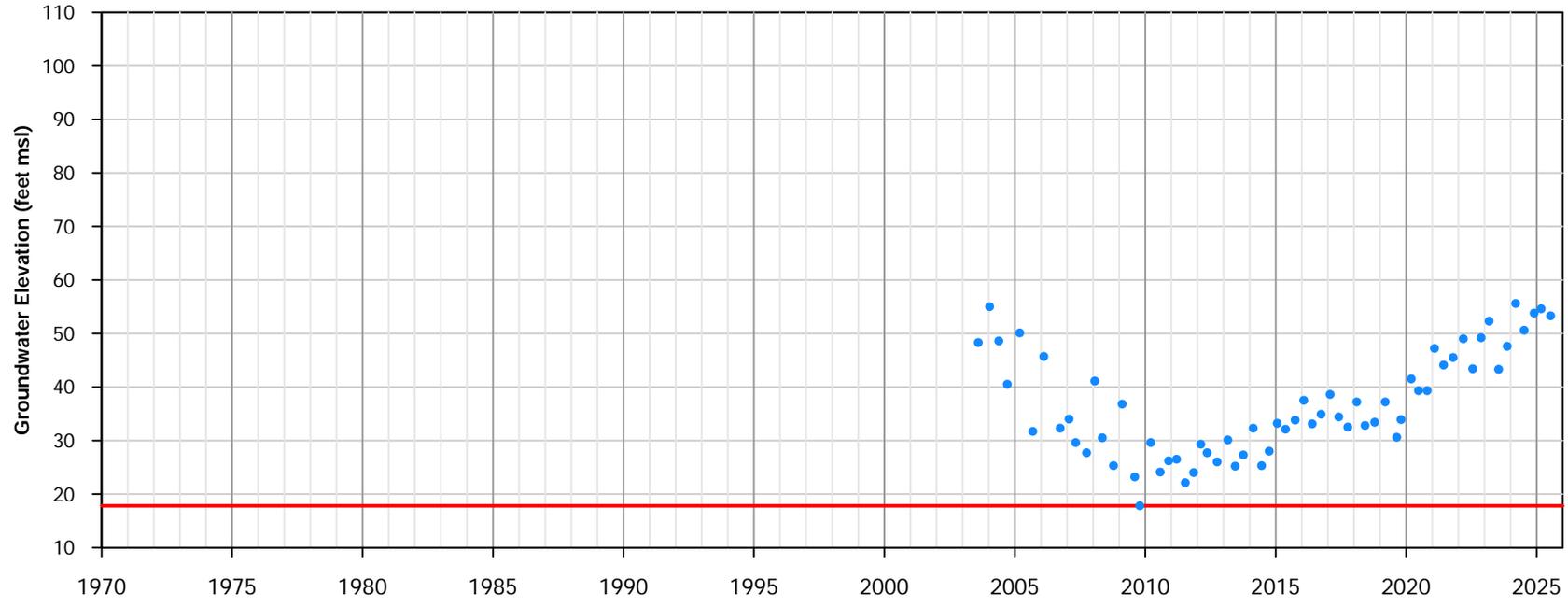
Appendix A-14
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_013 - 04S06E18R01S

Well Information

Site Code: 338086N1163878W001
 Local Well Name: KW_014
 State Well Name: 04S06E20M02S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56742
 Latitude: 33.8087
 Longitude: -116.388
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 960
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 460
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 960
 Ground Surface Elevation: 209.7
 Reference Point Elevation: 209.4
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_014 - 04S06E20M02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

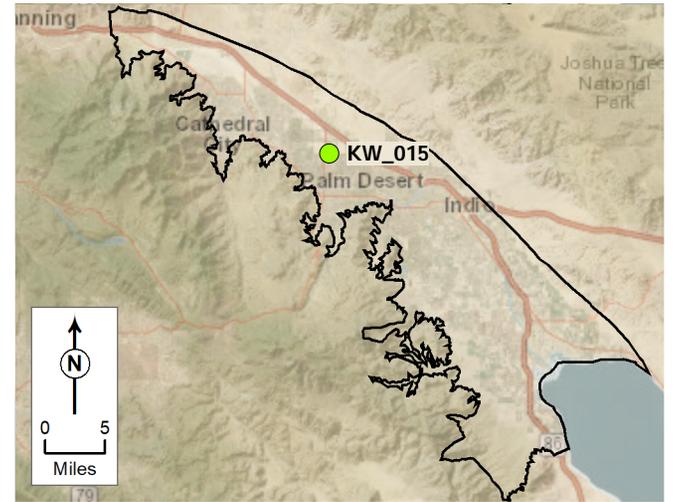
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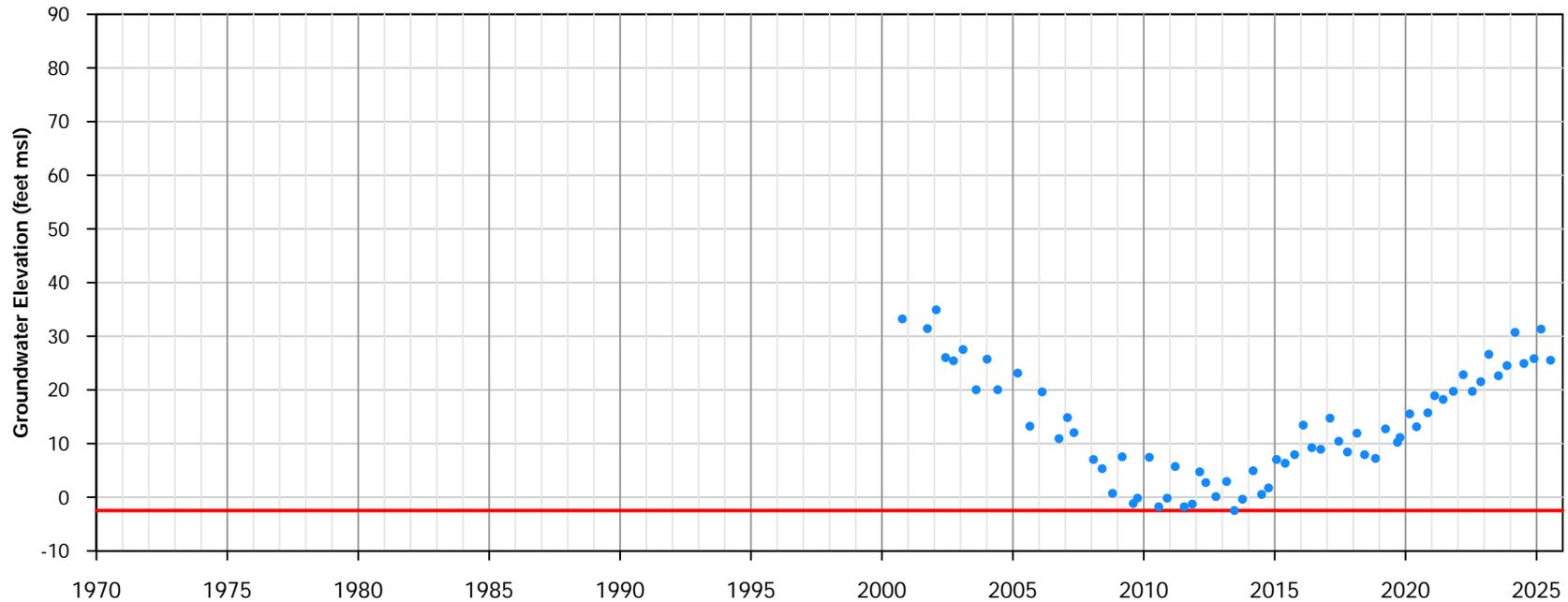
Appendix A-15
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_014 - 04S06E20M02S

Well Information

Site Code: 337731N1163848W001
 Local Well Name: KW_015
 State Well Name: 04S06E32N002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56743
 Latitude: 33.7732
 Longitude: -116.385
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1320
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 840
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 1300
 Ground Surface Elevation: 286.1
 Reference Point Elevation: 285.8
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_015 - 04S06E32N02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

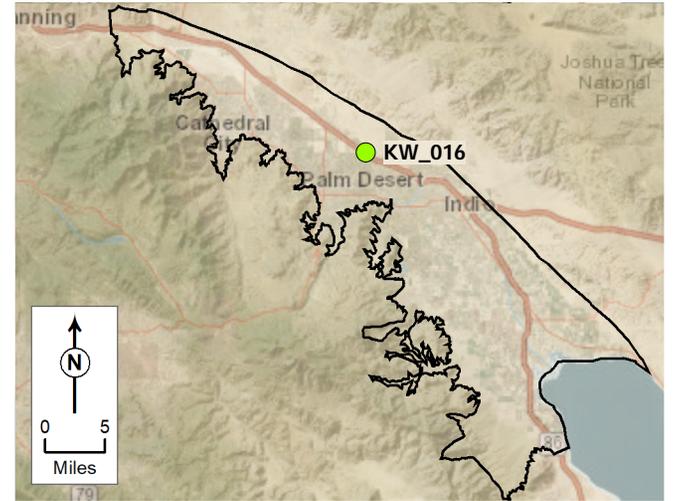
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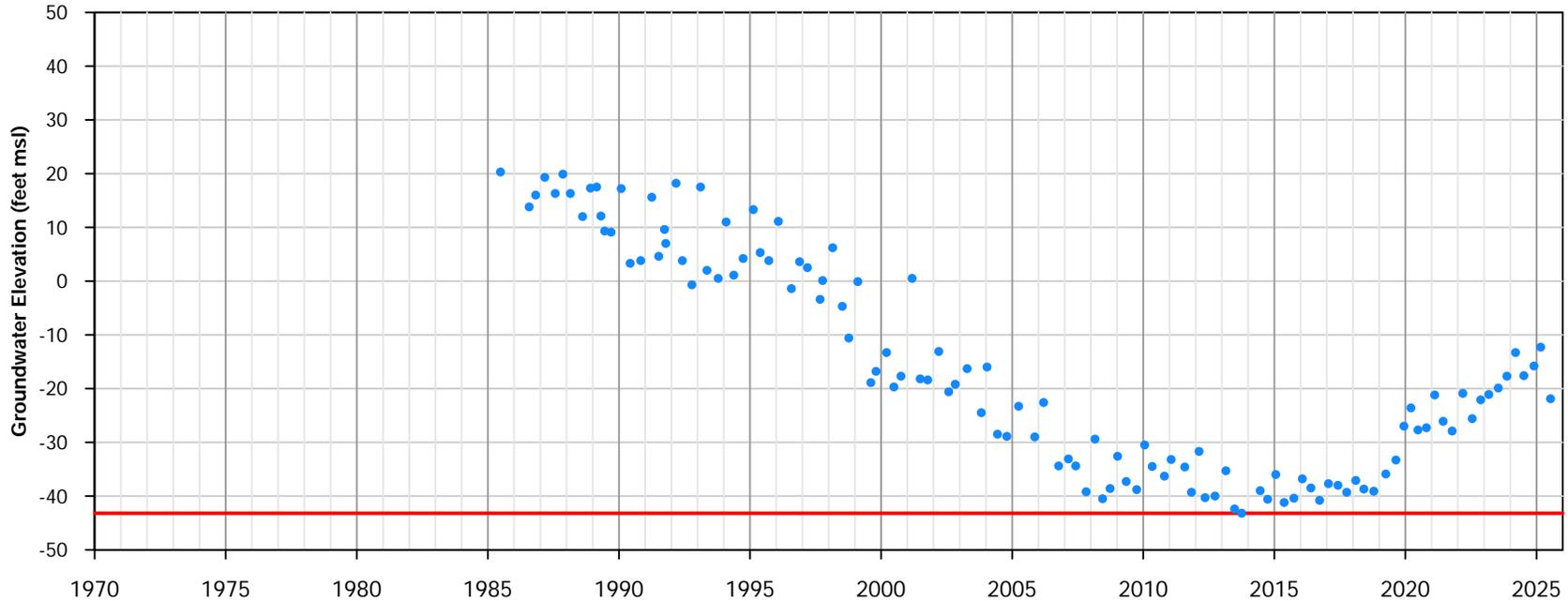
Appendix A-16
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_015 - 04S06E32N02S

Well Information

Site Code: 337733N1163308W001
 Local Well Name: KW_016
 State Well Name: 04S06E35P001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47738
 Latitude: 33.7733
 Longitude: -116.331
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 600
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 500
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 600
 Ground Surface Elevation: 153.8
 Reference Point Elevation: 153.9
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_016 - 04S06E35P01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

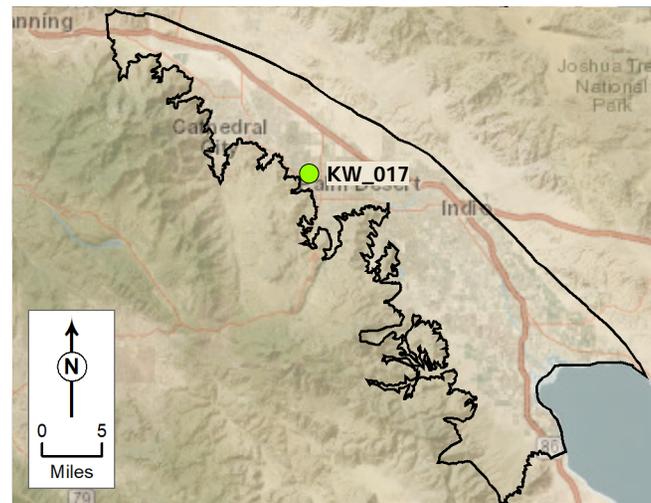
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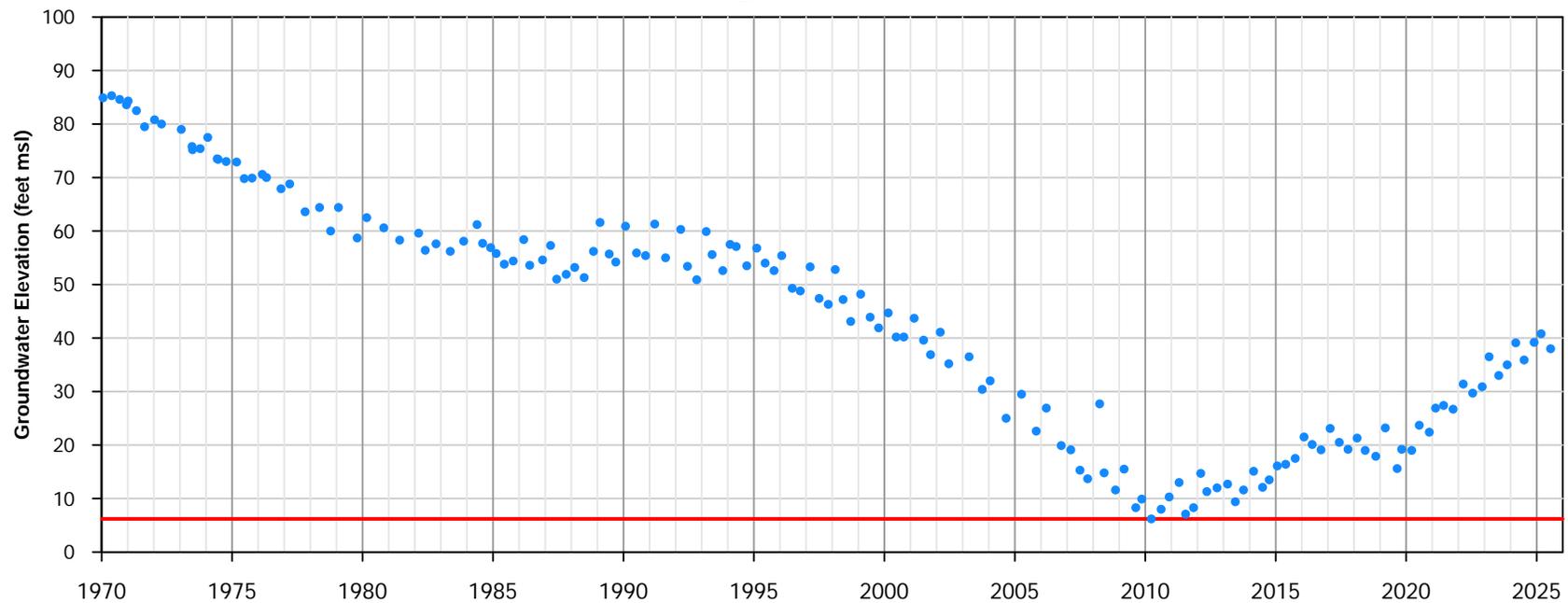
Appendix A-17
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_016 - 04S06E35P01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337523N1164096W001
 Local Well Name: KW_017
 State Well Name: 05S05E12H002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56747
 Latitude: 33.7524
 Longitude: -116.41
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 590
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 432
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 590
 Ground Surface Elevation: 223.4
 Reference Point Elevation: 227.9
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_017 - 05S05E12H02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

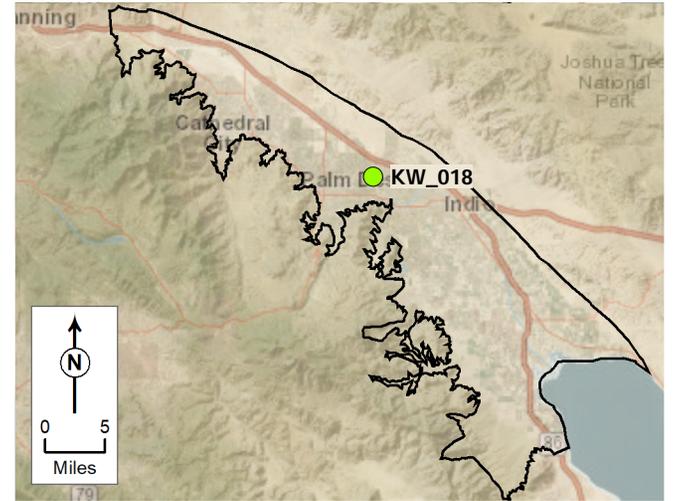
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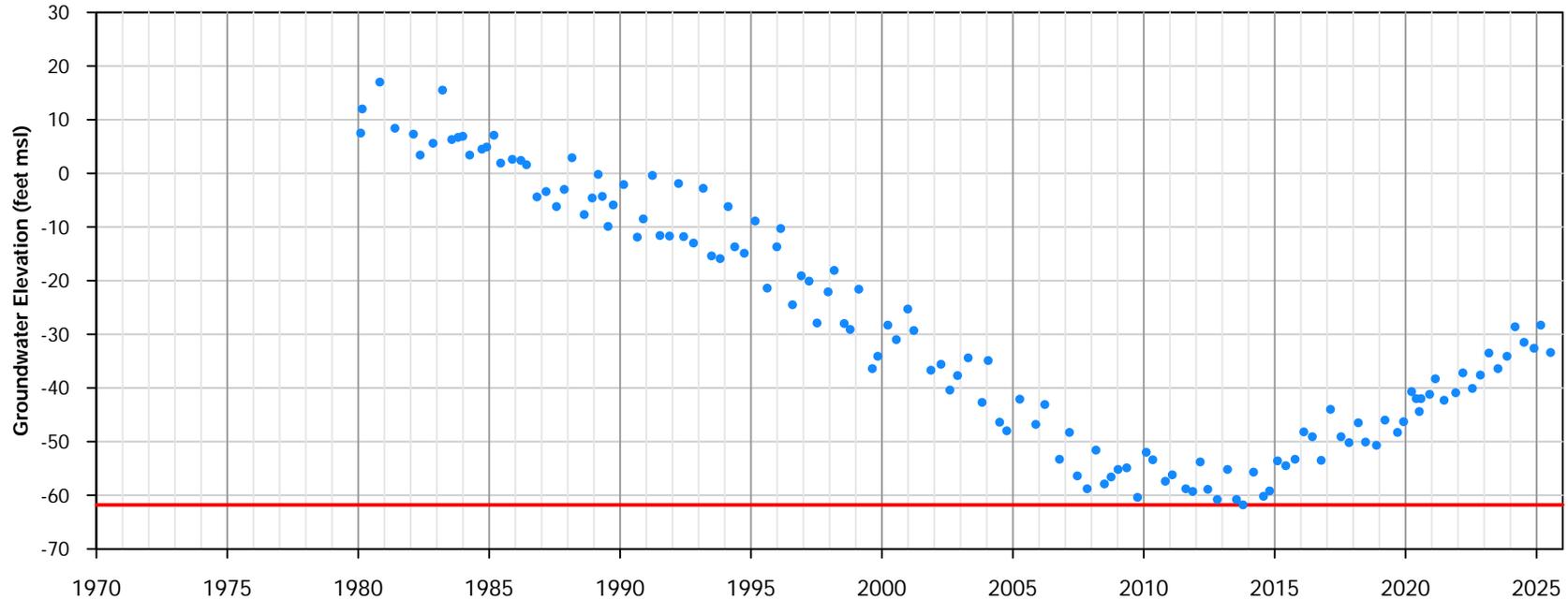
Appendix A-18
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_017 - 05S05E12H02S

Well Information

Site Code: 337438N1163210W001
 Local Well Name: KW_018
 State Well Name: 05S06E12N001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56748
 Latitude: 33.7439
 Longitude: -116.321
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1010
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 470
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 946
 Ground Surface Elevation: 181.4
 Reference Point Elevation: 182.5
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_018 - 05S06E12N01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

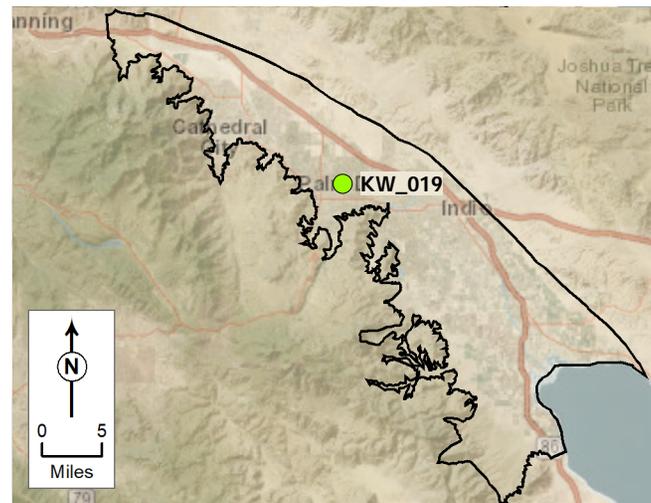
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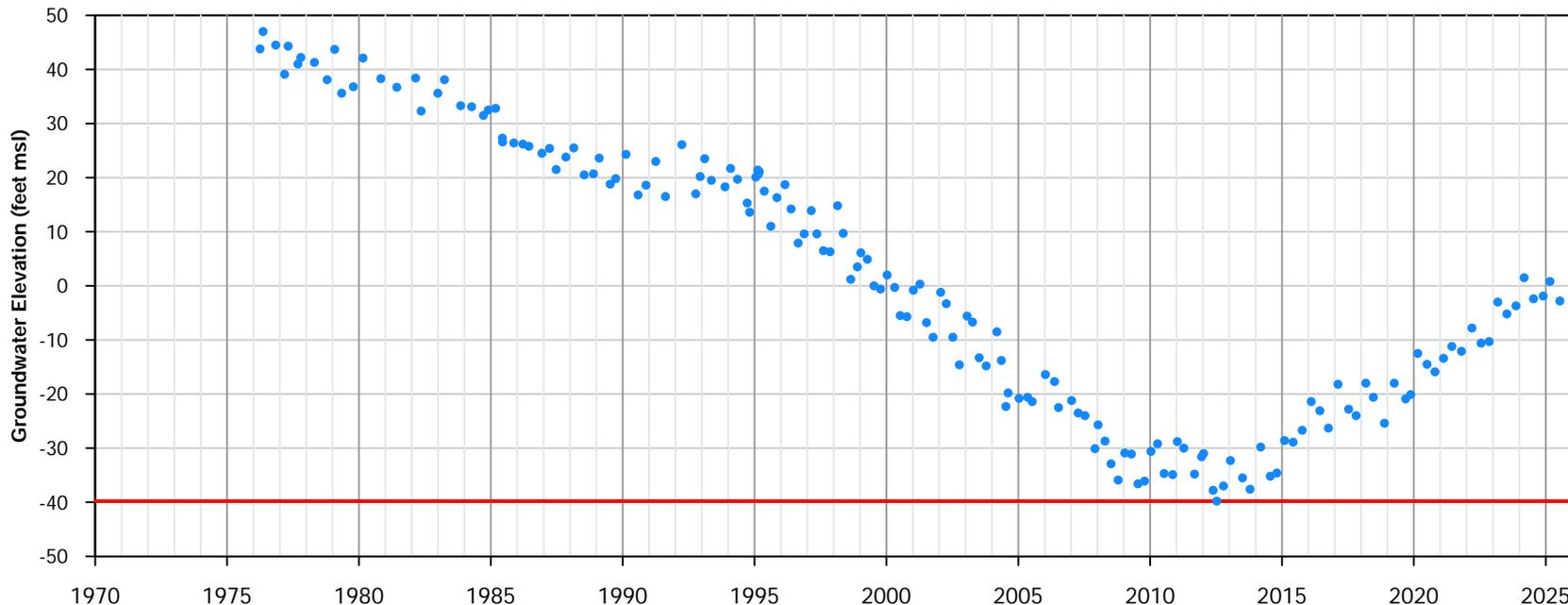
Appendix A-19
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_018 - 05S06E12N01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337400N1163608W001
 Local Well Name: KW_019
 State Well Name: 05S06E16A002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56749
 Latitude: 33.74
 Longitude: -116.361
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 975
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 445
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 965
 Ground Surface Elevation: 181.8
 Reference Point Elevation: 183.3
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_019 - 05S06E16A02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

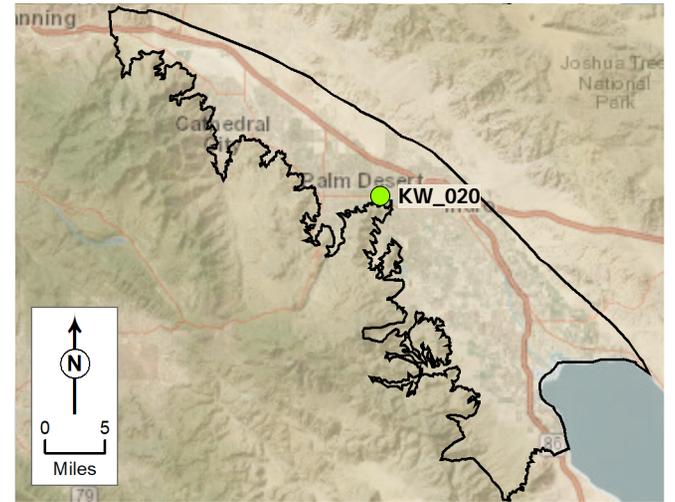
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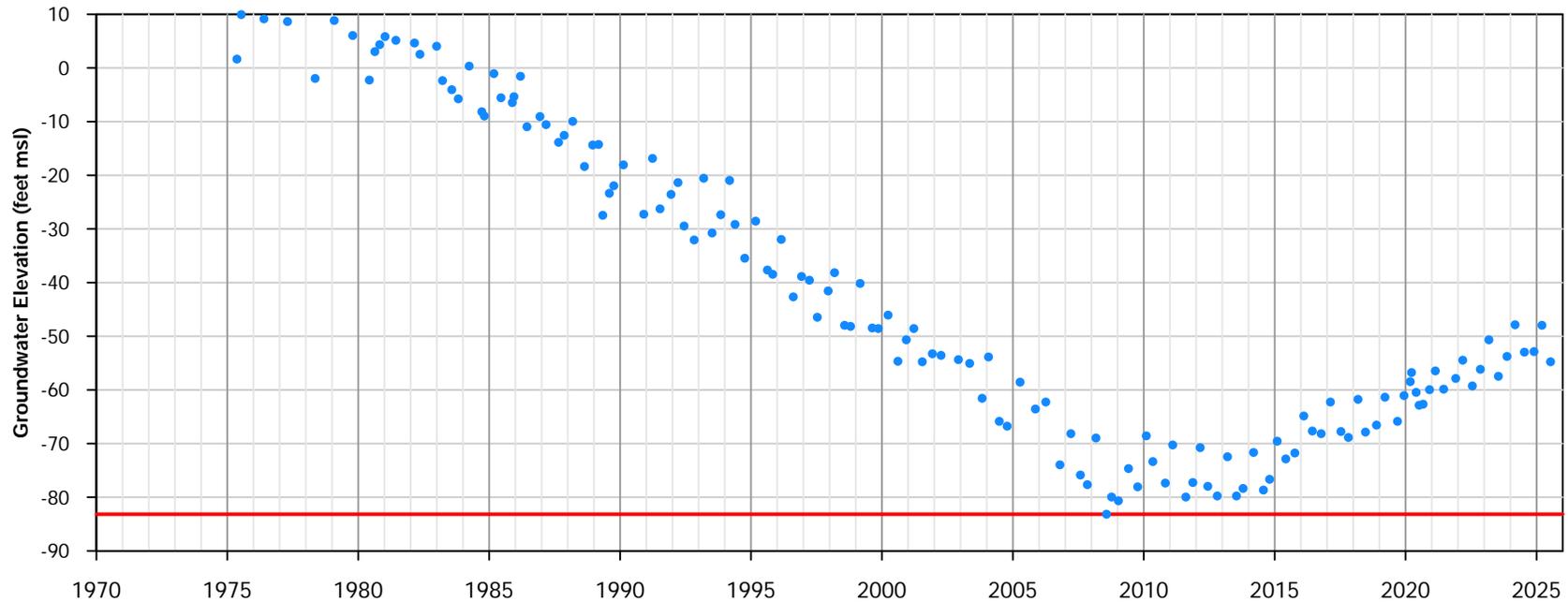
Appendix A-20
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_019 - 05S06E16A02S

Well Information

Site Code: 337216N1163105W001
 Local Well Name: KW_020
 State Well Name: 05S06E24G001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56750
 Latitude: 33.7217
 Longitude: -116.311
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 999
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 480
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 930
 Ground Surface Elevation: 114.4
 Reference Point Elevation: 114.4
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_020 - 05S06E24G01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

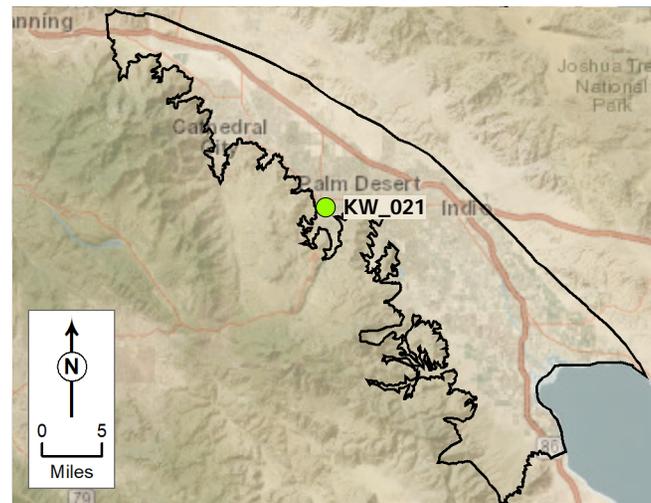
January 2026



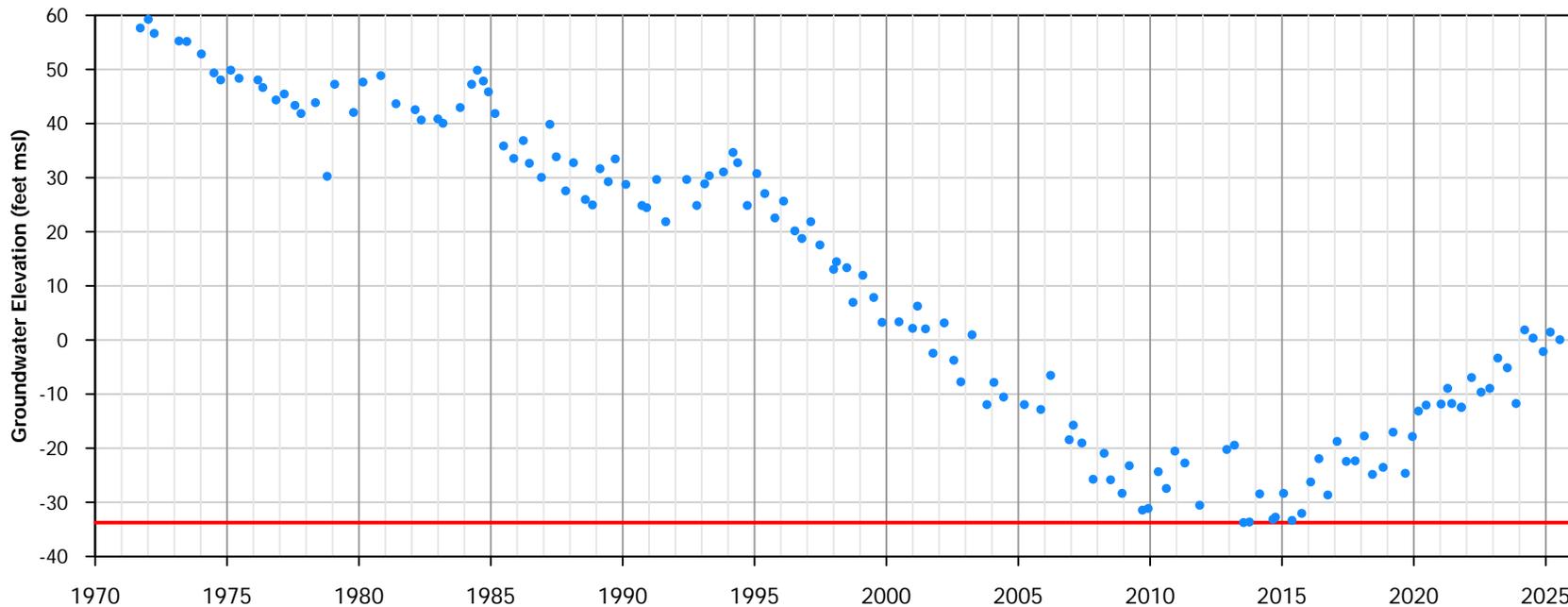
Appendix A-21
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_020 - 05S06E24G01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337113N1163847W001
 Local Well Name: KW_021
 State Well Name: 05S06E29C001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 50569
 Latitude: 33.7113
 Longitude: -116.385
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 531
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 243
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 531
 Ground Surface Elevation: 338.9
 Reference Point Elevation: 339.9
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_021 - 05S06E29C01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

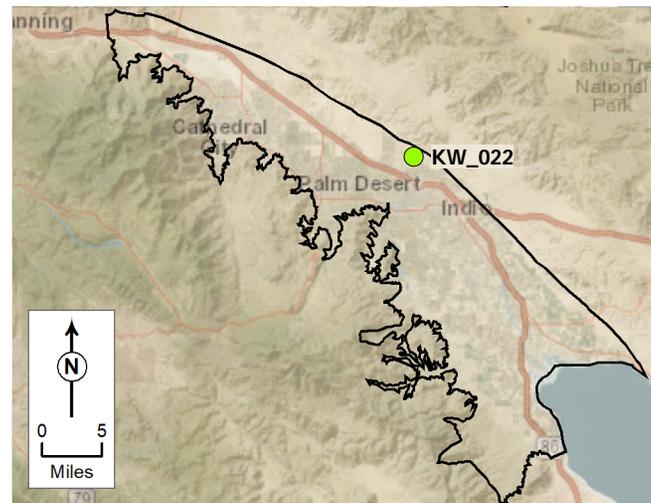
January 2026



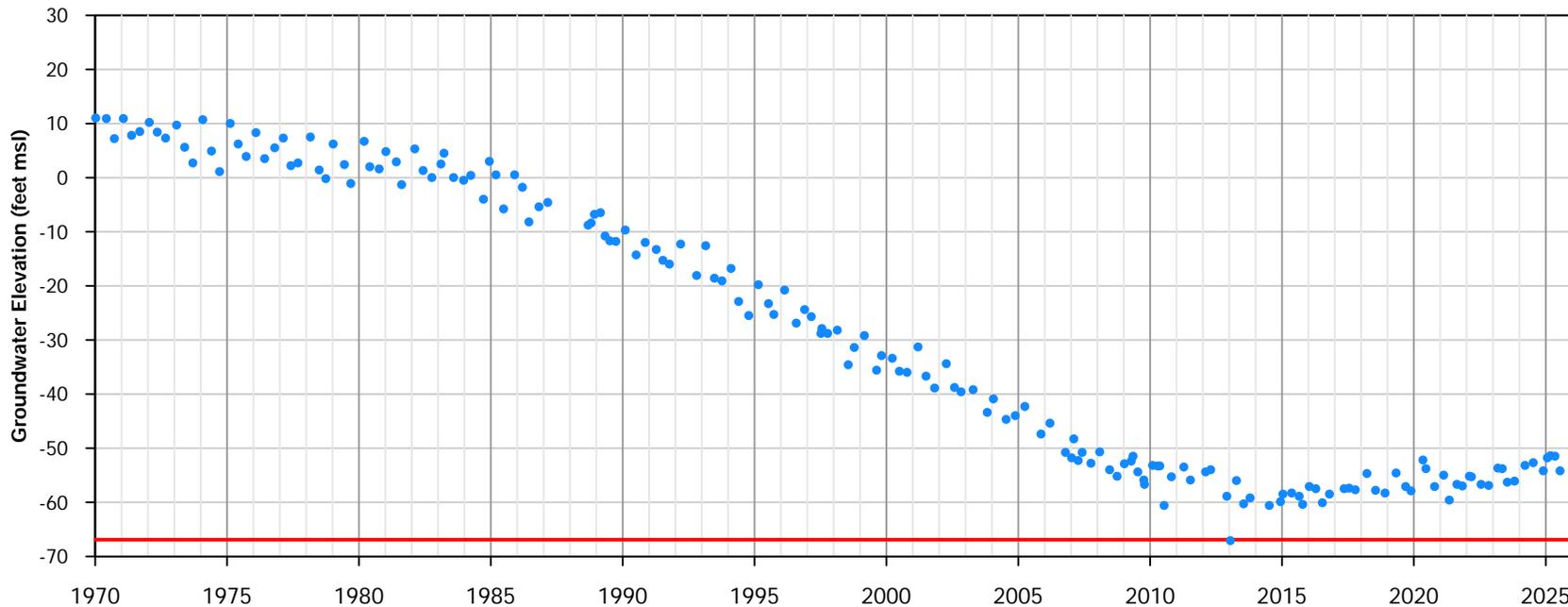
Appendix A-22
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_021 - 05S06E29C01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337730N1162575W001
 Local Well Name: KW_022
 State Well Name: 05S07E04A001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56751
 Latitude: 33.773
 Longitude: -116.258
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 380
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 147
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 367
 Ground Surface Elevation: 49.9
 Reference Point Elevation: 50.4
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_022 - 05S07E04A01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

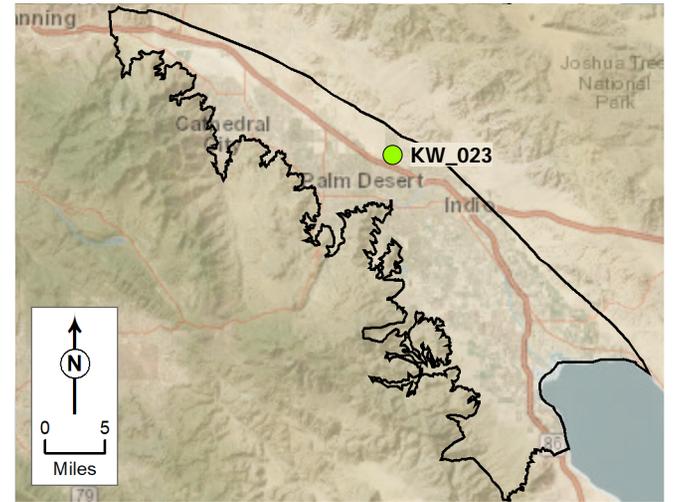
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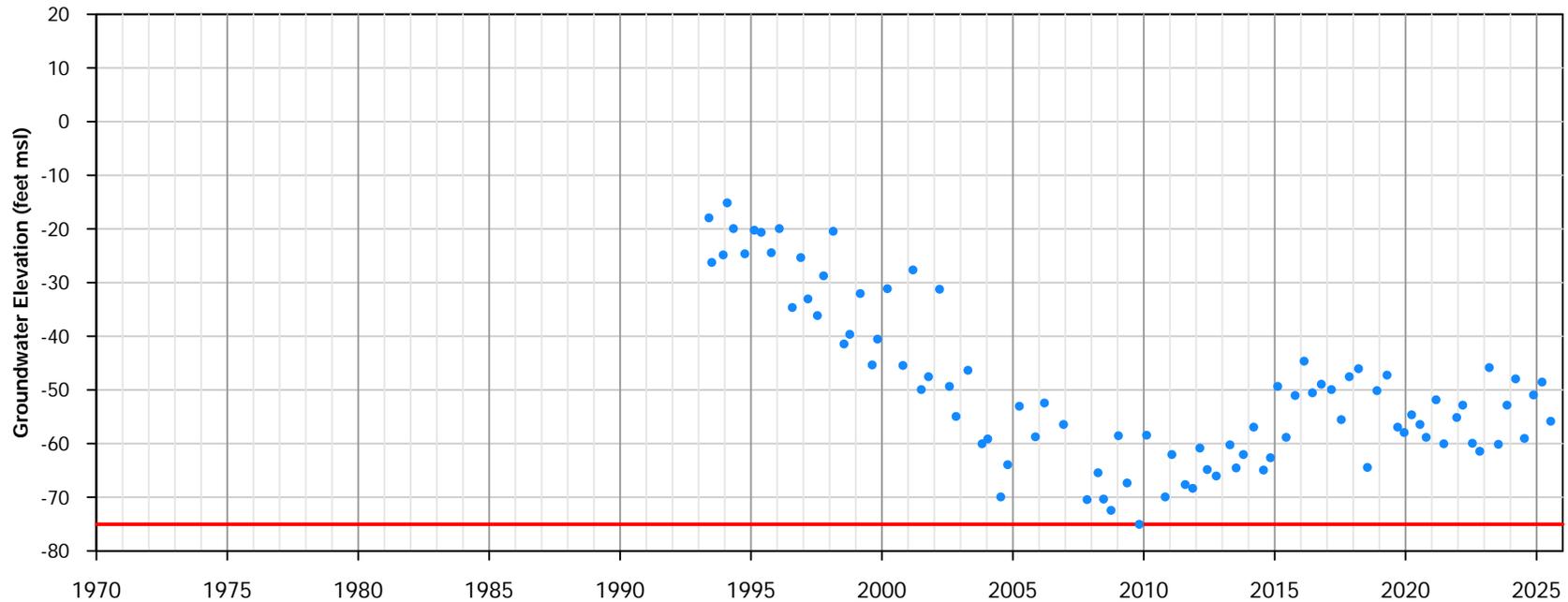
Appendix A-23
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_022 - 05S07E04A01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337715N1162925W001
 Local Well Name: KW_023
 State Well Name: 05S07E06B004S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56752
 Latitude: 33.7715
 Longitude: -116.293
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1015
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 540
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 860
 Ground Surface Elevation: 113.4
 Reference Point Elevation: 114.4
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_023 - 05S07E06B04S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

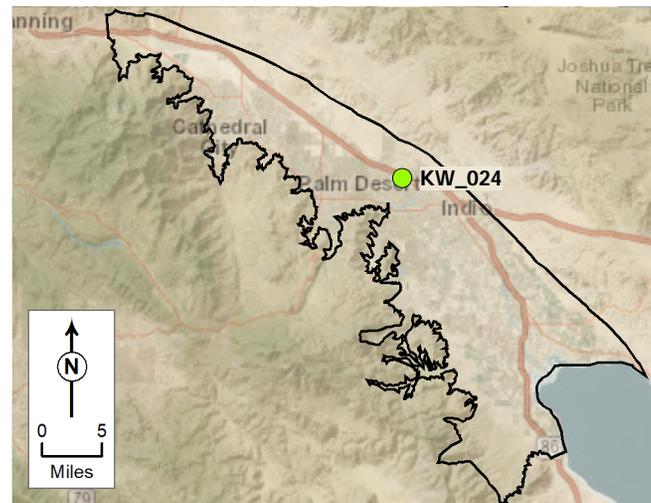
January 2026



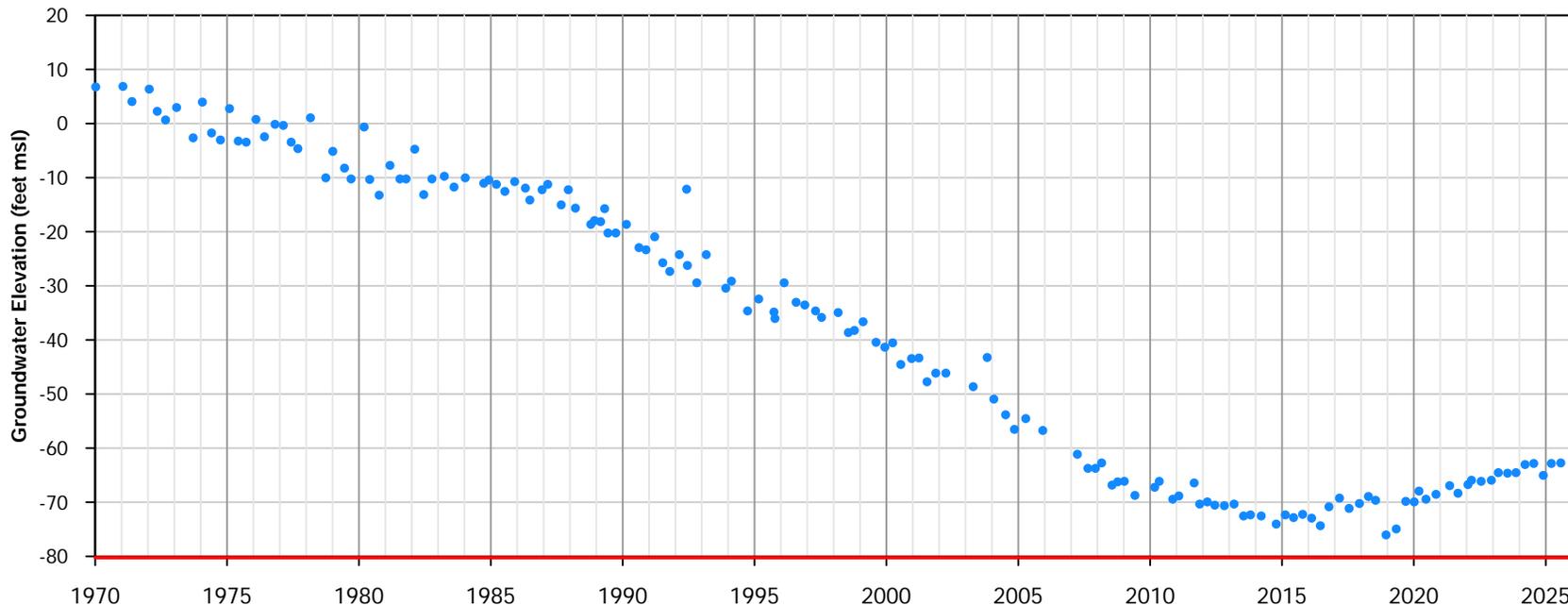
Appendix A-24
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_023 - 05S07E06B04S

Well Information

Site Code: 337470N1162733W001
 Local Well Name: KW_024
 State Well Name: 05S07E08Q001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47750
 Latitude: 33.747
 Longitude: -116.273
 Well Depth (feet bgs): <Null>
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 203
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 654
 Ground Surface Elevation: 57.8
 Reference Point Elevation: 58.3
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_024 - 05S07E08Q01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

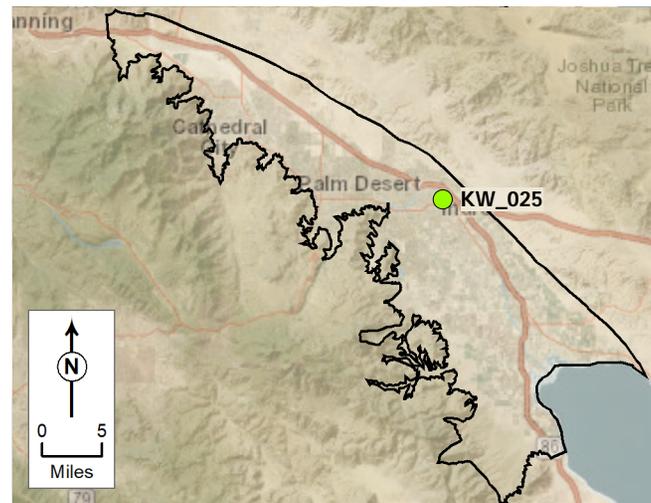
January 2026



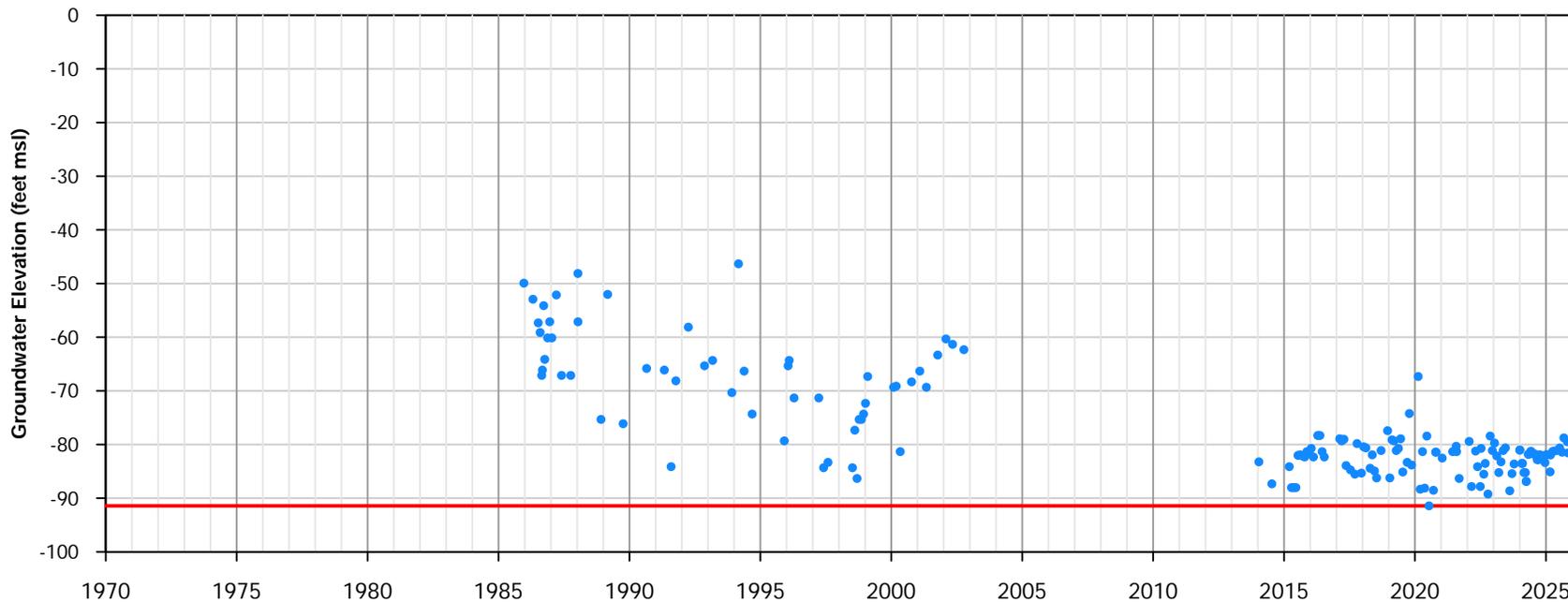
Appendix A-25
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_024 - 05S07E08Q01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337210N1162143W001
 Local Well Name: KW_025
 State Well Name: 05S07E24M004S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56758
 Latitude: 33.7211
 Longitude: -116.214
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 660
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 250
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 660
 Ground Surface Elevation: -16.328
 Reference Point Elevation: -16.328
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_025 - 05S07E24M04S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

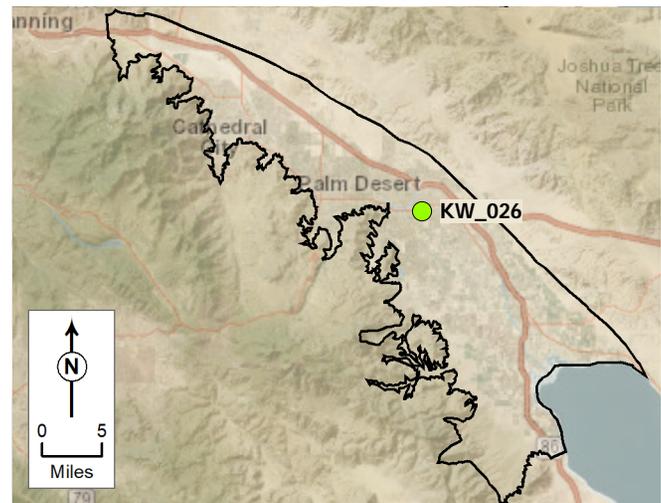
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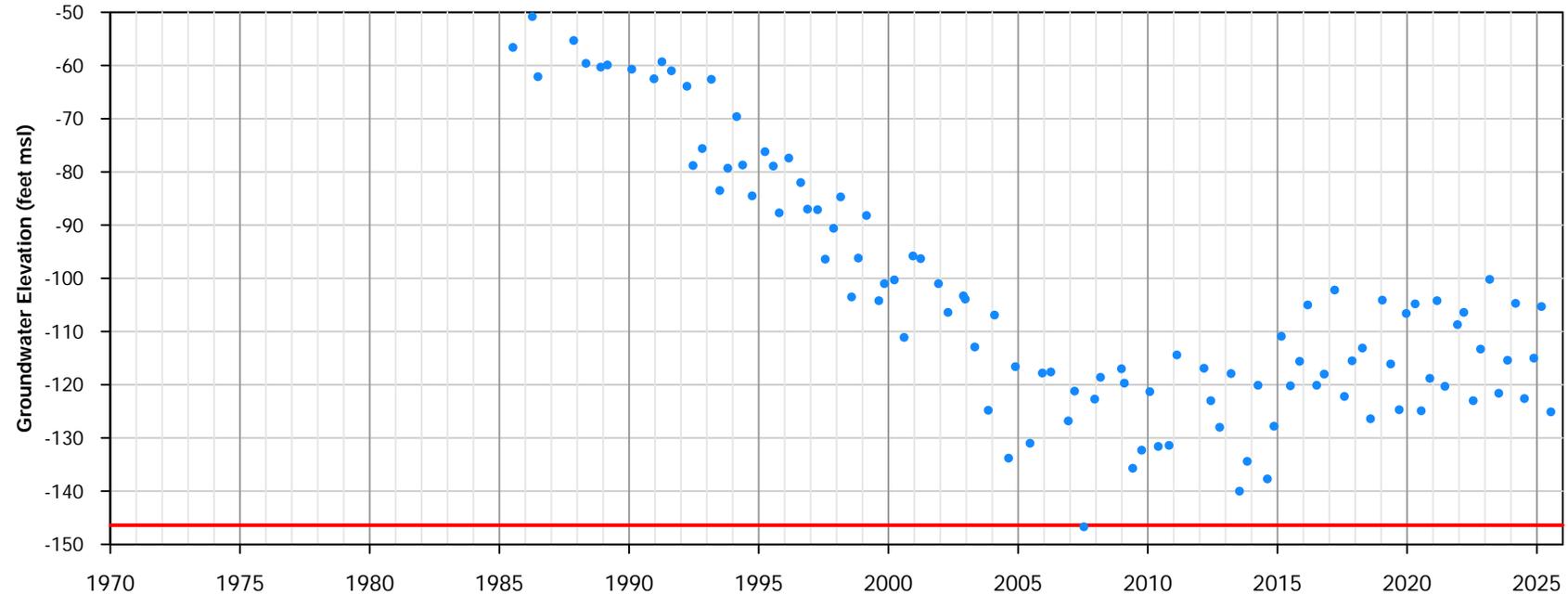
Appendix A-26
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_025 - 05S07E24M04S

Well Information

Site Code: 337066N1162453W001
 Local Well Name: KW_026
 State Well Name: 05S07E27L001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56759
 Latitude: 33.7067
 Longitude: -116.245
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 615
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 516
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 600
 Ground Surface Elevation: 22.6
 Reference Point Elevation: 22.6
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_026 - 05S07E27L01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

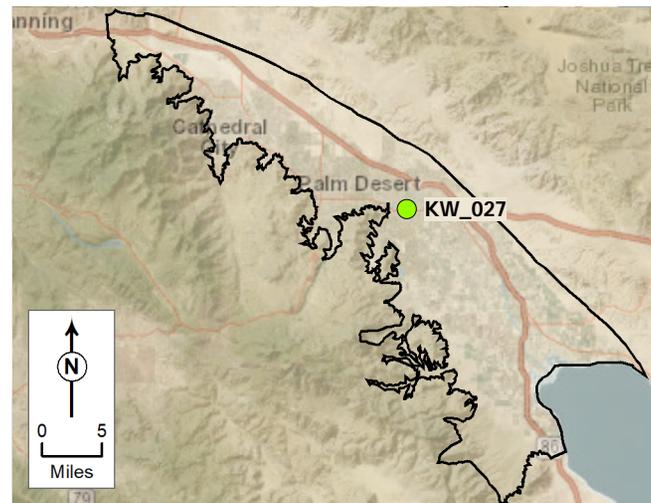
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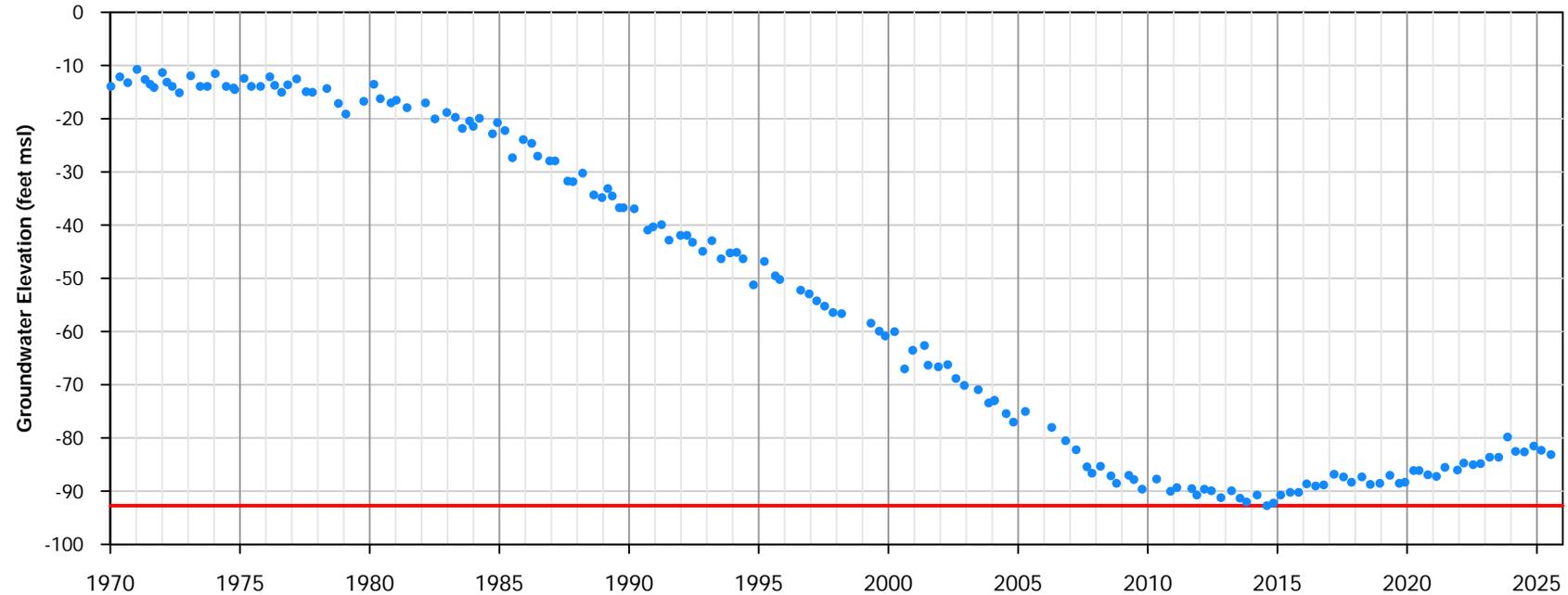
Appendix A-27
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_026 - 05S07E27L01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337093N1162675W001
 Local Well Name: KW_027
 State Well Name: 05S07E28E001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56760
 Latitude: 33.7094
 Longitude: -116.268
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 198
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 128
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 192
 Ground Surface Elevation: 49.1
 Reference Point Elevation: 50.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_027 - 05S07E28E01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

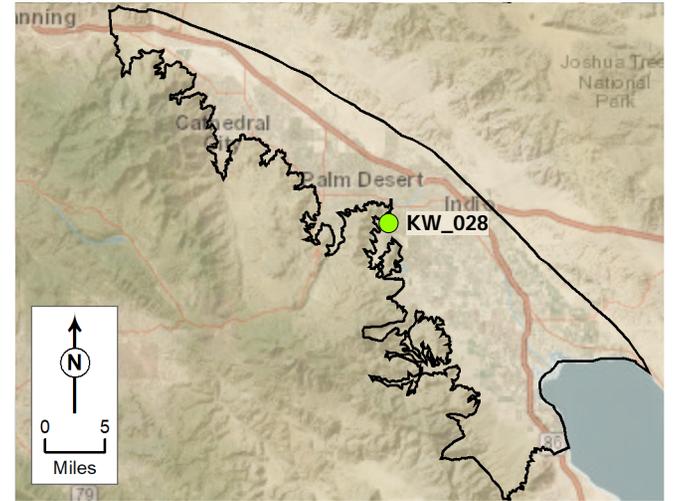
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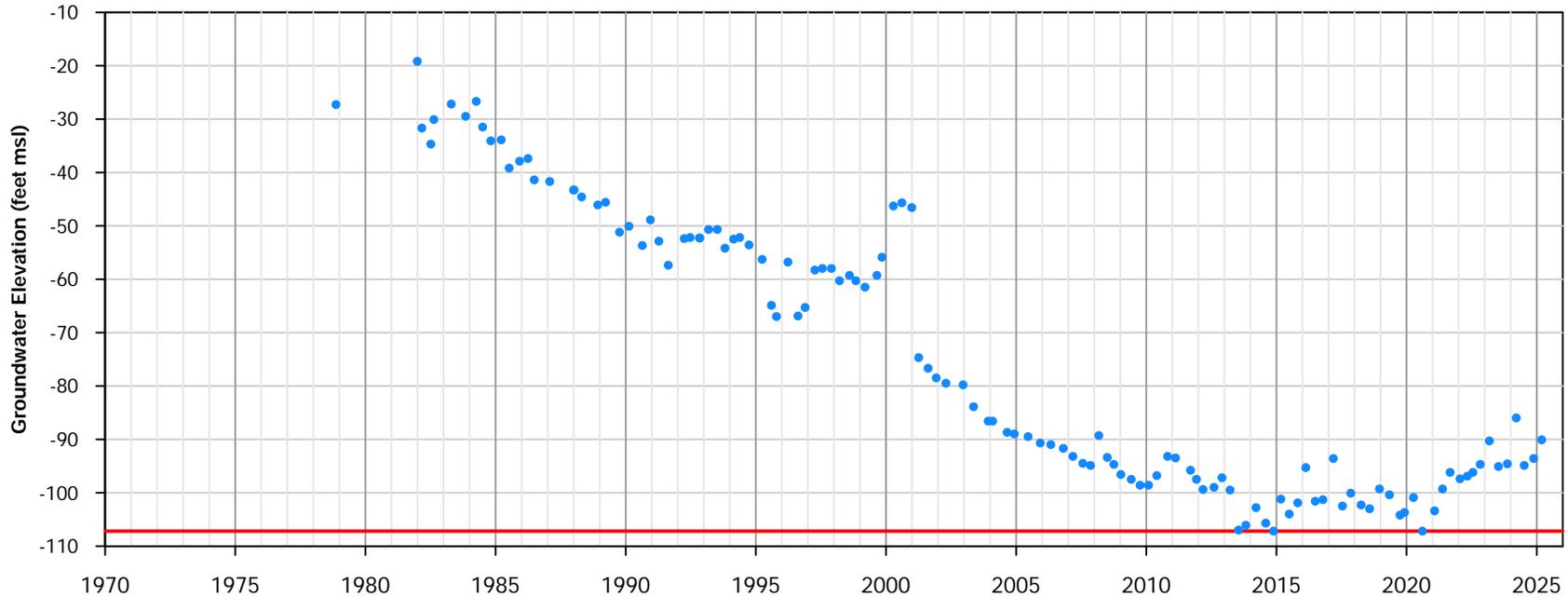
Appendix A-28
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_027 - 05S07E28E01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336873N1162983W001
 Local Well Name: KW_028
 State Well Name: 05S07E31P001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56761
 Latitude: 33.6874
 Longitude: -116.298
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 999
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 110
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 680
 Ground Surface Elevation: 47.3
 Reference Point Elevation: 49.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_028 - 05S07E31P01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

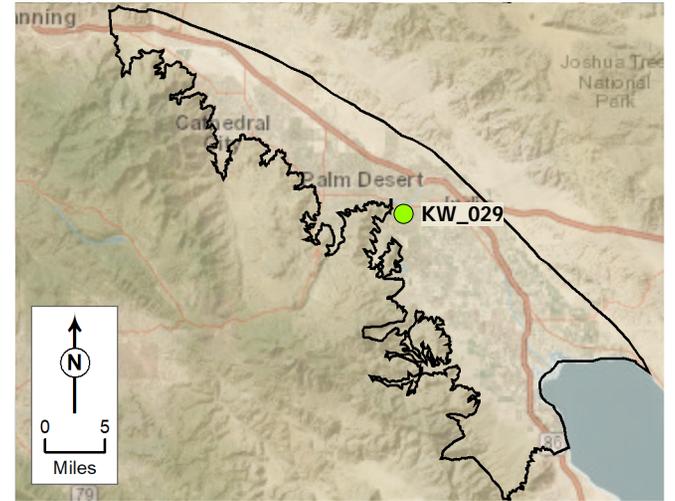
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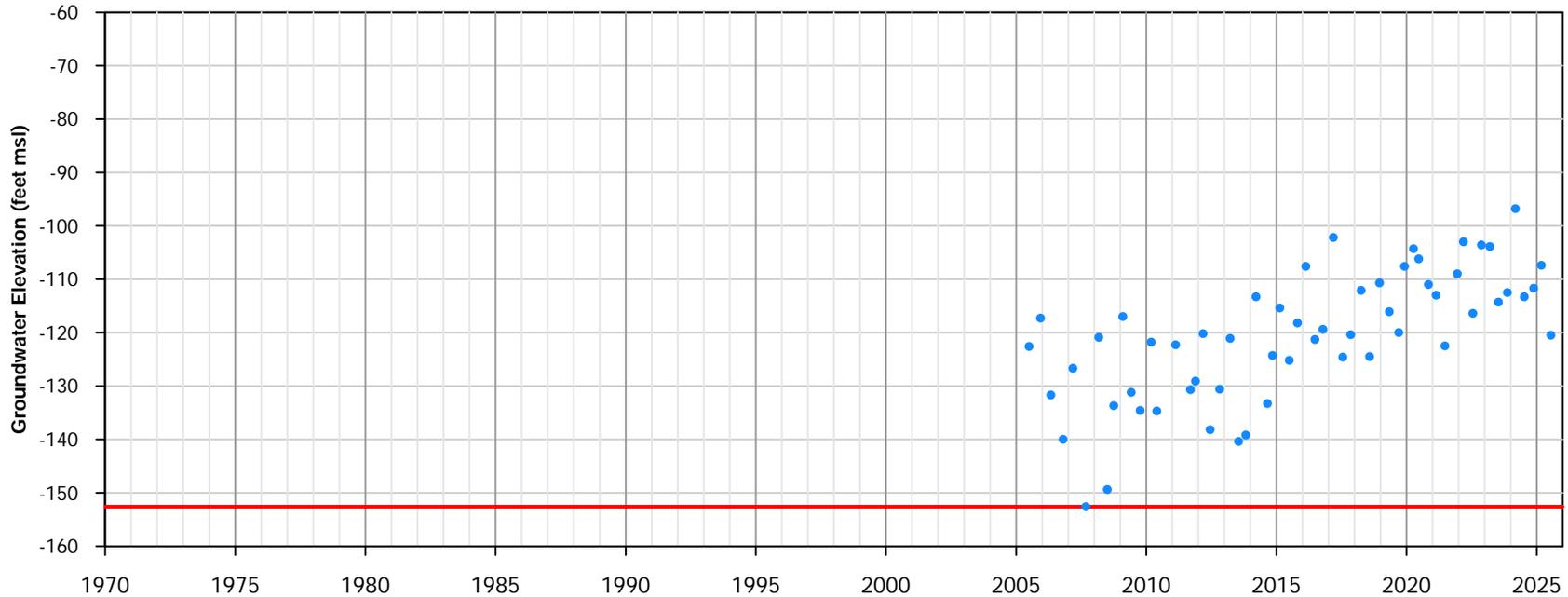
Appendix A-29
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_028 - 05S07E31P01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336986N1162765W001
 Local Well Name: KW_029
 State Well Name: 05S07E32B001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56762
 Latitude: 33.6987
 Longitude: -116.277
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1450
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 1010
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 1430
 Ground Surface Elevation: 56.3
 Reference Point Elevation: 56
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_029 - 05S07E32B01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

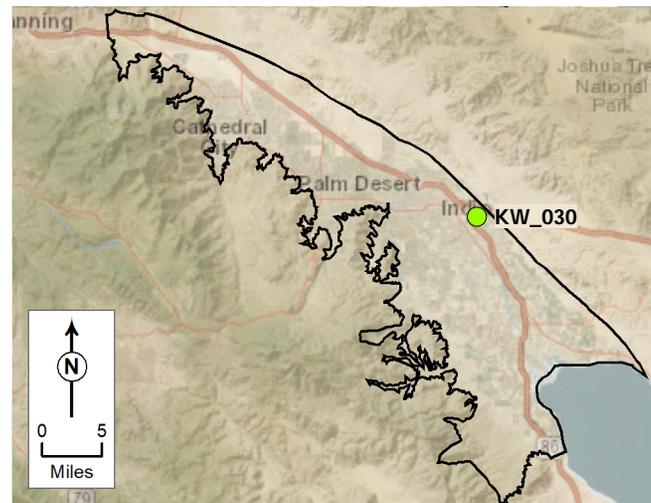
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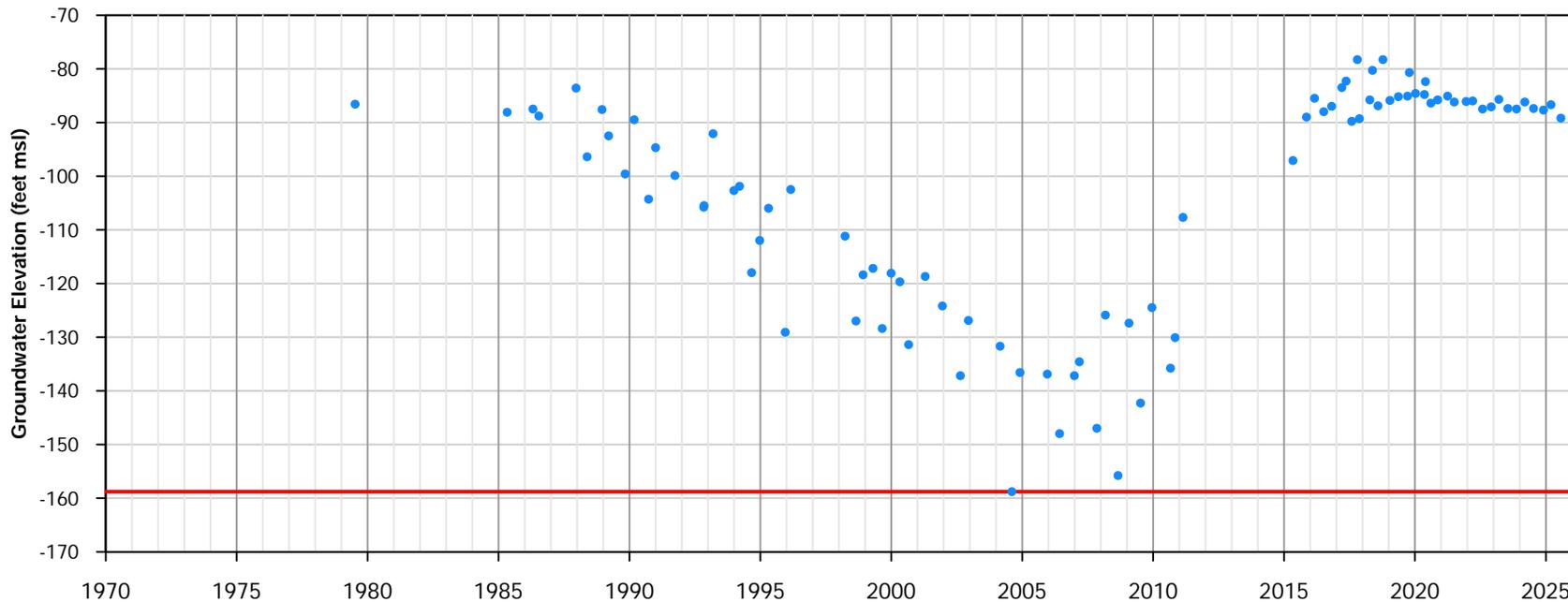
Appendix A-30
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_029 - 05S07E32B01S

Well Information

Site Code: 337000N1161646W001
 Local Well Name: KW_030
 State Well Name: 05S08E33D001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56763
 Latitude: 33.7
 Longitude: -116.165
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 832
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 521
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 810
 Ground Surface Elevation: -55.2
 Reference Point Elevation: -55.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_030 - 05S08E33D01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

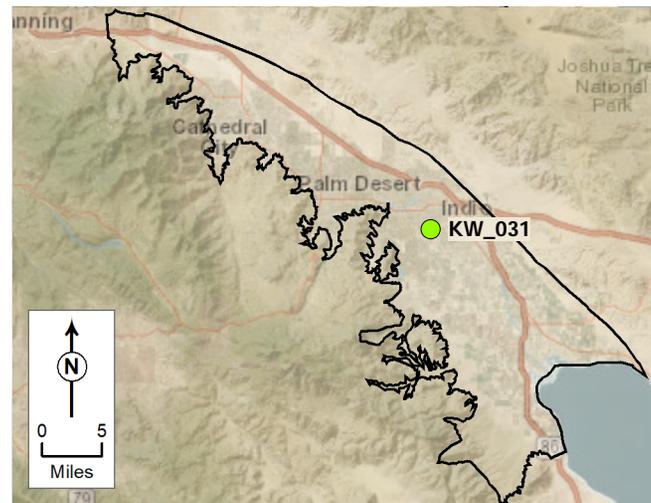
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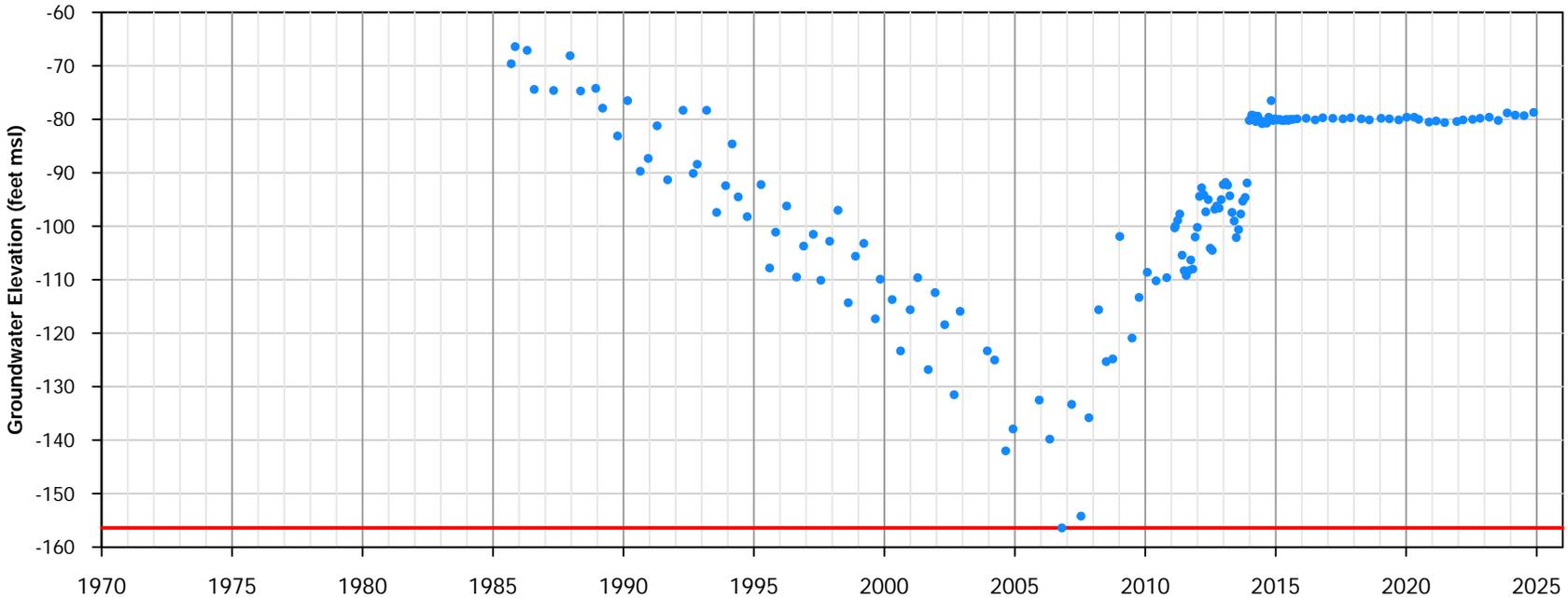
Appendix A-31
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_030 - 05S08E33D01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336848N1162328W001
 Local Well Name: KW_031
 State Well Name: 06S07E02D002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56764
 Latitude: 33.6849
 Longitude: -116.233
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 320
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): <Null>
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): <Null>
 Ground Surface Elevation: -0.4
 Reference Point Elevation: -0.4
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_031 - 06S07E02D02S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

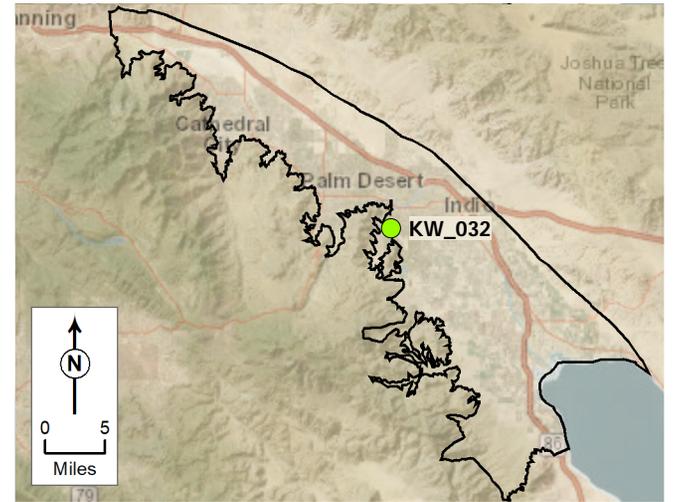
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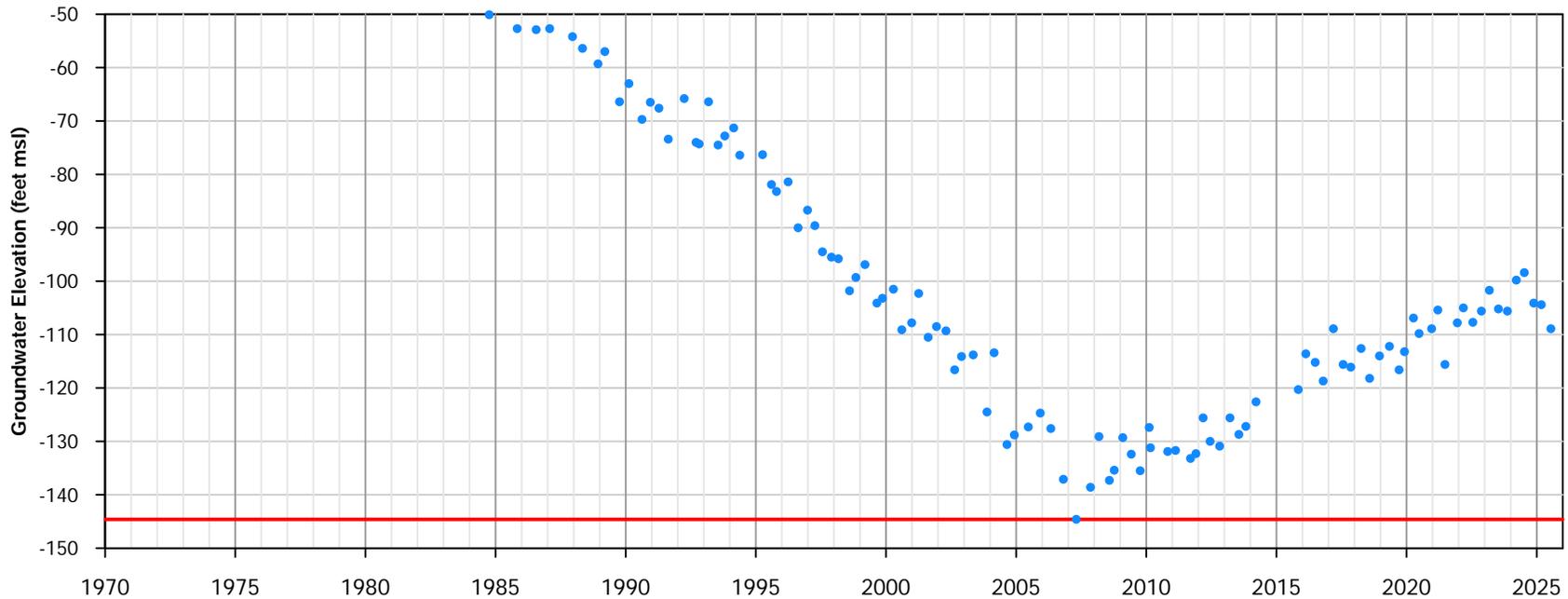
Appendix A-32
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_031 - 06S07E02D02S

Well Information

Site Code: 336823N1162948W001
 Local Well Name: KW_032
 State Well Name: 06S07E06B001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56765
 Latitude: 33.6824
 Longitude: -116.295
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 832
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 580
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 800
 Ground Surface Elevation: 41.1
 Reference Point Elevation: 41.6
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_032 - 06S07E06B01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

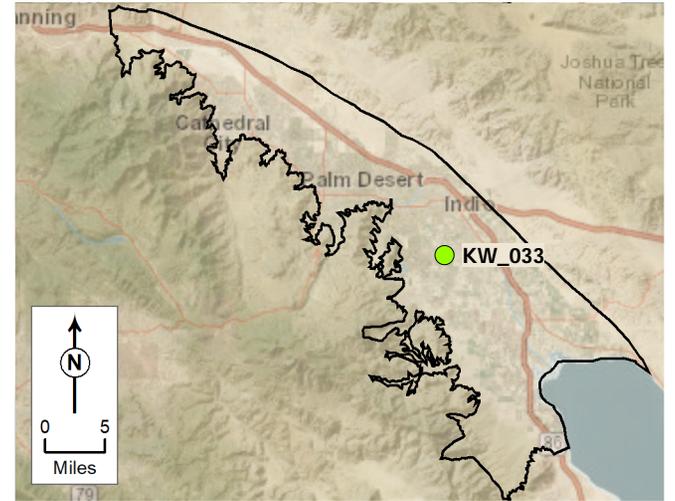
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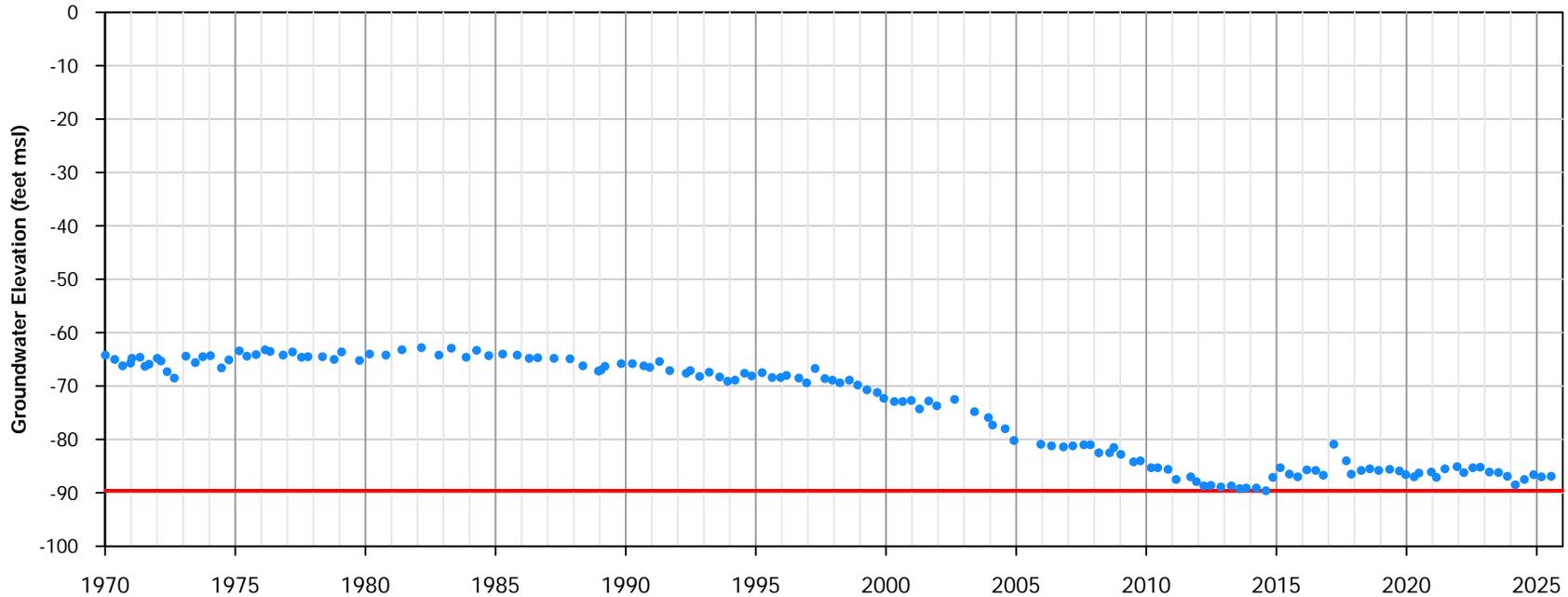
Appendix A-33
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_032 - 06S07E06B01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336485N1162162W001
 Local Well Name: KW_033
 State Well Name: 06S07E13M002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47733
 Latitude: 33.6485
 Longitude: -116.216
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 387
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 146
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 386
 Ground Surface Elevation: -55.7
 Reference Point Elevation: -55.7
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_033 - 06S07E13M02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

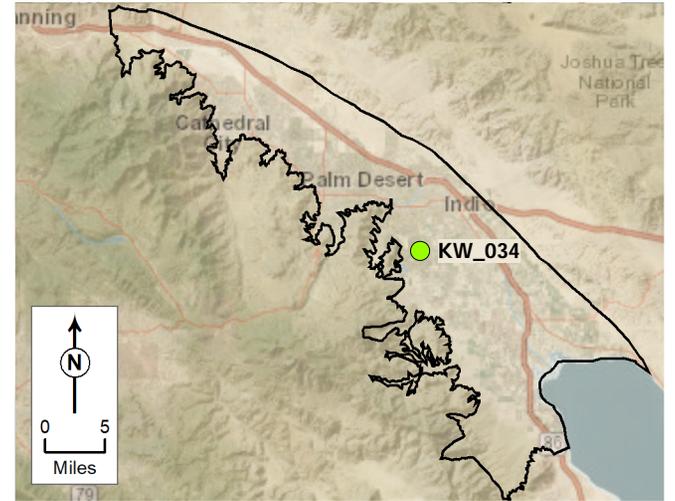
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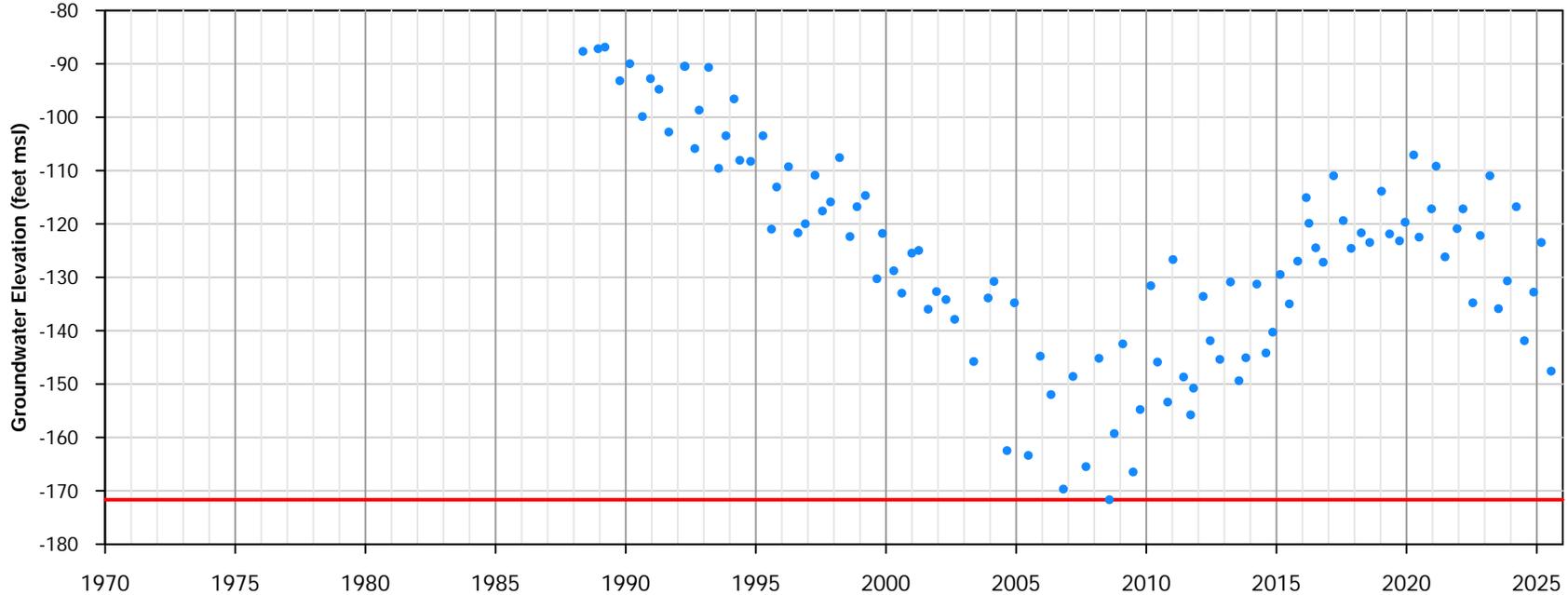
Appendix A-34
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_033 - 06S07E13M02S

Well Information

Site Code: 336536N1162525W001
 Local Well Name: KW_034
 State Well Name: 06S07E16A002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56766
 Latitude: 33.6537
 Longitude: -116.253
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 810
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 350
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 800
 Ground Surface Elevation: -4.5
 Reference Point Elevation: -4.2
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_034 - 06S07E16A02S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

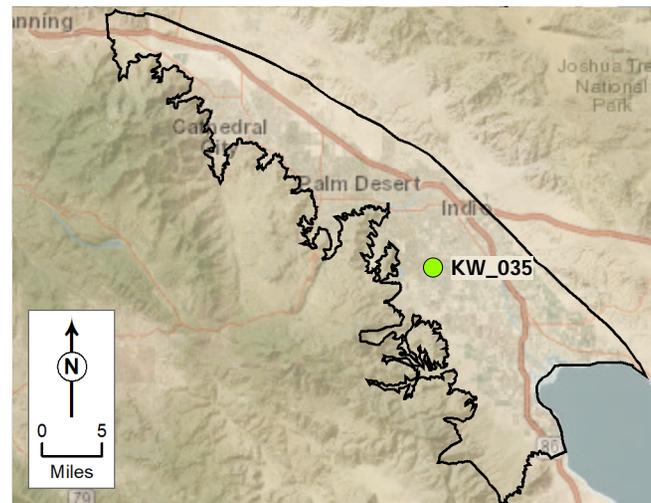
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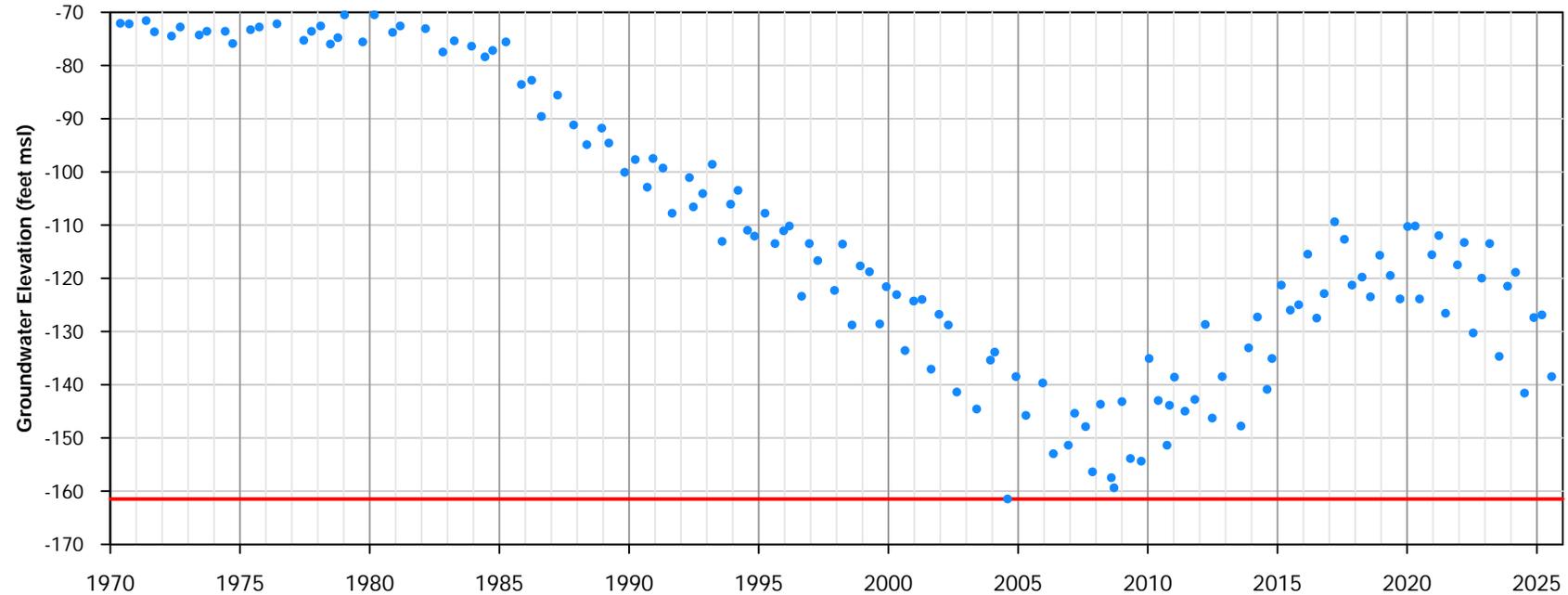
Appendix A-35
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_034 - 06S07E16A02S

Well Information

Site Code: 382900N1162285W001
 Local Well Name: KW_035
 State Well Name: 06S07E23F001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47751
 Latitude: 33.6386
 Longitude: -116.228
 Well Depth (feet bgs): <Null>
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 312
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 375
 Ground Surface Elevation: -53.2
 Reference Point Elevation: -53.2
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_035 - 06S07E23F01S



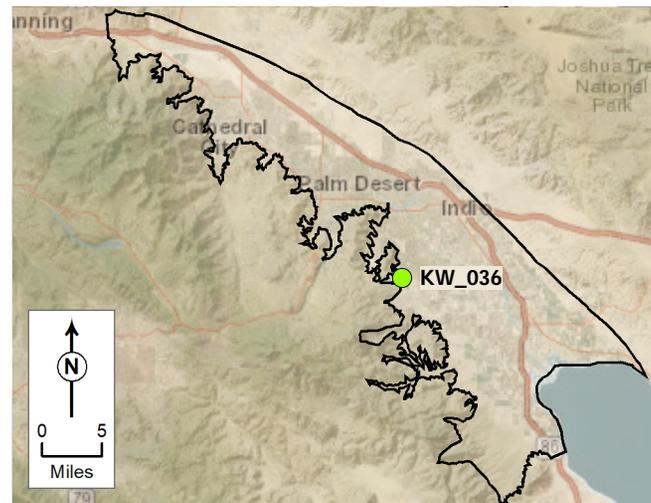
- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

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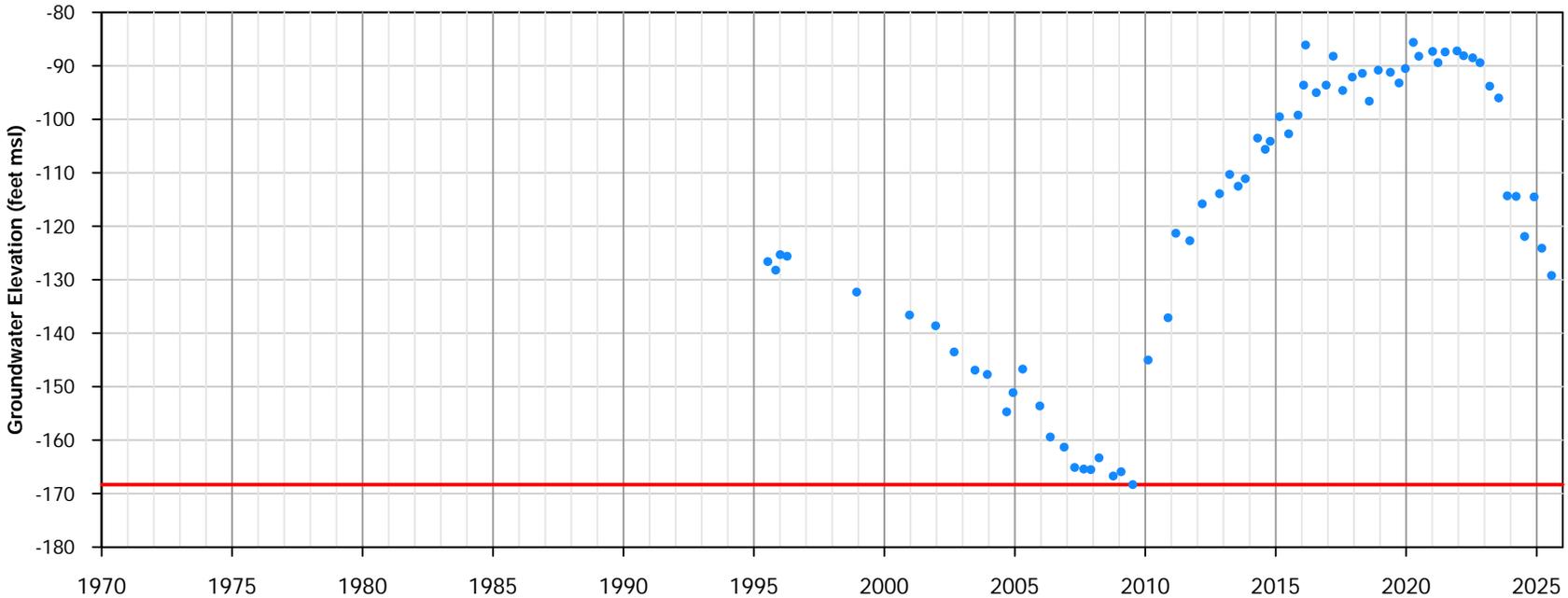
Appendix A-36
Groundwater Elevation Hydrograph
 KW_035 - 06S07E23F01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336258N1162737W001
 Local Well Name: KW_036
 State Well Name: 06S07E29B001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47740
 Latitude: 33.6258
 Longitude: -116.274
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 750
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 300
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 740
 Ground Surface Elevation: 26.2
 Reference Point Elevation: 26.6
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_036 - 06S07E29B01S



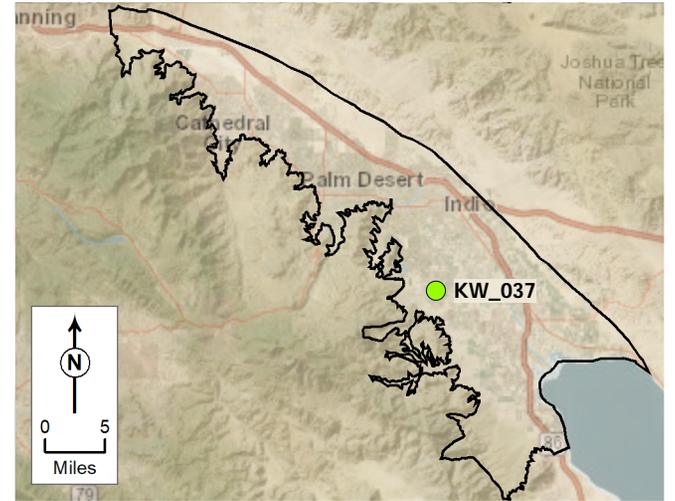
● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)



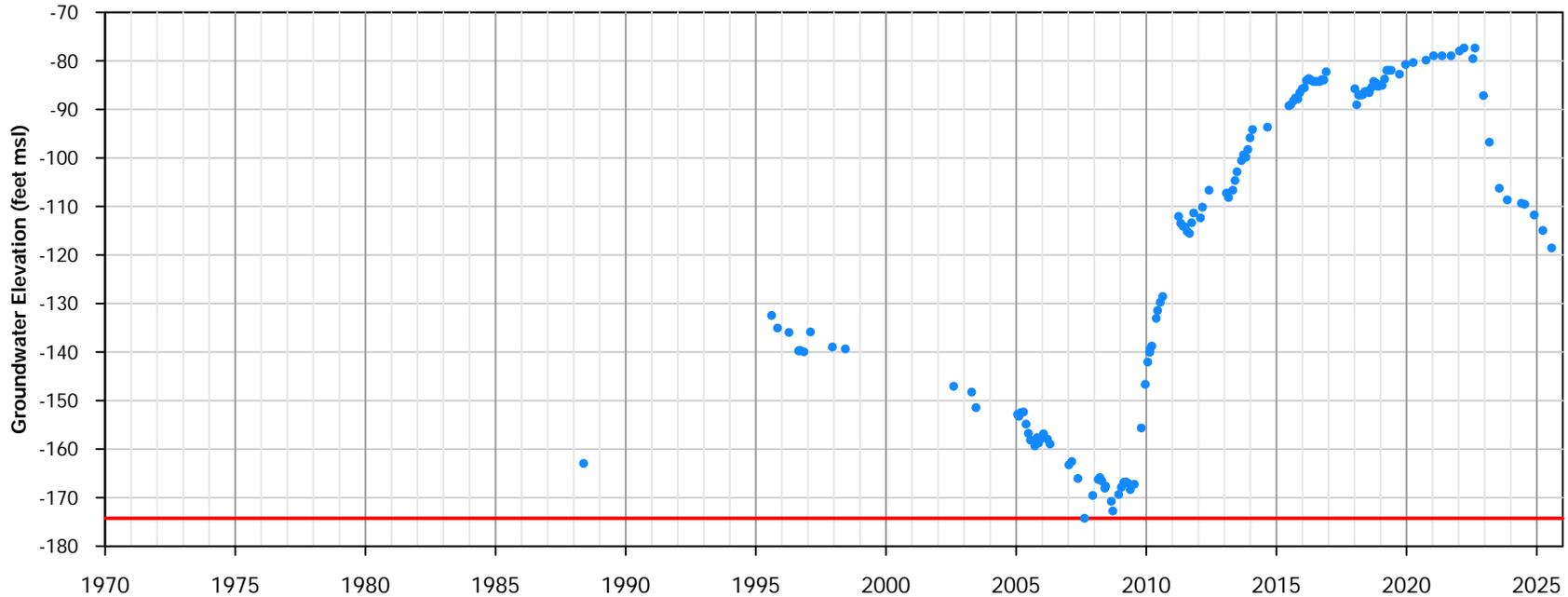
Appendix A-37
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_036 - 06S07E29B01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336053N1162295W001
 Local Well Name: KW_037
 State Well Name: 06S07E35L002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56744
 Latitude: 33.6054
 Longitude: -116.23
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 999
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 300
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 400
 Ground Surface Elevation: -82
 Reference Point Elevation: -77.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_037 - 06S07E35L02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

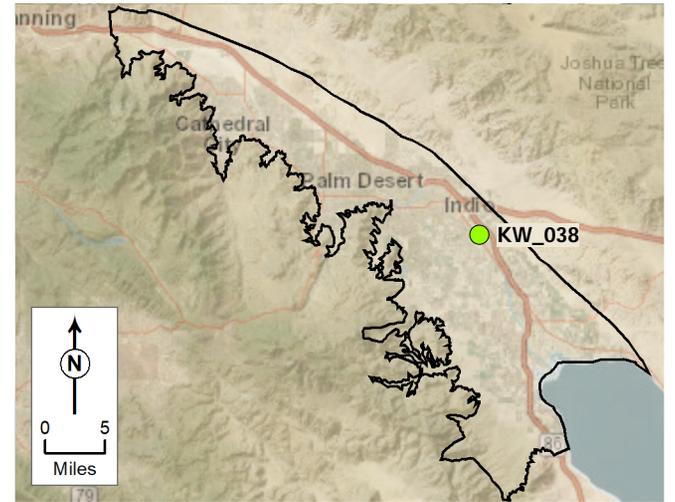
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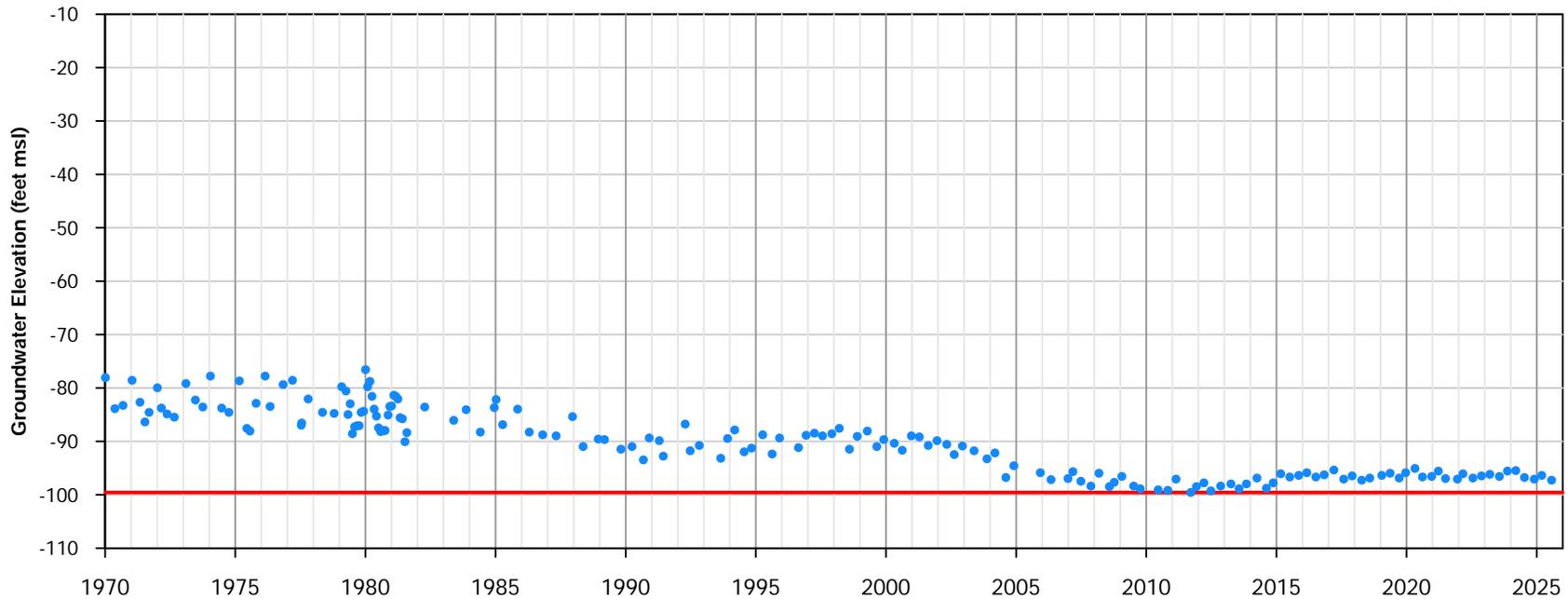
Appendix A-38
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_037 - 06S07E35L02S

Well Information

Site Code: 336745N1161663W001
 Local Well Name: KW_038
 State Well Name: 06S08E05R002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56745
 Latitude: 33.6745
 Longitude: -116.166
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 750
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 540
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 750
 Ground Surface Elevation: -78.3
 Reference Point Elevation: -76.6
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_038 - 06S08E05R02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

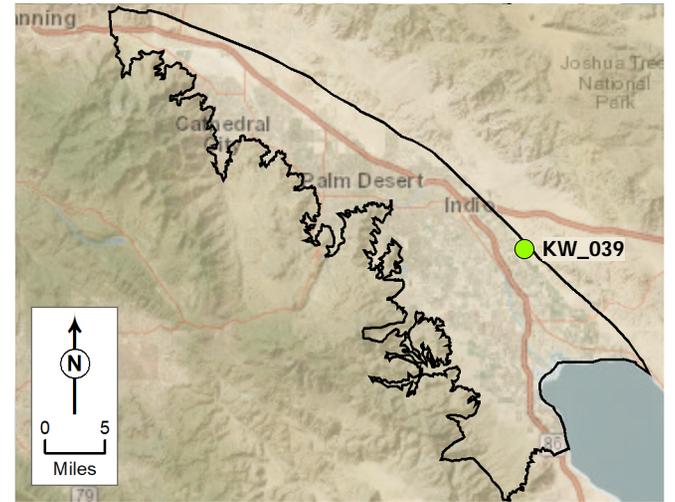
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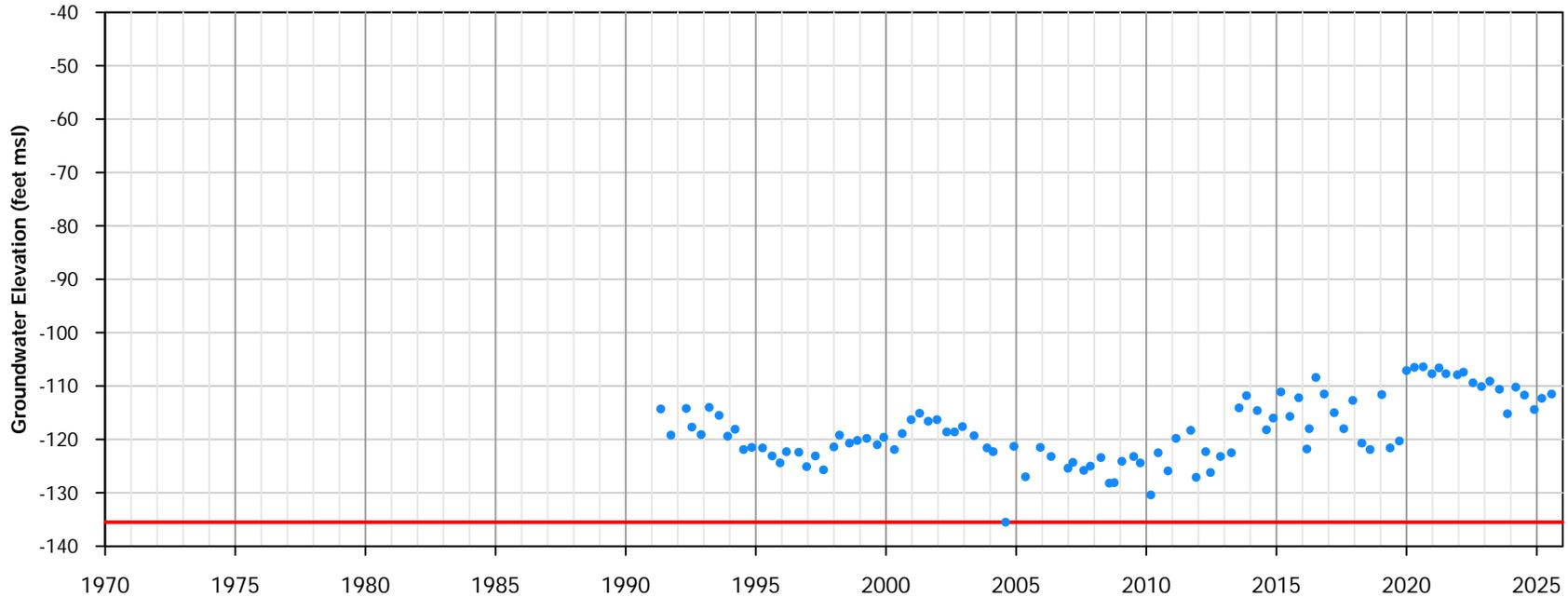
Appendix A-39
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_038 - 06S08E05R02S

Well Information

Site Code: 336570N1161008W001
 Local Well Name: KW_039
 State Well Name: 06S08E12Q001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56746
 Latitude: 33.657
 Longitude: -116.101
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 710
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 170
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 380
 Ground Surface Elevation: 63.6
 Reference Point Elevation: 64.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_039 - 06S08E12Q01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

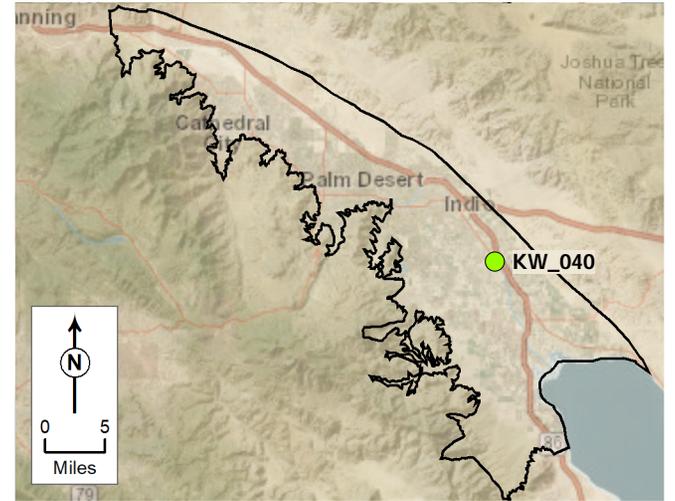
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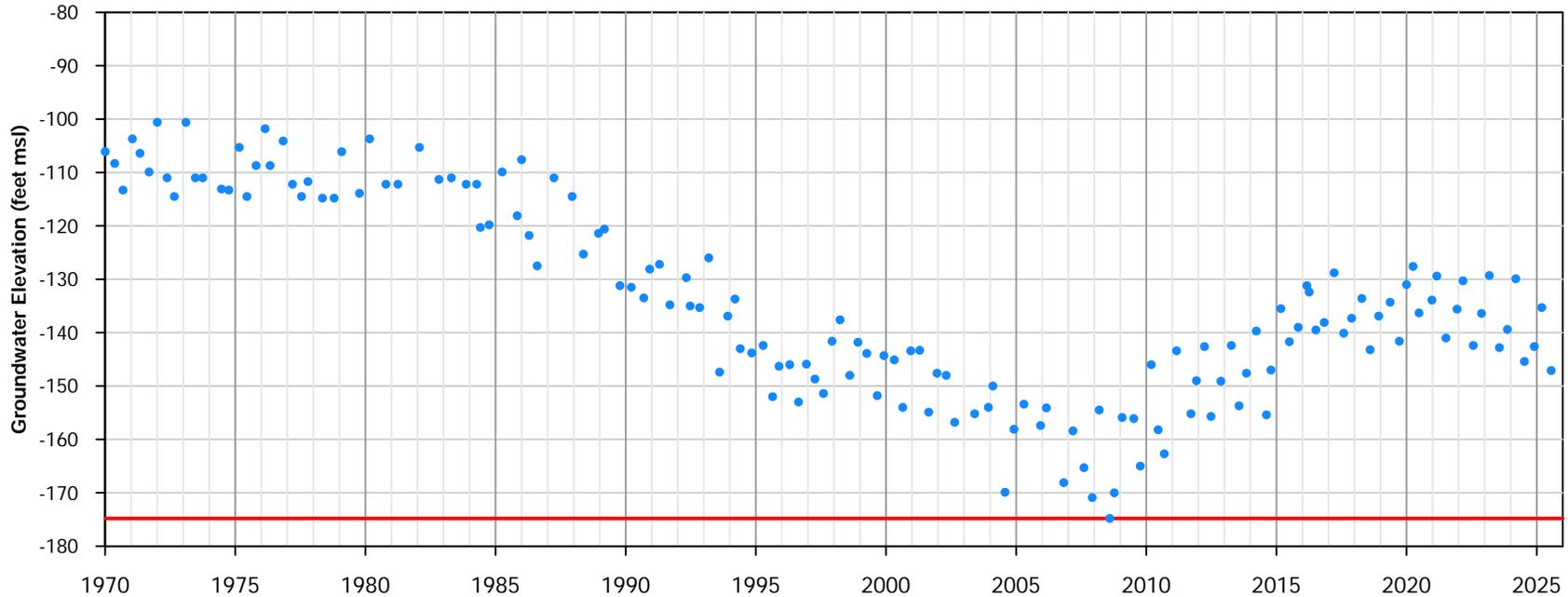
Appendix A-40
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_039 - 06S08E12Q01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336407N1161430W001
 Local Well Name: KW_040
 State Well Name: 06S08E22D002S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47728
 Latitude: 33.6407
 Longitude: -116.143
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1100
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 500
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 1100
 Ground Surface Elevation: -117.5
 Reference Point Elevation: -116.8
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_040 - 06S08E22D02S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

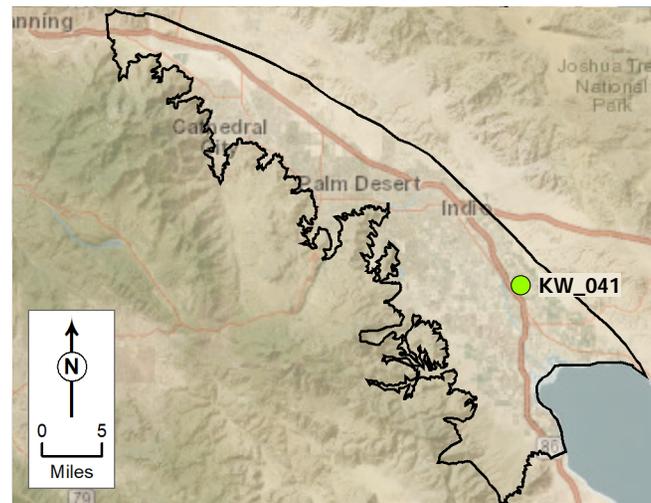
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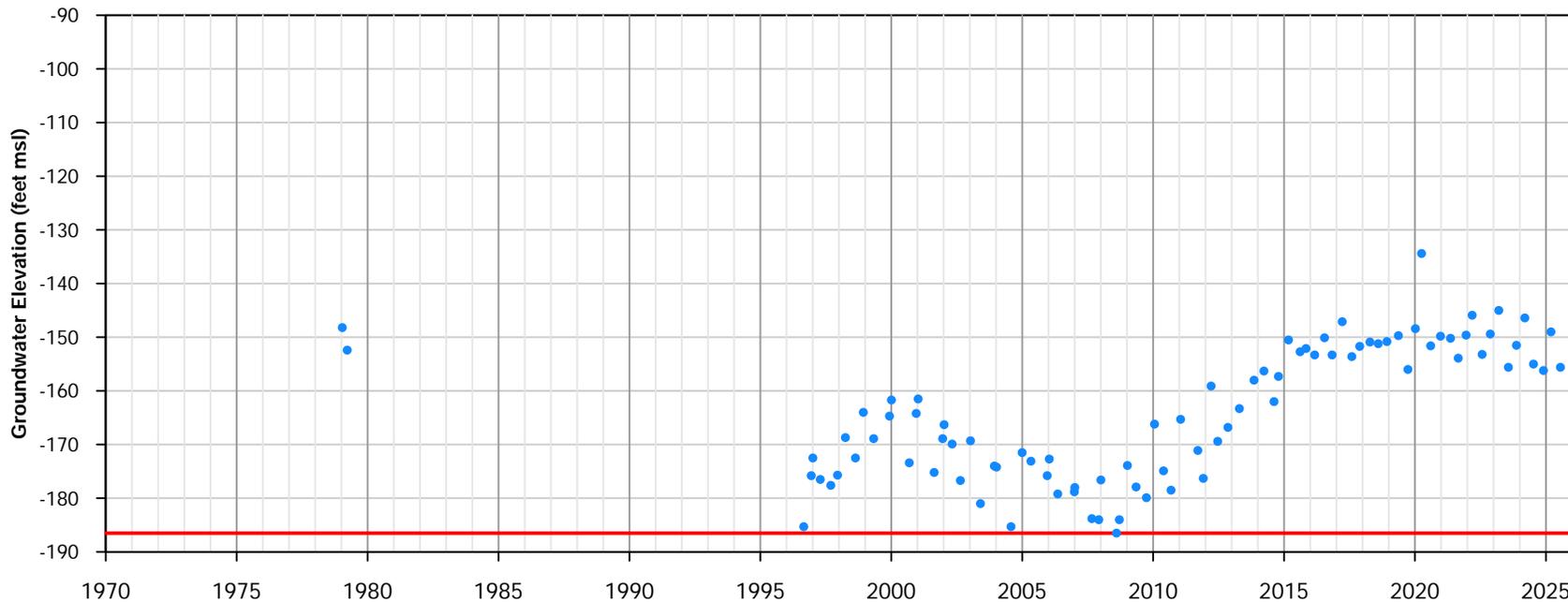
Appendix A-41
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_040 - 06S08E22D02S

Well Information

Site Code: 336167N1161008W001
 Local Well Name: KW_041
 State Well Name: 06S08E25Q001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47741
 Latitude: 33.6167
 Longitude: -116.101
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 648
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 400
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 648
 Ground Surface Elevation: -123.8
 Reference Point Elevation: -123.2
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_041 - 06S08E25Q01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

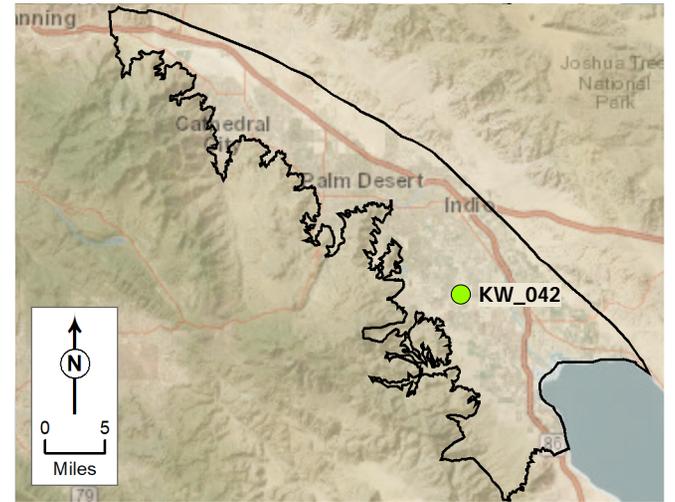
January 2026



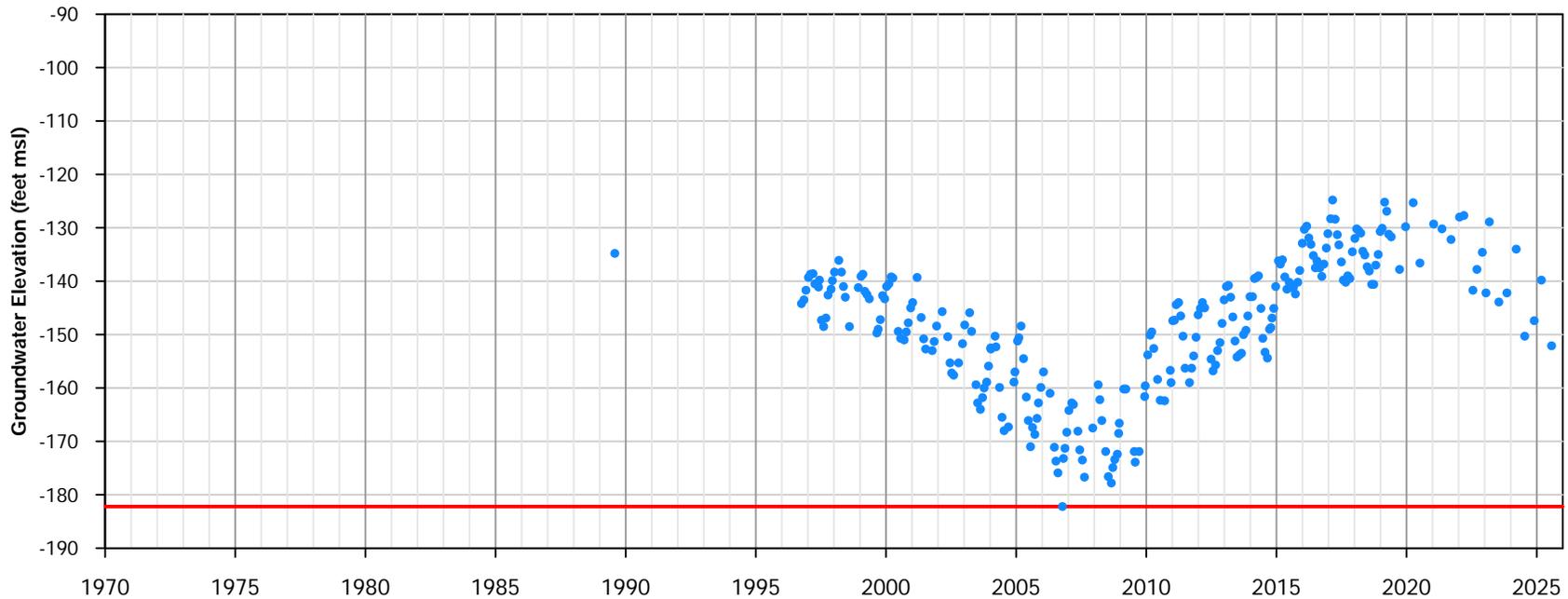
Appendix A-42
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_041 - 06S08E25Q01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336020N1161925W001
 Local Well Name: KW_042
 State Well Name: 06S08E31P001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47748
 Latitude: 33.602
 Longitude: -116.192
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 575
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 400
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 550
 Ground Surface Elevation: -114.8
 Reference Point Elevation: -114.9
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_042 - 06S08E31P01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

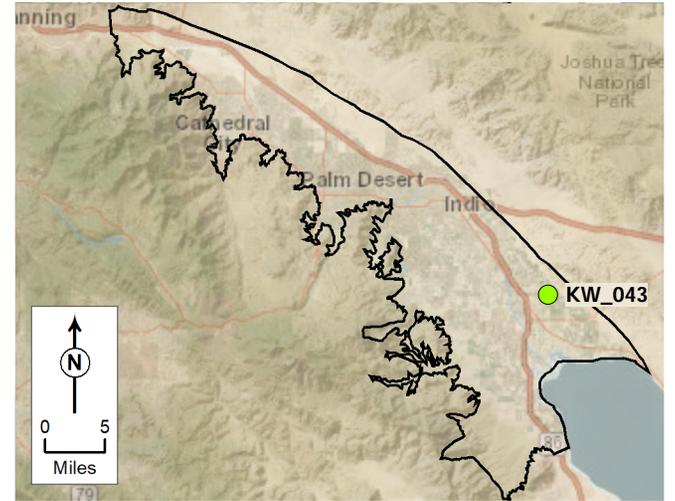
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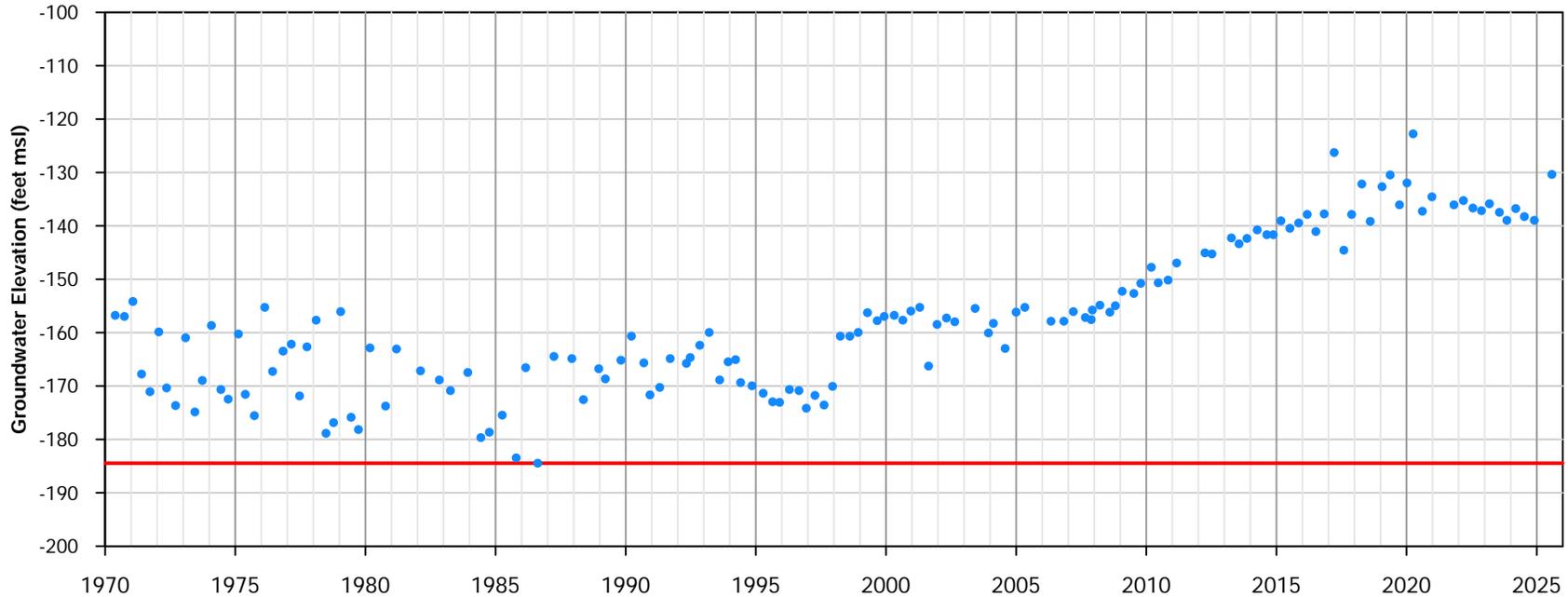
Appendix A-43
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_042 - 06S08E31P01S

Well Information

Site Code: 336003N1160666W001
 Local Well Name: KW_043
 State Well Name: 06S09E32Q001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56753
 Latitude: 33.6004
 Longitude: -116.067
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 284
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 244
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 284
 Ground Surface Elevation: -101.1
 Reference Point Elevation: -100.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_043 - 06S09E32Q01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

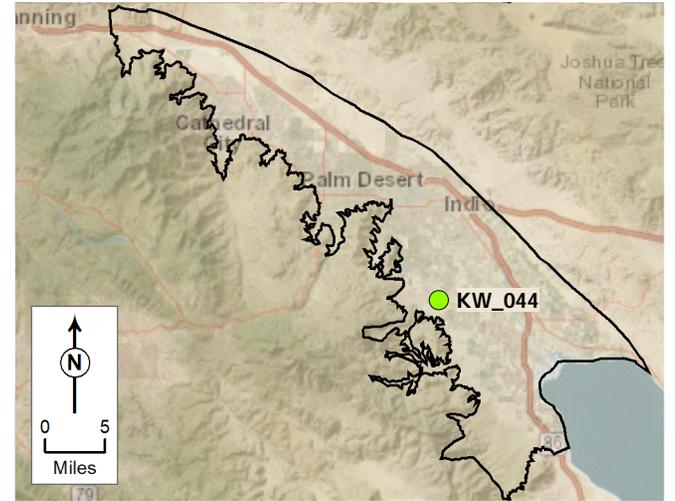
January 2026



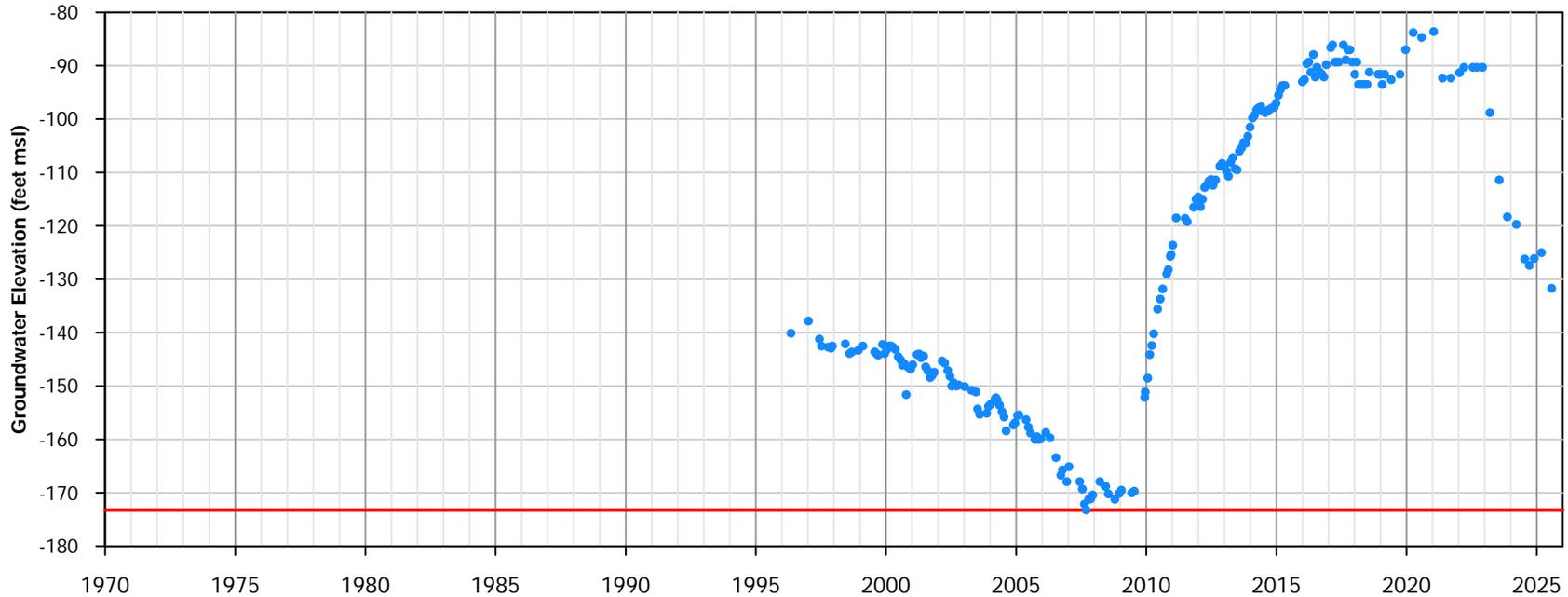
Appendix A-44
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_043 - 06S09E32Q01S

Well Information

Site Code: 335938N1162253W001
Local Well Name: KW_044
State Well Name: 07S07E02G002S
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Station ID: 56754
Latitude: 33.5939
Longitude: -116.225
Well Depth (feet bgs): 700
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 380
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 700
Ground Surface Elevation: -93.9
Reference Point Elevation: -93.4
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_044 - 07S07E02G02S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

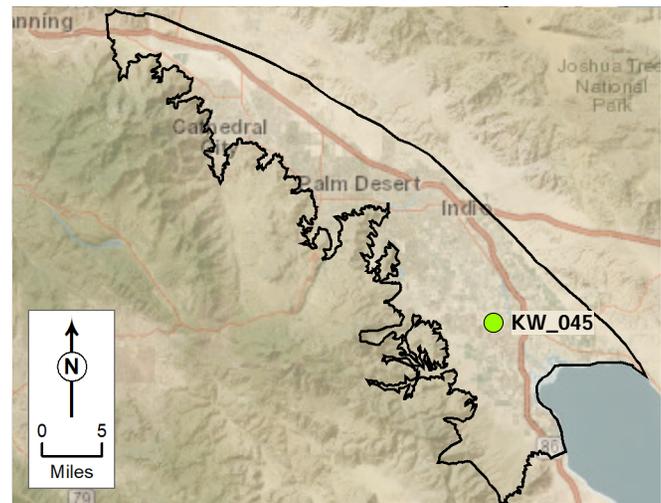
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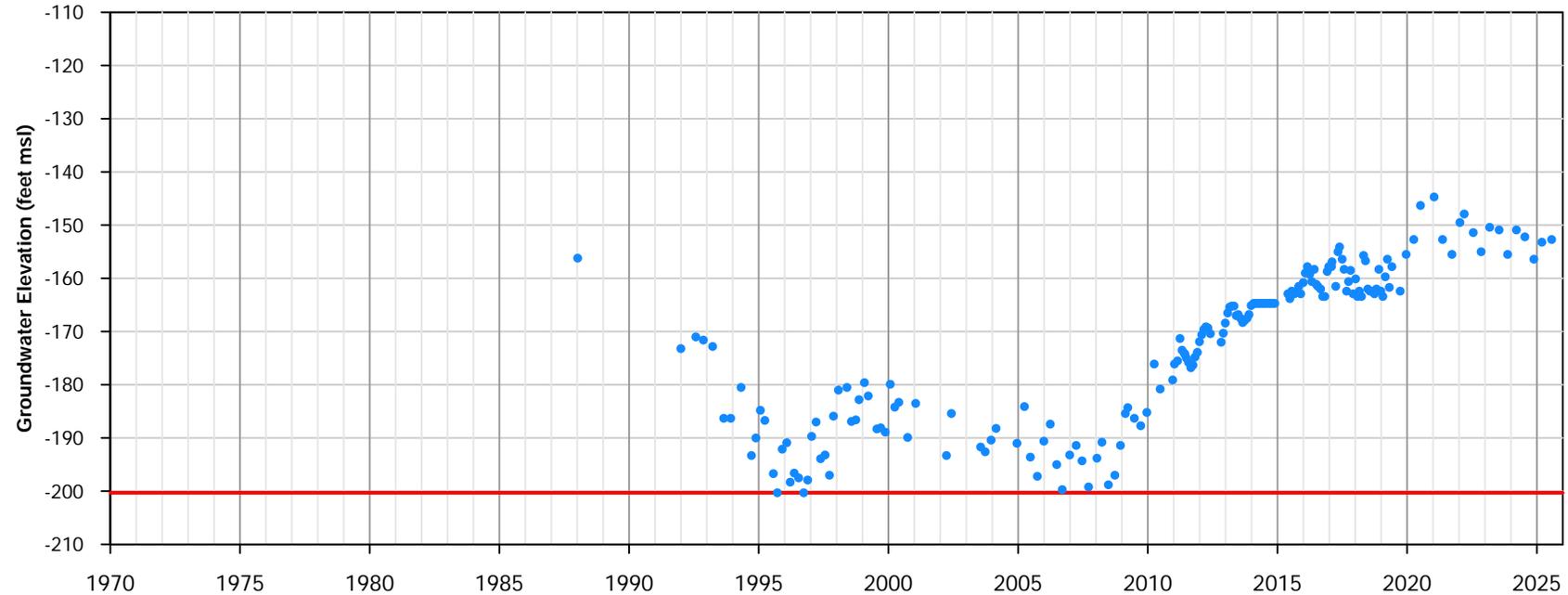
Appendix A-45
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_044 - 07S07E02G02S

Well Information

Site Code: 335711N1161415W001
 Local Well Name: KW_045
 State Well Name: 07S08E10P001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56755
 Latitude: 33.5712
 Longitude: -116.141
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 900
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 250
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 900
 Ground Surface Elevation: -164.7
 Reference Point Elevation: -164.7
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_045 - 07S08E10P01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

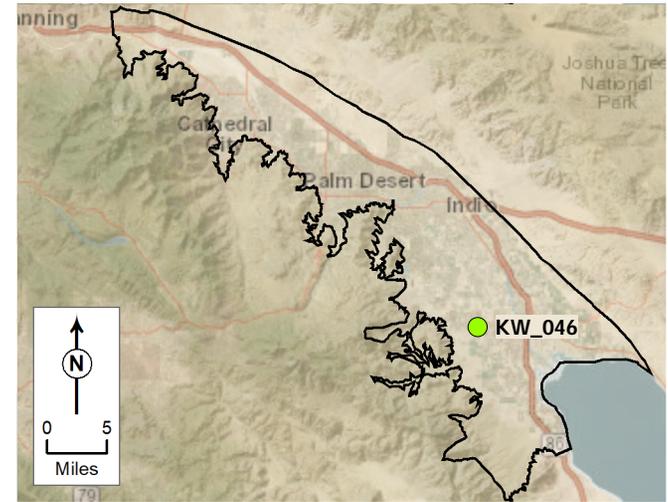
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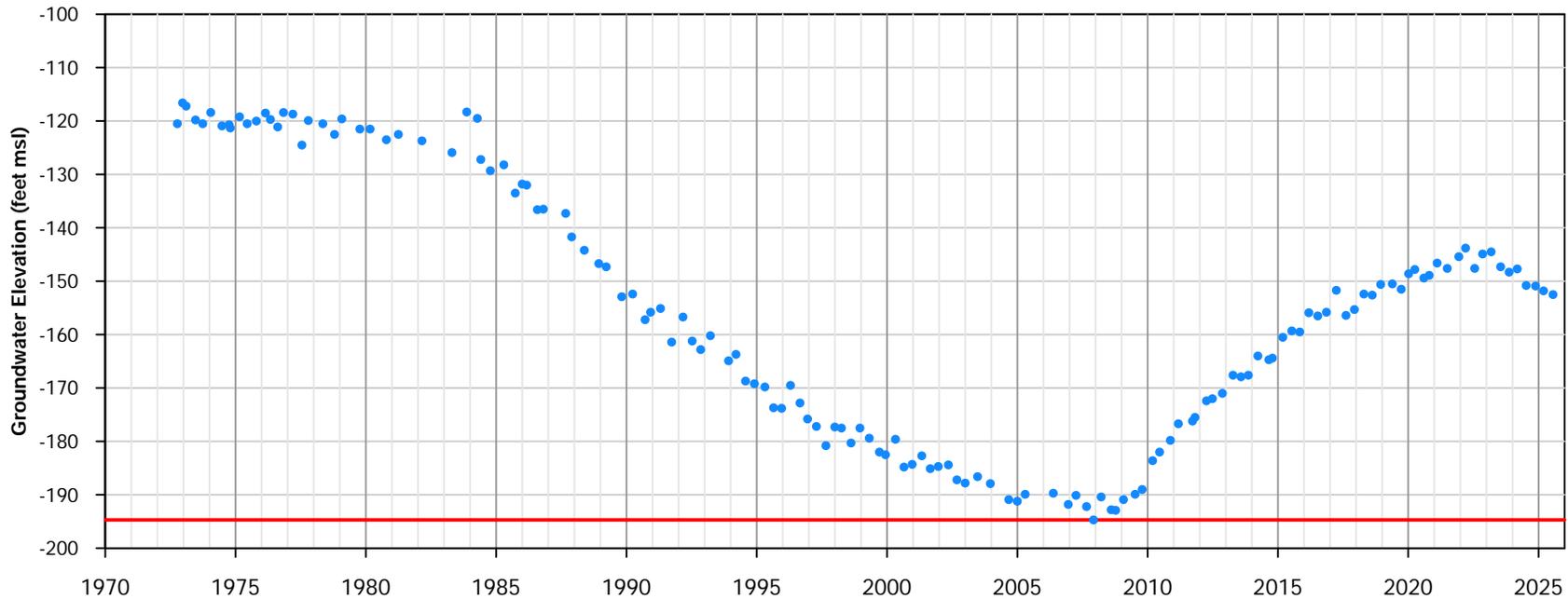
Appendix A-46
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_045 - 07S08E10P01S

Well Information

Site Code: 335578N1161700W001
 Local Well Name: KW_046
 State Well Name: 07S08E17G001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47729
 Latitude: 33.5578
 Longitude: -116.17
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 750
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 400
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 750
 Ground Surface Elevation: -78.5
 Reference Point Elevation: -77.9
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_046 - 07S08E17G01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

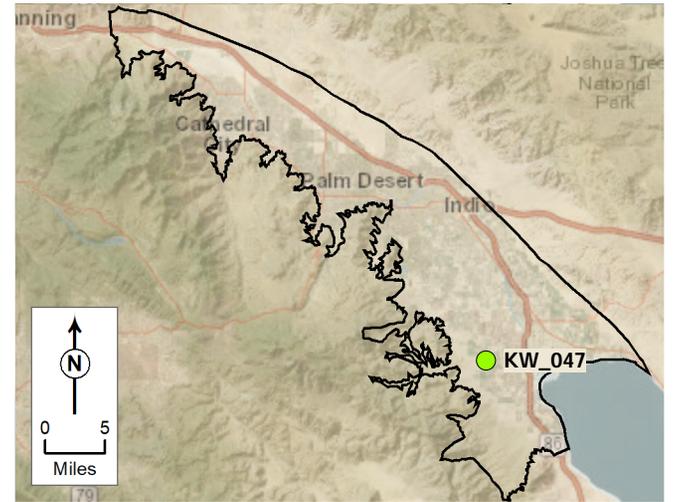
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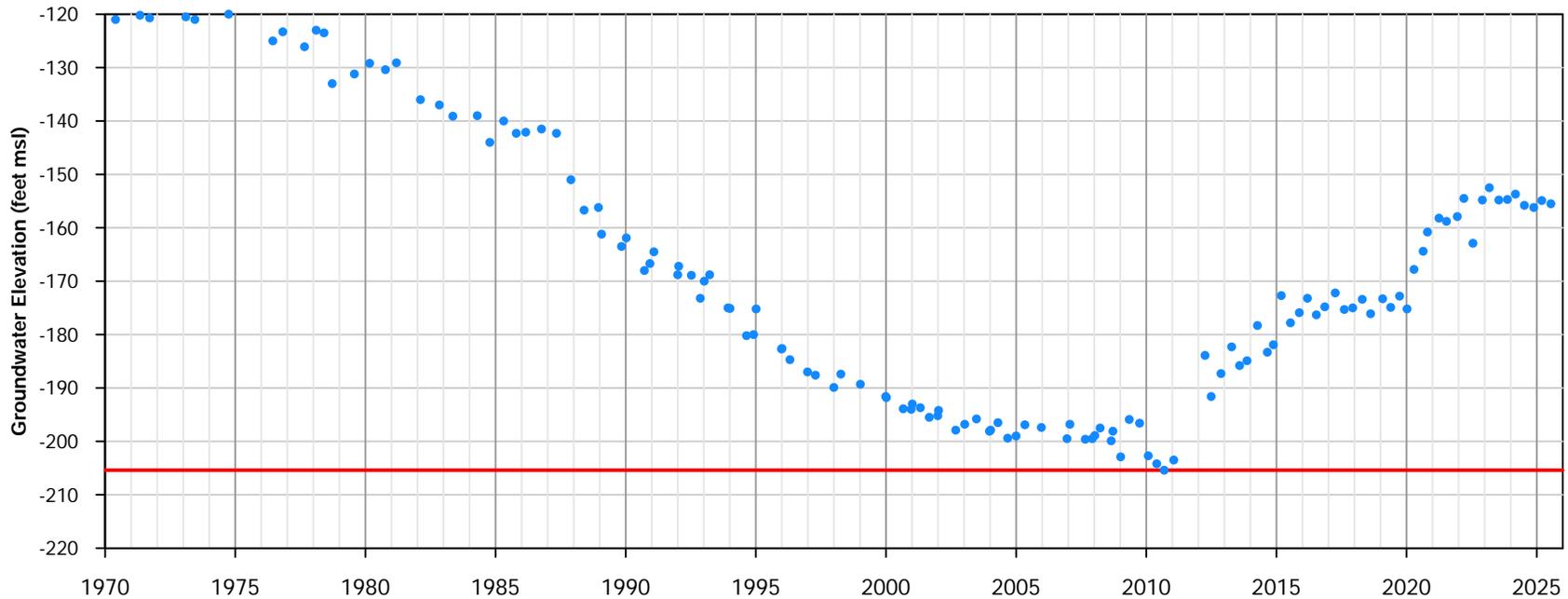
Appendix A-47
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_046 - 07S08E17G01S

Well Information

Site Code: 335216N1161568W001
 Local Well Name: KW_047
 State Well Name: 07S08E33B001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56757
 Latitude: 33.5217
 Longitude: -116.157
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 522
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 243
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 522
 Ground Surface Elevation: 27.8
 Reference Point Elevation: 32
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_047 - 07S08E33B01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

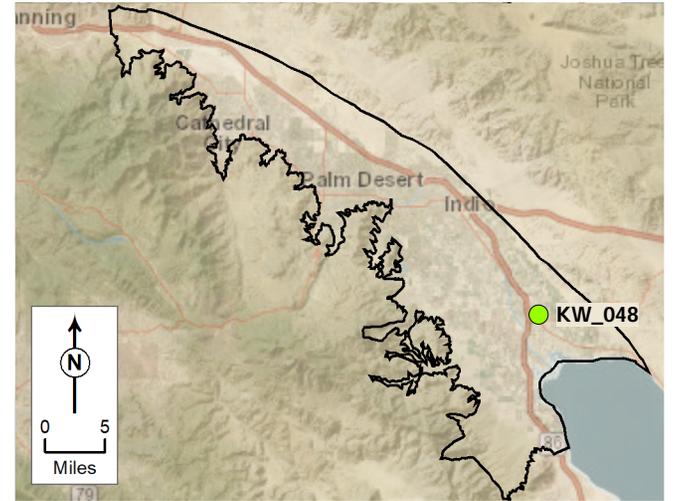
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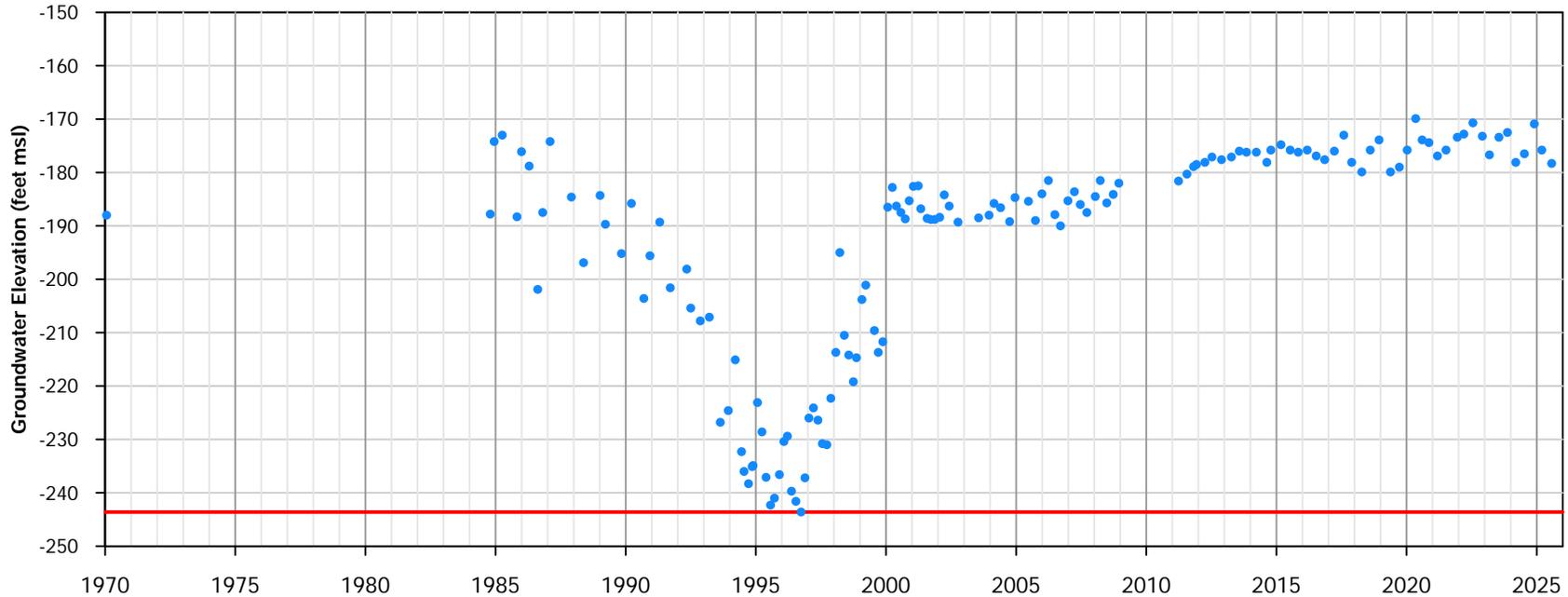
Appendix A-48
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_047 - 07S08E33B01S

Well Information

Site Code: 335763N1160795W001
 Local Well Name: KW_048
 State Well Name: 07S09E07J001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 47735
 Latitude: 33.5763
 Longitude: -116.079
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 880
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 410
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 870
 Ground Surface Elevation: -183.1
 Reference Point Elevation: -183.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_048 - 07S09E07J01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

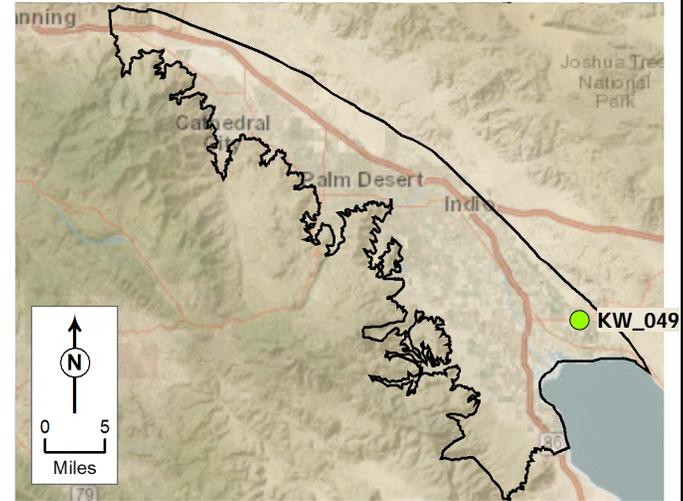
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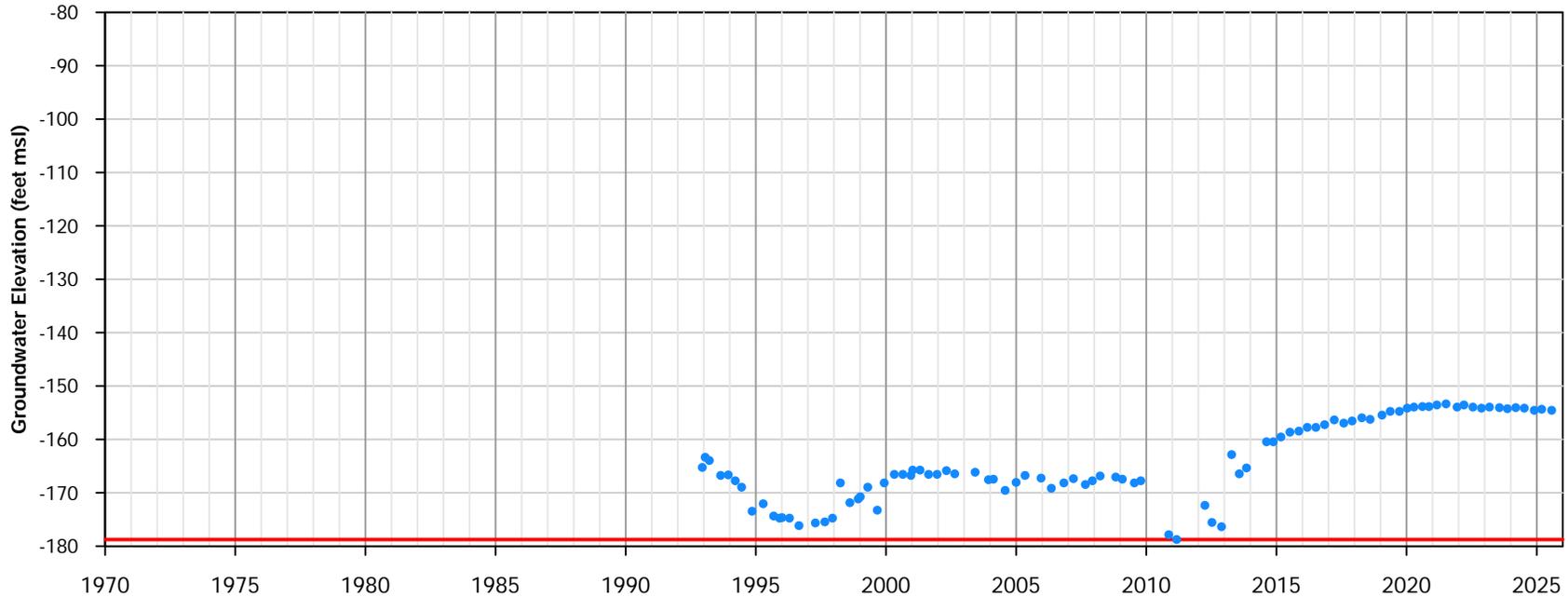
Appendix A-49
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_048 - 07S09E07J01S

Well Information

Site Code: 335693N1160208W001
 Local Well Name: KW_049
 State Well Name: 07S09E14C001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56767
 Latitude: 33.5694
 Longitude: -116.021
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 999
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 93
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 290
 Ground Surface Elevation: -62.8
 Reference Point Elevation: -63
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_049 - 07S09E14C01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

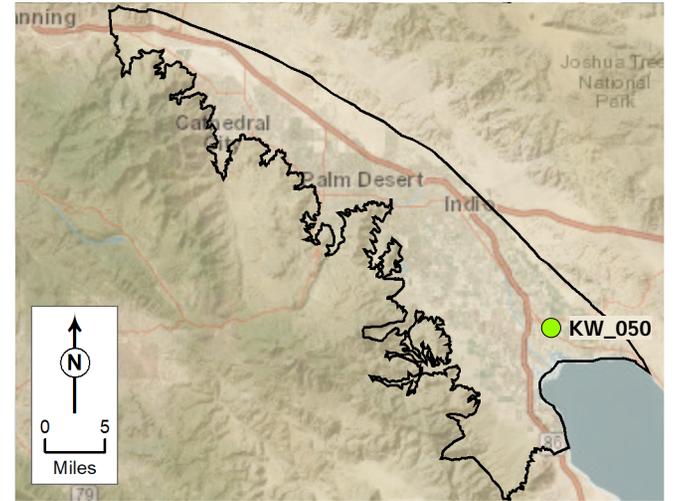
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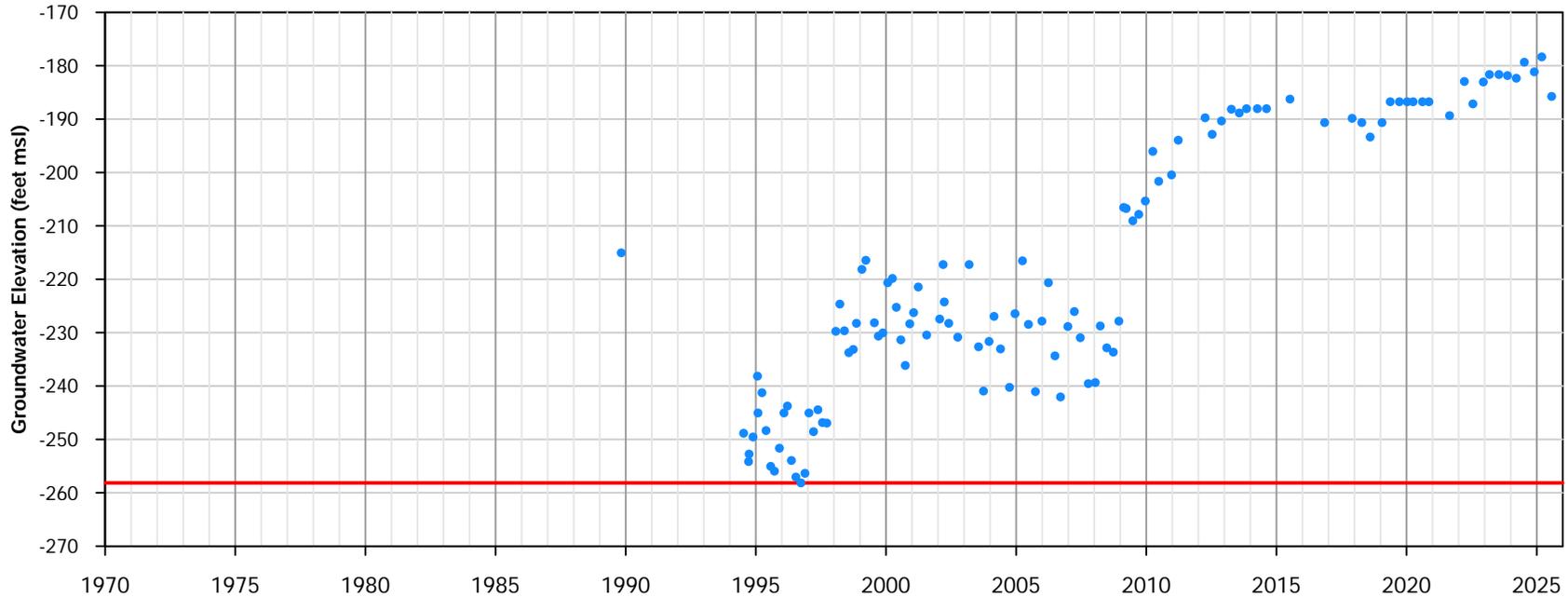
Appendix A-50
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_049 - 07S09E14C01S

Well Information

Site Code: 335600N1160621W001
 Local Well Name: KW_050
 State Well Name: 07S09E16M003S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56768
 Latitude: 33.56
 Longitude: -116.062
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 560
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 340
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 500
 Ground Surface Elevation: -188.1
 Reference Point Elevation: -188.1
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_050 - 07S09E16M03S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

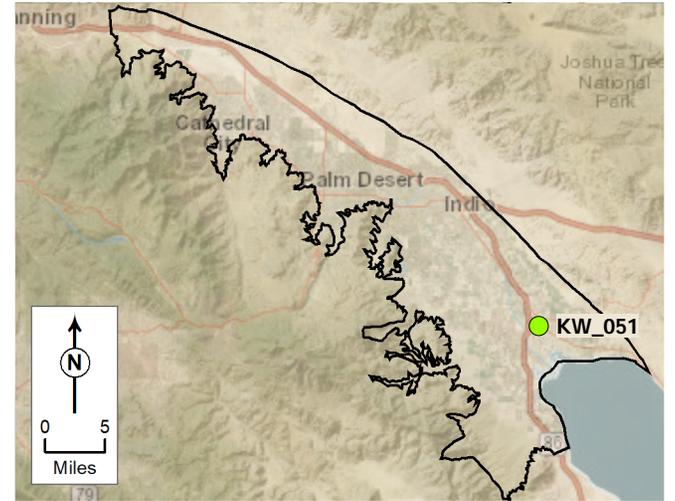
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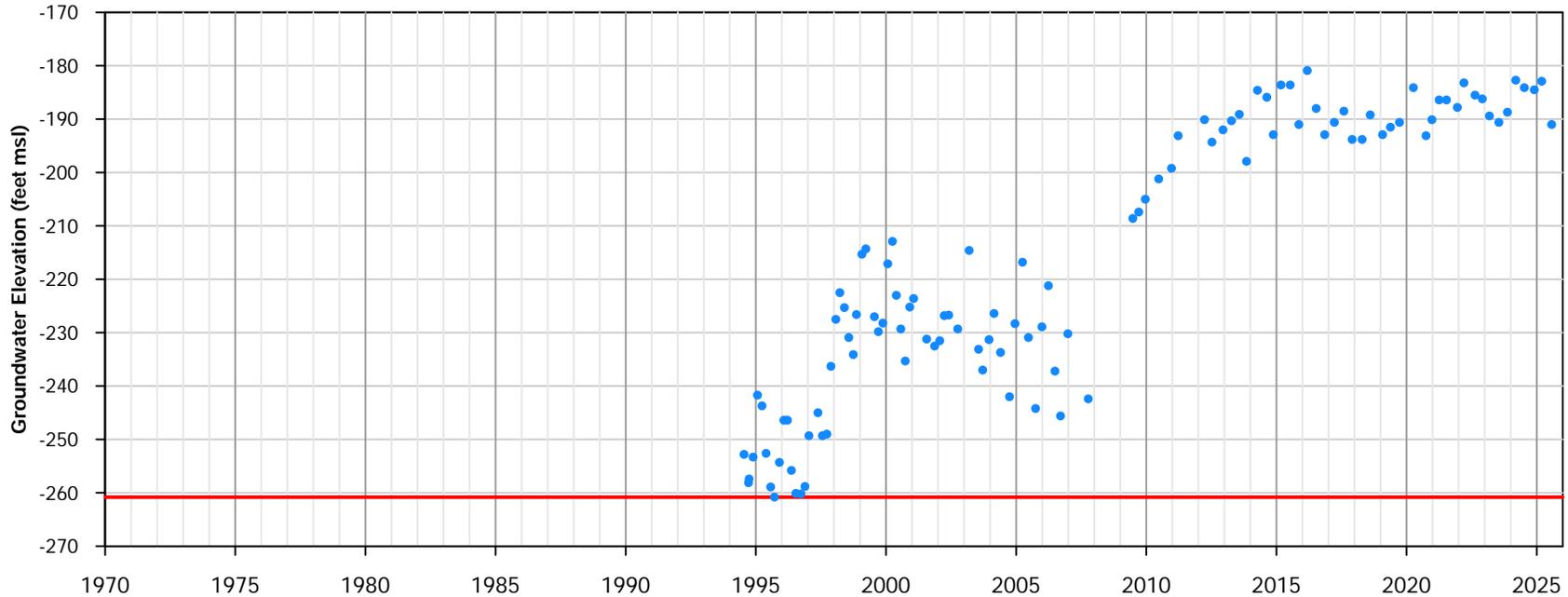
Appendix A-51
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_050 - 07S09E16M03S

Well Information

Site Code: 335623N1160801W001
 Local Well Name: KW_051
 State Well Name: 07S09E18H001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56769
 Latitude: 33.5623
 Longitude: -116.08
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 999
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 420
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 520
 Ground Surface Elevation: -195.6
 Reference Point Elevation: -195.6
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_051 - 07S09E18H01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

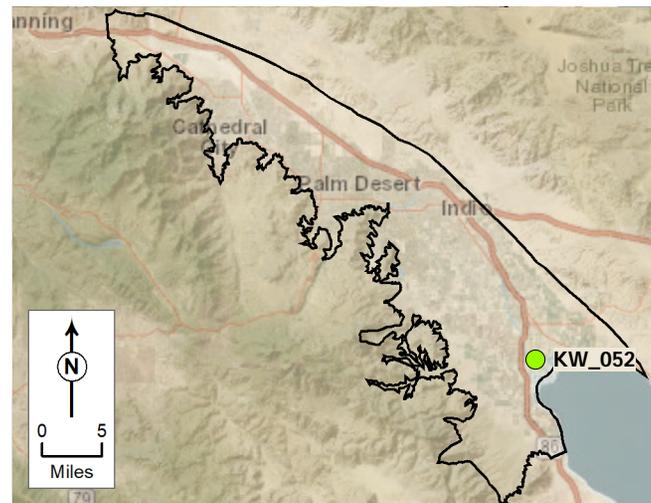
January 2026



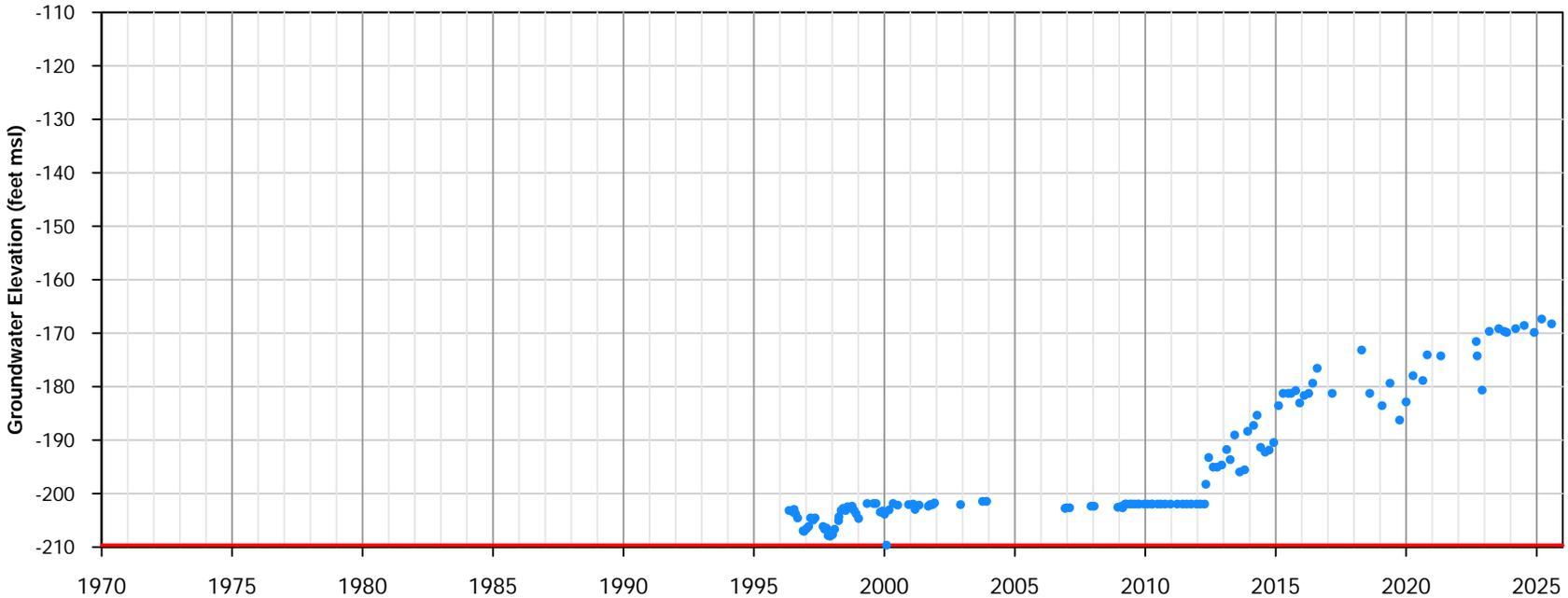
Appendix A-52
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_051 - 07S09E18H01S

Well Information

Site Code: 335263N1160806W001
 Local Well Name: KW_052
 State Well Name: 07S09E30R001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56770
 Latitude: 33.5264
 Longitude: -116.081
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1475
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 1430
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 1470
 Ground Surface Elevation: -202
 Reference Point Elevation: -202
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_052 - 07S09E30R01S



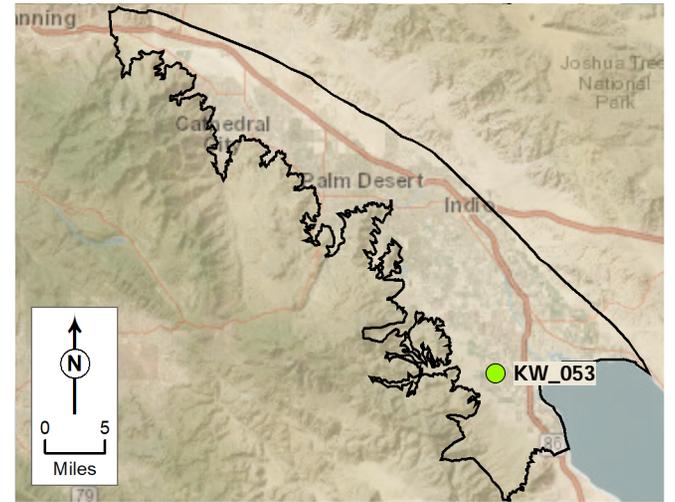
● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

January 2026

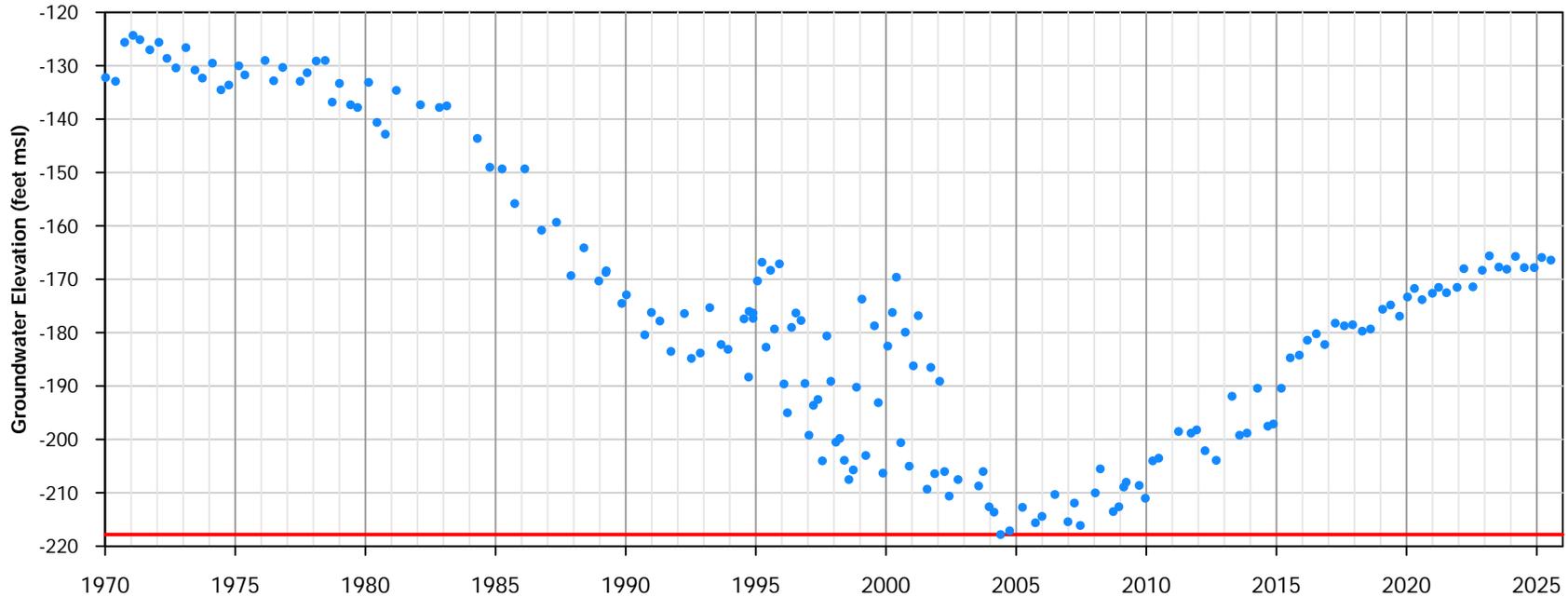
Appendix A-53
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_052 - 07S09E30R01S

Well Information

Site Code: 335060N1161430W001
 Local Well Name: KW_053
 State Well Name: 08S08E03L001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56771
 Latitude: 33.506
 Longitude: -116.143
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 618
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 402
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 618
 Ground Surface Elevation: -56.2
 Reference Point Elevation: -56.2
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_053 - 08S08E03L01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

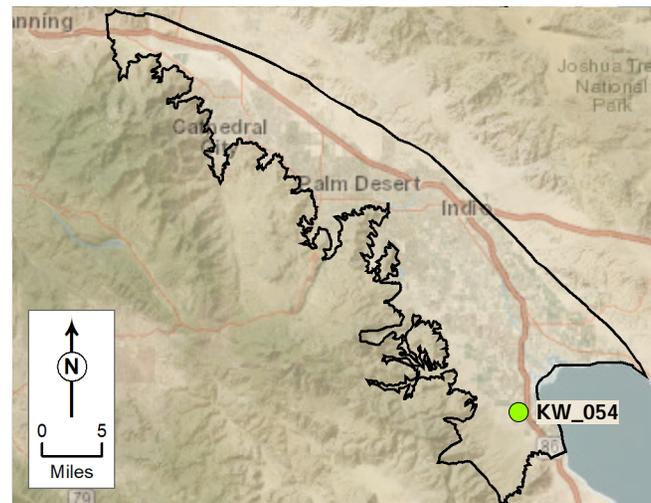
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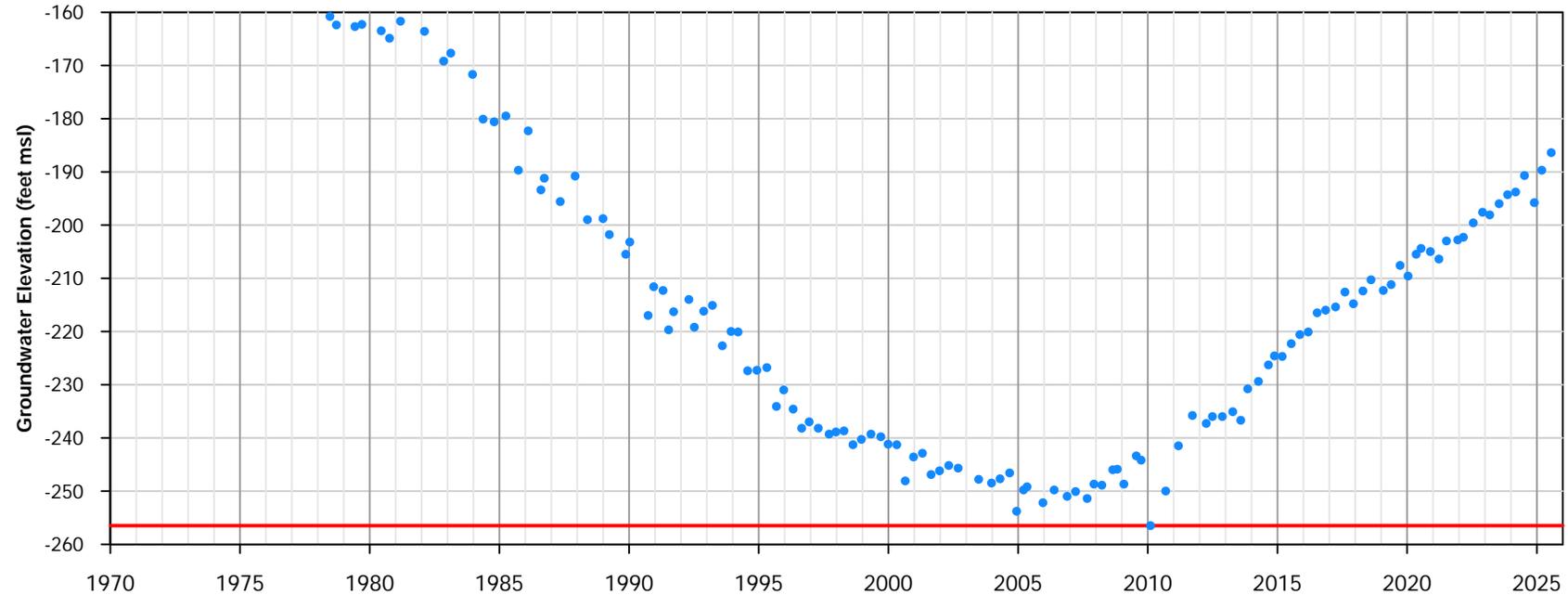
Appendix A-54
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_053 - 08S08E03L01S

Well Information

Site Code: 334625N1161051W001
 Local Well Name: KW_054
 State Well Name: 08S08E24L001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56772
 Latitude: 33.4625
 Longitude: -116.105
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 550
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 100
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 550
 Ground Surface Elevation: -107.5
 Reference Point Elevation: -106.2
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_054 - 08S08E24L01S



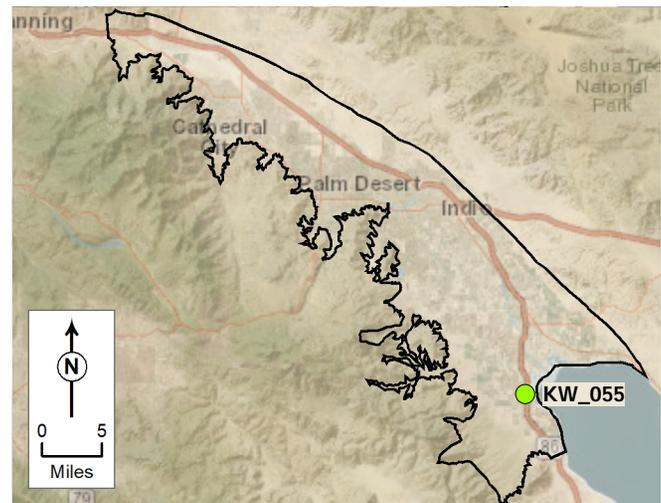
● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

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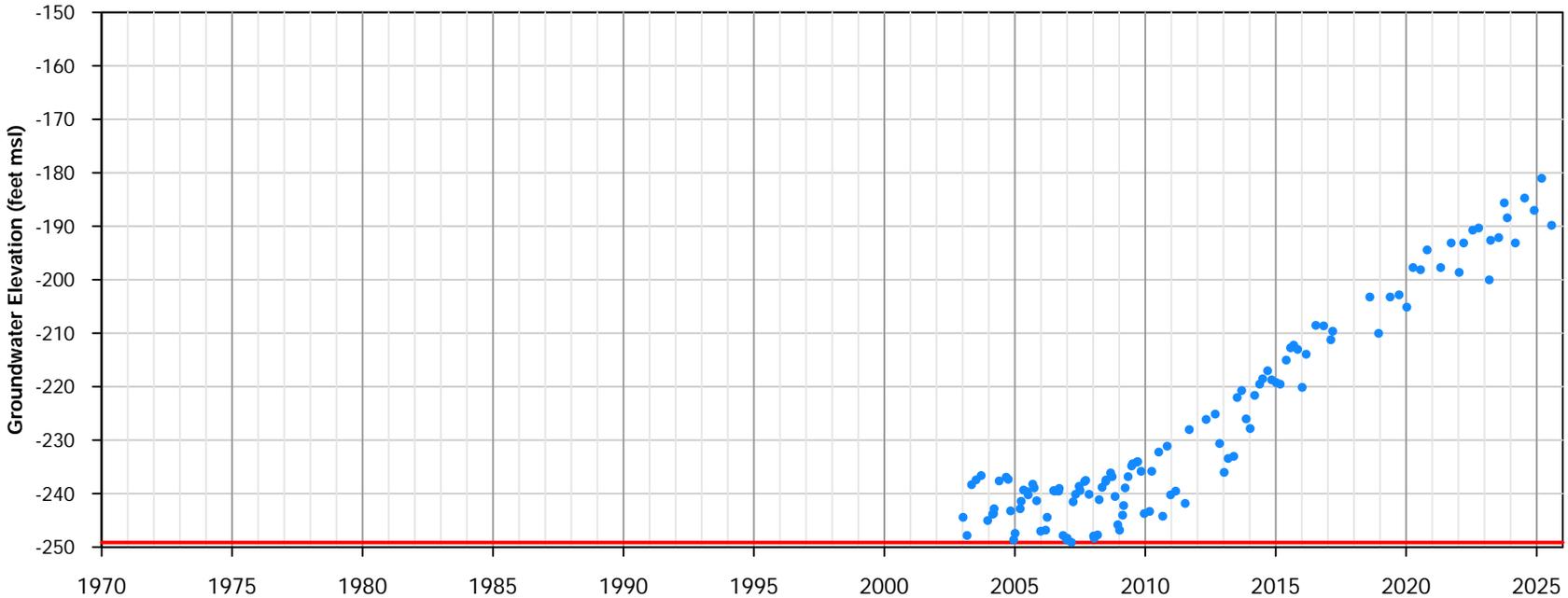
Appendix A-55
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_054 - 08S08E24L01S

Well Information

Site Code: 334844N1160957W001
 Local Well Name: KW_055
 State Well Name: 08S09E07N003S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56773
 Latitude: 33.4845
 Longitude: -116.096
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 1380
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 1315
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 1375
 Ground Surface Elevation: -206.4
 Reference Point Elevation: -206.4
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_055 - 08S09E07N03S



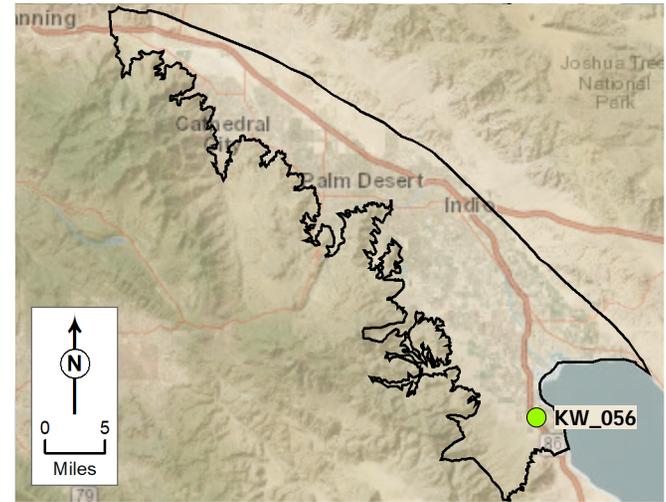
- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

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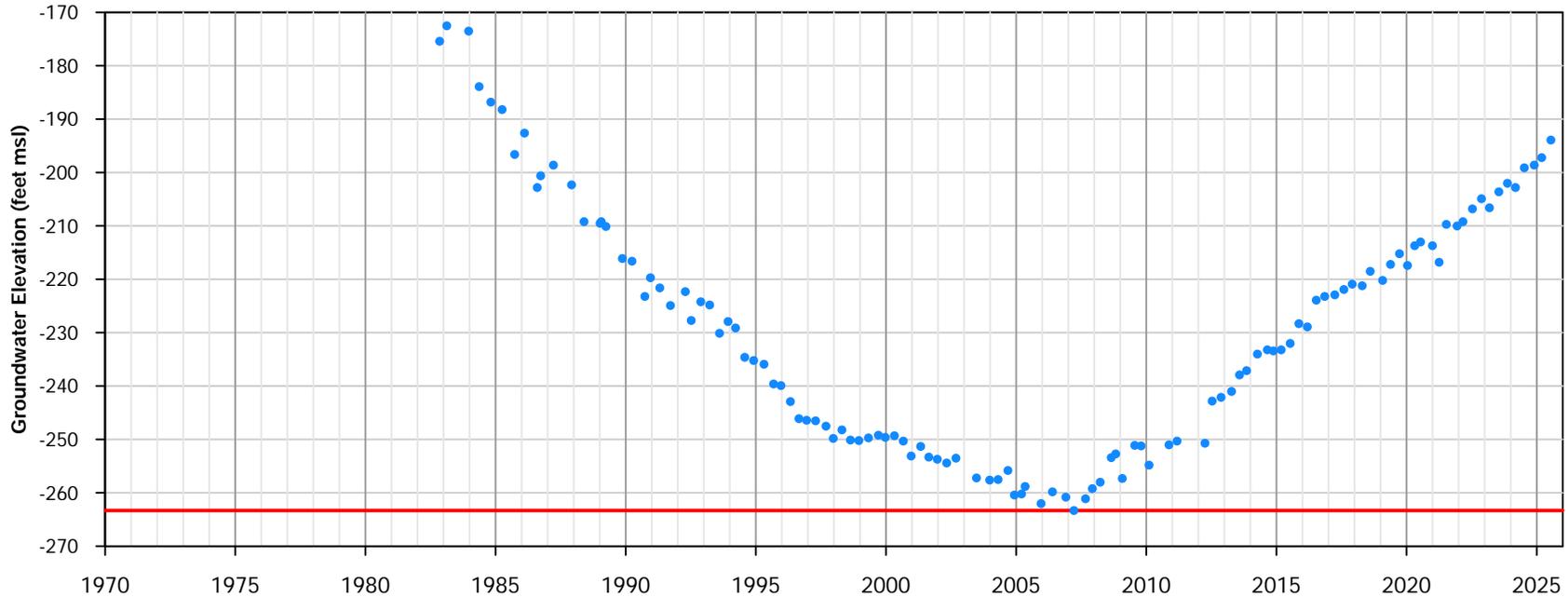
Appendix A-56
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_055 - 08S09E07N03S

Well Information

Site Code: 334523N1160836W001
 Local Well Name: KW_056
 State Well Name: 08S09E30A001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56774
 Latitude: 33.4524
 Longitude: -116.084
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 595
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 315
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 595
 Ground Surface Elevation: -149.1
 Reference Point Elevation: -147.9
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_056 - 08S09E30A01S



- Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
- Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

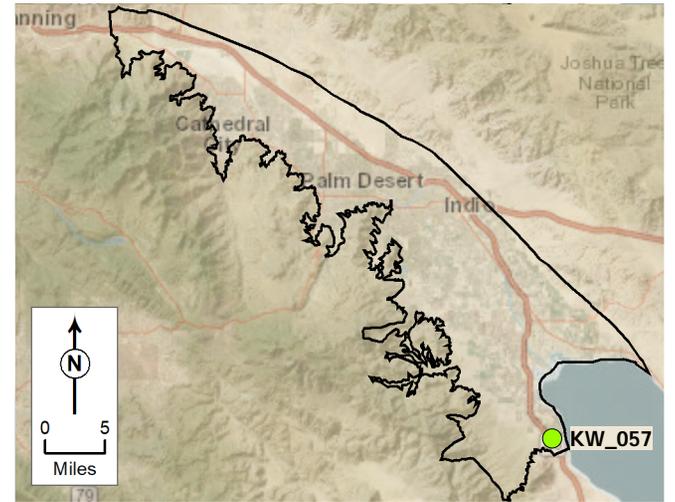
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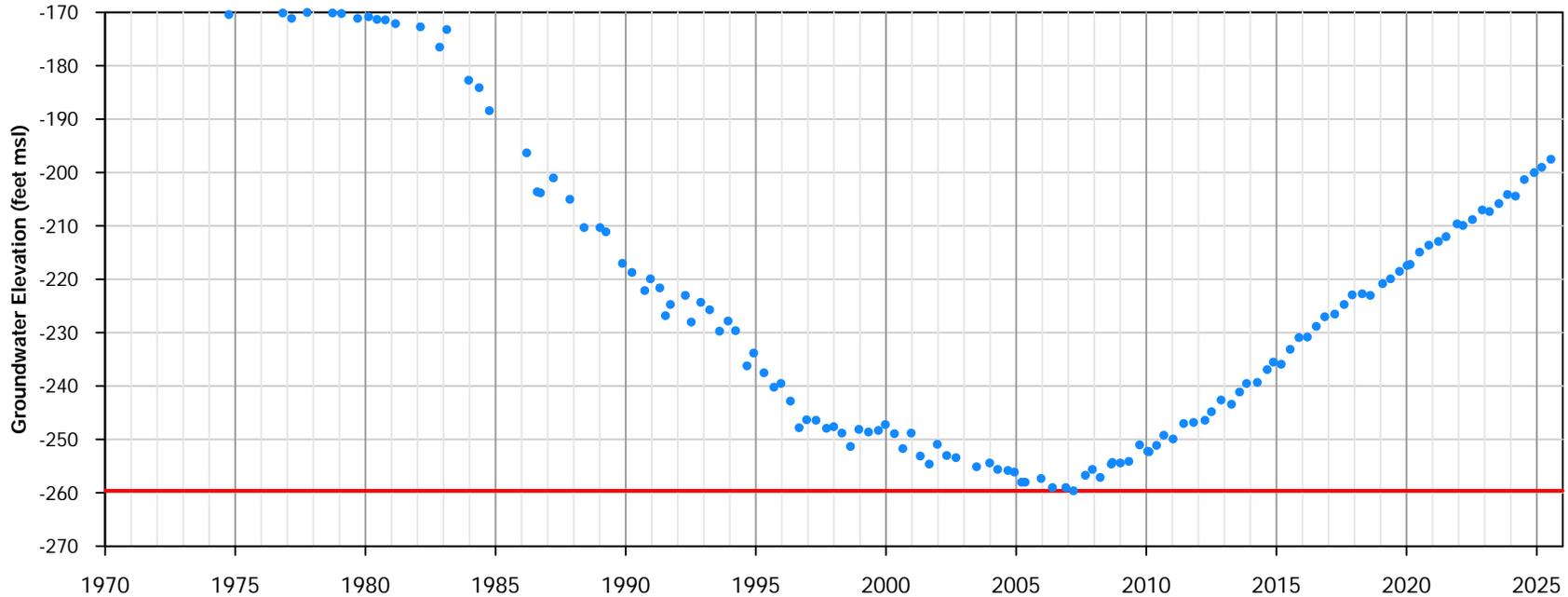
Appendix A-57
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_056 - 08S09E30A01S

Well Information

Site Code: 334268N1160610W001
 Local Well Name: KW_057
 State Well Name: 08S09E33N001S
 Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
 Station ID: 56775
 Latitude: 33.4269
 Longitude: -116.061
 Well Depth (feet bgs): 356
 Top Perforation (feet bgs): 100
 Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 356
 Ground Surface Elevation: -130.3
 Reference Point Elevation: -129.5
 Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels



KW_057 - 08S09E33N01S



● Groundwater Elevation (feet msl)
 — Minimum Threshold (feet msl)

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Appendix A-58
Groundwater Elevation
Hydrograph
KW_057 - 08S09E33N01S

APPENDIX B

WY 2024-2025 Water Use Information for SGMA Portal

Basin Number	7-021.01
Water Year	2025 (Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025)
Total Groundwater Extractions (AF)	272,629
Water Use Sector Urban (AF)	237,468
Water Use Sector Industrial (AF)	888
Water Use Sector Agricultural (AF)	32,773
Water Use Sector Managed Wetlands (AF)	
Water Use Sector Managed Recharge (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Native Vegetation (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Other (AF)	1,500
Water Use Sector Other Description	<p>Groundwater extractions are mostly metered. Unmetered uses include other water use for domestic use (1,000 AFY in the East, 500 AFY in the West).</p> <p>Total Groundwater Extractions and Water Use Sector Urban contains 2,588 AFY of groundwater exported from the Subbasin within the Plan Area</p>

Basin Number	7-021.01
Water Year	2025 (Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025)
Meters Volume (AF)	269,929
Meters Description	DWA and CVWD monitored meters
Meters Type	
Meters Accuracy (%)	0-5 %
Meters Accuracy Description	Based on industry standards
Electrical Records Volume (AF)	0
Electrical Records Description	
Electrical Records Type	
Electrical Records Accuracy (%)	
Electrical Records Accuracy Description	
Land Use Volume (AF)	0
Land Use Description	
Land Use Type	
Land Use Accuracy (%)	
Land Use Accuracy Description	
Groundwater Model Volume (AF)	0
Groundwater Model Description	
Groundwater Model Type	
Groundwater Model Accuracy (%)	
Groundwater Model Accuracy Description	
Other Method(s) Volume (AF)	2,700
Other Method(s) Description	Other groundwater extraction method volume includes unmetered domestic use (1,000 AFY in the East, 500 AFY in the West) and estimated use on Tribal Trust land (Eagle Creek Golf Course 1,200 AFY)
Other Method(s) Type	Estimate
Other Method(s) Accuracy (%)	40-50 %
Other Method(s) Accuracy Description	Estimates are based on population not served directly by the available water suppliers and estimates for the Tribal Trust land is estimated base on use type.

Basin Number	7-021.01
Water Year	2025 (Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025)
Methods Used To Determine	Meters
Water Source Type Central Valley Project (AF)	-
Water Source Type State Water Project (AF)	-
Water Source Type Colorado River Project (AF)	277,598
Water Source Type Local Supplies (AF)	465
Water Source Type Local Imported Supplies (AF)	-
Water Source Type Recycled Water (AF)	11,612
Water Source Type Desalination (AF)	-
Water Source Type Other (AF)	267,370
Water Source Type Other Description	Water from imported sources (265,471 AF) and local surface water (1,899 AF) for groundwater replenishment

Basin Number	7-021.01
Water Year	2025 (Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025)
Total Water Use (AF)	559,716
Methods Used To Determine	99% metered, 1% estimated
Water Source Type Groundwater (AF)	270,041
Water Source Type Surface Water (AF)	465
Water Source Type Recycled Water (AF)	11,612
Water Source Type Reused Water (AF)	0
Water Source Type Other (AF)	277,598
Water Source Type Other Description	Colorado River Water
Water Use Sector Urban (AF)	278,998
Water Use Sector Industrial (AF)	888
Water Use Sector Agricultural (AF)	279,452
Water Use Sector Managed Wetlands (AF)	0
Water Use Sector Managed Recharge (AF)	267,370
Water Use Sector Native Vegetation (AF)	0
Water Use Sector Other (AF)	1,500
Water Use Sector Other Description	Other category refers to the unmetered groundwater pumping for domestic uses. Includes only water use in the Subbasin