## DIAMOND VALLEY LAKE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST RESERVOIR





Diamond Valley Lake is known for its fishing, hiking and biking trails and seasonal wildflower blooms. It is considered to be one of the top destinations in the west for bass fishing, and has a new, improved marina for recreational visitors.

Diamond Valley Lake, located in southwest Riverside County, 90 miles southeast from Los Angeles, began operation March 18, 2000 and is Southern California's largest drinking water reservoir. It has a surface area of 4,500 acres and is 4.5 miles long and about 2 miles wide with a depth up to 250 feet. DVL holds nearly twice as much water as all other Southern California's surface reservoirs combined. With a capacity of 810,000 acre-feet, or nearly 264 billion gallons, DVL was designed to meet the region's emergency and drought needs for six months. It is critical to Metropolitan's water supply reliability and operational flexibility. The reservoir cost \$1.9 billion to construct.

Water stored in DVL travels from Northern California through the State Water Project and its 444-mile California Aqueduct before being delivered to the reservoir through the Inland Feeder and the Eastside Pipeline. Stored water can be routed to almost all of Metropolitan's service area, as far west as Ventura County, if needed during a drought or an emergency.



## **DVL NUMBERS**

4.5K

4.5 miles long

2.0

250 feet deep

810K acre-foot capacity

264B



ENVIRONMENT

South of DVL is the nearly 14,000-acre Southwestern Riverside County Multi-Species Reserve, created in partnership with Metropolitan. The reserve surrounds and connects DVL with nearby Lake Skinner via the 2,500-acre Dr. Roy Shipley Reserve that was purchased by Metropolitan. The reserve is home to many sensitive bird, mammal and plant species.

Planning for DVL began in 1987 and construction started in 1995 with three earth-filled dams. Until DVL, construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct was Metropolitan's largest project. About 5,000 people had jobs connected to DVL over the course of construction. It was the largest earthworks project in the U.S. at the time, with 40 million cubic yards of foundation excavation and 100 million cubic vards of embankment construction. Most materials came from the nearby area. Two rock-processing plants were built for the project. Some of the equipment used to build the dams - like shovels, loaders and trucks - were the largest available in the earth-moving industry at the time and came to become the standard for large projects. During excavation, a significant number of paleontological finds were made. They are housed at the Western Science Center on the lake's east side.



There are multi-use hiking and equestrian trails around DVL as well as a biking path. At the entrance to DVL is a Visitor Center located across the parkway from the Western Center for Archaeology and Paleontology. An onsite marina and concession area was recently upgraded by Metropolitan and offers fishing supplies and boat rentals. More information about the DVL area can be found at dvlake.com or by calling 877.DVL.LAKE (385-5253). Adjacent to the property is the Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District Regional Aquatic Center and Community Park.



The existence of DVL allows for water to be stored when conditions make it available. Water is provided throughout most of the service area by gravity flow. The movement of massive amounts of water is harnessed to create clean, renewable energy. The largest of Metropolitan's hydroelectric power plants is the Hiram W. Wadsworth Pumping/ Hydro-generating Facility located on the west end of at DVL. Wadsworth produces 12 million kilowatt-hours per year on average (2014 – 2018).

## **OUR MISSION**

The mission of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

## **ABOUT METROPOLITAN**

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a state-established cooperative of 26 member agencies – cities and public water agencies – that serve nearly 19 million people in six counties. Metropolitan imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies and helps its members develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource management programs.

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