SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
1210 Beaumont Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
A California State Water Project Contractor

Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors
And
Pass Water Agency Foundation Board

June 15, 2026, at 6:00 p.m.

AGENDA

This meeting is being held virtually and in person.
Link and telephone option provided is available for the convenience of the public.

TO JOIN VIA ZOOM: Zoom Link Board Meeting
TO JOIN THE MEETING BY TELEPHONE
CALL: 669-900-6833 | MEETING ID: 926 3191 5535

Members of the public who wish to comment on any item within the jurisdiction of the Agency or any item on the agenda may submit comments by emailing mcabral@sgpwa.com or may do so during the meeting. Comments will become part of the Board meeting record.
***In order to reduce feedback, please mute your audio when you are not speaking.**

Assistance for those with disabilities: If you have a disability and need accommodation to participate in the meeting, please contact the Clerk of the Board at (951) 845-2577, at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service of accommodation. You may also contact the Clerk of the Board in writing at San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, 1210 Beaumont Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223.

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

PARA UNIRSE VÍA ZOOM: Zoom Link Board Meeting
PARA UNIRSE A LA JUNTA CON LA OPCIÓN TELEFONICA
LLAMAR: 669-900-6833 | ID DE REUNIÓN: 926 3191 5535

Los miembros del público que deseen comentar sobre cualquier tema dentro de la jurisdicción de la Agencia o cualquier tema en la agenda pueden enviar comentarios por correo electrónico a mcabral@sgpwa.com o pueden hacerlo durante la reunión. Los commentarios pasarán a formar parte del registro de la reunión de la Junta.
***Para reducir los comentarios, silencia el audio cuando no estés hablando.**

Asistencia para personas con discapacidad: Si usted tiene una discapacidad y necesita asistencia para ser partícipe de la junta, por favor de contactar a la Secretaria de la Junta Directiva al (951) 845-2577, por lo mínimo con 24 horas de anticipo de la junta para asegurar la disponibilidad del servicio o asistencia que

requiere. También puede contactar a la secretaria de la junta directiva por escrito al San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, 1210 Beaumont Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223.

1. **Call to Order, Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance**

2. **Roll Call**

3. **Adjustment and Adoption of Agenda**

4. **Public Comment:**
   Members of the public may address the Board at this time concerning items relating to any matter within the Agency's jurisdiction. There will be an opportunity to comment on specific agenda items, as the items are addressed. Speakers are requested to keep their comments to no more than five (5) minutes. Under the Brown Act, no action or discussion shall take place on any item not appearing on the agenda, except that the Board or staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed for the purpose of directing statements or questions to staff for follow-up.

5. **PASS WATER AGENCY FOUNDATION BOARD**
   A. Reorganization of the Pass Water Agency Foundation Board
   B. Report on Foundation Activities

Adjourn as Pass Water Agency Foundation Board; Continue as SGPWA Board

6. **Consent Calendar:**
   If any board member requests that an item be removed from the Consent Calendar, it will be removed so that it may be acted upon separately.
   A. Approve Minutes of the June 1, 2026, Regular Meeting of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Board of Directors, (pg. 5)

7. **Reports – Staff**
   A. General Manager's Report
   B. General Counsel's Report

8. **Informational Presentations and Updates:**
   A. Water Conditions Report, (pg. 10)

9. **Public Hearings**
   A. Public Hearing to consider adoption of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, and Resolution No. 2026-03, (pg. 17)

10. **New Business – Discussion and Possible Action**
    A. Approve Resolution Nos. 2026-04 and 2026-05, calling for election for up to three (3) seats of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) Board of Directors, requesting consolidation with the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino, and notifying the

County Clerk that candidates will be responsible to pay costs associated with Publication of the Statement of Qualifications, (pg. 218)

B. Authorize the General Manager to Execute One-Year Extensions of the Existing On-Call Engineering Agreements with Albert A. Web Associates and Provost & Pritchard, and to Execute an Extension of the Existing Agreement with CV Strategies for continued Public Information and Communications Support Services, (pg. 226)

C. Authorize the General Manager to Execute a Contract with the California Rural Water Association (CRWA), for technical, managerial and financial assistance to small water systems in the agency's service area, in an amount not-to-exceed $133,000, (pg. 235)

11. Reports – Directors and Committees

12. Board Requests for Future Agenda Items

13. Closed Session Agenda

A. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS
(Gov. Code § 54956.8)
Property: Approximately 800 AF of Water
Agency negotiator: Lance Eckhart, General Manager
Negotiating parties: Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Under negotiation: Price and Terms of Payment

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
(Gov. Code § 54956.9)
Significant Exposure to Litigation: One Potential Case

C. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION
Government Code Section 54957
Title: General Manager

D. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS
Government Code 54957.6
Agency designated representative: Board President Robert Ybarra
Unrepresented employee: General Manager

14. Reconvene

A. Report out of Closed Session

15. Announcements

A. Finance & Budget Committee Meeting, June 16, 2026, at 2:00 p.m.
B. Office closed July 3, 2026 in observance of Independence Day.
C. Regular Board Meeting, July 13, 2026 at 1:30 p.m.
D. Regular Board Meeting, July 20, 2026 at 6:00 p.m.

E. Finance & Budget Committee Meeting, July 23, 2026 at 4:00 p.m.

16. Adjournment

Pending Agenda Items:

Request	*Requester*	*Date of Request*	*Status*
Agency/Foundation Infrastructure Needs Informational	Ball	5/18/2026	
Overview of Data Centers	Wargo	6/1/2026	

(1) Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Agency's office, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the Agency's website, accessible at: www.sgpwa.com **(2)** Any person with a disability who requires accommodation in order to participate in this meeting should telephone the Agency at least 48 hours prior to the meeting in order to make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation.

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
1210 Beaumont Avenue, Beaumont, California 92223

Official Minutes
Board of Directors Regular Meeting
June 1, 2026

THIS MEETING WAS HELD IN PERSON,
WITH PUBLIC AVAILABILITY PROVIDED VIA ZOOM.

1. Call to Order, Invocation, and Pledge of Allegiance

The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Board of Directors meeting was called to order by President Robert Ybarra at 1:30 p.m., Monday, June 1, 2026, at the office of the Agency. Director Valdivia provided the invocation and Director Wargo led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Prior to roll call, General Counsel Stewart provided guidance regarding Director Letulle's participation by teleconference under the "just cause" provisions of the Brown Act, as amended by SB 707.

2. Roll Call

President Ybarra requested a roll call.

Board Present: Robert Ybarra, President
Larry Smith, Vice-President
James Tickemyer, Treasurer
Sarah Wargo, Secretary
Blair M Ball, Director
Chander Letulle, Director (via teleconference)
Mickey Valdivia, Director

Staff Present: Lance Eckhart, General Manager
Jennifer Ustation, Chief Financial Officer
Maricela Cabral, Exec. Asst./Clerk of the Board
Emmett Campbell, Director of Water Resources
Matthew Howard, Operations Manager

Consultant Present: Holland Stewart, Legal Counsel

A quorum was present.

3. Adoption and Adjustment of Agenda

The agenda was adopted as published.

4. Public Comment

The following individuals commented on the Potter Valley Project:

- Richard Maas

- Patrick Burns
- Kenneth Foster

5. Consent Calendar

A. Approve Minutes of the May 18, 2026, Regular Meeting of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Board of Directors

B. Approve Finance & Budget Committee Meeting Report for May 2026

Director Ball requested Item 5.B be pulled for discussion.

On a motion by Vice President Smith, seconded by Director Valdivia, the board approved item 5.A. on the consent calendar.
Approved by the following roll call vote:
Ayes: Valdivia, Wargo, Smith, Tickemyer, Letulle, Ball, Ybarra
Noes: None
Absent: None
Motion passed 7-0.

Item removed from Consent Calendar

5B. Approve Finance & Budget Committee Meeting Report for May 2026
Director Ball requested clarification regarding the 2026 Annual WELL Conference invoice and attendee sponsorship. General Manager Eckhart provided information and Director Valdivia noted that the matter had been disclosed during committee discussion.

On a motion by Vice President Smith, seconded by Director Valdivia, the board approved Item 5.B, Finance & Budget Committee Meeting Report for May 2026.
Approved by the following roll call vote:
Ayes: Valdivia, Wargo, Smith, Tickemyer, Letulle, Ybarra
Noes: Ball
Absent: None
Motion passed 6-1.

6. Reports

A. General Manager's Report

General Manager, Lance Eckhart reported on the following:

1. Procurement Update on Change Order Nos. 10, 11, & 12 with Weka, Inc., for the County Line Road Project
2. Update on Board AV Equipment
3. Draft Urban Water Management Plan complete. Public hearing and consideration of adoption would occur at the next Board meeting.
4. Introduced Intern Jagger Mattox
5. Update on Heli-Hydrant Program
    - South Mesa Water Company is scheduled to be next
    - Lemon fire

B. Legal Counsel's Report

Counsel Stewart announced that SB 707 training materials are being prepared and will be presented at the next meeting.

7. New Business – Discussion and Possible Action:

A. Approve and Authorize the General Manager to Execute a Change Order No. 13 with WEKA, Inc., for the County Line Road Recharge Basin Project, in an amount not to exceed $50,000

Director of Water Resources Emmett Campbell provided background on Change Order No. 13 with WEKA, Inc.

On a motion by Director Valdivia, seconded by Treasurer Tickemyer, the board approved and authorized the General Manager to execute Change Order No. 13 with WEKA, Inc., for the County Line Road Recharge Basin Project, in an amount not to exceed $50,000.
Approved by the following roll call vote:
Ayes: Valdivia, Wargo, Smith, Tickemyer, Letulle, Ball, Ybarra
Noes: None
Absent: None
Motion passed 7-0.

B. Award a Construction Contract to Glenn Chavez Construction, in the amount of $330,980, for the Brookside East Heli-Hydrant Facility, and adopt Resolution No. 2026-02

Director of Water Resources Emmett Campbell provided background on the construction contract with Glenn Chavez Construction for the Brookside East Heli-Hydrant Facility.

On a motion by President Ybarra, seconded by Director Ball, the board adopted Resolution No. 2026-02, and awarded a Construction Contract to Glenn Chavez Construction, in the amount of $330,980, for the Brookside East Heli-Hydrant Facility.
Approved by the following roll call vote:
Ayes: Valdivia, Wargo, Smith, Tickemyer, Letulle, Ball, Ybarra
Noes: None
Absent: None
Motion passed 7-0.

C. Approve proposed updates to the Procurement Policy

Chief Financial Officer Jennifer Ustation provided background on the revisions to the Agency's Procurement Policy.

On a motion by Director Valdivia, seconded by Treasurer Tickemyer, the board approved the proposed updates to the Procurement Policy.
Approved by the following roll call vote:
Ayes: Valdivia, Wargo, Smith, Tickemyer, Letulle, Ball, Ybarra
Noes: None
Absent: None
Motion passed 7-0.

D. Consideration and Adoption of the Fiscal Year 2026-27 General Fund Budget

Chief Financial Officer Jennifer Ustation presented the proposed Fiscal Year 2026-27 General Fund Budget.

The Board discussed related budget items, and the Finance & Budget Committee reported that it reviewed the budget in detail and recommended approval.

On a motion by President Ybarra, seconded by Vice President Smith, the Board adopted the Fiscal Year 2026-27 General Fund Budget and authorized staff to make non-substantive changes to the final publication.
Approved by the following roll call vote:
Ayes: Valdivia, Wargo, Smith, Tickemyer, Letulle, Ball, Ybarra
Noes: None
Absent: None
Motion passed 7-0.

9. Reports - Directors and Committee Report

The following meetings were reported by the Board members identified beside each item:

- May 19, 2026, Cabazon Water District Board Meeting (Wargo)
- May 20, 2026, High Valleys Water District Board Meeting (Valdivia)
- May 21, 2026, Capital Improvement Committee Meeting (Valdivia)
- May 21, 2026, Cabazon Community Plan Meeting (Wargo)
- May 26, 2026, Banning City Council Meeting (Valdivia, Wargo)
- May 30, 2026, Cherry Festival, IERCD Booth (Wargo)

Treasurer Tickemyer thanked staff for their work in preparing the budget and presentation.

Vice President Smith requested clarification regarding SB 707 and applicable Brown Act requirements. General Counsel Stewart explained he will be providing an update at the next board meeting.

Vice President Smith reported that Colorado River conditions have recently received national media attention and noted the potential long-term impacts on future water management.

Director Wargo commented she was unable to attend the High Valleys Board meeting due to the Lemon fire.

President Ybarra, Directors Ball and Letulle had no meeting reports.

10. Topics for Future Agendas

Director Wargo requested information regarding Data Centers and their operations.

11. Closed Session Agenda

A. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS
(Gov. Code § 54956.8)
Property: Sites Reservoir
Agency negotiator: Lance Eckhart, General Manager
Negotiating parties: Sites Project Authority Participants
Under negotiation: Terms, Water Rights

12. Reconvene

A. Report out of Closed Session

President Ybarra reconvened the meeting into open session. Counsel Stewart reported the Board met in closed session and there was no reportable action.

13. Announcements

President Ybarra reviewed the following announcements:

A. Water Conservation & Education Committee Meeting, June 9, 2026 at 1:30 p.m.
B. Banning Heights Mutual Water Company Ribbon Cutting Event, June 11, 2026 at 10:00 a.m.
C. Regular Board Meeting, June 15, 2026 at 6:00 p.m.
D. Finance & Budget Committee Meeting, June 16, 2026 at 2:00 p.m.

14. Adjournment

There being no further business to discuss, President Ybarra adjourned the meeting at 3:52 p.m. The next regularly scheduled meeting is Monday, June 15, 2026, at 6:00 p.m.

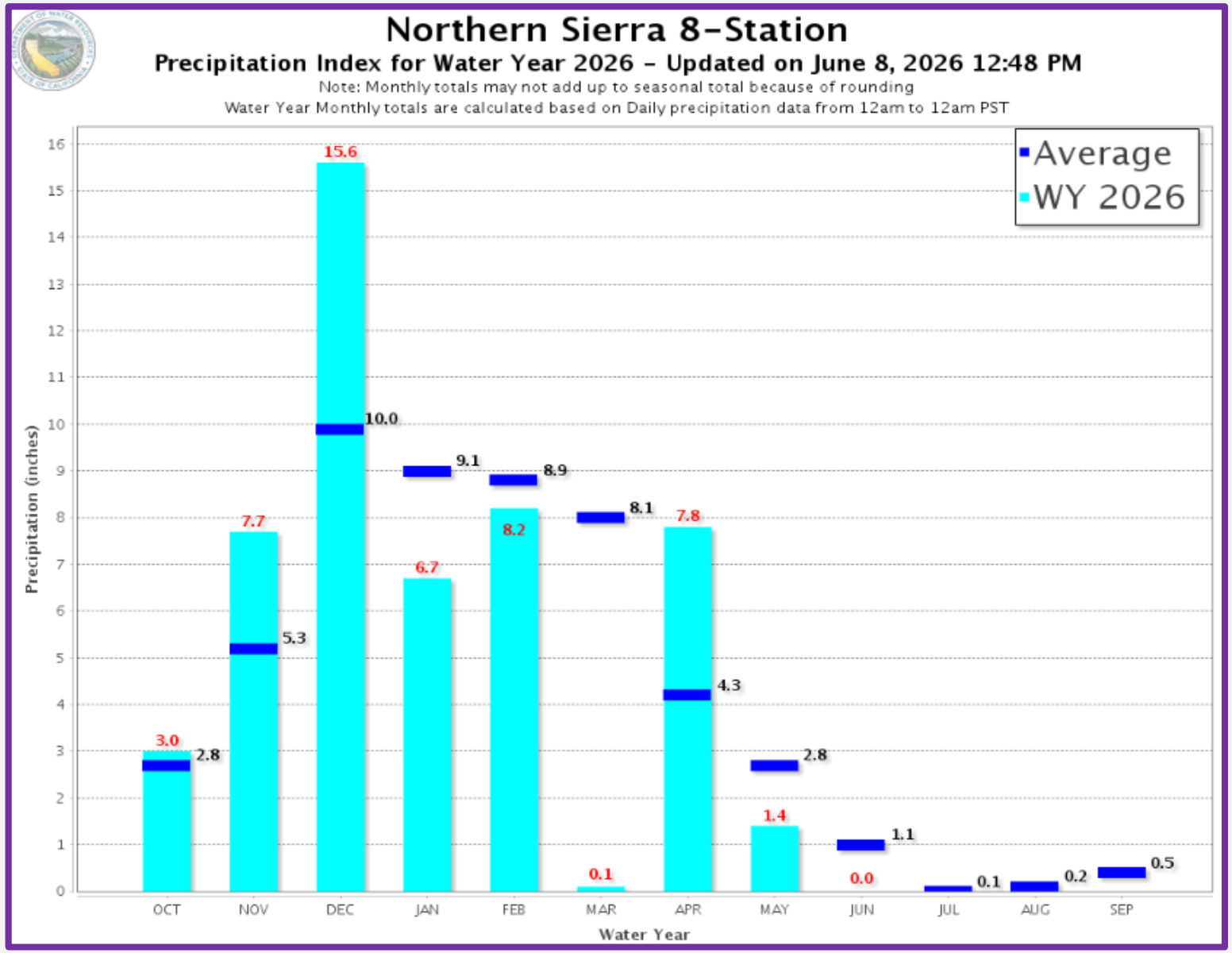
_____

Maricela V. Cabral, CMC, CPMC
Deputy Secretary of the Board

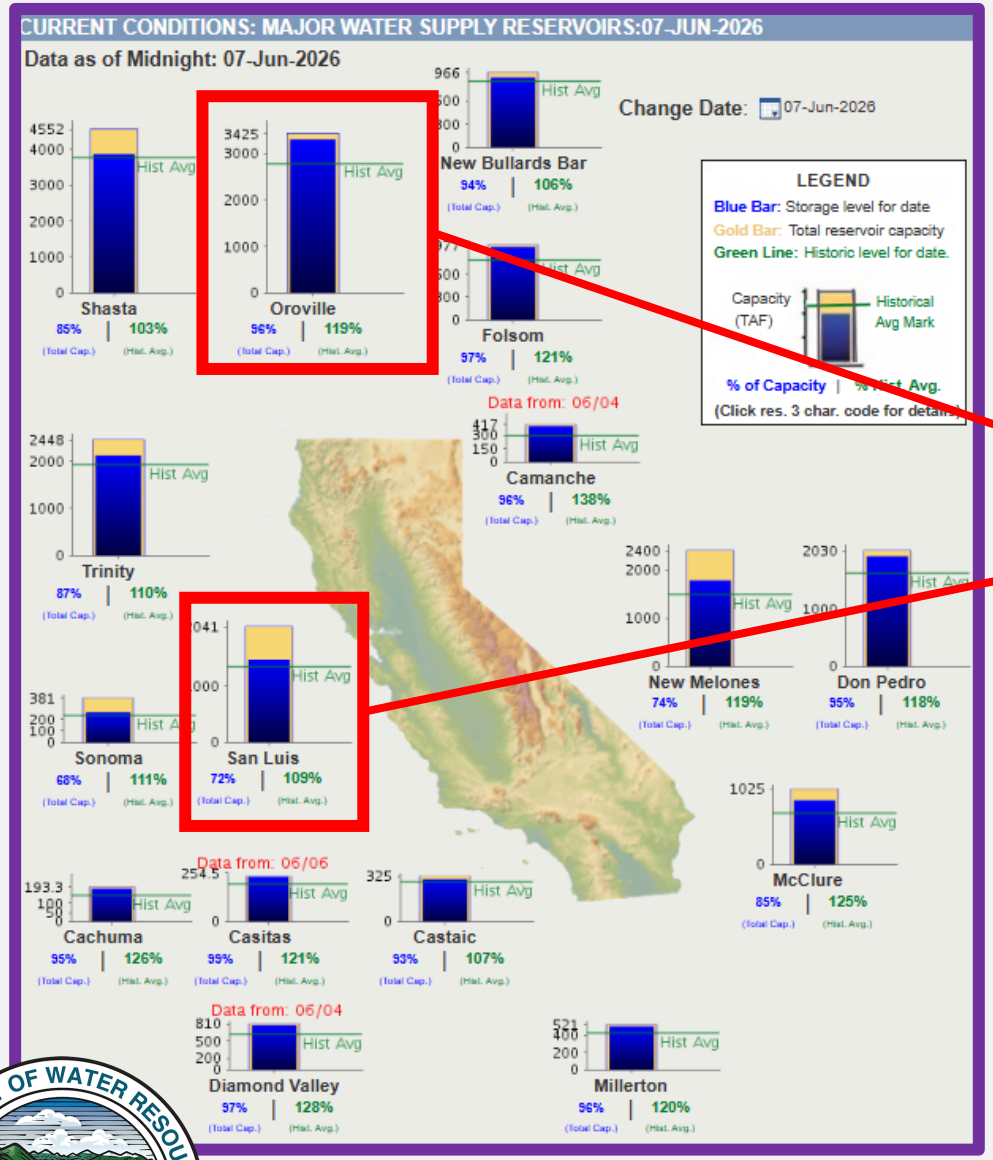
Water Conditions Report

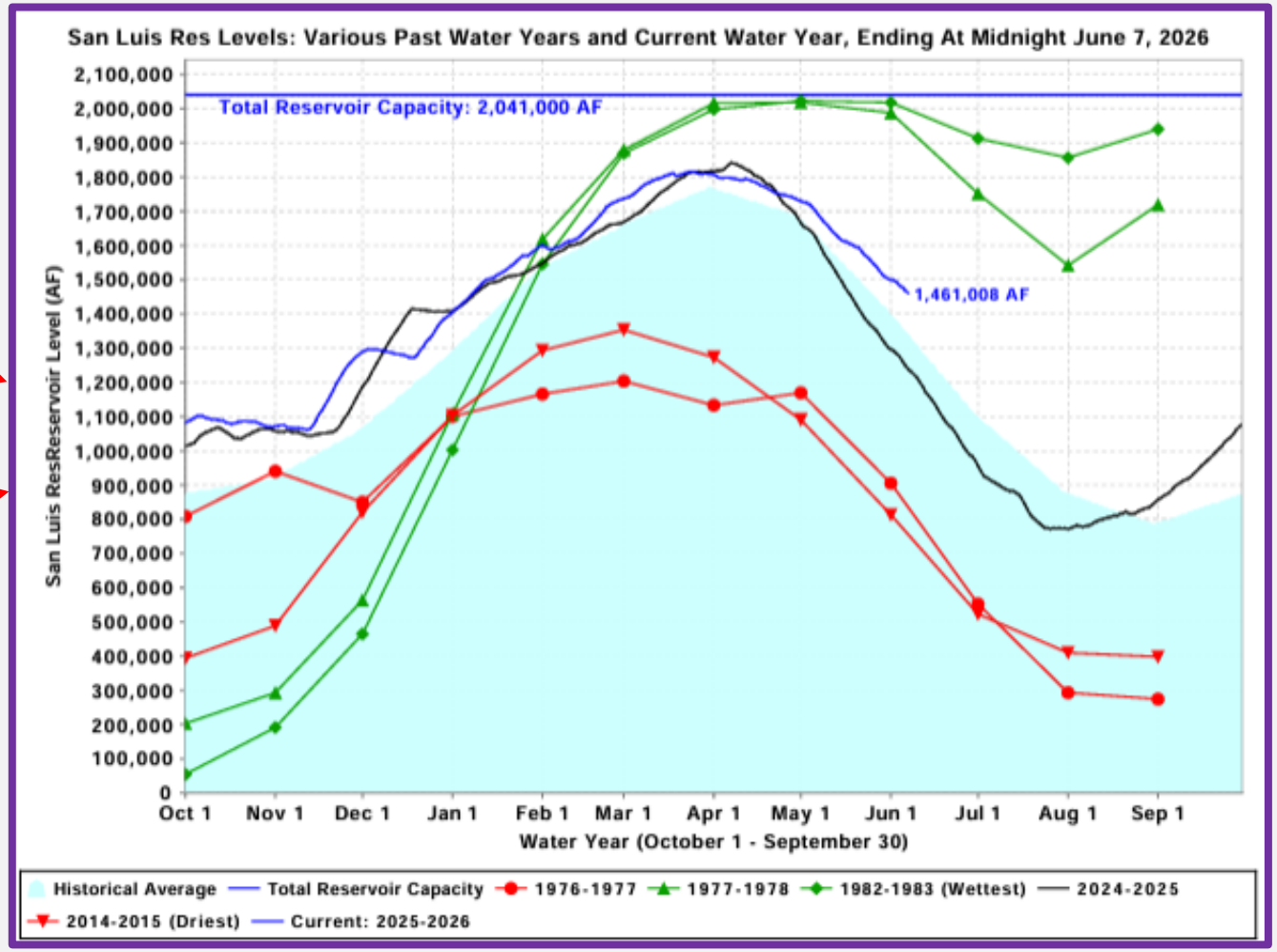
Board of Directors Meeting

June 15, 2026



State Precipitation Stations – North Sierra



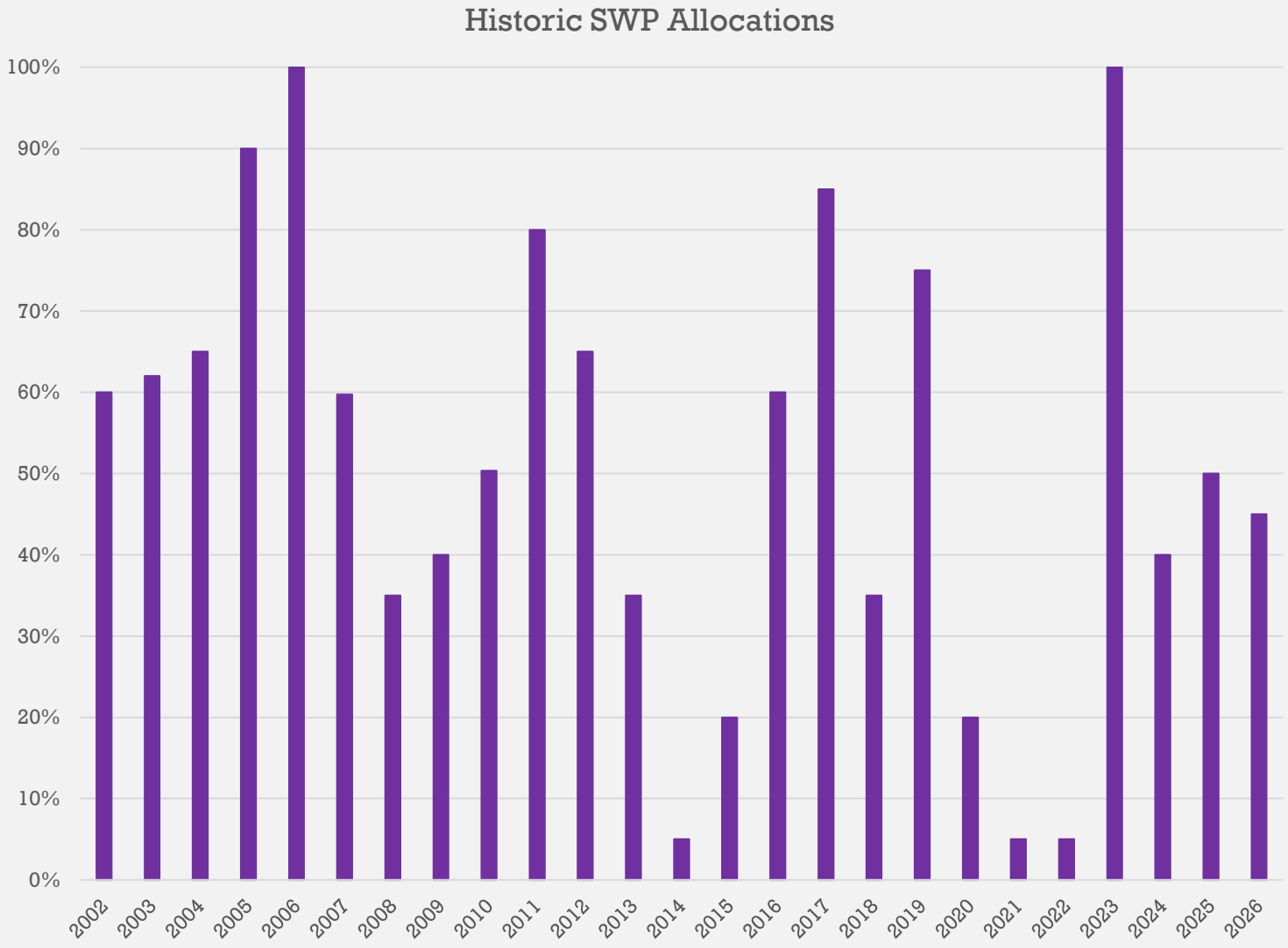


Current Reservoir Conditions

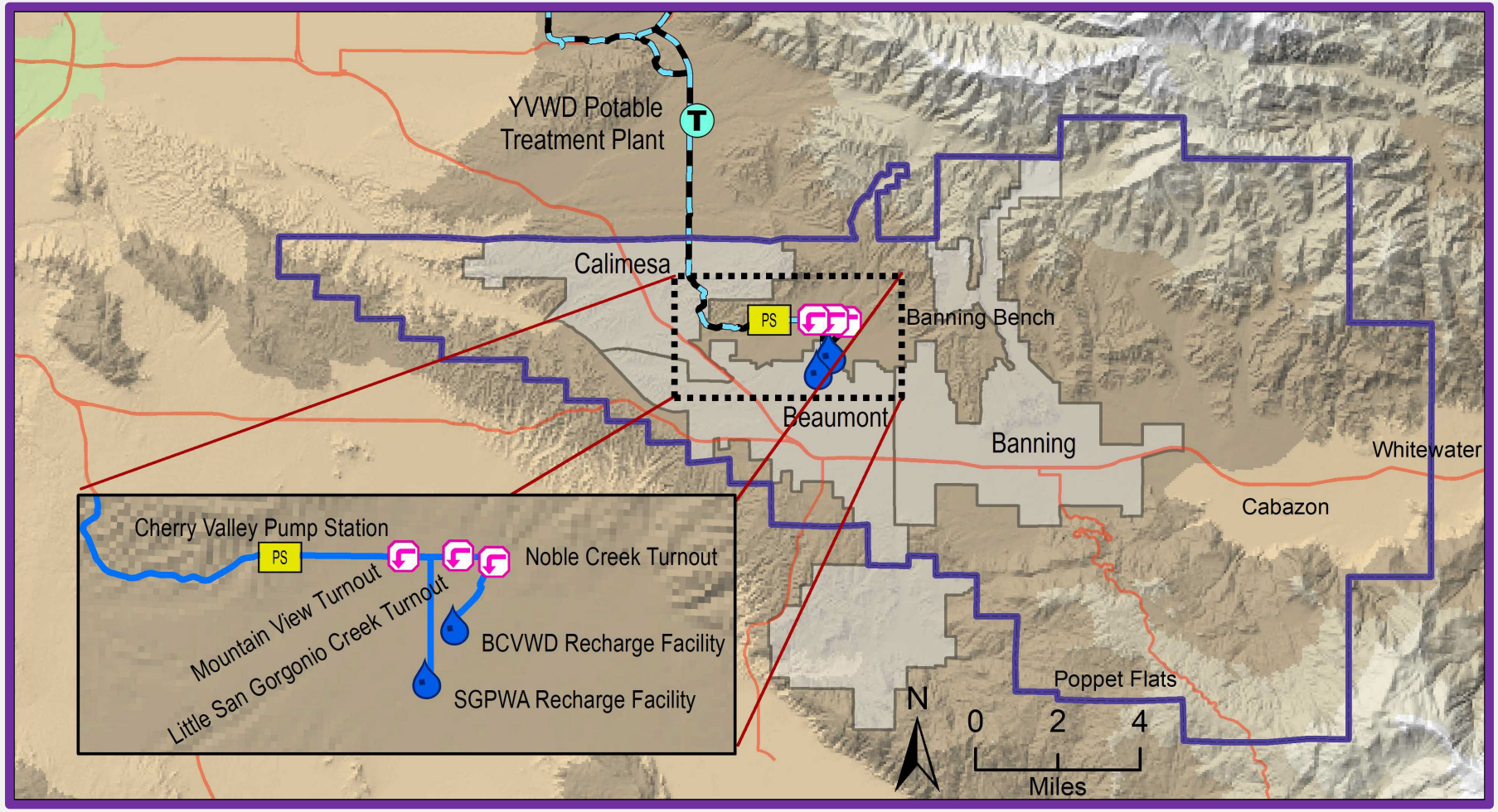
SWP Allocation Timeline

2026 Table A Allocation Timeline
December 1, 2025: 10% allocation
January 29, 2026: 30% allocation
May 14, 2026: 45% allocation

SGPWA Portfolio @ 45%		
Source	Total (AF)	Delivered
SWP – Carryover	50	✓
SWP – Table A	7,785	✓
SWP – Ventura	4,500	
Non-SWP - Nickel Water	1,700	✓
County of Napa Transfer	3,000	✓
Total Available Supply	17,035	



2026 SWP Allocation & Portfolio Update



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Recharge	1,327	1,881	2,155	1,143	1,625	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	*10,331*
Direct	0	8	51	23	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	82

**Estimated*
**From Local Storage*

Local Deliveries 2026 (acre-feet)

Subject to Final Verification

Water Orders 2026

Total Future Water Orders: 16,200 AF

BCVWD

- 14,000 AF
  - *11,200 AF (Demands)* ✓
  - *2,800 AF (Banking)* ✓

YVWD

- 200 AF
  - *200 AF (Direct Demand)* ✓

City of Banning

- 2,000 AF
  - *1,500 AF (Demands)* ✓
  - *500 AF (Banking)* ✓

SGPWA

- TBD (Future Supply)

Brookside East Recharge Facility

BCVWD Recharge Facilities

June Recharge Photos

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

DATE: June 15, 2026

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Lance Eckhart, General Manager

BY: Emmett Campbell, Director of Water Resources

SUBJECT: Consideration of Resolution No. 2026-03 Approving and Adopting Chapters 1 Through 6 of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, Including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt Resolution No. 2026-03 approving and adopting Chapters 1 through 6 of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

PREVIOUS CONSIDERATION

- Board of Directors – August 17, 2020: SGPWA contracted with Zanjero (formally Tully & Young) in the Preparation of the Regional 2020 UWMP.
- Board of Directors – December 12, 2022: SGPWA approved Zanjero to complete the Water Portfolio Strategic Program.
- Board of Directors – July 8, 2024: Zanjero hosted a Board Workshop to discuss the SGPWA Water Portfolio Strategic Program.
- Board of Directors – September 8, 2025: Board of Directors authorized Zanjero to Prepare the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.
- Board of Directors – September 15, 2025: San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Entered into a Funding Agreement with Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District to Complete the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

The California Water Code requires wholesale and retail urban water suppliers that deliver at least 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serve 3,000 or more retail connections to prepare and submit an Urban Water Management Plan ("UWMP") every five years. The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency ("SGPWA" or "Agency") is required to update its UWMP for the 2025 cycle and submit the adopted plan to the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") by July 1, 2026. Local retail water suppliers within the San Gorgonio Pass region that meet the statutory thresholds are also required to update their UWMPs.

Each UWMP cycle introduces new requirements, and UWMPs are increasingly used for purposes beyond basic compliance with State planning requirements. UWMPs support water supply planning, drought preparedness, land use coordination, grant applications, and long-term infrastructure and resource planning. As a result, there is a growing need to ensure that UWMPs are internally consistent, regionally coordinated, and legally defensible.

Historically, wholesale and retail water suppliers prepared and adopted separate UWMPs. In recent years, however, many regions have moved toward integrated regional UWMPs, which combine wholesaler and retailer planning information into a single, regionally aligned document. Several wholesale water agencies, including Mojave Water Agency ("MWA") and San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District ("SBVMWD"), have adopted this regional approach. SGPWA staff recommended pursuing a similar strategy for the San Gorgonio Pass region.

Within SGPWA's service area, four retail water suppliers are required to prepare UWMPs: the City of Banning ("Banning"), Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District ("BCVWD"), South Mesa Water Company ("SMWC"), and Yucaipa Valley Water District ("YVWD"). SMWC, Banning, and YVWD are either participating in another agency's regional UWMP or preparing their own UWMP. BCVWD partnered with SGPWA to prepare the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan.

Preparation of a regional UWMP provides several benefits. First, it improves consistency and alignment between wholesaler and retailer planning assumptions, including population, demand projections, supply availability, and reliability analysis. Second, it allows SGPWA and BCVWD to present a coordinated regional approach to water supply planning and drought preparedness. Third, it reduces duplication of effort and cost while improving the usefulness of the UWMP as a planning document for future projects, funding opportunities, and coordination with land use agencies.

The 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan describes existing and projected water demands, available supplies, water shortage contingency planning, drought risk assessment, demand management measures, water use efficiency requirements, and other information required by the California Water Code and DWR guidance. The plan also provides a coordinated regional framework for evaluating long-term water supply reliability within the San Gorgonio Pass region.

As part of the UWMP, the Agency is also required to prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan ("WSCP"). The WSCP is intended to provide a structured framework for identifying, declaring, and responding to water shortage conditions. It includes procedures and response actions for droughts, supply interruptions, and other conditions that may affect water supply reliability. The WSCP also addresses shortage levels, demand-reduction actions, communication protocols, monitoring procedures, and implementation steps that may be used during water shortage events.

For the 2025 cycle, the WSCP is included within the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan. Including the WSCP as part of the regional UWMP

supports a coordinated approach to drought preparedness and water shortage response among SGPWA, BCVWD, and other retail water suppliers in the region. While SGPWA's role as a wholesale water supplier differs from that of retail agencies, the WSCP provides a planning framework for wholesale-level coordination, communication, and response actions during shortage conditions or other supply interruptions.

The 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan is organized to include both regional planning information and agency-specific UWMP information. Chapters 1 through 5 comprise the Regional Chapters and address regionwide assumptions, demands, supplies, reliability, drought risk assessment, water shortage contingency planning, and related planning information. Chapter 6 is the SGPWA-specific wholesale chapter and includes the information required for SGPWA's UWMP compliance as a wholesale water supplier. Chapter 6 also includes wholesale supply information relevant to participating retail agencies, including BCVWD.

The SGPWA Board of Directors is being asked to adopt Chapters 1 through 5 and Chapter 6 of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan included therein. BCVWD will separately consider adoption of Chapters 1 through 5, Chapter 6, and its retailer-specific Chapter 7. SGPWA is not being asked to adopt BCVWD's retailer-specific Chapter 7, which allows BCVWD to make any necessary revisions to its retailer-specific UWMP information without requiring further action by the SGPWA Board.

The public draft of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan was made available on June 1, 2026, to local retail water suppliers, the County, and other interested agencies and stakeholders. Following release of the public draft, SGPWA received updated demand information from YVWD, which prompted staff and the consultant team to review the most recent demand data for other retail suppliers, including SMWC. As part of that review, staff identified an adjustment needed in the population-based analysis used to estimate the portion of SMWC demand located within the SGPWA service area. As a result, projected SMWC demand within the SGPWA service area was revised downward by approximately 600 acre-feet per year for the 2020–2025 period and approximately 700 acre-feet per year for the 2030–2050 period.

These changes required corresponding updates to the supply, demand, and Delta reliance tables in the Regional Chapters, as well as minor conforming revisions to the demand discussion in Section 6.4 of the SGPWA Chapter. In addition, minor clarifications were made to the Sites Reservoir and Ventura Water supply discussions in Chapter 6. The Ventura Water supply was previously assumed to be renewed beyond its current 2042 expiration date and included in the 2045 and 2050 reliability analysis. For purposes of the final plan, the discussion was revised to acknowledge that the supply is expected to be renewed or replaced after 2042; however, as a conservative planning assumption, the supply was not relied upon in the 2045 or 2050 analysis. These revisions are non-substantive and do not change the overall conclusions or recommendations of the plan, including the conclusions of the plan's water supply reliability analysis or the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Adoption of the plan will authorize SGPWA to finalize the document, including consideration of public comments received prior to or during the public hearing, make any additional non-substantive revisions as needed, and submit the adopted UWMP, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, to DWR by the required deadline.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the attached resolution approving and adopting Chapters 1 through 6 of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and authorizing the General Manager, or designee, to submit the plan to DWR.

FISCAL IMPACT

No financial impact is anticipated.

ACTION

Adopt Resolution No. 2026-03 approving and adopting Chapters 1 through 6 of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution 2026-03: Resolution of the Board of Directors of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Approving and Adopting Chapters 1 through 6 of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, Including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

    a. Exhibit A: 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Regional Chapters 1 through 5, and SGPWA Wholesale Chapter 6.

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-03

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY APPROVING AND ADOPTING CHAPTERS 1 THROUGH 6 OF THE 2025 SAN GORGONIO PASS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, INCLUDING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code Sections 10610–10657) requires every urban water supplier providing water to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet annually to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan every five years; and

WHEREAS, the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (Agency) is a wholesale supplier subject to the requirements of the Act, and in June of 2021 the Agency adopted its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10620(d) authorizes urban water suppliers to satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act through the preparation of a regional urban water management plan in coordination with other urban water suppliers; and

WHEREAS, for the 2025 cycle the Agency elected to prepare a Regional Urban Water Management Plan in coordination with the largest retail agency in the region, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD); and

WHEREAS, on November 10, 2025, the Agency issued a Notice of Preparation for the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan identifying the participating urban water suppliers and the regional approach to be undertaken; and

WHEREAS, the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan was developed during and after collaboration with BCVWD, and by coordinating with the other retail urban water suppliers in the San Gorgonio Pass region; and

WHEREAS, the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan includes the elements required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act, including a description of the service area, characterization of water supplies and water uses, population and demand projections, a water supply reliability analysis for normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry-year scenarios, a five-year drought risk assessment, demand management measures, water use efficiency requirements, and a Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10632 requires each urban water supplier to prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of its Urban Water Management Plan, including procedures and response actions to address water shortage conditions and catastrophic supply interruptions; and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan included in the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan establishes the Agency's planned framework for identifying, declaring, and responding to water shortage conditions, including shortage levels,

demand-reduction measures, communication protocols, and implementation procedures intended to support regional water supply reliability during droughts, emergencies, and other supply interruptions; and

WHEREAS, notice of a public hearing on the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan was duly published pursuant to Government Code Section 6066 and Water Code Section 10642, and the draft plan has been made available for public review; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing to receive comments on the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan was conducted by the Board of Directors on June 15, 2026, at which time members of the public, employees of the suppliers, and other interested parties were afforded an opportunity to comment on the Regional Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Incorporation of Recitals. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein and made an operative part of this Resolution.

Section 2. Approval and Adoption of the Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The Board of Directors hereby approves and adopts Chapters 1 through 6 of the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan included therein, which Regional Urban Water Management Plan is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 3. Severability. To the extent any portion of this Resolution is determined to be void, unenforceable, or unlawful, the remainder of this Resolution shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 4. Authorization to Submit the Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The General Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to submit the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, to the California Department of Water Resources no later than July 1, 2026.

Section 5. Authorization for Non-Substantive Revisions. The General Manager, or designee, is authorized to make non-substantive revisions to the 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, prior to final submittal, including revisions identified in the staff report, revisions deemed appropriate in response to public comments received prior to or during the public hearing, formatting changes, typographical corrections, and other clerical or technical corrections. The General Manager, or designee, is further authorized to address any non-substantive errata, technical clarifications, or clerical corrections requested by the Department of Water Resources following submittal, without further action by the Board.

Section 6. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption by the Board.

Passed and adopted by the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency on this __ day of _____, 2026 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

_____

_____, President

ATTEST:

_____

_____, Secretary

EXHIBIT A

[2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan Regional Chapters 1 through 5 and SGPWA Wholesale Chapter 6, Including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan]

2025

San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan

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Prepared By:

ZANJERO

This 2025 Urban Water Management Plan was prepared under the direction of a California licensed civil engineer.

Executive Summary

After the devastating drought in the late 1970s, the California Legislature declared California's water supplies a limited resource, subject to ever-increasing demands, and that the long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect California's businesses, communities, agricultural production, and environmental interests. The Legislature also recognized a need to strengthen local and regional drought planning and increase statewide resilience to drought and climate change. Thus, in 1983, the California Legislature created the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMPA).[1] The UWMPA requires urban water suppliers serving over 3,000 customer connections or supplying at least 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan (UWMP) every five years,[2] and demonstrate water supply reliability in a normal year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years over a twenty-year planning horizon.[3] The UWMPA also requires each urban water supplier to prepare a drought risk assessment and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).[4] In addition, each urban water supplier must prepare an annual water supply and demand assessment.[5] The California Legislature emphasizes that aggregating these legal requirements at the urban water supplier management level will improve local, regional, and statewide water planning and water resilience.

At a practical level, the UWMP is the legal and technical water management foundation for urban water suppliers throughout California. A well-constructed UWMP provides elected officials, management, staff, customers, and the public with an understanding of past, current, and future water conditions. The UWMP integrates local and regional land use planning, water supply planning, infrastructure considerations, and demand management measures, while also addressing statewide challenges that may manifest through climate change, drought, and evolving regulations. Thoughtful urban water management planning

[1] California Water Code Section 10610 *et seq.* (Chapter 1 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1) and its subsequent amendments
[2] California Water Code Section 10610 et seq.
[3] California Water Code Section 10631-10635
[4] California Water Code Section 10632
[5] California Water Code Section 10632.1

provides an opportunity for water suppliers to integrate supplies and demands in a balanced and methodical planning platform that addresses short-term and long-term planning conditions. In brief, the UWMP gathers, characterizes, and synthesizes water-related information from numerous sources into a plan with local, regional, and statewide practical utility.

ES-1 The San Gorgonio Pass Region

The 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan (2025 RUWMP or Plan) has been prepared by the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA or Agency) with full collaborative participation from the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD or District). It is the first RUWMP prepared for the San Gorgonio Pass Region and reflects the Agency's commitment to advancing integrated and collaborative water management through the year 2050.

SGPWA was established in 1961 to serve a 225-square-mile area primarily within Riverside County, with a small portion in San Bernardino County, and imports State Water Project (SWP) water and other conjunctive use supplies to recharge local groundwater basins and strengthen regional water supply reliability. For the purposes of this RUWMP, the SGPWA service area is defined as the San Gorgonio Pass Region (Region). SGPWA works in partnership with retail water agencies including the City of Banning, BCVWD, Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD), and South Mesa Water Company (SMWC) to augment groundwater resources, develop local water facilities, participate in statewide water projects, and advance regional conservation programs. In 2014, thirteen agencies spanning the Santa Ana River and Whitewater River watersheds formed the San Gorgonio Pass Regional Water Alliance to improve coordination and communication among water suppliers and local governments.

The San Gorgonio Pass Region occupies a unique geographic and hydrologic corridor between the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed to the west and the Coachella Valley to the east, serving as a critical connection between major water management areas of Southern California. The Region overlies portions of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin and the San Timoteo Subbasin within two larger groundwater basins: the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin and the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. Groundwater is the primary local water supply source, replenished through natural precipitation and managed recharge of imported SWP supplies.

The RUWMP Planning Area includes SGPWA as the regional wholesale water supplier and multiple retail water purveyors. BCVWD is the largest retail water supplier within the region, serving the City of Beaumont and the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley across

approximately 28 square miles. BCVWD serves more than 68,000 residents today through a system of wells, reservoirs, and an expanding non-potable and recharge network. As the primary retail participant in this RUWMP, BCVWD satisfies its individual UWMP requirements through this RUWMP, and specifically its retail Chapter 7.

Other retail purveyors within the SGPWA service area include the City of Banning, YVWD, SMWC, Cabazon Water District, High Valleys Water District, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, Mission Springs Water District and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. These agencies coordinate water supply operations, exchange data, and jointly plan for sustainable use of local and imported water resources. The City of Banning and YVWD are preparing individual UWMPs aligned with this 2025 RUWMP effort; SMWC participates in the San Bernardino Valley RUWMP.

Regional Chapters 1 through 5 establish the shared planning framework, including the regional description, water supply and use characterizations, and regional water service reliability analysis. Chapter 6 addresses SGPWA's wholesale water supply, imported water management, managed groundwater storage, and other regional water management responsibilities; Chapter 6 also contains SGPWA's WSCP. Chapter 7 provides BCVWD's retailer-specific UWMP, including detailed supply, demand, and reliability analyses, and BCVWD's WSCP.

ES-2 San Gorgonio Pass Region Water Service Reliability

The San Gorgonio Pass Region's reliability approach is rooted in managed groundwater conjunctive use. Because the Region depends primarily on groundwater, reliability is evaluated based on the coordinated management of groundwater, imported water, return flows, stormwater capture, recycled water, stored water assets, transfers, exchanges, and the legal and institutional frameworks governing water use across the region.

Regionally managed water supplies, inclusive of SGPWA and BCVWD's water supply portfolios, are capable of meeting the water uses of the San Gorgonio Pass Region in normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years from 2025 through 2050. A key feature of this reliability strategy is capturing and storing surplus imported water during normal and wet years to supplement regional demands during dry years. SGPWA, BCVWD, and the regional retailers manage supplies and groundwater storage to preserve dry-year reserves.

The five-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for the period 2026 through 2030 integrates regional water supplies and demands under dry year conditions. The DRA demonstrates that

when aggregated across multiple dry years, the Region would be expected to draw on a portion of its stored water assets during the middle of a multi-year drought to meet demands. This is consistent with the Region's conjunctive use strategy and confirms that regional reliability is maintained throughout the five-year assessment period. Similarly, BCVWD's individual DRA confirms that the District's Beaumont Basin storage account and supply portfolio provide sufficient coverage through five dry years.

The long-term reliability analysis evaluates water supply and demand conditions through 2050 under normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year scenarios. Under normal and single dry year conditions, SGPWA's portfolio of SWP Table A supplies and additional water supply agreements provide a diverse supplemental annual supply for recharge to managed groundwater basins. Sites Reservoir storage and deliveries, expected beginning approximately 2035 or sooner, further strengthen supply reliability as demands grow with regional population.

Under five consecutive dry year conditions, the Region relies more heavily on managed groundwater storage as population grows and demands increase. SGPWA and retail agencies maintain stored water reserves to bridge shortfalls during extended drought periods. The five consecutive dry year analysis confirms that supply remains sufficient to meet projected demands through 2050, underscoring the importance of continued regional management, SGPWA importation and recharge of supplemental water, and proactive demand management. BCVWD's reliability analysis confirms that the District has a water supply portfolio capable of meeting the water demands of its service area in normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years from 2025 through 2050, with strategic reliance on its Beaumont Basin storage account, imported SWP water, Edgar Canyon groundwater, stormwater capture, and future recycled water supplies. The other urban water suppliers (City of Banning, SMWC, YVWD) perform individual DRAs and long-term reliability assessments in their respective UWMPs.

In summary, the San Gorgonio Pass Region’s coordinated management of groundwater, imported water, stormwater capture, return flows, recycled water, transfers, exchanges, and stored water assets provides a reliable water supply portfolio to meet current and projected regional demands through 2050. The 2025 RUWMP demonstrates that the Region has reliable water supplies under normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry year conditions, while also providing the foundation for annual water supply and demand assessments and implementation of retailer-specific WSCPs.

Chapter 1.0
Introduction

The 2025 San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP or Plan) establishes a long-term roadmap for regional water resource planning and management through the year 2050. This Plan provides a comprehensive framework for improving water supply reliability, supporting groundwater sustainability, and enhancing regional resilience to drought and climate change. It represents the first RUWMP prepared in the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA or Agency) service area and reflects the Agency's commitment to advancing integrated and collaborative water management within the San Gorgonio Pass Region.

SGPWA was established in 1961 to serve a 225-square-mile area primarily within Riverside County[6] with imported State Water Project water to recharge local groundwater basins and strengthen regional water supply reliability. SGPWA works in partnership with retail water agencies, including the City of Banning, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD), Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD), and South Mesa Water Company (SMWC), to augment groundwater resources, assist smaller water systems, develop local water facilities, participate in statewide water projects, and advance regional conservation programs. In 2014, thirteen agencies spanning two major watersheds, the Santa Ana River to the west and the Whitewater River to the east, formed the San Gorgonio Pass Regional Water Alliance (Alliance) to improve coordination, collaboration, and communication among water suppliers and local governments. The Alliance laid the groundwork for a more cohesive regional approach to water management and planning efforts.

SGPWA and its regional partners work collaboratively to ensure reliable and sustainable water management across the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The San Gorgonio Pass Region occupies a unique geographic and hydrologic position between the Upper Santa Ana River

[6] SGPWA also has a small portion of its service area in San Bernardino County.

Watershed Region to the west and the Coachella Valley Region to the east, serving as a critical connection between major water management areas of Southern California. Together, the participating agencies coordinate on supply development, groundwater management, and long-term planning to address shared challenges and support local decision-making. This cooperative approach has resulted in a number of joint studies, data-sharing efforts, and planning documents that guide how water resources are managed at both the regional and local levels.

This document presents a 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan for the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The Plan is prepared for the service area of the SGPWA (Region) and the Region's boundaries are defined as such herein. The RUWMP included full collaborative participation from the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD or District) as a primary retail water purveyor in the Region. BCVWD satisfies its Urban Water Management Plan reporting requirements with this RUWMP, specifically in its retailer-specific Chapter 7 that assesses the BCVWD service area, supplies, demands, reliability, and contains its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

In addition, seven retail water purveyors within the Agency's service area maintain strong collaborative efforts and shared resource management. These agencies – the Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, High Valleys Water District, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, City of Banning, South Mesa Water Company, Cabazon Water District, Yucaipa Valley Water District, and a small portion of Mission Springs Water District – collectively coordinate water supply operations, exchange data, and jointly plan for the sustainable use of local and imported water resources. Each purveyor plays an active role in advancing regional water reliability through cooperative groundwater management and engagement in regional planning processes. The agencies that meet the UWMP criteria are preparing individual UWMPs in alignment with the 2025 RUWMP effort. South Mesa Water Company is participating in the San Bernardino Valley RUWMP, while Yucaipa Valley Water District and the City of Banning are developing their own individual UWMPs.

1.1.1 Background and Purpose

The primary purpose of the Regional Urban Water Management Plan is to support coordinated, long-term water resource planning among the agencies within the San Gorgonio Pass Regional planning area. The RUWMP provides a comprehensive assessment of the Region's water supplies, demands, and reliability through 2050, and identifies management strategies to ensure the Region can meet its future water needs under a range of hydrologic and development conditions. This Plan serves as a key tool for aligning local and regional water supply planning efforts, supporting compliance with the Urban Water

Management Planning Act (UWMPA), and enhancing consistency with other statewide planning initiatives such as the California Water Plan and the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), among others.

The UWMPA was enacted by the California Legislature in 1983 to promote comprehensive and consistent water supply planning throughout the state. Codified in California Water Code Sections 10610–10656, the UWMPA requires urban water suppliers serving more than 3,000 connections or delivering more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years.

SGPWA has prepared this 2025 RUWMP in collaboration with participating retail water purveyors to comply with the UWMPA requirements. The Plan documents regional water management efforts that ensure adequate and reliable water supplies are available to meet projected demands over the next 25 years within the SGPWA service area

As required by the UWMPA, this 2025 RUWMP evaluates the reliability of regional water supplies to meet projected demands under average-year, single-dry-year, and five-consecutive-dry-year conditions through 2050. A key objective of this Plan is to verify that future water demands will not exceed available supplies, even under extended drought conditions. The State Legislature passed numerous new requirements for the 2020 UWMP cycle which continue to apply to this 2025 RUWMP. Since there have been no additional statutory changes to UWMP requirements between 2020 and 2025, this plan incorporates the same comprehensive framework established for 2020 UWMPs. The 2025 RUWMP builds upon and updates the 2020 Urban Water Management Plans prepared by SGPWA and its partner agencies, incorporating new data, analysis, and regulatory requirements established by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the California Water Code since 2020.

The RUWMP also plays an important role in guiding regional investments in water supply, infrastructure, and conservation programs, and in improving eligibility for state and federal funding opportunities. Each update provides an opportunity for participating agencies to assess progress toward regional objectives, evaluate system performance under changing conditions, and incorporate new or modified projects that improve regional water reliability and sustainability. Preparation and implementation of the RUWMP requires significant collaboration among SGPWA and its retail partners, ensuring that the region continues to plan and invest strategically in a resilient and sustainable water future.

This RUWMP serves as a comprehensive water management and planning tool for the San Gorgonio Pass Region. It provides detailed assessments of current and future water supply reliability, projected water demands, water use efficiency programs, and ongoing regional coordination efforts. Given the inherent uncertainties in California water management,

planning assumptions may shift in response to various factors. Accordingly, the RUWMP is a planning framework that establishes strategy and approach, rather than detailed implementation plans with specific actions. The Plan is intended to guide and inform SGPWA, BCVWD, participating retail agencies, stakeholders, and the State of California regarding the Region's integrated long-term water resource planning. It reflects the Agency's continued commitment to sustainable water management, proactive planning, and ensuring water reliability to support the Region's communities, economy, and environment.

1.1.2 Basis for Preparation

The purpose of preparing the San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan is to provide a consistent and coordinated evaluation of regional water supplies, demands, and management strategies shared among the participating agencies within the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency service area. By developing a single, regional plan, the participating agencies are able to leverage collective knowledge, technical expertise, and data resources to improve planning consistency. The RUWMP fulfills the reporting requirements established by the DWR to implement the UWMPA and ensures alignment with statewide water management objectives.

The Regional Plan incorporates and builds upon information presented in the previous UWMPs of regional suppliers, reflecting many of the same participating agencies and regional water supply concepts. This RUWMP expands upon that foundation by providing a detailed assessment of current and projected water use, reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, and the strategies needed to meet future water demands through 2050. As the first RUWMP prepared for the San Gorgonio Pass Region, it establishes a coordinated planning framework that will be updated every five years in accordance with DWR requirements, ensuring that the Region continues to adapt to changing conditions and emerging challenges.

The Plan fulfills the requirements of the UWMPA for SGPWA as a wholesale water supplier and for BCVWD as a retail water supplier. Together, these components form a coordinated, regionally integrated planning document intended to ensure reliable and sustainable water management across the San Gorgonio Pass Region.

Chapters 1 through 5 of the RUWMP provide a regional analysis that establishes the common foundation for all participating agencies. This regional section includes information on the physical setting, climate, demographics, land use, shared water supply sources, and overall regional demand and reliability assessments. The regional data and characterizations

presented provide a basis for the SGPWA wholesale analysis and the individual retail purveyor analyses.

Chapter 6 concentrates on SGPWA and its wholesale activities and associated UWMP requirements. It provides analyses of the SGPWA service area and its imported supply sources, regional demands, long-term supply reliability, and demand management strategies and contingency planning. The chapter incorporates supply and demand data from agencies in the SGPWA service area and is designed to meet the SGPWA's individual UWMPA requirements as a wholesale supplier within the established regional framework. Chapter 6 includes a stand-alone section dedicated to the Agency's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.[7]

Chapter 7 within this RUWMP focuses specifically on BCVWD, the largest retail water purveyor in the SGPWA service area. This focused retail UWMP provides a comprehensive analysis of BCVWD's water service area, supply reliability, demand projections, and demand management strategies, developed in coordination with the regional data and planning framework presented in this RUWMP. The BCVWD section is intended to meet all applicable UWMPA requirements for an individual retail supplier while maintaining full alignment with the regional assumptions and strategies established by SGPWA. Chapter 7 includes a stand-alone section dedicated to the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.[8]

Together, the regional, SGPWA, BCVWD, and individual agency components of this RUWMP provide a unified framework for long-term, coordinated water management and planning among SGPWA and its retail partners.

1.1.3 Coordination and Outreach

The San Gorgonio Pass Region is a model of collaboration and cooperation utilizing integrated solutions. Water suppliers in the area have worked together for decades to develop an integrated regional approach to water management for the greater basin and watershed.

The following is a discussion of how the Region has coordinated with neighboring regions, water resources planning, and land use planning in the development and on-going implementation of this Plan.

[7] As required by Water Code Section 10640(b) and 10632.
[8] As required by Water Code Section 10640(b) and 10632.

Development of the 2025 RUWMP included coordination with local governments, neighboring water agencies, and relevant regulatory entities, as required by the UWMPA. Coordination efforts were undertaken to ensure consistency with applicable city and county General Plans, Water Master Plans, the Beaumont Basin Watermaster, and other related planning documents.

In accordance with California Water Code Section (CWC) 10621(b), SGPWA and the participating urban water supplier, BCVWD, conducted joint public outreach and provided required public notices prior to adoption of the RUWMP by each individual urban water supplier. A summary of coordination and public outreach activities is provided in **Table 1-1**.

TABLE 1-1: PUBLIC AND PUBLIC AGENCY COORDINATION

Coordinating Agencies	Coordinate Regarding Demands	Sent Copy of Draft UWMP	Sent 60-Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Banning	X	X	X	X
Beaumont Basin Watermaster	X	X	X	X
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	X	X	X	X
City of Beaumont	X	X	X	X
City of Calimesa			X	X
City of Yucaipa			X	X
Yucaipa Valley Water District	X	X	X	X
South Mesa Water Company	X	X	X	X
High Valleys Water District	X	X	X	X
Banning Heights Mutual Water Company	X	X	X	X
Cabazon Water District	X	X	X	X
Mission Springs Water District			X	X
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	X	X	X	X

Coordinating Agencies	Coordinate Regarding Demands	Sent Copy of Draft UWMP	Sent 60-Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District			X	X
Riverside County Planning Department		X	X	X
San Bernardino County Planning Department			X	X
San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin GSA	X		X	X
Verbenia GSA	X		X	X
Yucaipa SGMA			X	X
California Department of Water Resources		X	X	X
Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for Riverside County			X	X
LAFCO for San Bernardino County			X	X
General Public				X

1.1.3.1 Coordination with Neighboring Regions and RUWMP Planning

The San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan has been developed through extensive coordination among the participating agencies to support a unified, efficient, and regionally resilient approach to water resource management. Consistent collaboration is essential in the Region, where water suppliers share common groundwater basins, imported water supplies, and interconnected management responsibilities.

In accordance with California Water Code Section 10620(d)(1), this RUWMP serves as the collective regional plan for the participating urban water suppliers. By preparing this plan, the participating agencies reduce duplicative costs, align technical data and assumptions, and

strengthen efforts to advance water conservation, improve efficiency, and enhance local drought resilience.

Although this RUWMP provides a shared regional planning framework, each participating urban water supplier maintains responsibility for its own Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), as required by Water Code Section 10620(d)(2). Agencies collaborated throughout RUWMP development to exchange data, coordinate methodologies, and ensure consistency between individual WSCPs and the regional planning context. This collaborative approach supports clear communication, resource sharing, and improved readiness for future drought and emergency conditions.

Integrated Regional Water Management Program

The Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Program promotes regional self-reliance, collaboration, and coordinated planning to support shared social, environmental, and economic objectives. Groundwater and surface water management activities, along with existing monitoring programs, are described within two IRWM Plans that overlap the San Gorgonio Pass Region.

The San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Subbasin lies within the boundaries of both the San Gorgonio Pass IRWM Region and the Coachella Valley IRWM Region. Four San Gorgonio Pass GSA member agencies: Cabazon Water District (CWD), San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, and the City of Banning participated in preparation of the San Gorgonio Pass IRWM Plan. In addition, Desert Water Agency (DWA) and Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), two of the five water purveyors within the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group, contributed to the development of the Coachella Valley IRWM and Stormwater Resources Plan, which addresses regional water management and stormwater needs.

In 2016, the San Gorgonio Integrated Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) was formed to guide collaborative water resource planning for the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The RWMG includes the City of Banning, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, Cabazon Water District, High Valleys Water District, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, and SGPWA, which serves as the regional coordinating entity. Together, these partners developed the San Gorgonio IRWM Plan, formally adopted in May 2018, to advance integrated water resource strategies that support regional resilience and complement SGMA implementation.

1.1.3.2 Water Supplier Information Exchange

Water Code Section 10631(h) requires retail and wholesale suppliers to exchange information to ensure that projected water demands and available supplies are consistent and accurately represented in their respective planning documents. Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District is a participating retail agency in the RUWMP. Other retail purveyors within the SGPWA service area coordinated with SGPWA for data consistency and prepared their own Urban Water Management Plans independently.

Retail Supplier Requirements

In accordance with Water Code Section 10631(h), retail suppliers in the SGPWA service area—including BCVWD, the City of Banning, South Mesa Water Company, and Yucaipa Valley Water District—provided SGPWA with projected water demands for the full planning horizon. These projections reflect anticipated growth, planned conservation efforts, and the expected role of imported water in meeting the retailers' future needs. Submission of these projections allows SGPWA to align regional wholesale supplies with the Region's anticipated demand for imported water. Documentation of this information exchange occurred through formal data requests, technical coordination meetings, and the review of draft demand forecasts.

Wholesale Supplier Requirements

Likewise in accordance with Water Code Section 10631(h), SGPWA provided the retailers with identification and quantification of existing and planned imported water supplies available to the Agency. This included updated estimates of State Water Project deliveries, supplemental supply programs, imported water banking arrangements, and projected supplies under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year conditions.

Coordination with Other Retail Purveyors

Additional retail water agencies within the SGPWA service area, including the City of Banning, Yucaipa Valley Water District, Cabazon Water District, South Mesa Water Company, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, High Valleys Water District, Mission Springs Water District, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, engaged with SGPWA for general data consistency and regional coordination. The City of Banning, YVWD, and SMWC are preparing UWMPs but participated in the exchange of demand and supply information to support consistent regional information.

1.1.3.3 Statutory Requirements for Notice

In accordance with the UWMPA, notification of the RUWMP update was provided to cities and counties within the RUWMP Planning Area at least 60 days prior to the public hearing of the RUWMP as required by CWC Section 10621(b). Electronic copies of the final RUWMP will be provided to the County of Riverside and the County of San Bernardino no later than 30 days after its submission to DWR.

1.1.4 RUWMP Adoption

SGPWA and BCVWD have reviewed, approved, and will implement the portions of this RUWMP that are specific and applicable to their respective service areas. While the RUWMP was developed collaboratively to ensure consistency and coordination across the San Gorgonio Pass Region, not all elements of the RUWMP apply equally to SGPWA and BCVWD. The RUWMP is therefore organized in a modular format, allowing adoption of only those chapters and sections relevant to its operations, water supplies, and service area.

Any future amendments or updates made by individual agencies to their respective UWMPs—whether they are the individual chapters within this RUWMP or were prepared separately from this RUWMP—will not alter or affect the adopted portions of the Plan for the other participating agency. This structure preserves autonomy while maintaining the benefits of regional coordination, ensuring that the Agency and the District continue to contribute to a unified framework for sustainable water management within the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency service area.

Accordingly, information regarding the dates of adoption for the SGPWA wholesale UWMP and BCVWD retail UWMP components are listed in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7, respectively. Following adoption, the Plans were submitted to DWR, the California State Library, and a copy was provided to all stakeholders identified previously in this Chapter.

1.1.5 Document Organization

The UWMP is organized as follows:

- **Chapter 1** establishes the basis for the RUWMP, regional agency context, coordination efforts, and introduces the document organization.
- **Chapter 2** provides the overview of the San Gorgonio Pass Region, its service areas, groundwater basins, infrastructure, climate, population, land use, and economic trends.

- **Chapter 3** characterizes the regional water supply, shared supply sources, planned supply projects and programs, and statewide regulatory context.
- **Chapter 4** summarizes regional customer water use, including past and future estimated uses.
- **Chapter 5** presents regional water service reliability into the future, including drought risk assessment.
- **Chapter 6** is the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency wholesale chapter, which satisfies UWMPA requirements for wholesale suppliers and includes the SGPWA's stand-alone water shortage contingency plan incorporated as a section in Chapter 6, but also available to be shared and utilized separate from this RUWMP.
- **Chapter 7** provides Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District's retail agency requirements for the UWMPA, including its stand-alone water shortage contingency plan, which is also available to be shared and utilized separate from this RUWMP.

NOTE TO DWR:

The SGPWA and BCVWD have prepared this Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) primarily as a water resources planning tool to effectively manage water supply, reliability and demand in the San Gorgonio Pass Region. This RUWMP also satisfies all the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMPA) for both SGPWA and BCVWD.

The body of the document provides narratives, analysis and data that DWR requests in its 2025 UWMP Guidebook, including enhancements wherever possible, acknowledging there have been no statutory changes to the Water Code regarding UWMPs since 2020.

To facilitate review by DWR for compliance with the UWMPA, data from the body of the document has been transferred into required DWR submittal tables consistent with the organization of the tables in Appendix E of the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. These tables are separately uploaded to DWR's web portal. This UWMP has been reviewed for adequacy according to the UWMP Checklist as contained in Appendix F in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

Chapter 2.0
The San Gorgonio Pass Region

This chapter provides an overview of the San Gorgonio Pass Region (Region), including its population characteristics, land use patterns, and climate conditions. It also introduces the various local entities and water purveyors that play key roles in managing and delivering water resources throughout the region. This RUWMP defines the San Gorgonio Pass Region as being conterminous with the SGPWA service boundary, and encompasses Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District and portions of the other urban water suppliers in the Region that must also comply with the Urban Water Management Planning Act UWMPA. The San Gorgonio Pass Region, as a result, allows this RUWMP to capture the entirety of SGPWA's service area, as well as overlap of the service areas of the four other urban water suppliers that sit within SGPWA.

2.1.1 Regional Overview

The San Gorgonio Pass Region occupies a critical geographic and hydrologic corridor within Riverside County and a small portion of San Bernardino County, forming the primary connection between the Riverside County's urbanized western areas and the desert landscapes to the east. The SGPWA service area encompasses approximately 225 square miles of an arid inland zone in Southern California, connecting the San Bernardino Valley to the west and the Coachella Valley to the east (**Figure 2-1**). Bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the south and the San Gorgonio Mountains to the north, the Pass creates a natural east–west valley that strongly influences regional climate, groundwater systems, and patterns of growth and development.

The Region serves as a transitional zone between Western Riverside County, which has experienced substantial urban expansion, and the more rural and desert-oriented areas of Eastern Riverside County, including the Coachella Valley. Within the Region, the Cities of Banning, Beaumont, and Calimesa function as the primary population and economic centers, while surrounding communities such as Cherry Valley, Cabazon, and Whitewater, along with

lands of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, contribute to the Region's diverse land use and water demand characteristics. This growth corridor supports major transportation, energy, and water infrastructure that is regionally significant to Southern California.

From a water management perspective, the Region overlies portions of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin and the adjacent San Timoteo Subbasin. These groundwater basins contain important subbasins that form the foundation of the local water supply and are managed through multiple Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). These subbasins are discussed later in this chapter. The GSAs include the San Gorgonio Pass GSA, Verbenia GSA, Desert Water Agency GSA, San Timoteo GSA, and Yucaipa GSA. These overlapping hydrogeographic and institutional boundaries reflect the complex, multi-jurisdictional nature of water management within the Region.

Groundwater is the primary local water supply source and is replenished through a combination of natural and managed processes. Recharge occurs from natural runoff, infiltration of precipitation and stormwater, subsurface inflows from adjacent basins, and return flows from irrigation and wastewater. The Beaumont Basin Watermaster (discussed in detail later in this chapter) accounts for both natural and managed recharge. Because natural recharge is insufficient and unsustainable to support long-term water supply for the Region, imported water to augment storage maintains an important role in supporting supply reliability and groundwater sustainability. Water supplies are discussed in depth in Chapter 3.

As the State Water Project (SWP) contractor for the Region, the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) is responsible for importing supplemental water supplies and coordinating their integration with local groundwater agencies. Imported supplies are used to meet regional demands, offset groundwater pumping, and support recharge (water banking) efforts where feasible. This integrated approach is essential in a region where local supplies alone are insufficient to meet long-term demand with continued economic development and increasing hydrologic variability.

Water management in the San Gorgonio Pass Region occurs across multiple geographic and administrative scales. At the regional level, SGPWA provides wholesale water supply and coordinates with state agencies and neighboring water providers. At the local level, retail water purveyors are responsible for delivering water to customers and supporting development **Figure 2-2** shows the Region's water suppliers.

Effective management of water resources in the Region depends on ongoing coordination among SGPWA, retail water agencies, the Beaumont Basin Watermaster, GSAs, tribal entities,

mutual water companies, and land use and regulatory agencies. This collaboration supports groundwater sustainability planning, imported water management, infrastructure investment, and drought response within a broader framework of regional and statewide water planning efforts.

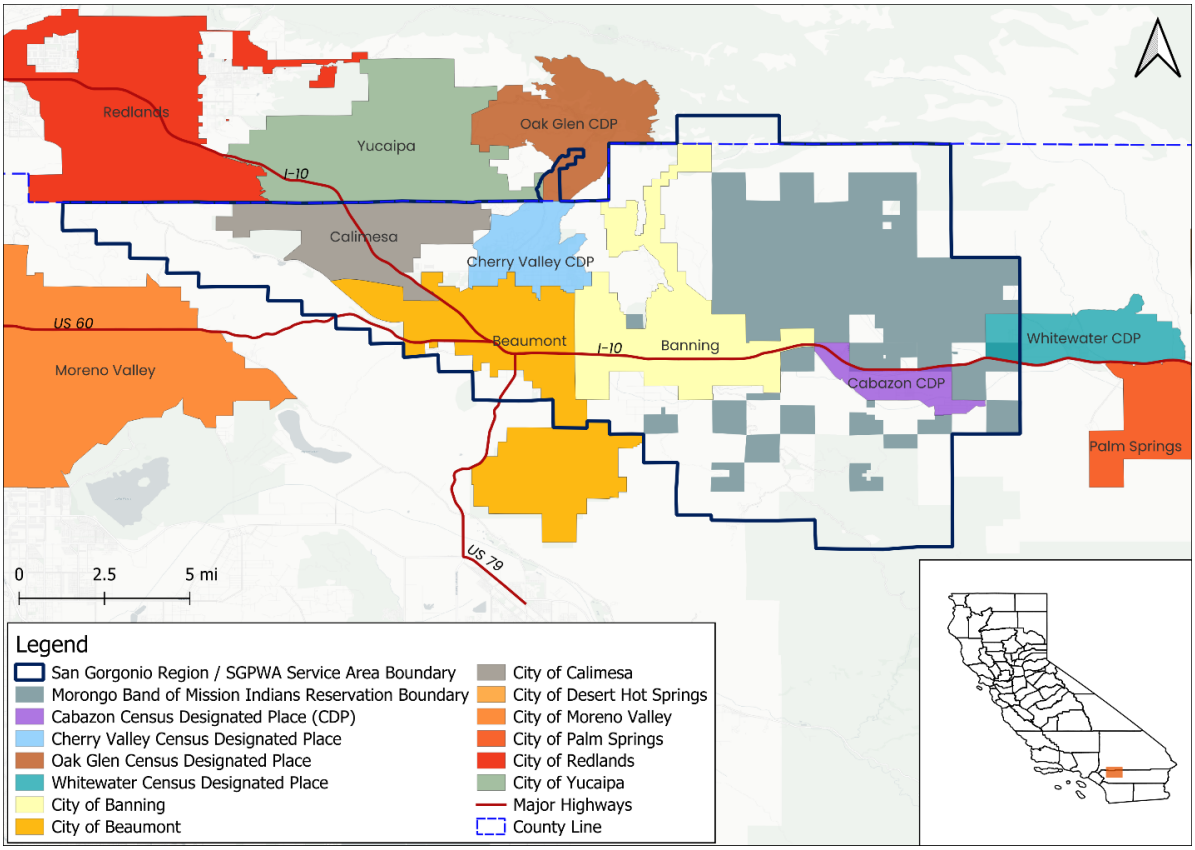


FIGURE 2-1: THE SAN GORGONIO PASS REGION

2.1.2 Water Suppliers of the San Gorgonio Pass Region

The San Gorgonio Pass Region encompasses a geographically diverse transitional area situated between the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains, with most of the population in the Region located at elevations ranging between approximately 1,800 and 2,600 feet. The Region includes a mix of incorporated cities, unincorporated communities, tribal lands, and extensive areas of undeveloped open space. Four retail urban water suppliers operate within the Region that are subject to the UWMPA, with SGPWA serving as the wholesale water provider to these agencies. Multiple smaller agencies and rural water users also draw on the water resources of the Region that are not subject to the UWMPA.[9] An overview of the water suppliers follow.

2.1.2.1 San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

SGPWA serves as the wholesale water supplier for the San Gorgonio Pass Region and manages water supply reliability across its approximately 225-square-mile service area. The Agency's core responsibility is to address regional water management challenges, including limited local surface water availability, reliance on groundwater, and the need to balance continued economic development with long-term supply sustainability.

To support long-term reliability for its wholesale customers, SGPWA manages the importation of SWP supplies from the California Aqueduct. As the SWP contractor for the Region, SGPWA is responsible for acquiring, delivering, and coordinating the use of imported water to augment managed groundwater supplies and native basin resiliency.

SGPWA does not provide direct retail water service but instead operates at the regional level by integrating imported supplies with local groundwater resources to enhance supply reliability, support groundwater recharge, and improve drought resilience. This role requires ongoing coordination with retail water purveyors, GSAs, tribal entities, and regional stakeholders to align imported water operations with groundwater sustainability objectives and broader regional planning efforts.

[9] The UWMP Act requires an urban water supplier (Supplier) providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet annually to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years, demonstrating water supply reliability in normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years.

2.1.2.2 Retail Water Suppliers

The San Gorgonio Region is served by multiple state-permitted Public Water Systems that vary in size and operational characteristics but are collectively classified as retail water suppliers. These agencies primarily rely on local groundwater supplies, which are supplemented and replenished with managed groundwater by SGPWA.

This RUWMP is prepared for the San Gorgonio Region and includes participation from Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) as the largest urban retail water supplier. In addition, three other urban retail water suppliers operate within the Region and contribute to overall water supply reliability through coordinated planning, groundwater management, and shared use of imported supplies. Other small systems also operate in the Region and have been incorporated into regional supplies and demands in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, respectively.

Table 2-1 summarizes the retail water suppliers within the RUWMP Planning Area, including their approximate service areas and number of connections.

TABLE 2-1: RETAIL WATER SUPPLIERS WITHIN THE SAN GORGONIO REGION

Retail Water Supplier	Service Area (sq. miles)	Approximate Connections
Banning Heights Mutual Water Company	1	170
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District*	28	22,100
Cabazon Water District	10	930
City of Banning*	26	12,000
High Valleys Water District	8	250
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	54	12,750
South Mesa Water Company (within the SGPWA service area)*	2	1,600 ([A])
Yucaipa Valley Water District (within the SGPWA service area)*	12	2,000 ([A])

*Indicates water supplier subject to the UWMPA
([A]) Connections estimated based on geospatial analysis

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

BCVWD is the largest retail water supplier within the San Gorgonio Region and provides potable and non-potable water service to the City of Beaumont and potable water to the community of Cherry Valley. BCVWD is a participant in this RUWMP. A detailed description of the District's service area, facilities, water supplies, and planning assumptions is provided in Chapter 7 of this RUWMP.

City of Banning

The City of Banning provides water service to its municipal population and surrounding areas, relying on groundwater production from wells within five of the Region's storage units (Beaumont Basin, West Banning Storage Unit, Cabazon Storage Unit, Banning Bench Storage Unit, Banning Water Canyon Storage Unit). The City also receives Whitewater River diversions through the San Gorgonio Flume system to enhance recharge in the Banning Water Canyon Storage Unit, and is planning to capture stormwater flows for additional recharge in its service area. The City of Banning developed their own 2025 UWMP and coordinated regarding supplies and demands for this RUWMP.

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company (BHMWC) is a private mutual water company located north of the City of Banning and serving the elevated "Banning Bench" area. It historically utilized surface water diversions from the Whitewater River via the Whitewater Flume, but damage from the Apple Fire of 2020 remains and the system is unable to deliver surface water to BHMWC. Therefore, BHMWC water demands are currently met by deliveries from the City of Banning while Whitewater Flume operations are restored. BHMWC currently has a surface water reservoir, two groundwater wells, and one interconnection with the City of Banning. BHMWC is not required by the UWMPA to prepare an UWMP.

Cabazon Water District

The Cabazon Water District is an independent special district that serves the unincorporated community of Cabazon and surrounding communities in the eastern portion of the Region. Cabazon Water District relies solely on groundwater wells to meet residential and commercial water demands within its service area. Groundwater is pumped from the Cabazon Storage Unit which is a subbasin of the San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Basin. CWD is not required by the UWMPA to prepare an UWMP.

High Valleys Water District

High Valleys Water District is a small public water system that serves approximately 225 connections in the communities of Mt. Edna, Twin Pines, and Poppet Flats. The district purchases treated water from the City of Banning. High Valleys Water District is not required by the UWMPA to prepare an UWMP.

South Mesa Water Company

South Mesa Water Company (SMWC) is a mutual water utility that serves portions of the Cities of Yucaipa and Calimesa, and straddles the San Bernardino and Riverside County lines. It lies in the northern part of the San Gorgonio Pass Region and is only partially within the SGPWA service area. Water resources are derived primarily from the Calimesa, Live Oak, Yucaipa groundwater basins, and the adjudicated Beaumont Basin. South Mesa Water Company is not participating in this RUWMP but did coordinate on supply and demand, and is preparing its own UWMP.

Yucaipa Valley Water District

The Yucaipa Valley Water District is a special district that provides water, wastewater, and recycled water services to a broad service area spanning the Cities of Yucaipa and Calimesa. It straddles the border of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and is partially within the SGPWA service area. Its supply portfolio includes groundwater, imported water surface water via SGPWA, and recycled water. Yucaipa Valley Water District coordinated supply and demands for this RUWMP but is not a participant and is preparing their own UWMP.

Morongo Band of Mission Indians Water Department

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) operates its own water system, relying on groundwater and limited surface water supplies to support residential, commercial, and agricultural uses within reservation lands that are located in the eastern and northern part of the San Gorgonio Pass Region. MBMI is not required to prepare an UWMP.

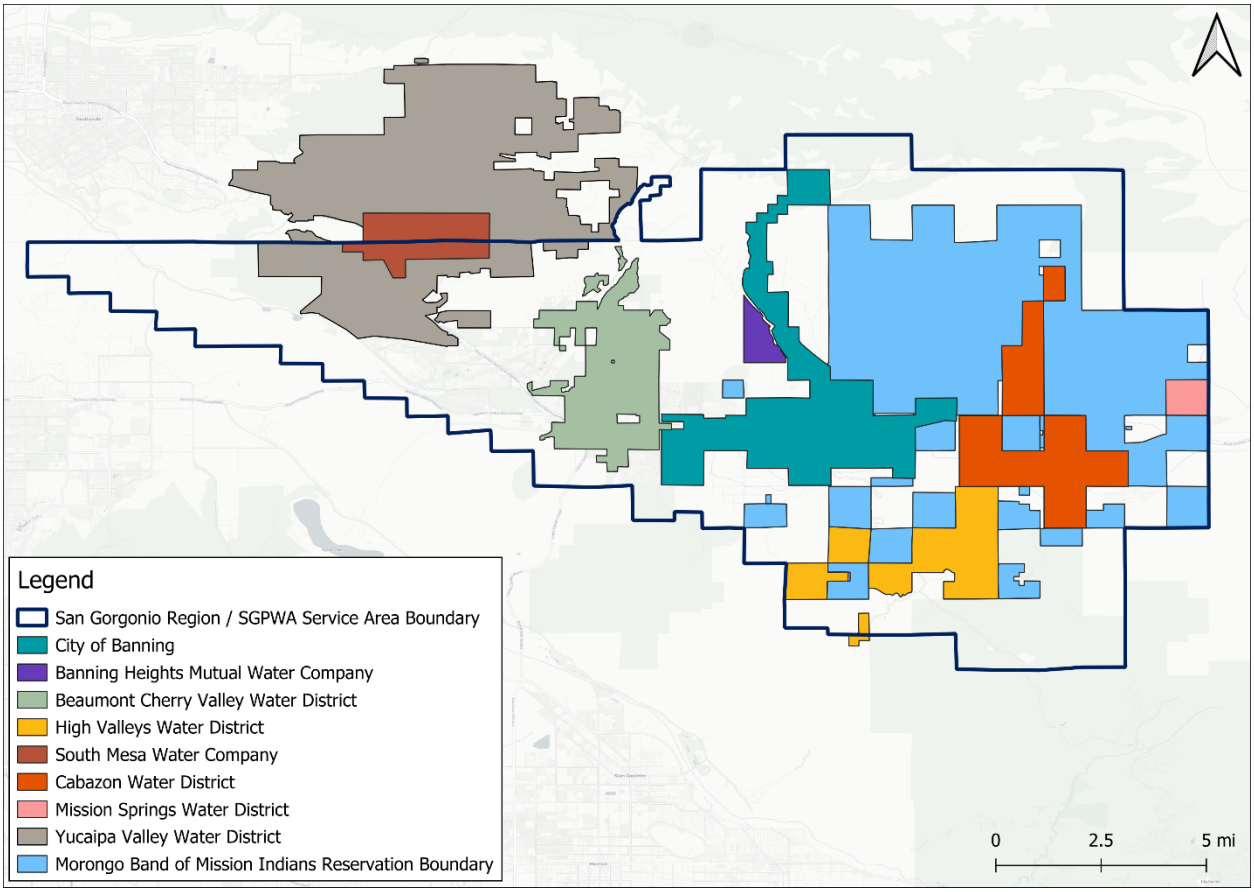


FIGURE 2-2: WATER SUPPLIERS WITHIN THE SAN GORGONIO REGION

2.1.3 San Gorgonio Region Groundwater Basins and Subbasins

The RUWMP Planning Area overlies two major groundwater basins: the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin and the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (**Figure 2-3**). Each basin is further divided into hydrologically distinct subbasins that provide local water supply for communities within the Region. **Table 2-2** identifies the subbasins that occur within the RUWMP Planning Area.

The Region encompasses nearly all of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin within the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, with only a small portion (amounting to approximately 5% of the total subbasin area) extending beyond the eastern boundary of the Agency's service area. In addition, most of the San Timoteo Subbasin within the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin lies within the Region. A small portion of the Yucaipa Subbasin extends into the

northwestern corner of the planning area, overlapping with the Yucaipa Valley Water District service area. These subbasins are discussed in more detail below.

The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin is bordered by the Indio Subbasin to the east and the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin to the south. The San Jacinto Mountains form the primary geologic and topographic boundary between the San Gorgonio Pass and San Jacinto Basins, acting as a natural barrier to groundwater flow and defining the southern hydrologic boundary of the Region.

TABLE 2-2: GROUNDWATER BASINS AND SUBBASINS WITHIN THE SAN GORGONIO REGION

DWR Subbasin	Groundwater Subbasin Name
Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin	
8-002.08	San Timoteo
8-002.07	Yucaipa
Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin	
7-021.04	San Gorgonio

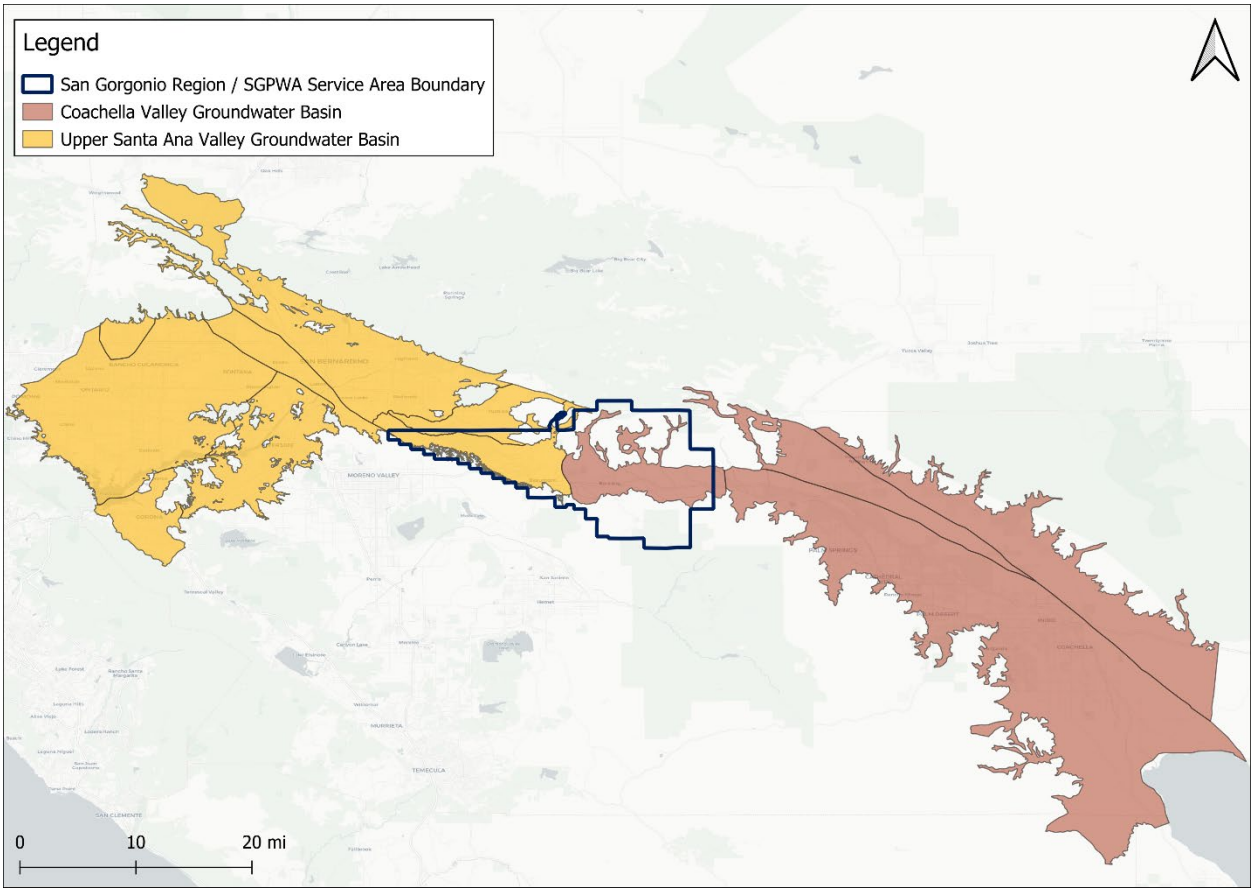


FIGURE 2-3: GROUNDWATER BASINS WITHIN THE SAN GORGONIO REGION

Groundwater management within the Region is guided by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and implemented through multiple Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs). These include the San Timoteo GSA, the Yucaipa GSA, the San Gorgonio Pass GSA, Desert Water Agency GSA, and the Verbenia GSA, each generally corresponding to the boundaries of their respective subbasins. The Verbenia GSA manages a small portion of the eastern San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin, while the San Gorgonio Pass GSA oversees the remaining portion within the Region. The San Timoteo GSA is responsible for the non-adjudicated areas of the San Timoteo Subbasin, while groundwater production within the Beaumont Basin is governed under the 2004 adjudication. The Beaumont Basin is central to the Region's water supply and the Region's water suppliers' managed conjunctive use and storage. Accordingly, Section 2.1.3.1 provides a detailed discussion of the Beaumont Groundwater Basin and its adjudicated management framework.

2.1.3.1 Beaumont Groundwater Basin

The Beaumont Groundwater Basin (Beaumont Storage Unit or Beaumont Basin) is one of the largest groundwater storage units in the RUWMP Planning Area. As shown in **Figure 2-4** below, the adjudicated boundary is located predominantly within the San Timoteo Groundwater Subbasin, with a smaller eastern portion extending into the western area of the San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Subbasin, as defined by DWR Bulletin 118. While DWR subbasin boundaries are based on hydrogeologic conditions, the adjudicated boundary reflects legal and management considerations established through the court judgment discussed in the following subsections.[10] Accordingly, groundwater production, storage, and management within the Beaumont Basin are governed by the adjudication, which overlays portions of these two DWR-defined subbasins.

Basin Description

The Beaumont Basin covers an area of approximately 19.5 square miles (12,480 acres) and is bounded on all sides by non-water bearing postulated faults, including the Banning Fault to the north and the Cherry Valley Fault, which separates the Beaumont Basin from the Singleton storage unit. These structural features limit groundwater movement and define the basin boundaries.[11]

Groundwater in the Beaumont Basin primarily occurs within older alluvial deposits and the San Timoteo Formation, underlain by relatively impermeable granitic and metamorphic basement rocks.

[10] Beaumont Basin Watermaster. 2025 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report (Draft), Section 3.1.3.2 and Figure 3-2.
[11] Ibid.

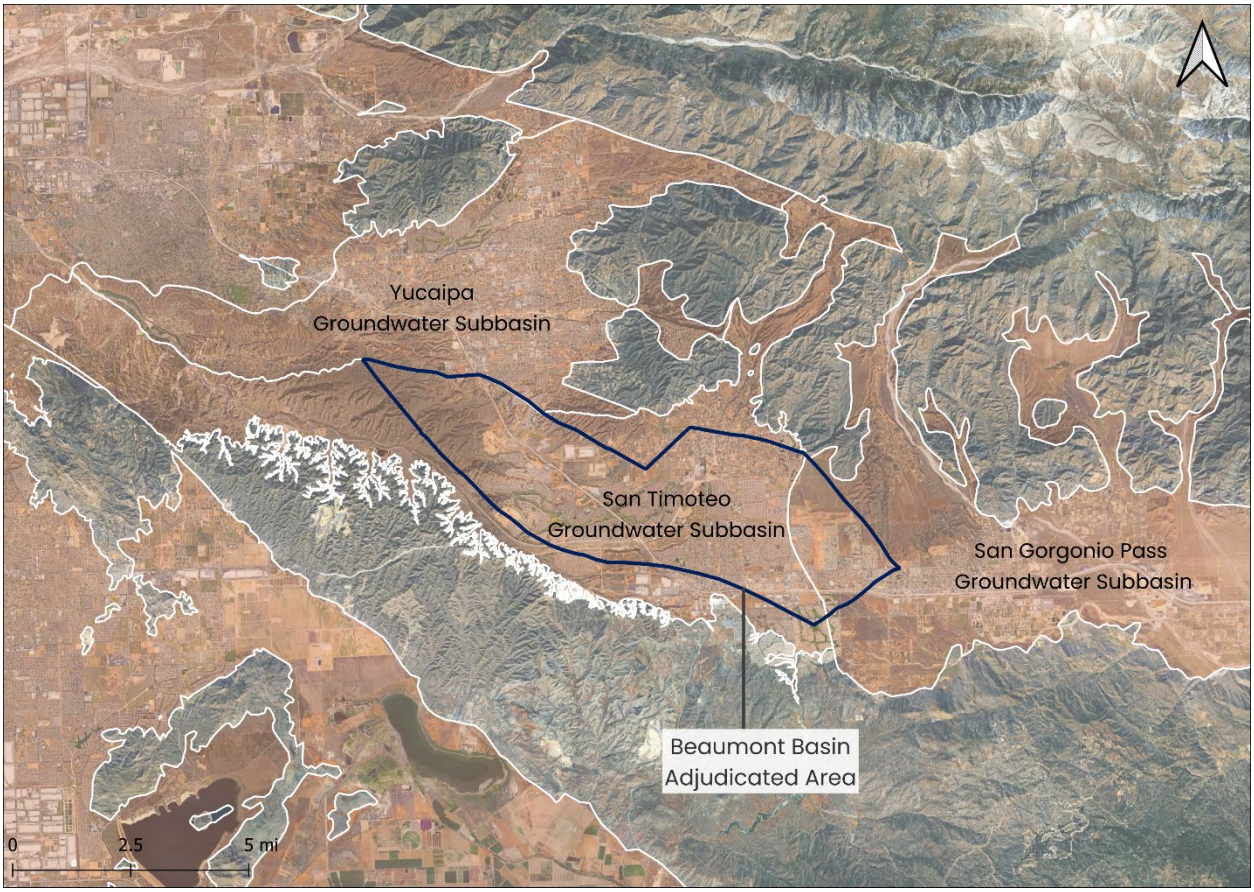


FIGURE 2-4: BEAUMONT BASIN ADJUDICATED AREA

Prior to adjudication in 2004, the Beaumont Basin experienced groundwater level declines due to overdraft conditions dating back to the early 20th century. Since adjudication and implementation of Watermaster management, groundwater levels have stabilized.[12] In addition, recharge of imported State Water Project supplies has contributed to maintaining groundwater levels. Groundwater movement is generally directed southeasterly toward Banning and southwesterly toward San Timoteo Creek.

The adjudication agreement, titled, "San Timoteo Watershed Management Authority, vs. City of Banning, et al."[13] (the Judgment) defines groundwater extraction and storage rights and establishes a framework for conjunctive use and artificial recharge operations, including the

[12] Beaumont Basin Watermaster. 2025 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report (Draft), Section 3.8; and Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District. 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (Final), Section 6.3.5.
[13] Honorable Judge Gary Tranbarger of the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Riverside, signed the Judgment on February 4, 2004 (Case No. RIC 389197)

use of imported SWP supplies delivered by SGPWA. The adjudicated areas within the basins are exempt from the SGMA but are coordinated with SGMA management efforts in adjacent, unadjudicated portions of the subbasins to maintain overall hydrologic consistency and basin sustainability.

The Beaumont Basin has a total estimated storage capacity of over 1 million acre-feet, of which 290,000 acre-feet had been allocated to participating agencies as of December 31, 2024. There are seven participating agencies with approved storage accounts, including BCVWD with an allocation of 80,000 acre-feet and SGPWA with an allocation of 10,000 acre-feet.

Table 2-3 summarizes the current storage capacity allocations within the adjudicated Beaumont Basin.

TABLE 2-3: BEAUMONT BASIN ADJUDICATED STORAGE

Agency	Storage Allocation
City of Banning	80,000
City of Beaumont	30,000
Beaumont-Cherry Valley WD	80,000
South Mesa Water Company	20,000
Yucaipa Valley Water District	50,000
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	20,000
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency	10,000
Total	290,000

Groundwater Management Under the Beaumont Basin Adjudication

The Beaumont Basin Judgment adjudicated the Beaumont Groundwater Basin on February 4, 2004 (Case No. RIC 389197). The Judgment established the Beaumont Basin Watermaster and quantified production rights amongst the Basin's major parties, including local water districts and private overlying landowners. A court-appointed five-member Watermaster committee is responsible for administering the adjudicated water rights and management of the basin. The Watermaster committee includes representatives from the City of Banning,

City of Beaumont, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, Yucaipa Water District, and South Mesa Water Company.

The Judgment distinguishes between "overlying parties," who have rights to pump native groundwater, and "appropriator parties," who may pump groundwater subject to storage accounts, recharge activities, and other provisions of the Judgment. There are five Appropriative Producers: City of Banning, City of Beaumont, BCVWD, SMWC, and YVWD. There are 17 overlying right holders that were each assigned a specific annual pumping allocation, limiting how much groundwater may be pumped each year. Overlying producers are subject to operational limits, including provisions that require mitigation if production exceeds allowable thresholds over defined multi-year periods.

In addition to allocating baseline pumping, the Judgment created a "temporary surplus," or a controlled overdraft mechanism that allowed appropriative producers to extract a maximum of 16,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) during the first ten years after adoption of the Judgment. The temporary surplus was distributed among the appropriative producers as follows:

- Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District – 42.51 percent or 6,802 AFY
- City of Banning – 31.43 percent or 5,029 AFY
- South Mesa Water Company – 12.48 percent or 1,997 AFY
- Yucaipa Valley Water District – 13.58 percent or 2,173 AFY

Appropriators stopped receiving the temporary surplus in 2014. Following its conclusion, appropriators are only permitted to extract the amount each has in storage or credited to them. These credits may include imported water recharge, recycled water recharge, return flows from imported water or recycled water applied to land overlying the Beaumont Basin, transferred water from an appropriator's storage account, forbearance water from providing potable or recycled water to the overlying producers land, and unused overlying production allocated to appropriators.

The Watermaster, on an annual basis, determines how much groundwater each producer is entitled to extract from the Beaumont Basin without incurring a replenishment obligation. The allocation of unused overlying water is based on their share of the operating safe yield.

In addition, the Judgment allows overlying parties to receive water service from an appropriator in lieu of pumping (commonly referred to as "forbearance"), whereby the appropriator may extract an equivalent amount of groundwater. The Watermaster also has authority to manage groundwater storage programs, enter into storage agreements, and

oversee recharge and replenishment activities to support long-term basin sustainability and conjunctive use.

At the time of the Judgment, the Safe Yield for the Basin was originally established at 8,650 acre-feet per year; however, a stipulation of the Judgment requires a reevaluation of the Safe Yield every 10 years, at a minimum. In 2013, the safe yield of the basin was revised to be 6,700 acre-feet per year. The most recent reevaluation occurred in 2024, resulting in the safe yield of the Beaumont Basin for the next ten years to be 7,100 acre-feet per year.

2.1.3.2 San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Subbasin

The San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Subbasin (SGPSb) underlies the eastern half of the Agency's service area and a small portion of the western jurisdictional boundary of Desert Water Agency and Mission Springs Water District. The City of Banning, the Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, the Cabazon Water District, and the Mission Springs Water District each pump water from the SGPSb to meet retail water demands. In addition, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) has wells in the SGPSb.

Several localized groundwater storage units within the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin are recognized by local water agencies to represent distinct hydrogeologic areas with varying recharge and production characteristics. These include the Cabazon, Banning Canyon, Banning, and Banning Bench Storage Units. Each unit exhibits different aquifer properties, recharge mechanisms, and groundwater elevations, but is hydraulically connected within the broader San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin.

The City of Banning manages production and monitoring within the Banning-area storage units, while Cabazon Water District manages groundwater production and recharge within the Cabazon Storage Unit.

SGMA requires the development of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). The GSAs develop and implement GSPs to avoid undesirable results and mitigate overdraft in the groundwater basins. The Yucaipa and San Gorgonio Pass GSAs have developed GSPs and determined the sustainable yield of the basin to allow for pumping to occur without causing undesirable results. The Yucaipa GSP has estimated the sustainable yield of the Yucaipa Subbasin to be 10,980 acre-feet per year.[14] The San Gorgonio Pass GSP states that the sustainable yield of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin is 10,200 acre-feet per year. It should be

[14] Dudek. (2022). Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Yucaipa Groundwater Subbasin Part 1. pp. 183.

noted that the sustainable yield will continue to be evaluated in the future based on monitoring data that indicate the presence or absence of undesirable results.[15]

These coordinated management activities help maintain groundwater levels and storage capacity in the San Gorgonio Pass region, supporting long-term water supply reliability and compliance with DWR's sustainable groundwater management objectives. **Table 2-4** presents an overview of the regional groundwater basins.

TABLE 2-4. REGIONAL GROUNDWATER BASIN AND SUBBASIN MATRIX

Basin/Subbasin/ Storage Unit or Management Unit	DWR Basin No.	Parent Basin	General Location/ Relationship to SGPWA Service Area	Primary Managing Entities	Key Characteristics/ Notes
San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin (SGPSb)	7-021.04	Coachella Valley Basin	Central and eastern portions of the SGPWA service area	SGPWA, Cabazon Water District, Desert Water Agency, Mission Springs, City of Banning	Principal groundwater source for the Pass region; recharged with local runoff and imported SWP supplies.
Cabazon Storage Unit	--	SGPSb	Eastern portion near Cabazon	Cabazon Water District	Local production and recharge area; managed by Cabazon Water District.
Banning Canyon Storage Unit	--	SGPSb	Northern City of Banning	City of Banning	Receives recharge from Banning Canyon; supplies high-elevation wells.
Banning Storage Unit	--	SGPSb	Central City of Banning	City of Banning	Primary groundwater production zone for City of Banning; hydraulically connected to nearby units.
Banning Bench Storage Unit	--	SGPSb	Northwest of Banning	City of Banning, BHMWC	Elevated bench area with limited recharge; supports local wells.
San Timoteo Subbasin (STSb)	8-002.08	Upper Santa Ana Valley Basin	Western portion of the SGPWA service area	City of Redlands, SGPWA, BCVWD, YVWD	Hydrologically connected with the Yucaipa Subbasin; receives recharge from San Timoteo Creek and alluvial deposits.
Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Area	--	STSb	Central portion of SGPWA service area, south of Beaumont	Beaumont Basin Watermaster (City of Beaumont, BCVWD, City of Banning, YVWD, SMWC)	Adjudicated in 2004, exempt from SGMA; Over 1 million AF storage capacity; 290,000 AF allocated to seven agencies (SGPWA 10,000 AF).

[15] San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Sustainability Plan. (2021). pp. 182. https://www.sgpgsas.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/01/Final_SGPGSP_1230_2021-web.pdf

Basin/Subbasin/ Storage Unit or Management Unit	DWR Basin No.	Parent Basin	General Location/ Relationship to SGPWA Service Area	Primary Managing Entities	Key Characteristics/ Notes
Yucaipa Subbasin (YSb)	8-002.07	Upper Santa Ana Valley Basin	Northwestern boundary of SGPWA service area	YVWD (GSA), SMWC	Portions extend into SGPWA; managed under the Yucaipa Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan.
San Timoteo Management Area	--	YSb	Southeastern portion of YSb	YVWD, SMWC	Western peninsula of subbasin, City of Redlands boundary.
Western Heights Management Area	--	YSb	Western portion of YSb	Western Heights Water Company	Overlaps with western YVWD service area.
Calimesa Management Area	--	YSb	Central portion of YSb, near City of Calimesa	YVWD, City of Calimesa, SMWC	Rapidly urbanizing area; southern portion within SGPWA service area.
North Bench Management Area	--	YSb	Northern portion of YSb	YVWD	Largest of the management areas, independent hydrologic behavior, supports local wellfields.
Indio Subbasin (ISb)*	7-021.01	Coachella Valley Basin	East of SGPWA boundary	Coachella Valley Water District	Major Coachella Valley production area, outflows from the SGPSb to the ISb average ~25,000 AFY.

*Indio Subbasin is outside the RUWMP Region and is included for hydrologic context.

Banning Storage Unit

The Banning Storage Unit (SU), located east of the adjudicated Beaumont Basin, is an unadjudicated groundwater area. Recharge occurs through precipitation, septic system percolation, surface water infiltration, and subsurface inflow from the Beaumont Basin and Banning Bench. Groundwater leaves the unit through pumping and subsurface outflow to the Cabazon SU. The 2018 Water Supply Reliability Study estimates a safe yield of approximately 1,130 acre-feet per year, which is assumed constant through the planning horizon. The City of Banning is the sole municipal producer, with a pumping capacity of approximately 3,500 gallons per minute.[16]

Banning Bench Storage Unit

The Banning Bench SU is located at a higher elevation than the surrounding valley and canyon areas and historically supported agricultural uses, particularly in the vicinity of Banning Heights Mutual Water Company. In addition, the City of Banning operates three

[16] *2018 Water Supply Reliability Study, Chapter 2: Baseline Assessment*. Prepared by RMC and Woodard & Curran. Included in the 2018 Revised San Gorgonio Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Appendices.

groundwater wells within the SU, with a combined nominal pumping capacity of approximately 3,600 gallons per minute (gpm).

Banning Canyon Storage Unit

The Banning Canyon SU represents approximately 10 percent acreage of the subbasin and has historically supported some of the highest groundwater production. Groundwater levels have remained relatively stable over time, and the City of Banning enhances recharge through spreading basins during high flow events.

Cabazon Storage Unit

The Cabazon SU comprises the majority of the subbasin and is subdivided into western, central, and eastern areas. Monitoring efforts, including wells installed in coordination with the U.S. Geological Survey, provide data on groundwater conditions. Additional recharge occurs from treated wastewater discharges from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) wastewater treatment facility.

Groundwater Management and SGMA

The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin is classified as a medium-priority basin under the SGMA, with a sustainability deadline of 2042. A significant portion of the subbasin overlies lands owned by the MBMI, which are not subject to SGMA management as MBMI is a federally recognized tribe.

San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

The Subbasin is managed under a coordinated Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) adopted in January 2022 by three GSAs: Desert Water Agency GSA, San Gorgonio Pass GSA, and Verbenia GSA. These agencies collaboratively implement the GSP to achieve long-term groundwater sustainability. The San Gorgonio Pass GSA includes Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, the City of Banning, Cabazon Water District, and SGPWA, while the Verbenia GSA includes Mission Springs Water District and SGPWA.

2.1.4 Surface Water Resources

Surface water resources within the San Gorgonio Pass region are limited and highly variable. The western portion of the Region drains to the Santa Ana River watershed, while the eastern portion drains to the Whitewater River watershed. Major surface water features include the San Gorgonio River, Whitewater River, Little San Gorgonio Creek, San Timoteo Creek, Noble Creek, Marshall Creek, and Smith Creek.

Most streams in the Region are ephemeral, with flows occurring primarily during and shortly after storm events. As a result, most surface water is not directly diverted, treated, and distributed as some surface water supplies tend to be. Rather, agencies such as BCVWD use surface water to recharge groundwater supplies, such as in Edgar Canyon, where the surface water percolates after rainstorms and is then pumped out of the ground to meet a portion of District demands.

However, some reaches of San Timoteo Creek and Cooper's Creek maintain localized, intermittent baseflows due to treated wastewater discharges from the Yucaipa Valley Water District and the City of Beaumont. A portion of the City of Beaumont's discharge is required to be maintained to support sensitive habitat for threatened and endangered species.[17]

Despite limited natural surface flows, surface water plays an important role in groundwater recharge. Under established water rights, Southern California Edison, the City of Banning, and Banning Heights Mutual Water Company (BHMWC) historically diverted up to 13.26 cubic feet per second from the South Fork of the Whitewater River and conveyed it via the Whitewater Flume. These diversions averaged approximately 1,500 acre-feet per year since 1961, with BHMWC directly treating a portion for potable use. The remaining flows are conveyed to the San Gorgonio River system, where they are used for recharge via spreading basins in the Banning Water Canyon area. The Apple Fire of 2020 damaged the Whitewater Flume structure that diverted water for recharge into the Banning Water Canyon. The system was partially restored in 2022 to convey water to the Banning Water Canyon, but is still damaged and unable to deliver surface water to BHMWC. BHMWC receives water from the City of Banning in the interim while Southern California Edison (SCE) in conjunction with the agencies is working to get the system back in operation.[18]

As discussed, BCVWD diverts some flow from Little San Gorgonio Creek to percolation basins adjacent to the creek for the benefit of their wells in Upper, Middle, and Lower Edgar Canyon. BCVWD, in conjunction with Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, completed construction of the MDP Line 16 project which conveys stormwater to BCVWD's recharge basins north of Brookside Avenue.

[17] Discharges from the City of Beaumont are being evaluated to redirect for recycled water use. This is discussed in Chapter 3 and Chapter 7.
[18] Southern California Edison owns the Whitewater Flume. In 2010 SCE, the City of Banning, BHMWC, and SGPWA entered into an "Agreement for Transfer of San Gorgonio Hydroelectric Project No. 344 Water Conveyance Facilities" which would restore and repair facilities and transfer ownership.

BCVWD has two (2) surface water diversions in Little San Gorgonio Creek (Edgar Canyon), which are on file with the State of California Division of Water Rights: Diversion Numbers 14351 (first used in 1907) and 14352 (first used in 1894). Additional details can be found in BCVWD's 2016 Potable Water Master Plan and in Chapter 7 of this RUWMP.

2.1.5 Major Regional Infrastructure

The Agency is one of 29 State Water Contractors (SWC), who are responsible for the capital and operations and maintenance costs of the State Water Project (SWP). The State Water Contractors association is an organization of 27 State Water Contractors that advance policies and actions that protect, modernize, and maintain affordability of the SWP, working through the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and other agencies.

In 1961, the SGPWA contracted with the DWR for a Table A maximum of 17,300 acre-feet per year of water from the SWP to supplement natural recharge. Water is imported into the service area by the California Aqueduct via the East Branch Extension and extensive transmission pipelines to local groundwater basins and reservoirs. The Agency's infrastructure is primarily designed to convey and recharge imported SWP water to enhance local groundwater resources and improve regional supply reliability.

2.1.5.1 State Water Project

The State Water Project is the largest state-built, multi-purpose water project in the country. It was authorized by the California State Legislature in 1959, with the construction of most facilities completed by 1973. Today, the SWP includes 28 dams and reservoirs, 26 pumping and generating plants, and approximately 660 miles of aqueducts.

The primary water source for the SWP is the Feather River, a tributary of the Sacramento River. The water flowing in the Feather River is captured by the SWP in Oroville dam and reservoir. Storage released from Oroville Dam flows down natural river channels to the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta). While some SWP supplies are pumped from the northern Delta into the North Bay Aqueduct or diverted by SWP contractors upstream, the vast majority of SWP supplies are pumped from the southern Delta into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct. The California Aqueduct conveys water along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley to the Edmonston Pumping Plant, where water is pumped over the Tehachapi Mountains. From there the California Aqueduct divides into the East and West Branches. SGPWA takes its SWP deliveries from the East Branch Extension (EBX), which was completed in 2003. Phase 2 of the East Branch Extension was completed in 2018 which increased the

capacity of the supplemental water supplies and allowed the SGPWA to take its official maximum allotment of SWP water.

SGPWA delivers SWP supplies, along with other water supplies, to recharge local groundwater basins through transmission pipelines and recharge systems as well as some direct delivery of raw imported water to Yucaipa Valley Water District. BCVWD, the City of Banning, and YVWD purchase imported water from the SGPWA, which is discharged to BCVWD and SGPWA recharge facilities, and stored in the adjudicated Beaumont Basin. The retailers access this supply through various wells and pipelines. The Region generally recharges and banks imported water and then later extracts it from the ground for use

East Branch Extension (EBX) Facilities

SGPWA receives its imported water through the East Branch Extension of the California Aqueduct, a major component of the SWP operated in coordination with the California DWR and the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (Valley District). Water is lifted from the California Aqueduct via the Greenspot Pumping Plant, Citrus Pump Station and reservoir and conveyed through the Crafton Hills Reservoir and Crafton Hills Pump Station before entering the Cherry Valley Pipeline via the Cherry Valley Pump Station for delivery eastward into the SGPWA service area.

As previously mentioned, the EBX was constructed in two phases, with Phase I completed in 2003 and Phase II completed in 2018, providing additional capacity and operational flexibility. The EBX begins at the terminus of the SWP East Branch at the Devil Canyon Powerplant Afterbay and conveys water through a series of pump stations, pipelines, and storage facilities. Water is conveyed through pump stations and reservoirs and conveyed via approximately 30 miles of pipeline to the EBX terminus at Noble Creek in Cherry Valley. Along this route, water is stored temporarily in Crafton Hills Reservoir before being conveyed downstream.

The Noble Creek Turnout and Mountain View Turnout serve as the primary delivery points for imported water to the region, where SGPWA supplies water for groundwater recharge in partnership with the BCVWD and other local agencies. Recharge operations occur within the Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Area, as well as at recharge basins and spreading grounds located at the Brookside East Recharge Facility and Noble Creek Facility. Each of these facilities has approximately 25 acres of recharge basins.

Phase II of the EBX (EBX II) provides additional conveyance capacity and system redundancy through the construction of the Mentone Pipeline and Citrus Reservoir and Pump Station

facilities. EBX II allows for operational flexibility and is now the primary conveyance route, including a crossing beneath the Santa Ana River, improving the overall reliability of imported water deliveries to the region.

In addition, SGPWA has increased its conveyance capacity within the EBX system. Prior to 2020, SGPWA's capacity in the Foothill Pipeline was limited to approximately 32 cfs. Through the Fourth Joint Facilities Agreement executed in June 2020, SGPWA secured an additional 32 cfs of capacity, increasing its total conveyance capacity in the EBX to approximately 64 cfs.

BCVWD receives imported water from a 24-inch diameter turnout and metering station located at the terminus of the EBX near Orchard Avenue and Noble Creek in Cherry Valley. The turnout capacity was increased to approximately 34 cubic feet per second (cfs) in 2019 to accommodate higher delivery demands and improve operational flexibility.

Within the EBX system, overall conveyance capacity is generally sufficient to meet SGPWA demands. However, it is important to note that since SGPWA is at the very end of the SWP, the Region is subject to any deficiencies, outages or constraints that arise in the SWP system before their service area. As such SGPWA and the agencies in the Region are proactive about water supply management and planning to ensure reliable delivery of imported supplies.

A summary of the EBX Phase I and Phase II facilities, including major conveyance components and associated capacities, is provided in **Table 2-5**.

TABLE 2-5: EBX I AND II FACILITIES (FOOTHILL PIPELINE TO CRAFTON HILLS PUMP STATION)

Facility	Description	Size	Capacity	SGPWA Capacity	Operational Notes
Devil Canyon Afterbay to Crafton Hills Pump Station					
Foothill Pipeline	From Devil Canyon to Santa Ana River Crossing	78"	288 cfs	64 cfs	Can use additional capacity with SBVMWD Board Approval
Santa Ana River Crossing (SARC)	Under Santa Ana River to Greenspot Pump Station	42"	108 cfs	16 cfs	Has 48 cfs capacity in parallel route (EBX II)
Greenspot Pump Station	Greenspot Pump Station		70 cfs	16 cfs	Has 48 cfs capacity in parallel route (EBX II)
Greenspot Pipeline	Greenspot Pump Station to Crafton Hills Pump Station	48"	70 cfs	16 cfs	Has 48 cfs capacity in parallel route (EBX II)
Parallel Facilities – Foothill Pipeline to Crafton Hills Pump Station					
Mentone Pipeline South	Foothill Pipeline to Citrus Reservoir	66"	175 cfs	48 cfs	Has 16 cfs capacity in parallel route (EBX I)
Citrus Reservoir			400 AF		

Facility	Description	Size	Capacity	SGPWA Capacity	Operational Notes
Citrus Pump Station			160 cfs	48 cfs	Has 16 cfs capacity in parallel route (EBX I) 4@ 25 cfs, 4 @ 20 cfs, 2 @ 10 cfs
Mentone Pipeline East	Citrus Pump Station to Crafton Hills Pump Station	60”	160 cfs	48 cfs	Has 16 cfs capacity in parallel route (EBX I)
Crafton Hills Pump Station			135 cfs total	64 cfs	3 @25 cfs, 2 @ 20cfs, 2 @ 10 cfs
Crafton Hills Pipeline	Crafton Hills Pump Station to Crafton Hills Reservoir	54”		64 cfs	
Crafton Hills Reservoir			220 cfs		Enlarged in EBX II from 85 AF
Bryant Street Pipeline	Crafton Hills Reservoir to Riverside San Bernardino County Line	54”	104 cfs	64 cfs	
Singleton Pipeline	Riverside San Bernardino County Line to Cherry Valley Pump Station	54”	64 cfs	64 cfs	
Yucaipa Connector and Yucaipa Pipeline			60 cfs	16 cfs	
Cherry Valley Pump Station			52 cfs total	52 cfs	Includes 20 cfs pump added in EBX II plus 1@16 cfs, 2@ 8 cfs
Noble Creek Pipeline	Cherry Valley Pump Station to Noble Creek Terminus	36”	52 cfs	52 cfs	

2.1.5.2 Delivery System

The regional delivery system facilitates the movement, distribution, and management of imported SWP supplies through the RUWMP Planning Area. While the EBX provides the primary conveyance backbone, the broader delivery system consists of interconnected pipelines, turnouts, pump stations, and recharge facilities that allow participating agencies to receive, store, and utilize imported water supplies.

Key delivery points to the Region include the Mountain View Turnout to SGPWA basins, and the Noble Creek Turnout that feeds BCVWD basins. These turnouts take delivery of imported supplies for groundwater recharge. In addition to deliveries within the Beaumont Basin, the system extends westward toward the Yucaipa area, where turnouts and interties support regional supply reliability and provide flexibility to convey water for recharge within the Yucaipa Subbasin and service area.

Recharge Facilities

Managed groundwater recharge is a critical component of water supply management within the Region, allowing imported water supplies to be stored in local aquifers for later use. Imported SWP supplies delivered through the EBX are conveyed to regional recharge and treatment facilities.

The BCVWD Noble Creek Recharge Facility serves as BCVWD's primary recharge location within the Region. The facility consists of 14 percolation ponds covering approximately 25 acres. Since 2006, BCVWD has utilized this facility to recharge imported water purchased from SGPWA, providing an important mechanism for storing supplemental supplies within the Beaumont Basin.

In addition to the Noble Creek Recharge Facility, SGPWA operates the Brookside East Recharge Facility, which is fed from the Mountain View Turnout, directly south and west of the Noble Creek Facility. The Mountain View Turnout has a 20 cfs capacity and Brookside East consists of five recharge basins totaling approximately 25 acres. Between BCVWD's Noble Creek and SGPWA's Brookside East Recharge Facilities, the estimated recharge capacity to the Beaumont Basin is approximately 20,000 acre-feet per year.

Looking forward, additional recharge and groundwater sustainability projects are planned to expand the Region's ability to capture and store supplemental water supplies. SGPWA is constructing a new recharge basin in the City of Calimesa within the Calimesa Management Area of the Yucaipa GSA that is anticipated to be completed in late 2026. The Agency also acquired 60 acres directly west of the Brookside East Recharge Facility and is in the design phase for a new "Brookside West" recharge facility.

As identified in the San Gorgonio Pass GSP, additional projects include expansion of stormwater capture facilities, additional imported water spreading in the Beaumont Basin, and development of new conveyance and recharge infrastructure within the Cabazon and Banning storage units. Operational efficiencies such as BCVWD and the City of Banning co-owned wells also highlight examples projects and management actions that collectively

benefit the Region and can be expanded in the future. As a whole, these efforts are intended to enhance recharge capacity, improve groundwater conditions, provide strategic water resource operational flexibility, and increase regional resilience to hydrologic variability.

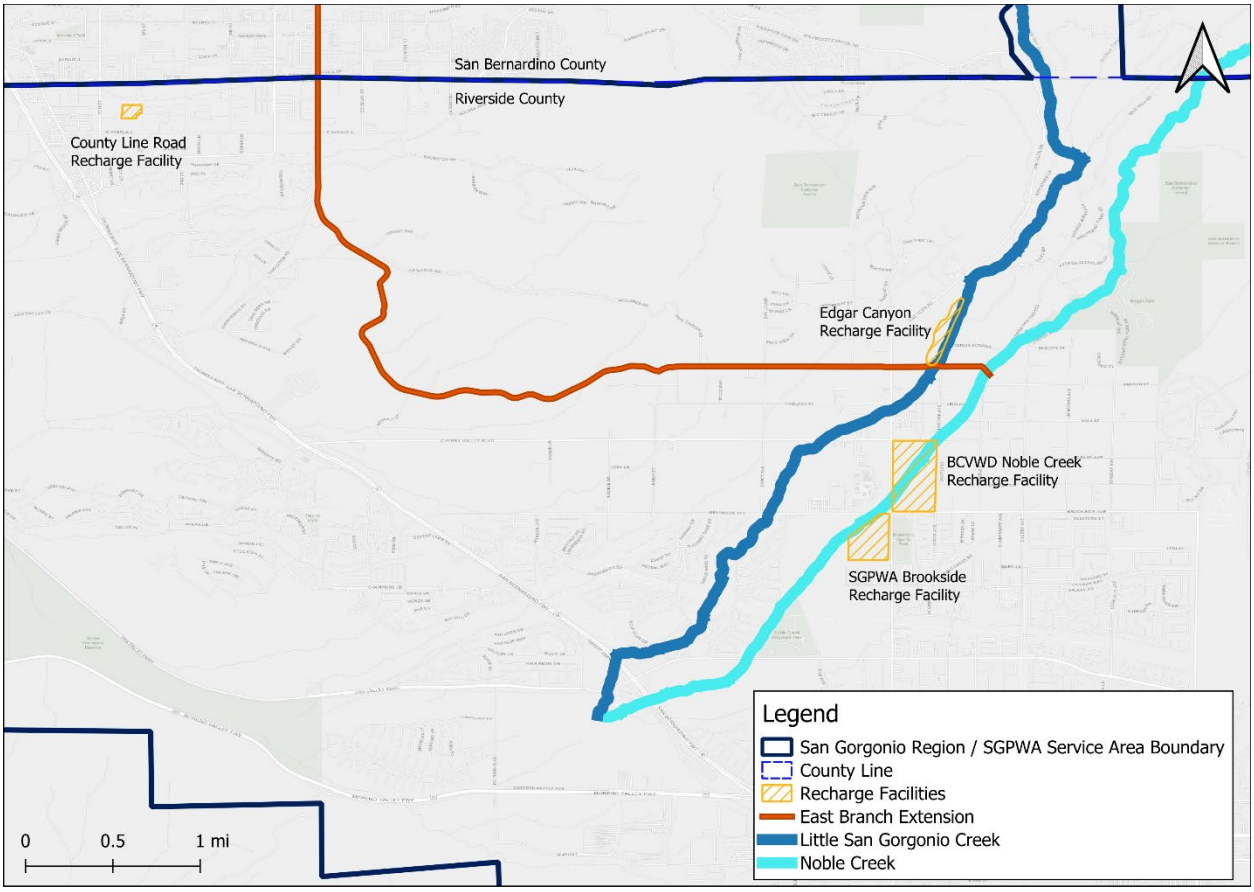


FIGURE 2-5: REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE FACILITIES

2.1.5.3 Delta Conveyance Project

The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) is a proposed infrastructure project led by the California DWR intended to improve the reliability of SWP deliveries by modernizing water conveyance through the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. The project is designed to address ongoing and future risks to SWP operations associated with regulatory constraints, sea level rise, seismic vulnerability, levee instability, and increasing hydrologic variability.

The DCP would introduce a new point of diversion in the northern Delta and convey water through a tunnel facility to existing SWP infrastructure south of the Delta. While the project would not increase water rights or Table A allocations, it is intended to reduce supply

interruptions and operational constraints that currently limit SWP exports, thereby helping to maintain or improve delivery reliability and water quality under future conditions.

SGPWA is a participating agency in the DCP and has committed to a 2 percent participation level. As a participant, SGPWA's investment supports project planning and would secure a proportional share of conveyance capacity and associated delivery benefits for the San Gorgonio Pass Region when the project is constructed. Participation in the DCP is intended to help protect the reliability of imported SWP supplies, which are a critical component of the Region's long-term water supply portfolio.

The DCP remains in the planning and design phase and faces a range of regulatory, environmental, and political considerations that may affect its implementation timeline. However, given the Region's reliance on imported water, the project represents a potential long-term strategy to mitigate risks to SWP supply and support continued water supply reliability under changing conditions. DCP assumed supplies are discussed in Chapter 3.

2.1.5.4 Sites Reservoir

SGPWA is advancing regional water supply reliability through participation in strategic, long-term water supply projects. A key component of this portfolio is the Sites Reservoir Project, a north-of-Delta off stream storage facility designed to capture and store excess Sacramento River flows during wet periods, for use during dry and critical years. SGPWA's investment provides a proportional share of storage capacity and access to an estimated long-term average water supply, with greater delivery potential during drought conditions when other supplies, such as SWP allocations, may be limited. SGPWA currently holds 14,000 shares in the Sites Reservoir Project, representing approximately 6.2 percent of the active storage allocated to Project Agreement Members (87,276 acre-feet). Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) entered into a cost sharing agreement with SGPWA for 4,000 of these shares, with SGPWA retaining the remaining 10,000 shares. This investment provides SGPWA with long term access to a proportional share of stored water and represents a significant component of the agency's future supply portfolio. The project is expected to provide an important supplemental supply and enhance regional drought resilience and operational flexibility over the long term. Site Reservoir supplies are discussed in Chapter 3.

2.1.5.5 Backbone Pipeline Project

The SGPWA is advancing regional water supply reliability through development of the Backbone Pipeline Project, a long-planned regional conveyance improvement designed to

enhance the distribution of imported State Water Project (SWP) supplies throughout the San Gorgonio Pass area. The proposed project would convey water imported from the SWP from the existing East Branch Extension pipeline in the City of Beaumont to multiple facilities across the region, ultimately supporting groundwater recharge and water supply delivery in communities including Banning and Cabazon. The Backbone Pipeline (**Figure 2-6**) is intended to improve operational flexibility by expanding access to imported supplies and facilitating recharge within local groundwater basins, thereby strengthening regional drought resilience.

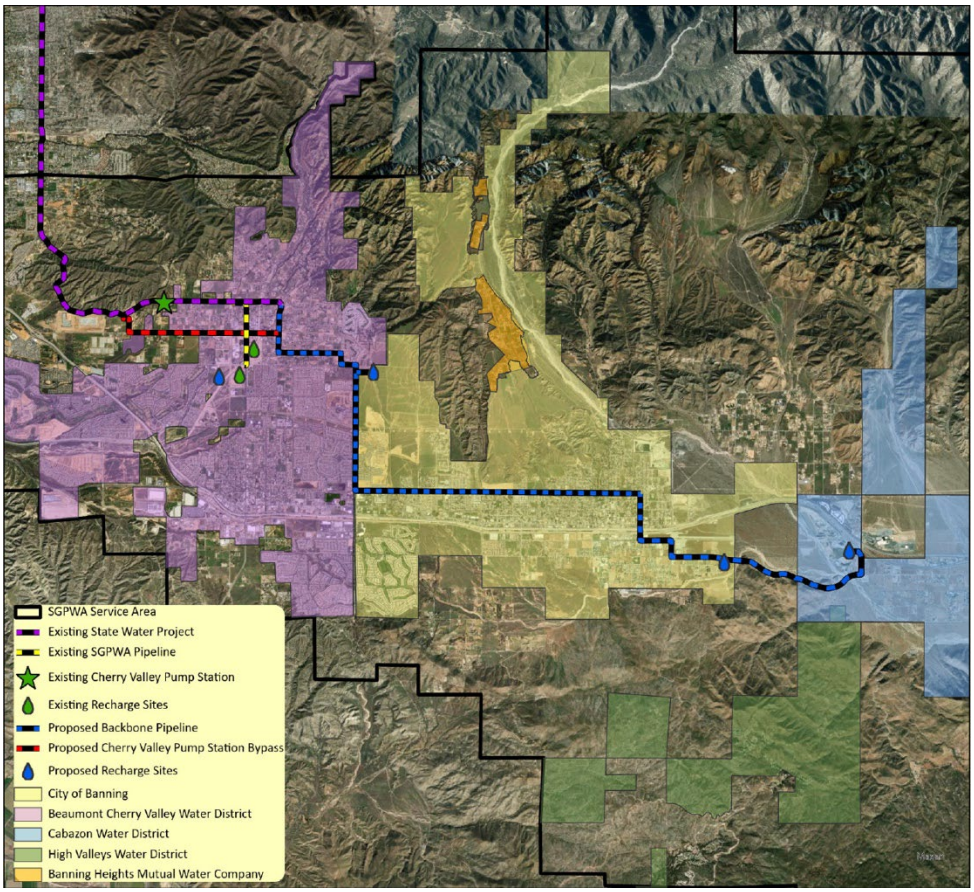


FIGURE 2-6: BACKBONE PIPELINE PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1.6 Regional Climate

Typical of Southern California's Mediterranean climate, the Region experiences hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. Owing to its higher elevation, the region's temperatures are generally 5 to 10 degrees cooler than adjacent lower-lying areas, with occasional snowfall

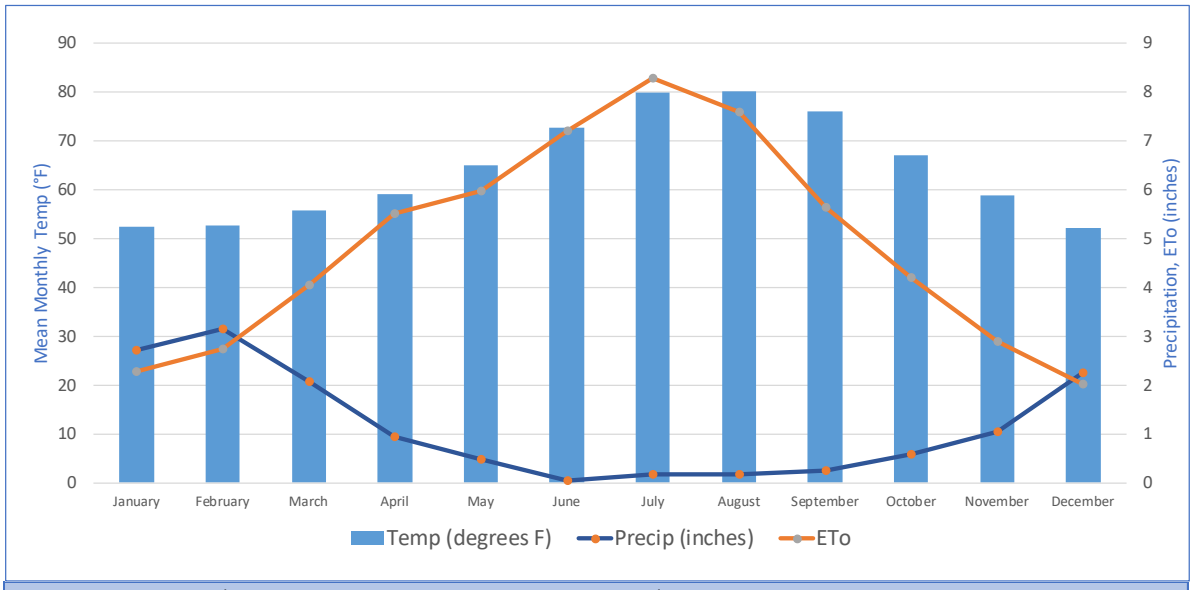
during winter months. Historically, December through February are the coldest months, while July and August are the hottest.

The wet season extends from December through March, with a 30-year annual average precipitation of approximately 14 inches. Notably, 2023 was an exceptionally wet year, with the region receiving about 23 inches of precipitation. The average annual temperature is approximately 63°F, with summer highs often reaching the mid-90s and winter lows dropping into the low 40s.

Additional climate characteristics include occasional summer thunderstorms resulting from monsoonal moisture originating in the nearby low desert, though these events typically contribute minimal precipitation. Snowfall is uncommon compared to surrounding mountain areas and generally melts before accumulating. The average annual evapotranspiration (ETo)—representing the combined loss of water through evaporation and plant transpiration—is about 58.4 inches, or approximately 4.9 feet per year.[19]

The region's distinctive climate is a key factor influencing local water resource management. Variations in temperature and precipitation directly affect both water supply availability and customer demand. Regional water managers rely on historical climate data and trends to forecast demand and assess supply reliability under varying hydrologic conditions, including wet, dry, and average years, as well as seasonal variations between summer and winter. **Figure 2-7** presents the San Gorgonio Pass Region's average climate conditions.

[19] ETo data is from CIMIS Highland - Los Angeles Basin - Station 251, Oct 2016 - Jan 2025.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp	52.4	52.6	55.6	59.1	65.0	72.7	79.8	80.2	75.9	67.1	58.9	52.3
Precip	2.71	3.16	2.06	0.96	0.49	0.06	0.17	0.19	0.25	0.58	1.05	2.25
ETo	2.29	2.74	4.05	5.52	5.97	7.20	8.29	7.59	5.64	4.19	2.90	2.02

FIGURE 2-7: AVERAGE CLIMATE CONDITIONS[20]

2.1.6.1 Climate Change

The California Water Code recognizes climate change as an important consideration for water suppliers assessing drought risk, water conservation and use efficiency, and demand management and supply.

Precipitation across the past 30 years has had wide variation, highlighting multiple dry periods and occasional extremely wet years (**Figure 2-8**). As shown by the trendlines in **Figure 2-9,** the region has experienced gradual warming in average temperatures over the past 100 years, with annual temperatures having increased by approximately 3ºF since the mid-20th century. Increasing temperatures locally within the service area can result in higher evapotranspiration, leading to additional water demand. Although annual median precipitation levels remain relatively consistent, projected changes in the frequency,

[20] Temperature and rainfall data represents annual averages from 1995-2024 from the PRISM Climate Group https://prism.oregonstate.edu/ Location: Latitude 33.9140 Longitude: -116.8746 Elevation: 2339ft; ETo data is from CIMIS Highland - Los Angeles Basin - Station 251, Oct 2016 - Jan 2025.

magnitude, and volume of precipitation show large variability, which has implications for uncertainties in stormwater runoff and peak flow rates.[21]

Imported water will also be influenced by the effects of climate change. The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency is one of 29 contractors that import water from Northern California and the Sacramento Delta through the State Water Project (SWP). Any effect from climate change that impacts water flows derived from the Sierra Nevada snowpack will impact SWP water deliveries, including to the SGPWA. Most notably, warming temperatures throughout California contribute to an overall decline in snowpack. With more precipitation falling as rain rather than snow, and an earlier snowmelt, runoff patterns are fundamentally altered.[22] These effects are discussed further in Chapter 3.

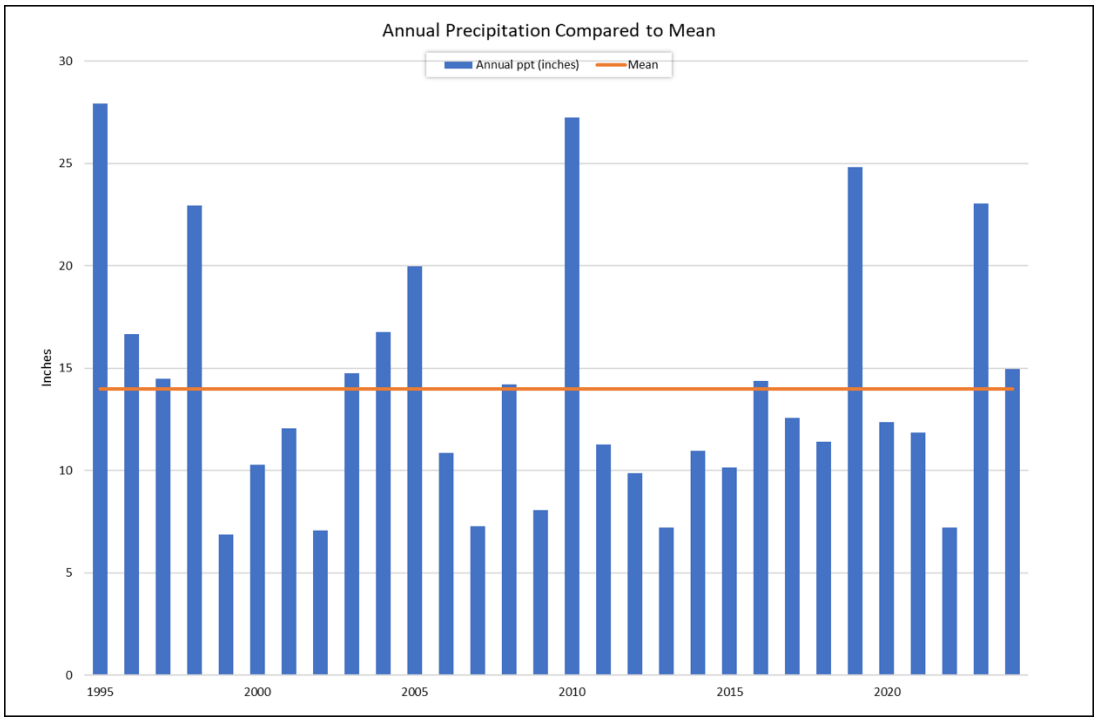


FIGURE 2-8: ANNUAL PRECIPITATION VARIABILITY (1995-2025)

[21] The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) published the Los Angeles Basin Study Summary Report in 2016 to strategically assess water supply and demand imbalances, analyzing the impacts climate change among other stressors.

[22] See Section 1. Reasons to Assess SWP Water Delivery Capability of the Delivery Capability Report published by DWR for 2023.

As shown by the trendlines in **Figure 2-9** there has been a gradual warming in average temperatures over the past 100 years. Increasing temperatures locally within the service area can result in higher evapotranspiration, leading to additional water demand.

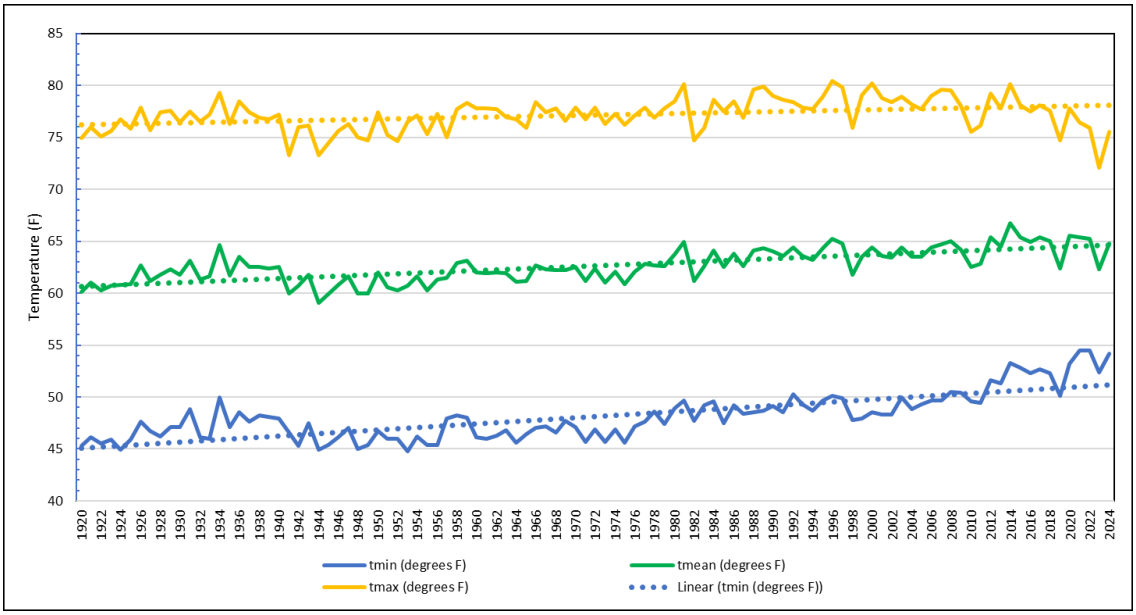


FIGURE 2-9: HISTORICAL ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (1920-2024)[23]

2.1.7 Current and Projected Population, Land Use, Economy, and Demographics

Population growth and land-use changes are the primary influences on water demand within the service area. Consequently, these projections are vital for planning supply, delivery, and infrastructure. By examining regional demographic and economic trends, this section provides a basis for the San Gorgonio Pass Region's water use projections.

Riverside County contains a highly diverse urban landscape that stretches from the dense, fast-growing communities of Western Riverside County to the more rural, agricultural, and resort-oriented areas of the Coachella Valley in the east. The county's western portion, anchored by cities such as Riverside, Corona, Moreno Valley, Perris, Menifee, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, Temecula, Hemet, San Jacinto, has historically experienced the highest levels of

[23] Temperature data is from the PRISM Climate Group https://prism.oregonstate.edu/ Location: Lat: 33.9140 Lon: -116.8746 Elev: 2339ft

population growth and urban development. This western urban corridor is characterized by master-planned residential communities, commercial centers, industrial logistics hubs, and major regional transportation infrastructure along Interstates 15, 215, and 10.

In contrast, the eastern portion of Riverside County transitions from the Western and Eastern Coachella Valley, where land uses include a blend of destination tourism, agriculture, tribal lands, and lower-density residential communities. Ultimately, both halves of the county are connected physically, economically, and culturally by a critical east–west passage: the San Gorgonio Pass Region.

Situated between the San Jacinto and San Gorgonio Mountains, the Pass forms a natural and essential corridor linking Western Riverside County with the Coachella Valley and the broader desert region. This area, which includes the Cities of Beaumont and Banning and the City of Calimesa on the western slope, serves as the county's principal gateway between its two major population centers. The Pass is traversed by Interstate 10, one of the most heavily traveled freight and commuter routes in Southern California, providing continuous access from Los Angeles to the Inland Empire, and beyond.

Because of its location, the San Gorgonio Pass Region functions as a structural hinge point. It is the geographic, transportation, and utility connection that ties together the more urbanized western cities and the rapidly evolving communities of the Coachella Valley. The region supports this linkage not only through transportation but also through water, power, and communication infrastructure, which all rely on the Pass region as the primary crossing between the county's two halves.

Urban development within the Pass has accelerated in recent decades, particularly in Beaumont and Calimesa, reflecting its strategic importance and expanding role as a residential and economic center. This growth further increases the significance of long-range water planning, as the Pass Region influences and supports the functionality, reliability, and resilience of water systems serving both Western Riverside County and the Coachella Valley.

2.1.7.1 Current Population and Historic Trends

Population within the San Gorgonio Pass Region – which for purposes of this RUWMP corresponds to the SGPWA service area – has grown substantially over the past several decades. Growth has been concentrated primarily within the region's three incorporated

cities: Beaumont, Banning, and Calimesa. Together, these cities account for nearly 90 percent of the population within the SGPWA service area.[24]

Historically, the largest population centers in the region have been Beaumont and Banning, although their growth trajectories have differed throughout the last few decades. The BCVWD service area experienced transformative growth since 1990, largely driven by growth in the City of Beaumont. As discussed in section 7.2, population in the BCVWD service area more than doubled from 17,275 in 2000 to 43,239 in 2010 as large master-planned residential subdivisions were constructed primarily within the City of Beaumont. Since then, growth has continued, reaching approximately 68,665 by 2025.[25] The City of Banning grew at a comparatively modest pace over the same period, from 31,125 in 2020 to around 31,949 in 2025, consistent with more limited residential development activity.[26]

The remainder of the SGPWA service area, including smaller communities and unincorporated areas, experienced modest incremental growth consistent with regional trends. Calimesa grew from 7,879 residents in 2010 to 10,026 in 2020, while Cherry Valley increased slightly from 6,362 to 6,509 residents. The census-designated places of Cabazon and Whitewater remained relatively small population centers with 2020 populations of 2,629 and 971 residents, respectively.[27]

More recent population estimates suggest that the growth trends observed since 2010 have continued in the years following the 2020 Census.[28] Beaumont and Calimesa have experienced particularly strong growth compared with both Riverside County and statewide trends. Since 2010, these communities have grown significantly faster than the state average, reflecting continued residential development and expanding housing supply.

Housing construction has been a primary driver of population growth throughout Southern California, and the same pattern is evident within the San Gorgonio Pass Region. Communities that have added housing units most rapidly have also experienced the greatest population increase. Between 2010 and 2024, Banning's population grew by approximately 5.8 percent while housing stock increased by 3.2 percent, slower than the statewide housing growth rate of 8.4 percent. In contrast, Calimesa experienced substantially

[24] San Gorgonio Pass Economic Outlook and Forecast, July 2025 – Beacon Economics (Beacon Economics, 2025).
[25] City of Banning, 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, Section 2.5; Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, Section 7.2.4.1, Table 7-4.
[26] City of Banning, 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, Section
[27] U.S. Census Bureau
[28] Recent population estimates were sourced from Department of Finance (DOF) data or were provided directly by BCVWD and City of Banning

faster growth, with housing stock increasing by nearly 26 percent and population growing by approximately 39 percent during the same period.[29]

Overall, these trends indicate continued population expansion within portions of the SGPWA service area, particularly in Beaumont and Calimesa, while growth in Banning and smaller communities has been more moderate. The region's historical population on a 5-year timestep since 1990 is shown on **Table 2-6**, and **Table 2-7** presents the recent regional population and growth rate on an annual basis since 2015.

TABLE 2-6: HISTORICAL POPULATION[30]

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
47,476	49,257	53,661	67,499	86,779	98,401	109,243	119,216

TABLE 2-7: POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 2015-2024

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
98,401	100,561	102,741	104,877	107,040	109,243	110,882	113,481	115,779	117,635
2.05%	2.20%	2.17%	2.08%	2.06%	2.06%	1.50%	2.34%	2.02%	1.60%

2.1.7.2 Projected Population in the San Gorgonio Pass Region

Accurate population projections are a foundational element of regional water planning because they directly inform future water demand estimates and long-term supply reliability analyses. For the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan, projected population in the San Gorgonio Pass Region provides the basis for evaluating whether existing and planned water supplies can reliably meet the needs of current and future residents under normal, dry, and multiple-dry-year conditions. Consistent with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, California Water Code Section 10631(a) requires urban water suppliers to identify and quantify projected population and water demands to support sound, coordinated water management decisions. Developing accurate, well-supported population projections

[29] Beacon Economics, 2025 at p. 7.

[30] Agency-specific forecasts for Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District and the City of Banning are incorporated into SGPWA population estimates in lieu of the Beacon Economics estimates. Outside of those service areas, however, SGPWA uses the Beacon Economics projections. For consistency purposes, this same methodology was applied to develop historical population estimates between 2015-2024. Estimates for 1990-2010 are derived solely from Beacon Economics historical population estimates for the SGPWA area.

therefore ensures that regional water planning remains aligned with land use assumptions, retail agency planning efforts, and statutory requirements for demonstrating long-term water supply reliability.

Methodology

Accurate population forecasting within the service area is predicated on historical trends, economic forecasting, and planned land utilization. The UWMPA encourages coordination for population projections with retail water suppliers and SGPWA collaborated on a detailed regional study with Beacon Economics to determine a regional growth outlook.[31] This approach uses a spatial Census-based methodology that aligns population estimates with the water service boundary. Historical Census Block population was assigned to the SGPWA service boundary when the Census Block centroid fell within the boundary. Growth trends and observed housing development patterns and land availability were analyzed within cities and Census Designated Places within the service boundary. Employment and labor force trends were assessed in conjunction with these housing and land use outlooks to develop the regional projections. The Beacon Economics population projections assume that future growth within the San Gorgonio Pass Region will generally reflect historical trends observed in Decennial Census data, with population increases primarily driven by the pace and location of residential housing development. Growth is constrained to areas that are developable and consistent with existing service area boundaries, with mountainous and otherwise undevelopable lands assumed not to contribute materially to future population. The projections further assume that housing availability is the primary limiting factor on population expansion. For the purposes of this RUWMP, the Beacon Economics forecast is applied to the portions of the SGPWA service area not covered by the independent agency forecasts described below, specifically the portions served by South Mesa Water Company and Yucaipa Valley Water District that fall within the SGPWA boundary, as well as small system water suppliers and rural domestic users.

Two retail water suppliers within the Region, the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District and the City of Banning, each developed independent population forecasts as part of their respective 2025 Urban Water Management Plans, and those agency-specific forecasts are incorporated into the SGPWA regional projections in lieu of the Beacon Economics estimates for those service areas.

[31] Beacon Economics, 2025.

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District's population forecast is based on a planned land use development methodology using Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs), as detailed in Section 7.2 of this RUWMP.[32] The City of Banning's population forecast is derived from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2024 Regional Transportation Plan household forecast, supplemented by projections for two major future developments. This methodology is detailed in Section 2.5 of the City of Banning 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.[33]

Results

The population projections inform the water demand and reliability assessments in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5. When specific housing development and land use forecasts are less clear, population is the key metric that informs per capita demand. For the purposes of the RUWMP, The Beacon economics forecast for SGPWA was revised to incorporate the independent agency forecasts from both BCVWD and the City of Banning. To construct the revised regional total, the Beacon Economics projections for the BCVWD and City of Banning service areas were removed from the Beacon regional total, and the respective agency-developed forecasts were added in their place. This approach ensures that the most service-area-specific and locally validated projections are used for the two largest population centers in the Region while preserving the Beacon Economics spatial methodology for the remainder of the service area. The resulting revised regional population forecast is presented in **Table 2-8**. The population projections inform the water demand and reliability assessments in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5.The Beacon Economics report projections are used for the retail service areas within the SGPWA service area boundary, which includes the City of Banning, the portions of South Mesa Water Company and Yucaipa Valley Water District that lie within the SGPWA boundary, and small system water suppliers and rural domestic users that are reliant on the water resources available in the region. BCVWD's own population projections are incorporated into these regional forecasts as previously discussed. **Table 2-8** summarizes the population estimates for the San Gorgonio Pass Region.

TABLE 2-8: SAN GORGONIO PASS REGION POPULATION FORECAST

Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Projected Population	119,216	128,220	140,527	155,361	171,862	187,374
Growth Rate		7.55%	9.60%	10.56%	10.62%	9.03%

Annual Rate: 1.81%

[32] Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District. 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. Section 7.2.4.2, Table 7-6.
[33] City of Banning. 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. Section 2.5.1, Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

2.1.8 Land Use, Economy, and Demographics

Land use within the Region reflects an ongoing transition from historically rural and agricultural conditions toward increased urbanization and economic development. Positioned along the Interstate 10 corridor between the Inland Empire and the Coachella Valley, the Region has become an attractive location for residential growth, commercial activity, and regional transportation infrastructure. This growth is driven in part by relatively more affordable housing compared to western portions of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, as well as strong regional connectivity.

Urban development is concentrated within the Cities of Beaumont, Banning, and Calimesa, where continued expansion of residential neighborhoods, commercial centers, and light industrial uses is reshaping the regional landscape. Growth patterns generally follow the Interstate 10 corridor, reinforcing its role as the primary axis for economic activity, commuting, and goods movement through the Region. Nearby communities, including Yucaipa, further contribute to regional population and employment dynamics.

In contrast, the unincorporated communities of Cherry Valley, Cabazon, and Whitewater remain largely rural in character, consisting of low-density residential development, open space, and desert terrain. While agricultural land uses persist in limited areas, particularly in the central portion of the Region, these lands have steadily declined over time as development pressures increase and land use is converted to residential and commercial purposes.

The Region also includes lands of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, located primarily near Cabazon along Interstate 10. The Morongo Reservation represents a significant economic center within the eastern portion of the service area, supporting commercial, hospitality, and tribal operations. As a sovereign nation, the Tribe maintains independent authority over land use and water resources, while continuing to coordinate with regional and state agencies on broader water management and planning efforts.

2.1.8.1 Current and Projected Land Use

The San Gorgonio Pass Region is expected to continue experiencing steady population growth and urban expansion over the coming decades. Existing land use patterns indicate that significant areas remain available for development, particularly within and adjacent to

the incorporated Cities of Beaumont, Banning, and Calimesa, where planned economic development is concentrated along the Interstate 10 corridor. These areas are anticipated to accommodate the majority of future residential development, including both infill and expansion into previously undeveloped lands, supported by new commercial centers, schools, and community services.

Additional economic development extends into nearby communities such as Yucaipa, which, while outside portions of the RUWMP Planning Area, contribute to broader regional development trends influencing housing demand, employment patterns, and infrastructure needs. Within the unincorporated areas of Cherry Valley, Cabazon, and Whitewater, development is expected to remain more limited in scale, with continued predominance of low-density residential uses, rural character, and open space. However, select areas, particularly near existing transportation corridors and infrastructure, may experience incremental growth over time.

In the eastern portion of the Region, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians is expected to continue development within its reservation lands near Cabazon, including commercial, hospitality, and economic enterprises that serve both local and regional populations. These activities represent an important component of the regional economy and contribute to water demand within the service area.

Land uses are incorporated in regional demand planning and the corresponding water reliability assessments contained in this RUWMP.

2.1.8.2 Economic Trends & Other Social and Demographic Factors

Economic conditions within the San Gorgonio Pass Region reflect its role as a growing residential and economic corridor within the Inland Empire. Over the past decade, the Region has experienced sustained population growth that has driven expansion across a range of service-oriented and goods movement industries. Positioned along Interstate 10, the Region benefits from strong regional connectivity, supporting both local economic activity and broader freight and commuter movement between Southern California and the Coachella Valley and beyond.

Demographic trends within the Region have closely paralleled its recent economic development. The Region's communities collectively support a diverse population that includes growing family-oriented neighborhoods, established residential areas, and a

significant retiree population. Homeownership rates remain relatively high throughout the Region, reflecting its role as a desirable residential location within the Inland Empire. The Region exhibits a unique demographic profile compared to many rapidly growing Inland Empire communities. While Beaumont has experienced significant growth among working-age households and young families, Banning and Calimesa maintain comparatively larger senior populations. This diversity contributes to varying residential water use patterns across the Region and reinforces the close relationship between demographic change, housing growth, and infrastructure planning.

The regional economy is closely tied to residential growth and the needs of an expanding population. Employment is concentrated in retail trade, government services, education, health care, and leisure and hospitality, all of which support local communities and reflect the Region's function as a residential and service-oriented economy. Retail trade remains one of the most prominent sectors, supported by continued population increases and commercial development along the Interstate 10 corridor.

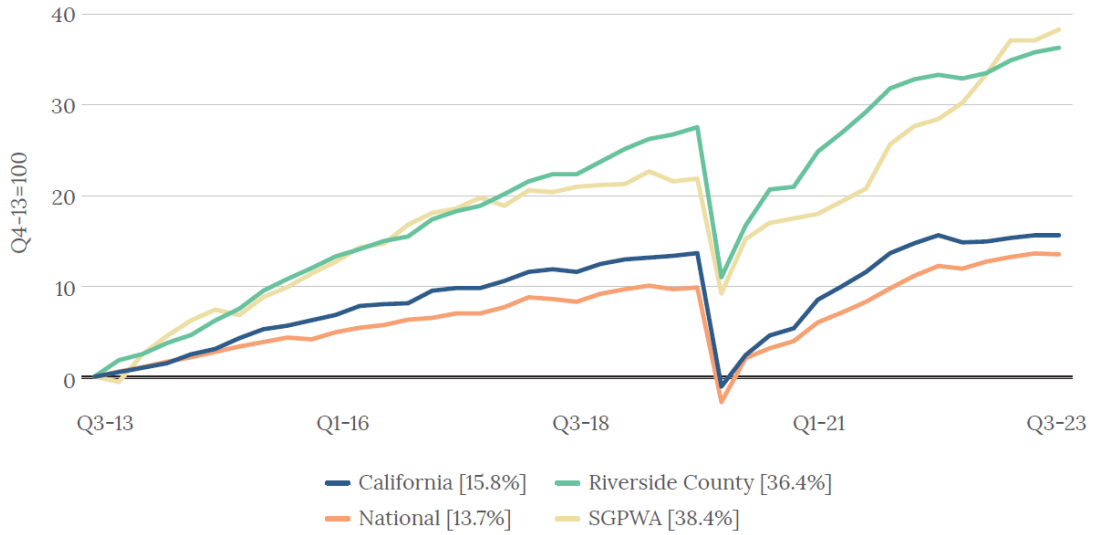
At the same time, the Region has experienced growing influence from the Inland Empire's logistics and goods movement economy. Expansion of e-commerce and regional distribution networks has supported the development of warehouse and fulfillment facilities, particularly in the City of Beaumont. This trend mirrors broader patterns across the Inland Empire, where industrial land availability and proximity to major transportation corridors continue to attract logistics-related investment. Growth in this sector has contributed to increased employment in transportation, warehousing, and related industries, while also expanding the Region's economic base.

These structural shifts have occurred alongside broader economic cycles. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 resulted in a temporary contraction in employment; however, the Region demonstrated a relatively strong recovery compared to many other parts of California. By 2021, employment levels had largely rebounded, supported by continued population growth, housing development, and sustained demand for logistics and local services. Inland regions, including the San Gorgonio Pass, generally experienced more rapid recovery than coastal areas, reflecting differences in housing availability, cost of living, and industry composition.

Overall, employment growth in the Region has outpaced state and national trends in recent years. As shown in **Figure 2-10**: , employment increased by approximately 38 percent between 2013 and 2023, exceeding growth observed in Riverside County, California, and the nation. This growth has been distributed across multiple sectors, including logistics, retail

trade, government, construction, education, and health care, reinforcing the strong relationship between population growth and economic activity within the Region.

Looking forward, continued residential development, expansion of logistics and goods movement industries, and the Region's strategic location within the Inland Empire are expected to remain the primary drivers of economic activity. These trends suggest that the San Gorgonio Pass will continue to evolve as both a residential growth area and an emerging employment center, with economic conditions closely linked to regional population dynamics and infrastructure development.



Source: California Employment Development Department. Analysis by Beacon Economics.

FIGURE 2-10: INDEXED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (2013–2023): SGPWA SERVICE AREA COMPARED WITH RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND THE UNITED STATES[34]

[34] Beacon Economics. 2025. *Economic Outlook and Forecast Report for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency*. July 2025.

2.1.9 Summary

The San Gorgonio Pass Region continues to experience steady economic development driven by its position along the eastern edge of the Inland Empire and its role as a key corridor connecting inland Southern California to the Coachella Valley. Relatively affordable housing, expanding residential communities, and continued development along the Interstate 10 corridor are contributing to increasing population and economic activity. At the same time, the Region remains highly dependent on groundwater and imported supplies via the State Water Project infrastructure, both of which are subject to hydrologic variability, regulatory and environmental constraints. Maintaining reliable and sustainable water supplies will be essential to supporting further development and regional resilience. This 2025 RUWMP provides a framework for SGPWA and its regional partners to coordinate water resource planning, integrate local and imported supplies, and address long-term uncertainties while supporting continued development in the San Gorgonio Pass Region.

Chapter 3.0
Regional Water Supply Characterization

This chapter describes the water supply sources of the San Gorgonio Pass Region, which includes stored and native groundwater supplies managed collectively by the Region's groundwater users and SGPWA. Wholesale water acquired by the Agency is distributed to the various urban water suppliers in its boundaries, which include Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, City of Banning, South Mesa Water Company, and Yucaipa Valley Water District. Individual urban water suppliers also maintain various water assets, in addition to stored water supplied by SGPWA. Importantly, this chapter also describes local surface and native groundwater supplies managed collectively by the Region's retail water suppliers and the Beaumont Basin Watermaster in that adjudicated basin.

A more specific characterization of stored water originating from imported supply is presented in Chapter 6 (SGPWA Wholesale). A detailed characterization of BCVWD's supply is discussed within the specific retailers' separate urban water management plans, or, in the case of Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, presented in this RUWMP's retail chapter (Chapter 7).

The available regional supplies discussed in this chapter reflect a summary of the more specific SGPWA and retailer supply conditions, broadly organized by subbasin and supply source, as described in Chapter 2. Organizing supplies for each retailer by subbasin and supply source facilitates the integration with regional demands, presented in Chapter 4, providing a foundation for the Region's supply reliability analysis, presented in Chapter 5. This approach allows the entire San Gorgonio Pass Region to be viewed in a more aggregated form, while still reflecting important geographic, hydrologic and management circumstances. Each of the retail urban water supplier UWMPs (only BCVWD of which is

included in this RUWMP) reflect each retailer's reliance on the managed groundwater that results from two primary categories: (1) annually available sources to commit to storage, including State Water Project (SWP) imports delivered primarily by SGPWA and subsequently recharged in the Beaumont Basin, and (2) groundwater supplies comprised of natural recharge from regional precipitation and streams, and return flows from water use. Recycled water is an important third component that is currently being deployed within the San Gorgonio Pass Region by YVWD at the retail urban water supplier level. BCVWD and the City of Beaumont are currently pursing recycled water, and it is anticipated that recycled water will continue to expand as an important supply source for the Region into the future.

3.1.1 San Gorgonio Pass Region Water Supply Sources

This section summarizes the water supplies available to the Region within the SGPWA service area boundary, including imported water to storage and local water supplies. As described in Chapter 2, the San Gorgonio Pass Region is situated in an arid inland zone in Southern California, connecting the San Bernardino Valley to the west and the Coachella Valley to the east, forming a natural valley that strongly influences regional climate, as well as a groundwater systems serving as the primary supply source for the Region. Beyond the minimal precipitation in the Region, natural recharge of the aquifers occurs primarily from local runoff, subsurface inflows from adjacent basins, and return flows from irrigation and wastewater. Augmentation of the native groundwater is largely dependent on imported supplies conveyed to the Region.

For purposes of this RUWMP, water supplies available to the Region fall into the following major categories, each of which is described in detail throughout this chapter:

- Groundwater
- Imported and Managed Groundwater
- Return Flows
- Surface Water
- Stormwater
- Wastewater and Recycled Water
- Water Transfers and Exchanges
- Planned Water Supplies

3.1.1.1 Groundwater

Groundwater is the primary source of municipal water supply in the San Gorgonio Pass Region. Nearly all retail water suppliers operating within the Region rely on managed groundwater – a blend of natural inflows and recharged imported water – to meet current and projected demand. As noted above, SGPWA supports groundwater management in the Region by importing water supplies that are used to replenish native groundwater, provide additional stored water, and help manage groundwater basin health.

Natural inflows into the groundwater aquifers are fed through direct percolated precipitation across the basin area and infiltration and storm runoff into stream systems during wet weather. The primary source of natural inflow is infiltration of local stormflow runoff water, providing the majority of natural groundwater replenishment to the basin.

Geographically, SGPWA overlies portions of two major groundwater basins, the Upper Santa Ana Valley Basin and Coachella Valley Basin, each of which is subdivided into hydrologically distinct subbasins that provide local sources of water to communities in the San Gorgonio Pass Region. Of the many subbasins, three fall within SGPWA boundaries: (1) Upper Santa Ana Valley – Yucaipa Subbasin; (2) Upper Santa Ana Valley – San Timoteo Subbasin; and (3) Coachella Valley – San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin. The latter two subbasins are in turn divided into water storage units, locally called 'basins.' The principal storage units and basins used by local water retail agencies are the Beaumont, Banning, Yucaipa, and Cabazon groundwater basins. **Figure 3-1** presents the DWR-described groundwater subbasins and management areas.

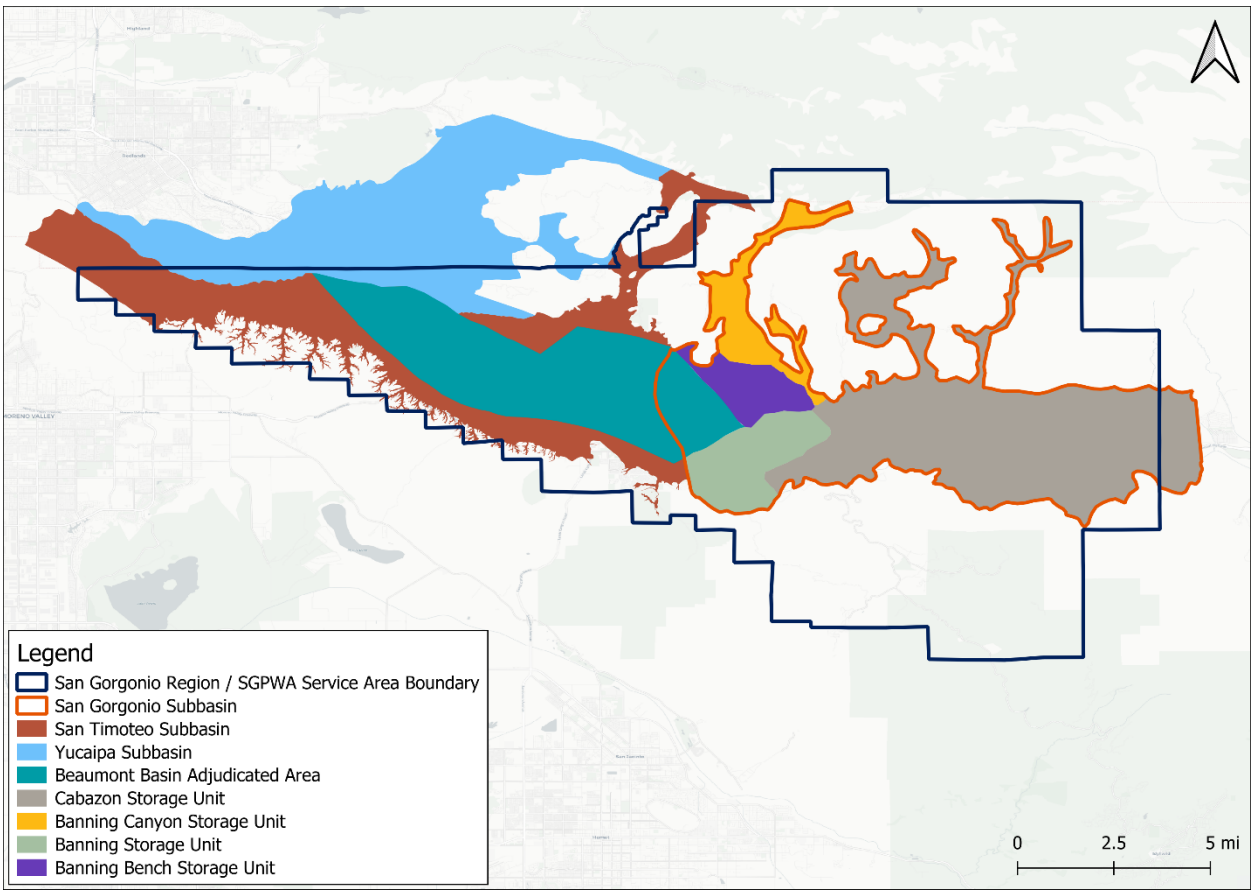


FIGURE 3-1: DWR GROUNDWATER BASIN DESCRIPTIONS

These subbasins are managed by both SGPWA and local water retailers under coordinated management frameworks. Each subbasin is described briefly below, including relevant groundwater management actions by urban water suppliers within the SGPWA service area. Beaumont Basin management is summarized as it applies to regional water users, with full detail provided in Chapter 2.

Upper Santa Ana Valley – Yucaipa Subbasin

The Yucaipa Subbasin encompasses approximately 40 square miles and underlies the southeast part of San Bernardino Valley, extending into just the northern edge of the SGPWA service area.[35] The Yucaipa groundwater subbasin underlies Yucaipa Valley in southwestern San Bernardino County and northwestern Riverside County. It is bounded to the north by

[35] Approximately 5.8 square miles of the Yucaipa Subbasin lie within the SGPWA service area. Relative to the Agency's 225-square miles service area, this overlap represents approximately 2.6% of the service area.

surface drainage divides, the Crafton Hills, and the San Andreas Fault Zone; to the east by surface drainage divides and consolidated rocks along the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains; and to the south by the San Timoteo groundwater subbasin, with the boundary defined by surface drainage divides and the Cherry Valley fault. The basin is drained by Oak Glen, Wilson, and Yucaipa Creeks, which flow westward toward San Timoteo Wash—a tributary to the Santa Ana River. Average annual precipitation across the basin ranges from approximately 12 to 28 inches.

The Yucaipa Basin is not adjudicated. Its sustainable yield is estimated at approximately 10,980 acre-feet per year, with an estimated storage capacity exceeding 800,000 acre-feet.[36] Historical groundwater extractions have averaged approximately 14,000 AFY; however, pumping has declined significantly in recent years due to the availability of supplemental State Water Project supplies and increased use of recycled water. The Basin is conjunctively managed by SGPWA, SBVMWD, YVWD, South Mesa Water Company, Western Heights Water Company, and the City of Yucaipa.

The Yucaipa Valley Water District and South Mesa Water Company are the primary retail agency drawing on this subbasin, relying on groundwater from production wells for the majority of its supply, supplemented by imported SWP water recharged to the basin during wet years. YVWD has proactively recharged surplus imported supplies into the Yucaipa Basin, increasing groundwater levels and building a substantial conjunctive use reserve. Refer to YVWD's 2025 individual UWMP, as well as Chapter 2, Section 2.3 for additional detail on this subbasin.

Upper Santa Ana Valley – San Timoteo Subbasin

The Upper Santa Ana Valley – San Timoteo Subbasin spans both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, with a majority of the subbasin located in Riverside County and the SGPWA service area, thus the San Gorgonio Pass Region. It underlies the communities of Cherry Valley and the City of Beaumont in southwestern San Bernardino County and northwestern Riverside County. The subbasin is bounded to the north and northeast by the Banning fault and impermeable rocks of the San Bernardino Mountains, Crafton Hills, and Yucaipa Hills; to the south by the San Jacinto Fault, to the west by the San Jacinto Mountains; and to the east by a topographic drainage divide separating it from the Colorado River Hydrologic Region. Surface drainage occurs primarily through Little San Gorgonio Creek and San Timoteo Canyon, which conveys flow to the Santa Ana River. Average annual

[36] Dudek. (2022). Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Yucaipa Groundwater Subbasin Part 1. pp. 183.

precipitation ranges from 12 to 14 inches in the western part of the subbasin and 16 to 18 inches in the eastern part of the subbasin.

The subbasin is hydrologically connected with the Yucaipa Subbasin and serves as both a natural groundwater reservoir and the host formation for the adjudicated Beaumont Basin, which is governed separately by the Beaumont Basin Watermaster, discussed below and extensively in Section 2.3.1.[37]

Retail agencies drawing on the non-adjudicated portions of this subbasin include the City of Banning, YVWD, and South Mesa Water Company, each managing production within their respective management areas under the San Timoteo Groundwater Sustainability Agency framework. For a detailed discussion of individual groundwater management actions, refer to the individual retail urban water management plans for 2025 (not included in this RUWMP).

Coachella Valley – San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin

The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin extends from the City of Banning on its western edge to the Verbenia area on the east, including the communities of Cabazon and the MBMI. It represents the portion of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin that lies entirely within the San Gorgonio Pass. The subbasin is bounded on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains and by semi-permeable rock formations, and to the south by the San Jacinto Mountains. A surface drainage divide between the Colorado River and South Coastal Hydrologic Study Areas forms the western boundary, while the eastern boundary is defined by a bedrock constriction that creates a groundwater cascade into the Indio Subbasin. Average annual precipitation across the subbasin ranges from approximately 15 to 18 inches. The San Gorgonio River flows intermittently across the subbasin and serves as its primary surface drainage feature, with runoff from precipitation in the northern San Bernardino Mountains contributing to river flows.

The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin is the principal local groundwater source for the eastern portion of the SGPWA service area, spanning from the City of Banning to the Cabazon community and serving as the primary production aquifer for the City of Banning, Cabazon Water District, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and Banning Heights Mutual Water Company. The subbasin has a sustainable yield of approximately 10,200 AFY as established by the San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Sustainability Plan, and is further subdivided into

[37] Hydrology of the Yucaipa Groundwater Subbasin: Characterization and Integrated Numerical Model, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California, U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2021–5118 (2022), https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20215118

several localized storage units (including the Beaumont, West Banning, Banning Bench, Banning Canyon, and Cabazon Storage Units) each with distinct recharge characteristics and production capacities discussed in Chapter 2.[38]

The City of Banning draws groundwater from all five of these storage units and projects significant increases in extraction over the planning horizon to meet growth demands; detailed supply projections are provided in the City of Banning's individual UWMP. The Cabazon Storage Unit encompasses the largest geographic area within the subbasin and benefits from percolation of treated wastewater as an additional recharge mechanism. For further detail on the storage units, safe yields, and GSP framework, refer to Section 2.3.2.

Groundwater in the Beaumont Basin

The Beaumont Basin, located primarily within the San Timoteo Groundwater Subbasin (with a smaller eastern portion extending into the western area of the San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Subbasin) warrants additional discussion as the most active and only adjudicated groundwater system in the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The Basin is governed under a 2004 adjudication, which quantified both overlying and appropriative production rights and is discussed in further detail in RUWMP Section 2.3. The safe yield was redetermined in 2024 as 7,100 acre-feet per year, and the 290,000 acre-feet of total storage capacity is allocated among seven participating agencies as shown in **Table 3-1**:[39]

[38] San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Prepared for the San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Sustainability Agency. December 30, 2021.
[39] Beaumont Basin Watermaster 2025 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report Draft. Prepared for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster. April 2026.

TABLE 3-1: BEAUMONT BASIN STORAGE ALLOCATIONS (ACRE-FEET)

Agency	Amount
City of Banning	80,000
City of Beaumont	30,000
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	80,000
South Mesa Water Company	20,000
Yucaipa Valley Water District	50,000
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	20,000
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency	10,000

Following an exceptionally wet year in 2023, in which regional precipitation reached approximately 23 inches, well above the 100-year historical average of roughly 16.75 inches, 2024 and 2025 were characterized as dry years with below average precipitation. Natural surface water inflow to the Region's groundwater basins is limited and highly variable; the Beaumont Basin's streams and creeks run dry for most of the year, with recharge occurring primarily through infiltration of episodic storm flows and subsurface seepage. Beyond the brief wet-year recovery in 2023, the Region's recovery from the compounding effects of prior drought years, particularly the severe 2020-2022 period, were primarily due to imported water by SGPWA replenishing groundwater supplies. These imported supplies included over 48,000 acre-feet added as supplemental groundwater as shown in the 2025 Beaumont Basin Watermaster Report.[40]

Table 3-2 and Table 3-3 present a summary of annual production and groundwater storage for appropriators of the Beaumont Basin, as reported in the most recent Beaumont Basin Watermaster Report.

[40] Beaumont Basin Watermaster 2025 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report Draft. Prepared for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster. April 2026. Table 3-9.

TABLE 3-2: SUMMARY OF ANNUAL GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION FROM THE BEAUMONT BASIN (ACRE-FEET)[41]

Appropriator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
City of Banning	1,678	1,473	1,444	2,261	2,121	2,549	3,668	3,594	1,327	1,503	2,544
BCVWD	8,973	10,160	11,651	12,209	11,141	12,539	12,610	12,490	10,213	10,883	10,996
City of Beaumont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMWC	317	353	368	365	331	229	466	575	277	225	263
YVWD	119	5	0	191	529	1,408	1,229	687	892	985	998
TOTAL – All Appropriators	**11,088**	**11,990**	**13,462**	**15,026**	**14,122**	**16,725**	**17,972**	**17,345**	**12,709**	**13,596**	**14,801**

TABLE 3-3: SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER STORAGE IN THE BEAUMONT BASIN (ACRE-FEET)[42]

Appropriator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
City of Banning	47,888	49,991	51,961	52,273	51,810	51,034	48,960	46,751	47,832	49,358	50,007
BCVWD	25,568	27,566	32,296	35,012	39,421	39,946	32,327	23,438	33,129	38,313	45,470
City of Beaumont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMWC	8,198	8,678	9,130	9,588	9,816	10,192	10,335	10,296	10,578	10,960	11,271
YVWD	13,976	14,878	15,769	16,474	16,618	16,063	15,864	16,239	16,934	19,087	19,191
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SGPWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	894	1,595	2,519
TOTAL	**95,628**	**101,113**	**109,155**	**113,347**	**117,665**	**117,706**	**107,485**	**96,725**	**109,367**	**119,313**	**128,458**

Groundwater Summary

Across all agencies and subbasins, **Table 3-4** presents the summary of managed groundwater supplies. These volumes represent recharged groundwater supplied by

[41] Totals reflect appropriators only; overlying party production is not included here. See Table 3-3 in the Watermaster Report for combined totals. Totals may not add due to rounding.
[42] Morongo Band and City of Beaumont have authorized storage accounts but recorded no activity in this period. SGPWA's storage account was approved in June of 2017. Totals may not add due to rounding.

stormwater capture, surface water used for groundwater recharge, and imported water that is stored as groundwater and managed conjunctively as a regional supply. Importantly, this volume does not include surface water that is directly diverted and treated, nor does it include recycled water supplies. Table 3-4 is an aggregation of regional supplies, including those referenced in BCVWD's retail Chapter 7 in this RUWMP; SMWC's forecasted production within the SGPWA service area; YVWD's forecasted production within the SGPWA service area; forecasted supplies from the City of Banning's 2025 UWMP; small retailer water suppliers' forecasted production within the service area; and rural water use based on demand unit factor and aerial analysis.

TABLE 3-4: SUMMARY OF PROJECTED MANAGED GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES (ACRE-FEET)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Managed Groundwater	26,900	28,500	29,800	31,100	32,500

3.1.1.2 Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

Groundwater management within the RUWMP Planning Area is influenced by implementation of the SGMA and the Beaumont Basin Adjudication. Multiple GSAs operate within or adjacent to the SGPWA service area and coordinate management activities affecting regional groundwater supplies, groundwater storage, recharge, and imported water management.

The GSAs affecting the SGPWA service area include the San Timoteo Subbasin GSA, the Yucaipa SGMA, the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin GSA, and the Verbenia GSA. In addition, the Desert Water Agency serves as the exclusive GSA for the easternmost portion of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin outside of the SGPWA service area boundary. A large portion of the San Timoteo Subbasin within the Region is exempt from SGMA due to its inclusion within the adjudicated Beaumont Basin.

The San Timoteo Subbasin GSA generally borders the western portion of the SGPWA service area, while the Yucaipa SGMA lies primarily north of the Agency boundary. The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin GSA encompasses the majority of the groundwater basin underlying the SGPWA service area east of Beaumont. The Verbenia GSA covers a small overlap area between the SGPWA and Mission Springs Water District service areas in the eastern portion of the basin. **Figure 3-2** illustrates the GSAs and groundwater basins within and adjacent to the SGPWA service area.

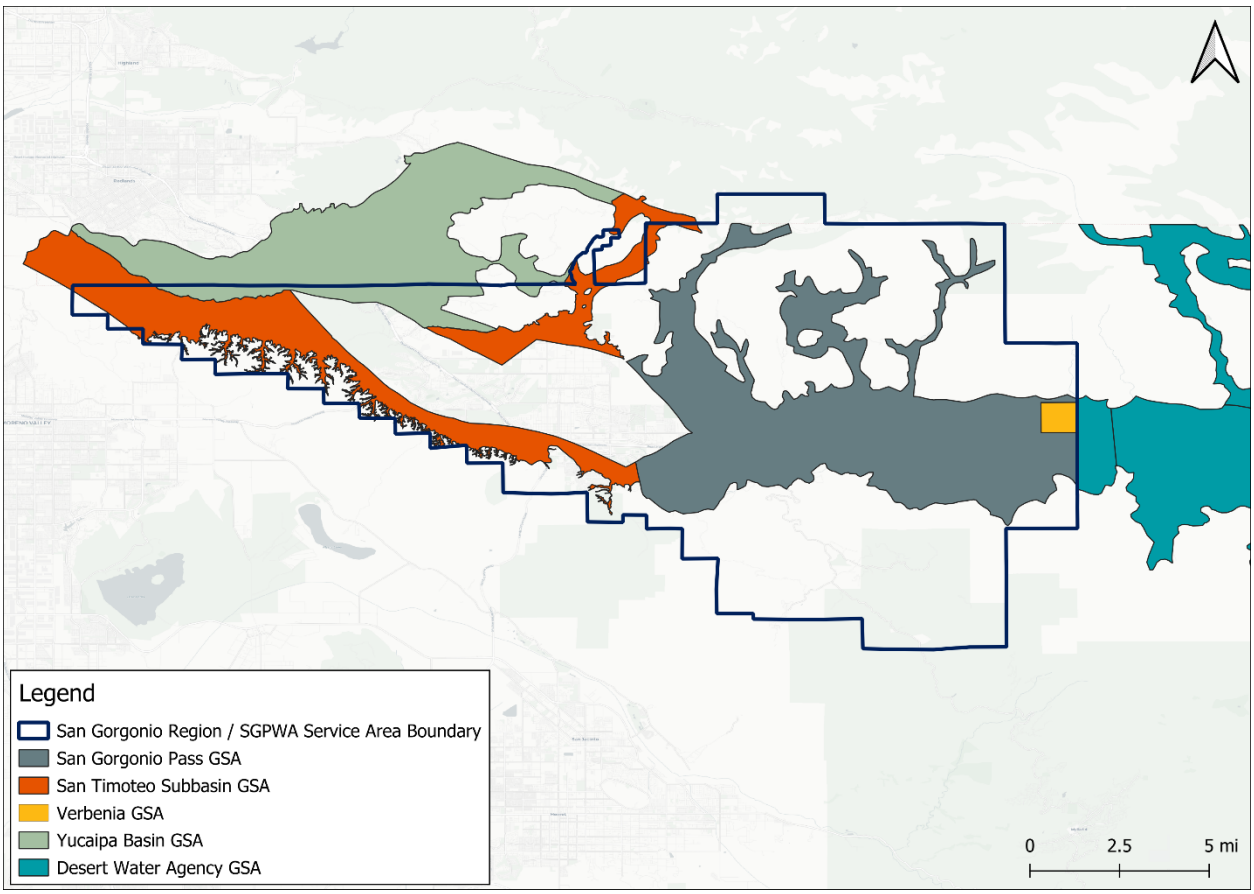


FIGURE 3-2: GSAS WITHIN THE SGPWA SERVICE AREA

San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin GSA

The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin GSA manages the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin, which comprises the westernmost portion of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin within the SGPWA service area. Member agencies include SGPWA, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, the City of Banning, and Cabazon Water District.

The subbasin extends generally from the City of Banning eastward toward the community of Whitewater and includes portions of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation. Although tribal governments are not required to participate as GSA members under SGMA, the Morongo Band is an important sovereign tribal government within the basin that continues to coordinate with regional agencies on groundwater sustainability and management activities.

San Timoteo Subbasin GSA

The San Timoteo GSA was formed in 2017 through a Memorandum of Agreement among the City of Redlands, SGPWA, BCVWD, and Yucaipa Valley Water District. The GSA manages the non-adjudicated portions of the San Timoteo Subbasin, which surrounds portions of the adjudicated Beaumont Basin.

The San Timoteo GSA coordinates groundwater management activities with Eastern Municipal Water District, which manages the West San Jacinto Groundwater Basin, and with the Beaumont Basin Watermaster for adjudicated areas.

Verbenia GSA

The Verbenia Groundwater Sustainability Agency covers an approximately one-square-mile area in the eastern portion of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin where the service areas of SGPWA and Mission Springs Water District overlap. The Verbenia GSA is jointly managed by SGPWA and Mission Springs Water District.

Due to its limited geographic extent, the Verbenia GSA coordinates closely with adjacent GSAs and groundwater management entities to support consistent basin management and SGMA compliance.

Yucaipa Sustainable Groundwater Management Agency

The Yucaipa Sustainable Groundwater Management Agency (Yucaipa SGMA) was formed in 2017 pursuant to SGMA. Member agencies include San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, , SGPWA, South Mesa Water Company, South Mountain Water Company, Western Heights Water Company, the City of Yucaipa, and Yucaipa Valley Water District. The Yucaipa SGMA covers areas in both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, encompassing the entire Upper Santa Ana – Yucaipa Subbasin area.

The Yucaipa Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan established sustainable management criteria and identified opportunities for groundwater recharge and conjunctive use management within the basin. Imported SWP supplies and recharge facilities, including the Wilson Creek spreading basins and County Line Road recharge facility, play an important role in supporting basin sustainability and regional water supply reliability.

Desert Water Agency GSA

Desert Water Agency serves as the exclusive GSA for areas east of the SGPWA service area within the broader Coachella Valley groundwater system. Although outside the RUWMP

Planning Area boundary, groundwater management activities undertaken by Desert Water Agency influence regional groundwater conditions within the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin.

Accordingly, coordination among Desert Water Agency and neighboring GSAs supports regional consistency in groundwater management, monitoring, and sustainability planning.

3.1.1.3 Imported and Managed Groundwater

As discussed in Chapter 2, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) was created in 1961 to acquire State Water Project water and deliver such water to retail agencies within its boundaries as to recharge local groundwater basins and eliminate overdraft conditions. Importantly, SGPWA serves as the regional wholesaler, responsible for acquiring the physical water and maintaining conveyance infrastructure and does not directly deliver potable water to service connections. SGPWA is able to support regional water users within the Region by leveraging the 290,000 acre-foot storage capacity in the Beaumont Basin, and they are also entitled to store 10,000 acre-feet of native groundwater annually as an appropriator of the Beaumont Basin.

Furthermore, SGPWA is working to strengthen long-term water security within the San Gorgonio Pass Region through its Backbone Pipeline Project, intended to improve the distribution of imported State Water Project supplies to groundwater recharge facilities across Beaumont, Banning, and Cabazon. The project is expected to benefit local water retailers by increasing supply reliability, reducing pressure on groundwater resources, and creating greater flexibility to meet future customer demands and growth.[43]

SGPWA relies on a diverse portfolio of imported surface water supplies. Imported water is delivered to the SGPWA service area by the California State Water Project's (SWP) California Aqueduct. As one of 29 SWP Contractors, SGPWA's primary imported supply source is its Annual Table A Allocation, followed by supplementary supplies obtained by various contractual agreements, transfers, and exchanges. Upon delivery of imported water, by the East Branch Extension, to the Agency's service area, SGPWA then delivers this blend of imported water to its constituent retail agencies. Additional details on the SWP, Table A Water, other SWP water, contractual agreement supplies, major infrastructure, and conveyance constraints are discussed at length in Chapter 6.

[43] Record Gazette. 'SGPWA Announces New Project.' (17 January 2025) https://www.recordgazette.net/news/sgpwa-announces-new-project/article_afdade82-d444-11ef-ace6-730b344c47d3.html

SGPWA is also building artificial recharge capture ponds in Calimesa in partnership with San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD) and SMWC expected to be complete at the end of 2026 which will further augment groundwater supplies and contribute to regional resiliency.

For the purposes of this RUWMP, it is assumed that imported water stored and then used within the Region shall be supplied by SGPWA, thus, the imported water forecast presented in Chapter 6 serves as the basis for estimating future imported water usage by individual retailers and small water systems within the San Gorgonio Pass Region. Although some retailers within the Agency's boundaries receive imported water from other SWP contractors, such as San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, the Agency assumes that non-SGPWA imported water will be used outside of the Region.

3.1.1.4 Return Flows

When water supplies are extracted from the groundwater basins, a portion of the water pumped is consumed, and another portion of the extracted water is returned to the groundwater aquifer and becomes part of the available water supply. This "return flow" is an important component of the Region's managed groundwater supply. For example, vast majority of indoor water use is assumed to be returned to the basin either by percolation from septic tanks or treated wastewater effluent produced by municipal wastewater facilities. The Beaumont Basin Watermaster Report calculates consumptive use for each producer in the Beaumont Basin. The calculation is based on production amount, type of use, and an evaluation of processes that consume water.

Return flows can be calculated as a percent of the previous years' water production for each water use category. Return flows comprise a sizeable portion of the groundwater production, varying significantly by subbasin and on an annual basis. Importantly, as water extractions increase in the Region, the return flows will also increase over time. However, as system efficiencies improve, return flows may begin to slowly decline.

For purposes of this RUWMP, this supply source is not considered. This is a conservative assumption to avoid inadvertently double-counting supplies in the Region's overall water reliability assessment.

3.1.1.5 Local Surface Water

Several local retail agencies maintain appropriative diversions on local creeks to capture intermittent surface flows for recharge. Local watersheds, like the Little San Gorgonio Creek,

contribute some surface flows to Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (discussed in detail in Section 7.3), but these flows vary considerably and are diverted to recharge basins when available. Within the City of Banning's retail service area, surface water is similarly diverted from the Whitewater River via the San Gorgonio Flume System for indirect recharge, though portions also serve Banning Heights Mutual Water Company. However, the flume has experienced damage in recent years, affecting operations. For forecasting purposes, SGPWA assumes that the BHMWC will receive surface water supplies throughout the planning horizon. This is effectively the only local surface water supply included in the regional estimate, shown in **Table 3-5**.

TABLE 3-5: SUMMARY OF PROJECTED LOCAL SURFACE WATER SUPPLIES (ACRE-FEET)

Source	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Whitewater Flume Direct Diversions	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Some agencies, such as YVWD, also rely on local surface supplies, but that surface water source is located outside of the San Gorgonio Pass Region. Other retailers, such as South Mesa Water Company, do not maintain surface water supplies. More information about the local surface water supplies of retailers within the Region can be found within individual UWMPs, or for BCVWD, in Chapter 7.

3.1.1.6 Stormwater

Capturing stormwater for supplemental groundwater recharge is a key strategy to increase local supplies, enhancing long-term sustainability of groundwater basins, and helping mitigate the effects of climate change on local supplies.

Several retail agencies within the SGPWA service area are pursuing stormwater capture as a strategy to augment local groundwater supplies. These efforts generally involve allowing stormwater flows from local tributary creeks to percolate into underlying basins, converting runoff that would otherwise be lost into a sustainable local supply. Certain urban water suppliers maintain existing stormwater capture projects, such as Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District's Master Drainage Plan (MDP) Line 16 project. The MDP Line 16 project is a stormwater capture and groundwater recharge facility that has been operational since 2023. The project intercepts and conveys stormwater flows along local drainage infrastructure to the Noble Creek Recharge Facility where stormwater can percolate into the Beaumont Basin, converting episodic storm events into a reliable local water supply. The MDP Line 16 project is

a good example of regional water supply resiliency by augmenting groundwater resources and supporting long-term adaptation to hydrologic variability and climate change.

In some cases, these stormwater capture initiatives are integrated with broader conjunctive use programs coordinated with local municipalities, for example, Yucaipa Valley Water District's collaboration with the Cities of Yucaipa and Calimesa. For specific details on each agency's stormwater management approach and planned projects, refer to the retailers' individual UWMPs.

3.1.1.7 Wastewater and Recycled Water

The Region's recycled water supplies are provided by cities and local retail agencies. Several local water agencies and cities within SGPWA's boundaries operate advanced wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) and use recycled water to varying degrees.

- Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD): manages the most extensive recycled water system in SGPWA's service area, which includes a 2.5 million gallon per day (MGD) reverse osmosis system and the eight (8) MGD Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility. This infrastructure enables YVWD to meet 16% of its overall demand. Expansion plans designed to accommodate future growth and water demand are underway.
- City of Banning (Banning): operates a recycled water system, complemented by its own 3.6 MGD capacity WWTP. A hallmark of Banning's recycled water system is its vertical integration that allows it to treat wastewater to secondary standards before discharging it into percolation ponds for groundwater recharge.
- City of Beaumont (Beaumont): upgraded its WWTP in October 2022, allowing Beaumont to produce up to 6 MGD, with a future buildout capacity of 8 MGD. Beaumont is also evaluating indirect potable reuse options, which may include conveying recycled water to spreading basins operated by BCVWD and/or SGPWA.

The integration of these recycled water systems is regionally critical to enhancing the efficient use of locally sourced and imported supplies of raw water. Furthermore, these projects bolster regional self-reliance, directly addressing actions within the Delta Reform Act and helping local retail agencies meet Urban Water Use Objective targets. Consequently, although SGPWA does not manage these facilities, incorporating their output into the regional supply portfolio is essential for navigating the evolving regulatory landscape impacting the Agency and local retail agencies. A summary of regional recycled water supplies is provided in **Table 3-6**.

TABLE 3-6: SUMMARY OF PROJECTED LOCAL RECYCLED WATER SUPPLIES (ACRE-FEET)[44]

Source	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Locally Available Recycled Water	2,900	3,700	4,700	5,100	5,100

3.1.1.8 Water Transfers and Exchanges

SGPWA and urban water suppliers within the Region engage in water transfers and exchanges involving its SWP, other contractors' SWP water assets, and various imported supplies in the California water market. Historically, SGPWA has both received and delivered water through these transfers and exchanges with various agencies throughout California and facilitated transfers on behalf of urban water suppliers throughout the Region. These transfers are essentially spot market transfers where short-term opportunities are identified and then actions taken for acquisition. These transfers help support management of SGPWA's and the retail agencies' water supply portfolios. Future transfers and exchanges depend upon the opportunities available to SGPWA and other water purveyors. For SGPWA-specific water transfers and exchanges, see Chapter 6.

3.1.1.9 Planned Water Supplies

Retail agencies within the SGPWA service area have identified a range of near-term and longer-term capital projects aimed at improving water supply reliability, system infrastructure, and water quality. The City of Banning is replacing and expanding wells to support anticipated population growth and new development, including several new and redrilled wells planned in conjunction with the Atwell development project, alongside broader system upgrades to meters, pipelines, hydrants, and valves.[45] Yucaipa Valley Water District has several significant projects in development, including multiple Aquifer Storage and Recovery programs that will use fully treated recycled water for groundwater injection and recovery to create drought-resilient drinking water supplies, as well as a salinity reduction project that will expand treatment capacity at its existing drinking water facility while

[44] The regional forecast is composed of the combined estimates of forecasted recycled water production for BCVWD, YVWD, and the City of Banning, sourced from their respective 2025 UWMPs. Recycled water forecasts for BCVWD are discussed in Chapter 7, and YVWD's forecasted demands (provided to the District upon request) were scaled to proportionally represent recycled water uses by customers within the YVWD and SGPWA service area overlap.
[45] 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, City of Banning. Prepared for the City of Banning Public Works Department. Draft, May 2026.

reducing concentrate discharge.[46] For specific details on each agency's planned water supply projects, refer to the retailers' individual UWMPs.

From a regional wholesale perspective, potential future water supply projects consist of the Agency's participation in Sites Reservoir, Delta Conveyance Project, and Cabazon Recharge Projects. All three planned supply projects are anticipated to increase the amount of wholesale water available to SGPWA, above that of its existing water supply sources. More discussion of the projects is available in Chapter 6.

3.1.2 Water Quality

Water quality is a critical consideration in the San Gorgonio Pass Region. Because local potable supplies are derived from blended groundwater sources, well locations, recharge activities associated with imported water, and other key system components are actively coordinated and managed among retailers and SGPWA.

3.1.2.1 Imported Water Quality

Generally, the imported surface water conveyed through the California Aqueduct and recharged throughout the Region is considered to be good quality. Many retailers rely on the imported supplies to help manage the quality of water delivered to customers, using the benefits of the imported water as a blending supply to the native groundwater. Water quality delivered to the Region is monitored by the DWR Division of Operations and Maintenance within the California Aqueduct. More details regarding the specific quality information are included in Chapter 6.

3.1.2.2 Groundwater Quality

Groundwater quality in the San Gorgonio Pass Region is considered excellent. There is no known historical industrial or mining activity in the region that has generated harmful plumes of pollutants. The Santa Ana RWQCB has a "maximum benefit" goal of 330 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for total dissolved solids (TDS) (or salinity) for the Beaumont Basin. The current TDS concentration in the Beaumont Basin remains relatively low, with an average concentration of approximately 232 mg/L during the 2025 reporting period, indicating generally high groundwater quality and remaining well below the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control

[46] Based on 2025 data submitted by YVWD, as requested by SGPWA.

Board's maximum benefit objective of 330 mg/L.[47] The Basin Plan requires local entities to begin planning desalters when the ambient TDS increases to 320 ppm. YVWD has constructed an advanced treatment system and brine disposal pipeline to address the TDS issue.

Nitrate is closely monitored alongside salinity (or TDS). The RWQCB also regulates this water quality issue, but nitrate concentrations are currently well within the maximum benefit standards. Despite a handful of high nitrate concerns over the past few years, these occurrences have been isolated incidents and relatively short periods of time in response to major rainstorms, which result in system flushing. These have not proven to be a health hazard.

Total chromium has also been regulated by the SWRCB at an maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 50 micrograms per liter, which includes both chromium-3 and chromium-6. The California EPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment set a Public Health Goal (PHG) of 0.02 ug/L for chromium-6 in 2011. Subsequently, the SWRCB adopted a separate chromium-6 MCL of 10 ug/L, which became effective on October 1, 2024.

Naturally occurring chromium-6 concentrations in portions of the Region exceed the current MCL. Multiple wells owned by the City of Banning and BCVWD have recorded chromium-6 concentrations above the 10 ug/L, resulting in the temporary removal of service for the affected wells and the implementation of operational and treatment strategies to maintain regulatory compliance. Additional details on groundwater quality management actions are identified in the retail water agencies' UWMP (see BCVWD Chapter 7).

3.1.2.3 Groundwater Monitoring and Protection

The general goal of groundwater protection activities is to maintain the groundwater and the aquifer to ensure a reliable high quality water supply. Activities to meet this goal include continued and increased monitoring, data sharing, education and coordination with other agencies that have local or regional authority or programs. The current SGPWA groundwater monitoring program includes groundwater quality data collected by SGPWA and the USGS through their cooperative water resources program and through the Drinking Water Program

[47] Beaumont Basin Watermaster. 2025 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report (Draft), Section 4.1.1, Total Dissolved Solids.

directed by the State Water Resources Control Board Department of Drinking Water (SWRCB DDW).

The SWRCB DDW enforces the monitoring requirements established in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) for drinking water wells and all the data collected must be reported to the DDW (note: each participating retailer's specific Consumer Confidence Report is included within its respective Chapter). Title 22 also designates the regulatory limits (e.g., MCLs for various water contaminants, including volatile organic compounds, non-volatile synthetic organic compounds, inorganic chemicals, radionuclides, disinfection byproducts, general physical constituents, and other parameters). Title 22 testing applies to potable public drinking water systems. All retail water purveyors are subject to drinking water standards set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the SWRCB DDW.

3.1.3 Desalination Opportunities

The California UWMP Act requires a discussion of potential opportunities for use of desalinated water (Water Code Section 10631(i)). In the past, SGPWA has evaluated potential options for developing desalination projects. However, none of the opportunities are currently practical or economically feasible for the San Gorgonio Pass Region, and SGPWA has no current plans to pursue them. Therefore, desalinated supplies are not included in the supply summaries in this RUWMP.

3.1.4 Delta Reliance

The San Gorgonio Pass Region continues to demonstrate reduced reliance on water supplies derived from the Delta and regional self-sufficiency through the actions of the retail agencies and SGPWA. The reduced reliance and regional self-sufficiency are attributable to advances in developing recycled and reusable water supplies combined with a region-wide emphasis on water use efficiency among SGPWA and the retail agencies. **Table 3-6** presents the reduced reliance analysis for the SGPWA Region. The Reduced Delta Reliance and improved regional self-sufficiency are detailed in Appendix A.

TABLE 3-7: REDUCED DELTA RELIANCE

Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	34.6%	32.0%	26.0%	23.3%	21.3%	19.4%	17.6%	16.0%
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	-17.5%	-20.0%	-26.1%	-28.8%	-30.8%	-32.7%	-34.5%	-36.0%

3.1.5 Summary of Existing and Planned Water Supplies

Available water supplies in the San Gorgonio Pass service area consist of supplies imported for storage by SGPWA, with a small amount delivered for direct use to YVWD, and other supplies managed by regional water users. While SGPWA does not anticipate meeting all regional demands solely through the collective water assets it directly controls, the Agency plans to work collaboratively with retail agencies and other stakeholders to manage available water supplies and ensure that projected regional demands can be met. The Region's overall water asset portfolio consists of SWP Table A, Article 56 Carryover (and Article 21 Interruptible Water), City of Ventura Table A, Yuba Accord, Nickel Agreement, Sites Reservoirs shares, Water Transfers and Exchanges, local native groundwater, local surface water, return flows, and recycled water supplies.

The total current and projected supplies that will be used in the SGPWA Service Area from sources coordinated by SGPWA are presented in Chapter 6.

The supplies that are beyond the purview of SGPWA are considered regionally managed supplies. These supplies consist of locally available surface water, groundwater extractions, recycled supplies, and other supplies that the retail agencies may use in meeting demands in addition to supplies provided by SGPWA. **Table 3-7** depicts the regionally managed supplies available to meet demands in the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The table does not reflect details about specific sources of supplies that each retail agency uses; details are available in BCVWD Retail Chapter 7, and the individual urban water supplier UWMPs and planning documents.

TABLE 3-8: PROJECTED TOTAL WATER SUPPLY FOR SGPWA THROUGH 2050

Water User Category		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Large Retailer	Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	15,500	16,600	17,900	18,700	19,400
	South Mesa Water Company	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	City of Banning	8,800	9,600	10,100	10,600	10,900
	Yucaipa Valley Water District	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200
	Total Large Retailer	27,300	29,300	31,200	32,500	33,500
Retailers serving <3,000 AFY	High Valleys Water District	2,500	2,800	3,100	3,400	3,700
	Banning Heights Mutual Water Company					
	Cabazon Water District					
	Mission Springs (SGPWA area)					
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians					
Small Water Systems, Rural Domestic, Agricultural		1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
Total Water Use in Service Area		30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600

Chapter 4.0
Regional Water Use Characterization

Understanding water use characteristics across the San Gorgonio Pass Region is fundamental to evaluating long-term water supply reliability and informing regional water management strategies. As described in Chapter 2, the Region encompasses a diverse range of communities, land use patterns, and economic drivers, all of which influence water use behavior and demand. This chapter characterizes current water use across the region and develops projections of future water demand over the planning horizon.

Consistent with the regional approach established for the 2025 RUWMP, population, land use, and economic growth assumptions described in Chapter 2 form the basis for demand projections across the Region. Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District demand characteristics, as well as demand projections from the additional San Gorgonio Pass Region urban water suppliers defined in Chapter 2 are incorporated into the regional demand assessment presented in this chapter. Demands occurring outside the service area boundaries of participating and coordinating urban water retail suppliers, namely demands from small water systems and rural domestic pumpers, are also incorporated either from data and projections coordinated directly or by performing an aerial land use assessment and applying unit factor calculations for indoor and outdoor use.

Projected water demands in this chapter serve as the framework for integrating regional water use with available supplies described in Regional Chapter 3. Together, these elements support the evaluation of system reliability under normal, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions presented in Chapter 5.

This chapter therefore provides a comprehensive and consistent framework for quantifying regional water use, supporting both near-term and long-term planning requirements and

water resource management across the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency service area, and thus the San Gorgonio Pass Region as defined in this RUWMP.

This Chapter is organized as follows:

- Current Regional Water Use – this subsection presents data reflecting regional water use from 2020 to 2025.
- Future Regional Water Use – this subsection presents the derivation and results of future regional water use in the SGPWA service area.
- Forecasting Urban Water Retail Supplier Water Use – this subsection presents the projected future use of both existing customers and new customers for urban water retail suppliers, as well as the factors that impact these projections.
- Adjusting Water Use Forecasts for Single Dry and Multi-Dry Conditions - this subsection focuses on the adjustments made, or lack thereof, to the regional water use forecast necessary for completing the five-year Drought Risk Assessment ("DRA") presented in Chapter 5.
- Climate Change Considerations – this subsection examines the Region's long-term demand reliability and groundwater management framework under evolving climate and hydrologic conditions.

4.1.1 Current Regional Water Use

Water use within the San Gorgonio Pass Region reflects a diverse mix of urban, rural, industrial, recreational, and agricultural demands supported by a combination of managed groundwater and supplemental supplies. Understanding how water is currently used across the Region provides critical context for evaluating demand trends, informing future projections, and assessing long-term water supply reliability.

Water use within the Beaumont Basin Area is tracked and reported through Beaumont Basin Watermaster annual reports, which document production across the Beaumont Basin in accordance with the terms of the adjudication. In addition, urban water suppliers track and report their production to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through monthly reporting requirements.

Information gathered from the retail urban water suppliers, as well as additional estimates for small public water systems and rural users, was used to develop a historic representation of

regional water use derived from all sources within the Region. For small and rural systems for which data was not provided, water usage was estimated based on a conservative per-person demand factor applied to publicly available population estimates from SWRCB's CA Drinking Water Watch. Similarly, the water usage attributed to small water systems, rural domestic users, and agriculture in the region was estimated based on aerial imagery of San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency customers located outside of designated water service areas and calculated using unit factors as previously mentioned. **Table 4-1** outlines the resulting regional historic and current water use. This recent and current regional water use helps SGPWA understand water use trends and other pertinent water use considerations relevant to forecasting future regional water use.

TABLE 4-1: REGIONAL WATER USE FOR 2020 – 2025 (AFY, ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100 ACRE-FEET)[48]

Water User Category		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Large Retailer	Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	12,500	13,300	13,000	11,400	12,300	12,900
	South Mesa Water Company	900	900	800	800	800	800
	City of Banning	7,100	7,500	7,300	6,800	7,400	7,900
	Yucaipa Valley Water District	1,800	2,500	2,400	3,000	3,200	3,300
	Total Large Retailer	22,300	24,200	23,500	22,000	23,700	24,900
Retailers serving <3,000 AFY	High Valleys Water District	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
	Banning Heights Mutual Water Company						
	Cabazon Water District						
	Mission Springs (SGPWA area)						
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians						
Small Water Systems, Rural Domestic, Agricultural		900	900	900	900	900	1,000
Total Water Use in Service Area		25,500	27,400	26,800	25,200	27,000	28,200

4.1.2 Future Regional Water Use

Forecasting future regional water demands begins with an understanding of existing regional demands and trends, recognizing the additional customers anticipated through growth, and considering the factors that will directly influence the water use of both existing and future customers – especially factors that affect the efficiency of water use.

[48] Totals may not add due to rounding.

As mandated by California Water Code §10610.4(c), all urban water suppliers "shall be required to develop water management plans to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies." As required by the Act, the future water use of both existing customers and those added over the 25-year planning horizon should reflect the "efficient use" of water.

4.1.2.1 Forecasting Urban Water Retail Supplier Use

The four retail urban water suppliers served by SGPWA, all within the Agency service area, have prepared water use forecasts to reflect the effects of efficient water use of both existing customers' future use and new use of new customers anticipated by various growth projections and specific development projects. As previously discussed, water use projections from BCVWD's Chapter 7 are incorporated into this forecast, and SGPWA coordinated with the other three retail urban water suppliers to obtain future demand forecasts.

There are several factors significantly impacting the projection of future water use for the urban water retail suppliers, ultimately informing the majority of the water use within the San Gorgonio Pass Region. These factors include State and local landscape regulations, building code requirements, and residential water-use mandates, as well as changes in types of housing products offered. These factors are incorporated into determining appropriate per-customer connection water demand values for use in forecasting future water needs. Relevant factors include:

- California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance[49]
- Green Building Standards Code (hereafter the "CAL Green Code)[50]
- Per-capita Urban Water Conservation Objectives[51]

A significant portion of the projected growth in water demand includes a range of residential and non-residential uses within the urban water retail suppliers' service areas, driven by the varied development proposals already approved (but not yet built) as well as future proposals, to meet regional population increases. Residential customers will include both single-family dwelling units, some with accessory dwelling units, built under a variety of densities, as well as multi-family residential dwelling units. Non-residential uses are expected to include a blend of commercial, institutional, industrial, and active landscapes such as parks, in ratios similar to current residential-to-non-residential connections. The forecasted

[49] Information regarding the California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) can be accessed here.
[50] Information regarding the Green Building Standards Code (CAL Green Code) can be accessed here.
[51] Information regarding Per-capita Urban Water Conservation Objectives can be accessed here.

future demands of the four RUWMP urban water retail suppliers will reflect the needs of existing customers and future new customers. The methodology for BCVWD is explained in detail in Chapter 7. Methodologies for the three additional coordinating retail suppliers (City of Banning, Yucaipa Valley Water District, and South Mesa Water Company), are detailed in their individual UWMPs.

Demand forecasts also incorporate additional growth anticipated from the other smaller retail service areas and private domestic users in rural parts of the service area. The resulting future regional water use estimate represents users throughout the SGPWA service area for which the Agency imports surface water. The forecast for each five-year increment through 2050 is provided in **Table 4-2**.

TABLE 4-2: FUTURE REGIONAL WATER USE (AFY, ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100 ACRE-FEET)

Water User Category		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Large Retailer	Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	15,500	16,600	17,900	18,700	19,400
	South Mesa Water Company	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	City of Banning	8,800	9,600	10,100	10,600	10,900
	Yucaipa Valley Water District	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200
	Total Large Retailer	27,300	29,300	31,200	32,500	33,500
Retailers serving <3,000 AFY	High Valleys Water District	2,500	2,800	3,100	3,400	3,700
	Banning Heights Mutual Water Company					
	Cabazon Water District					
	Mission Springs (SGPWA area)					
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians					
Small Water Systems, Rural Domestic, Agricultural		1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
Total Water Use in Service Area		30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600

In addition to population and employment, weather and water conservation also impact regional water usage. Historically, when weather is hotter and drier, water usage increases, and conversely decreases when weather is cooler and wetter. This is particularly important when water use increases in response to consecutive years of hot, dry weather.

4.1.2.2 Adjusting Water Use Forecasts for Single Dry and Multi-Dry Conditions

The regional water use forecast reflects expected demands under normal climatic conditions. While forecasts often adjust for low-rainfall scenarios – which typically prompt earlier irrigation – the SGPWA's semi-arid climate renders such adjustments unnecessary. Generally, water users do not rely on rainfall for landscaping or agricultural irrigation; therefore, a seasonal shortfall in precipitation does not materially change behavior as it may in climates more reliant on precipitation.

4.1.2.3 Climate Change Considerations

Incorporating climate change considerations into demand planning allows regional water suppliers to evaluate long-term demand reliability under evolving hydrologic conditions. Regional climate projections for inland Southern California generally indicate increasing temperatures, greater variability in precipitation, and a higher frequency of extreme weather events. These trends can influence water use patterns by modestly increasing outdoor irrigation demands during extended hot periods and altering the timing and magnitude of natural recharge.

The San Gorgonio Pass Region, however, is already characterized by a high-desert climate with limited reliance on local precipitation to meet demands. As a result, projected climate-driven changes in temperature and precipitation are expected to have a comparatively limited effect on baseline regional water use behavior. Long-term demand projections in this chapter therefore continue to reflect efficient water use assumptions under normal climatic conditions, consistent with historical usage patterns and existing conservation requirements.

Regional groundwater resources, particularly those within the San Timoteo Subbasin and San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin (inclusive of the adjudicated Beaumont Basin) continue to serve as the foundation of long-term water supply reliability in the Region.[52] These basins benefit from established management frameworks, adjudicated pumping limits in the case of the Beaumont Basin, and active monitoring programs that support sustainable groundwater use under a wide range of hydrologic conditions. The San Timoteo Basin's designation as a low-priority basin under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act reflects the absence

[52] Refer to Chapter 2, Figure 2-4 for a map of the basins.

of identified chronic overdraft or significant groundwater sustainability concerns, even when evaluated in the context of climate variability.

Natural recharge remains a key component of basin resiliency. While climate change may affect the interannual timing of recharge associated with storm events, the region's groundwater system has historically accommodated variability through managed pumping, storage capacity, and coordinated basin oversight. Groundwater use projections in this chapter are therefore considered consistent with long-term basin sustainability and adaptable to future climatic conditions without requiring structural changes to demand assumptions.

Overall, San Gorgonio Pass Region water use planning must recognize climate change as an important long-term consideration while also reflecting the inherent resilience of the region's grounDry dwater-based supply portfolio. Continued monitoring of climate trends, basin conditions, and imported supply reliability will inform future RUWMPs, ensuring that water use forecasts remain aligned with evolving conditions and sound groundwater stewardship.

Chapter 5.0
Regional Water Service Reliability

This chapter outlines the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's general water system reliability findings on a regional basis as required under CWC §10635 and provides reliability information that the SGPWA and its constituent retail agencies may use in completing an annual supply and demand assessment under CWC §10632.1.

Assessing water service reliability is the fundamental purpose for the SGPWA and the participating retail suppliers in preparing this 2025 RUWMP. Water service reliability reflects the San Gorgonio Pass Region's ability to demonstrate that the regional water needs may be satisfied under projected hydrological and regulatory conditions. The region's 2025 RUWMP considers the reliability of meeting water demands by analyzing plausible hydrological variability, regulatory variability, climate conditions, and other factors that impact the regional water supplies. The reliability assessment looks beyond past experiences and considers what could be reasonably foreseen in the future in order to reflect potential water supply planning scenarios. This chapter synthesizes the details imbedded in Chapters 3 and 4 and provides a rational basis for future decision-making related to supply management, demand management, and project development. This chapter presents two regional water reliability findings:[53]

- Five Year Drought Risk Assessment: the 2026 through 2030 Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for the SGPWA Region;
- Long-Term Service Reliability: the reliability findings for a Normal Year, Single Dry Year, and Five Consecutive Dry Years in five-year increments through 2050.

[53] These findings are also used by SGPWA to represent reliability for its "wholesale water supplier" responsibilities under the UWMPA.

In summary, regional water supplies are sufficient to meet regional water demands during normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years through 2050.

5.1.1 Fundamental Reliability Considerations

SGPWA aggregates regional water supplies as a wholesale water purveyor responsible for acquiring State Water Project supplies, securing additional regional water supplies, and conducting groundwater storage activities. All of these efforts require examination of water supplies at a regional level to ensure supply reliability for retail purveyors and others that depend upon regional water resources.

This RUWMP extends the planning horizon considered from the statutorily required twenty-year timeline to a twenty-five-year period through 2050. This extended planning horizon allows SGPWA, BCVWD, and the Region to address longer-term land use planning, water planning, and infrastructure considerations that go beyond the UWMP Act's statutory requirements. The extended timeline assists SGPWA's and BCVWD's staff and Board of Directors in examining historical and long-term trends in water resources conservation, management, and use to inform current and future decision-making. Together, these considerations help improve regional coordination and planning.

SGPWA's water supply portfolio is diverse, incorporating SWP Table A supplies, the Ventura Water transfer, the Nickel Agreement, Yuba Accord Water, Sites Reservoir allocations (expected by 2035), and other SWP supplies such as Article 56 Carryover and Article 21 interruptible water. These imported water supplies are largely conveyed to the region via the California Aqueduct's East Branch Extension for recharge into regional groundwater basins, where retail agencies place them in storage and then extract water as needed to meet end-user demands. SGPWA also holds adjudicated groundwater storage rights in the Beaumont Basin, providing a managed groundwater storage resource that can be drawn upon during dry conditions.

The long-term average reliability of SGPWA's SWP Table A supplies has trended downward over successive Delivery Capability Reports (DCRs). As described in Section 6.3.1, the 2025 DCR characterizes current long-term average SWP reliability at approximately 54%, declining to approximately 48% under future conditions that account for climate change and sea level rise. Despite this downward trend in imported supply reliability, SGPWA and its retail partners manage their coordinated water asset portfolios to maintain supply reliability across all year types through 2050.

A key feature of the Region's reliability strategy is capturing and storing surplus imported water during normal and wet years to supplement regional demands during dry years. This approach stabilizes annual fluctuations in imported supplies that, without active management, could leave regional demands unmet in extended dry conditions. When imported supplies are reduced, the water users draw upon stored and regionally managed supplies, including Carryover water held in San Luis Reservoir, groundwater banking outside of the service area, managed groundwater stored in the Beaumont Basin, and supplies from agreements such as the Nickel Agreement and Yuba Accord, to offset supply shortfalls.

Future supply additions also improve long-term reliability. SGPWA's participation in the Sites Reservoir Project is expected to provide an average of approximately 10,500 to 10,700 acre-feet per year beginning in 2035, with higher deliveries in drier year types and reduced deliveries in wet conditions. Additional opportunities for supply augmentation are described in Section 6.3. The combined effect of these supply sources and management strategies positions SGPWA to reliably meet regional wholesale demands through the 2050 planning horizon.

5.1.2 San Gorgonio Pass Region Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

The San Gorgonio Pass Region as a whole is characterized by a unique portfolio of water supplies and infrastructure components. As noted in Chapter 3, the available regional supplies include Imported Water to storage (primarily SGPWA's SWP Table A Annual Amount), native groundwater, local surface water, return flows, stormwater, wastewater, recycled water and stored and Carryover supplies (such as Article 56). These supplies are individually and collectively managed throughout each of the subbasins by SGPWA, retail water agencies, GSAs, and the Beaumont Basin Watermaster. For instance, as previously mentioned, although SGPWA brings its annual SWP Table A allocation into its service area for recharge and eventual extraction by retail agencies, it also may store some of its Table A allocation within the SWP system under the Carryover provisions in its SWP Contract or may store portions of the Table A allocation in regional groundwater basins for use in later years. As such, the annual management of the diverse water supply sources in the regional water supply portfolio forms the supply reliability assessment described in this Chapter.

The region (as coordinated through SGPWA), including the participating retailers and other users, manages its water supplies to address projected dry conditions. Specifically, SGPWA and retail urban water suppliers capture and store surplus imported water in normal and wet

years to use those water assets to meet regional demands in dry years. These strategic management actions stabilize annual fluctuations in supplies that may not meet regional demands under certain dry conditions. In other words, any surplus imported water supplies are captured and stored for future delivery to improve long-term supply reliability.

Table 5-1 below shows the region's Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) which integrates all of the regional water supplies for 2026 through 2030 as described in Chapter 3 and reflects the water uses described in Chapter 4. As presented in the table, the Region is able to draw upon managed groundwater to meet demands during a projected five-year dry period.

TABLE 5-1: SAN GORGONIO PASS REGION FIVE YEAR DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT (AFY)

Five Year Drought	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Supply	28,700	29,200	29,800	30,300	30,800
Demand	28,700	29,200	29,800	30,300	30,800
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

The key takeaway is that when aggregated into a multiple dry year projection, the Region would be expected to use a portion of its stored water assets in the middle of a multi-year drought period to address deficits in the otherwise predictable water supplies. In years where imported supplies in combination with other supplies exceed the demands, SGPWA has the option for excess water to be stored for future use as either carryover supply in the SWP system or banked underground in local groundwater basins.

5.1.3 San Gorgonio Pass Region Long-Term Service Reliability

The UWMPA directs urban water purveyors to analyze water supply reliability in normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years over a 20-year planning horizon. The 2025 UWMP Guidebook recommends extending that period to 25 years to provide a guiding document for future land use and water supply planning through the next UWMP Cycle. The following subsections describe the long-term water service reliability for the San Gorgonio Pass Region through 2050.

5.1.3.1 Normal and Single Dry Conditions 2030-2050

The region's long term service reliability is characterized in normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years through 2050. The future water supplies in normal and single dry conditions depicted in this section reflect the same hydrological, regulatory, and institutional criteria associated with each water asset as described in Chapter 3. In normal years, for example, SWP supplies are generally constrained only by the projected Table A allocations derived from DWR's Delivery Capability Report. Under normal conditions, the same-year SWP Table A allocation, combined with other supplies, is adequate to fully meet demand without using any of the locally pre-stored Managed Groundwater. In dry years, additional hydrological, regulatory, and institutional issues reduce SWP supply availability based on reduced allocation percentages as noted in Chapter 3. In these years, regionally managed groundwater storage, carryover supplies, and non-SWP contracted supplies play a critical role in bridging the gap between reduced imported supply and sustained wholesale and retail demands. Additionally, other future water supplies, like return flow, tend to grow in annualized volumes as annualized demands grow in parallel. However, as described in Chapter 3, many of these other supplies are not reflected as an annually available predictable supply to allow this RUWMP to make a conservative estimate of reliability. This information is described in detail in Chapter 3 and is incorporated into the supply and demand tables presented below.

The region's future water demands in normal and single dry conditions through 2050 reflect the same considerations described in previous sections of this chapter. In both normal and dry conditions, demands tend to reflect anticipated uses based upon the climatological conditions in the region. Future water demands are generally predicted to increase as land uses and populations grow within the region. This information is detailed in Chapter 4 and reflected in the values shown in the tables below. In normal years when the Agency has surplus water, SGPWA can recharge and store available supplies for future dry-year needs or coordinate with other SWP contractors to manage surplus supplies. **Table 5-2** shows the normal year and single dry-year supplies and demands from 2030 through 2050. The single-dry conditions reflect the use of managed groundwater storage to meet forecast shortfalls, where the volume of managed groundwater storage is set to resolve any shortfall to zero.

TABLE 5-2: NORMAL AND SINGLE DRY YEAR WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND THROUGH 2050 (AFY)

Normal Year	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
Demand	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Single Dry Year	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Supply	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
Demand	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

5.1.3.2 SGPWA Five Consecutive Dry Years through 2050

The Agency defines drought conditions lasting five consecutive years as one that constrains SGPWA from obtaining some of the water supplies within its water supply portfolio due to hydrological, regulatory, and institutional constraints. These conditions include more restrictive regulatory constraints that limit its Table A allocation. In dry years, when SWP supply availability is constrained, other supply sources discussed previously maintain more stable annual availability. Future supplies from Sites Reservoir, expected from 2035 onward, incrementally improve SGPWA's long-term supply position. As more thoroughly described in Chapter 6, the multiple dry years are assumed to use the following consecutive Table A allocations: 35%, 5%, 5%, 20%, 35%. These assumptions set forth the available same-year Table A supply that is added to the native groundwater and other local supplies, as summarized in Chapter 3.

Demands for five consecutive dry years reflect historical trends in water usage during drought conditions by retail customers within the SGPWA region. As a drought persists, demands may moderate as supply constraints become apparent at the retail customer level and conservation measures are implemented. The five-year timestep figures in **Table 5-3** also account for reasonable ongoing water conservation measures resulting from improved efficiencies in indoor fixtures, improved outdoor landscape irrigation management, and a general consumer awareness of the value of long-term water conservation. In addition, future dry conditions reflect increased land use and population that would rely upon the regional supply portfolio.

The future dry year projections show the San Gorgonio Pass Region relying more on managed groundwater storage as its population grows and water demands increase. Specifically, the region continues to increase its use of stored groundwater supplies as needed through the

entire planning horizon. However, a gradual decrease in supply availability and an eventual reduction in storage would also impact SGPWA's ability to store surplus water in those years. Accordingly, although SGPWA will have adequate water supplies to meet the regional demands for five consecutive dry years in 2050, the region will be using more of its stored groundwater supplies to handle those conditions.

Table 5-3 presents the water supply and demand conditions for SGPWA's service area in five consecutive dry years from 2030 through 2050.

TABLE 5-3: FIVE CONSECUTIVE DRY YEARS WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND THROUGH 2050 (AFY)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Year 1	Supply	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Demand	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Year 2	Supply	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Demand	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Year 3	Supply	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Demand	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Year 4	Supply	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Demand	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Year 5	Supply	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Demand	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0

5.1.4 Annual Reliability Assessment

Each year, SGPWA considers current supply and demand conditions and performs an annual water supply and demand assessment (AWSDA) pursuant to California Water Code §10632.1 to evaluate real time or near-term circumstances that are different than the DRA scenario. This assessment evaluates actual current water supply and use conditions for a prescribed 12-month forecast (July through the following June). Procedures for conducting the Annual Assessment are contained in SGPWA's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The Agency has historically conducted the assessment as required by the California Water Code and will continue this planning exercise to provide a reliability assessment for then-current conditions

regarding supplies and expected (unconstrained) demands. Other urban suppliers in the Region also complete an Annual Reliability Assessment, including BCVWD as described in Chapter 7.

5.1.5 Regional Water Supply Reliability Summary

Regionally managed water supplies, inclusive of SGPWA's water supply portfolio, are capable of meeting the water uses in the Region in normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years from 2025 through 2050.

Chapter 6.0
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Wholesale UWMP

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Section 6.1
Introduction

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA or Agency) is a regional wholesale water agency that provides local groundwater, imported surface water, and managed groundwater to regional purveyors. This chapter details the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's service area, delivery infrastructure, population trends, water supply sources, and retail agency water use and projections. For purposes of this RUWMP, the SGPWA service area is also defined as the San Gorgonio Pass Region (Region). This chapter of the RUWMP satisfies the Urban Water Management Planning Act and supports long-term water resource planning by assessing water supply reliability and drought risk for SGPWA. Section 6.6 contains the Agency's Water Shortage Contingency Plan to guide Agency actions and response during drought or catastrophic supply shortages.

SGPWA was created as a special district in 1961 per the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Act (Act). The Act effectively created the SGPWA, with Section 101-15 prescribing the "Powers of agency" to include the acquisition of water, water rights, and waterworks and to supply and deliver agency water to other entities. The Act established the SGPWA boundaries and expressly identified the need to acquire State Water Project water. The Act stipulated: "It is the intent of the Legislature that, in allocating water received from the State Water Project pursuant to this act, the highest priority shall be given to eliminating groundwater overdraft conditions within any agency or district receiving the water." In this way, the Act made SGPWA responsible for acquiring and distributing SWP water and other water supplies as available for delivery to entities within its boundaries.

The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency utilizes a diversified portfolio of imported surface water, managed groundwater, and local water assets to meet the demands of its constituent retail water agencies. This chapter describes SGPWA's wholesale water supply sources. The description includes the historical sources available in the SGPWA service area and quantifies existing and projected water supply sources over five-year increments through 2050 under normal, single-dry, and five-year droughts. SGPWA delivers water supplies to retail agencies by making imported water deliveries to managed groundwater systems in the SGPWA service area boundary that can be extracted by retail agencies and end users. These imported supplies become part of the Region's groundwater use and aquifer replenishment cycle with imported water essentially transitioning to local water supplies as they are pumped, used, and returned to the groundwater basins as return flow.

As discussed in Regional Chapter 3 of this RUWMP, retail water agencies and users in the Region source water supply almost entirely from pumped groundwater. As a State Water Project (SWP) contractor, SGPWA acts as a wholesale supplier to retail water agencies and provides supply reliability benefits to many other individual users and uses throughout its service area by importing water supplies and recharging groundwater basins to support on-going groundwater basin health needs.[1] Imported water, whether stipulated by judgment or based upon pre-emptive and anticipatory actions, supports the Region's reliance on managed groundwater supplies.

6.1.1 Background and Purpose

The Agency has ensured compliance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (UWMPA) requirements for urban water suppliers through its participation in the 2025 RUWMP and preparation of this wholesale-specific chapter.[2] The UWMPA requires urban water suppliers to evaluate the adequacy of their water supplies to meet projected demands under average conditions, single dry years, and multiple dry year scenarios through a 20-year planning horizon. This chapter, in conjunction with critical Region summary tables in Chapter 3, Chapter 4, and Chapter 5, presents SGPWA's evaluation of these requirements and demonstrates its ability to meet anticipated water demands under near-term and long-term normal and drought conditions.

The 2025 RUWMP, together with this wholesale-specific chapter, updates SGPWA's 2020 Wholesale Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and incorporates new data, analyses, and regulatory guidance issued since 2020 by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) pursuant to the California Water Code (CWC). In addition to satisfying statutory requirements, the 2025 RUWMP serves as a comprehensive planning document describing existing and future water supplies, projected water demands, demand management progress, and actions necessary to maintain long-term supply reliability. The regional approach also documents cooperative efforts among participating agencies to efficiently manage shared resources and address future water needs across the RUWMP Region.

6.1.2 Basis for Plan Preparation

SGPWA is classified as an Urban Water Supplier pursuant to CWC Section 10617, as it provides water for wholesale water supplies for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 service connections and supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually through the management of imported water supplies on behalf of the San Gorgonio Pass Region. These qualifications require the preparation and adoption of a UWMP every five years. Under CWC

[1] SGPWA also provides a small amount of imported surface water directly to Yucaipa Valley Water District.
[2] California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10657

Section 10620 (d)(1), these requirements may be satisfied through participation in a RUWMP, which the SGPWA and the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) have elected to do collaboratively in coordination with other Urban Water Suppliers in the Region.

6.1.3 Coordination and Outreach

SGPWA and BCVWD coordinated with neighboring agencies and relevant public entities, as required by the UWMPA, to ensure consistency with related land use and water resource planning efforts. This coordination included agencies that share common water sources, regional water management entities, and local governments with land use authority. SGPWA also met the requirements of CWC Section 10621(b) by conducting a required public hearing to encourage community participation. As part of 2025 RUWMP development, these coordination and outreach activities were carried out at the regional level. A detailed description of these efforts is provided in Chapter 1.

6.1.3.1 Water Supplier Information Exchange

Compliance with CWC Section 10631 is described in Regional Chapter 1.

6.1.4 RUWMP Adoption

The SGPWA held a public hearing regarding the 2025 RUWMP on June 15, 2026. Before the hearing, the Agency made a draft of the 2025 RUWMP available for public inspection at 1210 Beaumont Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223, and on the SGPWA website. Pursuant to CWC Section 10642, general notice of the public hearing was provided through publication of the hearing date and time in the local press as required under the UWMPA.

The Agency's elected body adopted this 2025 RUWMP on June 15, 2026. A copy of the 2025 RUWMP will be submitted to DWR, provided to the County and the California State Library, and posted onto SGPWA's website.

The Agency plans to submit all required documentation related to the UWMPA through the DWR submittal website soon after adoption.

6.1.5 Document Organization

This chapter is organized as follows:

Section 6.2 Water Service Area and System Description

Section 6.3 Water Supply Characterization

Section 6.4 Water Use Characterization

Section 6.5 Water System Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

Section 6.6 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Section 6.7 Energy Intensity Analysis

Section 6.2
Water Service Area and System Description, Population, Land Use, Economy, and Demographics

The SGPWA service area encompasses approximately 225 square miles of semi-arid inland Southern California, spanning the region between the San Bernardino Valley to the west and the Coachella Valley to the east. The San Gorgonio Pass Region (Region) is a natural gap between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south. The western portion lies within the Santa Ana River watershed, while the eastern portion drains to the Whitewater River watershed. The area functions as a major transportation corridor, with Interstate 10 and the Union Pacific Railroad traversing the Region and providing a critical link between the Greater Los Angeles Area and the interior United States. The SGPWA service area defines the Region for the purposes of this RUWMP, and includes the incorporated cities of Calimesa, Beaumont, and Banning, as well as the communities of Cherry Valley, Cabazon, and the Banning Bench.

The Agency is one of 29 State Water Project contractors, which entitles it to an annual allocation of water supplies derived from the California State Water Project. Legislation for the SWP passed in 1959, authorizing construction of the California Aqueduct, along with passage of the Davis-Grunsky Act, which allowed regions to form local water agencies. Shortly thereafter, in 1961, SGPWA was established to "import water to local water agencies and protect and enhance local water supplies for use by present and future water suppliers."[3] Imported water is conveyed to the service area via the California Aqueduct's East Branch Extension and distributed through an extensive transmission system to local groundwater basins and surface reservoirs.

The SGPWA service area is divided into five geographic divisions, each represented by a publicly elected board member serving a four-year term. In addition, two at-large Directors serve on the Board, for a total of seven members. Elections are held in November of even-

[3] California Water Code App., §§ 101-1 et seq.

numbered years. SGPWA's Sphere of Influence (SOI) is generally contiguous with its service area, which is shown in **Figure 6-1**.

Water supplies within the SGPWA service area are sourced almost entirely from pumped groundwater drawn from multiple basins, subbasins, and aquifers. Groundwater recharge occurs through natural stormwater flows, infiltration from local rivers and streams, SWP deliveries to recharge basins, other imported water supplies, and irrigation and wastewater return flows, including contributions from septic systems and recycled water facilities. SGPWA continues to work closely with its retail partners to strengthen current and future surface water supplies and to manage these resources within a framework of enhanced regional conservation and integrated water resources management.

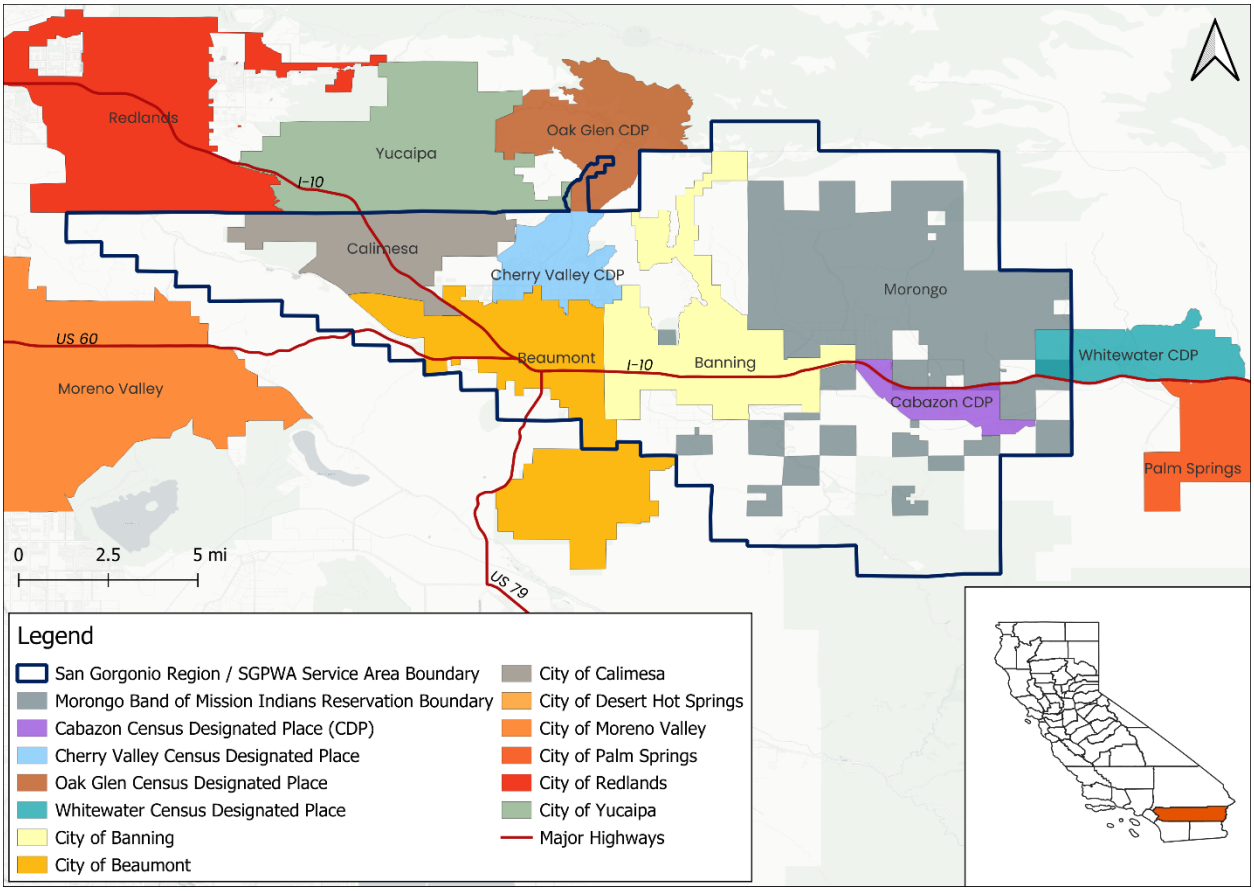

FIGURE 6-1: WATER SERVICE AREA AND RETAIL AGENCIES

Population growth and land-use changes are the primary influences on water demand within the service area. Consequently, these projections are vital for planning supply, delivery, and infrastructure. Examining demographic and economic trends provides a basis for SGPWA's future water use projections.

6.2.1 Current Population and Historic Trends

The SGPWA service area encompasses the incorporated cities of Beaumont, Banning, and part of Calimesa, alongside several unincorporated communities and census-designated places within the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The service area also encompasses the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) sovereign nation lands and community, but the MBMI maintains independent oversight of its own water department. Generally, the Region is characterized by a highly diverse urban landscape that ranges from dense suburbs in Western Riverside County to rural, agricultural, and hospitality-oriented areas in the Coachella Valley.

Following steady growth throughout the 20th century, the Region experienced a significant population surge starting around 2000. Driven by its proximity to the Los Angeles metropolitan area and comparatively lower housing costs, the service area underwent a rapid increase in urban development. Notably, Beaumont and Banning emerged as two of California's fastest-growing cities over the last two decades, with Beaumont's population expanding by more than 200% between the years 2000 and 2010.[4] Detailed discussions of the Region's current population and historic trends are described in Chapter 2.

Historic population for the SGPWA service area is presented in **Table 6-1**, demonstrating on a five-year timestep how population has more than doubled since 2000. **Table 6-2** presents service area population and associated growth rates on a 1-year timestep.

TABLE 6-1: SGPWA REGION HISTORICAL POPULATION

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
47,476	49,257	53,661	67,499	86,779	98,401	109,243	119,216

TABLE 6-2: SAN GORGONIO PASS REGION POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 2015-2024

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
98,401	100,561	102,741	104,877	107,040	109,243	110,882	113,481	115,779	117,635
2.05%	2.20%	2.17%	2.08%	2.06%	2.06%	1.50%	2.34%	2.02%	1.60%

[4] Beacon Economics, *Beacon Economic Outlook and Forecast: San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency* (prepared for San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, July 23, 2025), "Population Totals, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Cities and Census Designated Places (CDPs)" table, https://www.sgpwa.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/6.A-2025.07.23.-Beacon-Economic-Outlook-and-Forecast-SGPWA.pdf

6.2.2 Projected Population

Accurate population forecasting within the service area is predicated on historical trends, economic forecasting, and planned land utilization. The UWMPA encourages coordination for population projections with retail water suppliers; as discussed in Chapter 2 of this RUWMP, SGPWA collaborated on a detailed regional study with Beacon Economics to determine a regional growth outlook.[5] This approach analyzed growth trends within cities and Census Designated Places along with employment, labor force trends and housing and land use outlooks around the San Gorgonio Pass Region. With Beacon forecasts as its starting point, SGPWA further refined its regional population forecasts by substituting individualized population forecasts developed by both the City of Banning and BCVWD (largely representative of growth within the City of Beaumont). As detailed in Chapter 7 of this RUWMP, BCVWD's projected population methodology is consistent with its UWMP water demand planning. The District bases population projections on planned land use development, using "Equivalent Dwelling Units", or EDUs, to estimate population growth within the area. This methodology is described in Chapter 7 of this RUWMP. Similarly, the City of Banning provided updated population projections consistent with its UWMP water demand planning, based on a combination of 2024 SCAG housing forecasts and anticipated future development within the City.[6] Accordingly, BCVWD and Banning's portions of the Beacon Economics Study's projected population was replaced by the District's more specific land-use based approach These projections, which extend through 2050, serve as the basis for **Table 6-3**.

TABLE 6-3: REGIONAL POPULATION FORECAST AND GROWTH RATE

Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Projected Population	119,216	128,220	140,527	155,361	171,862	187,374
Growth Rate		7.55%	9.60%	10.56%	10.62%	9.03%

Annual Rate: 1.81%

As discussed, the San Gorgonio Pass Region's proximity to the Los Angeles metropolitan area and comparatively lower housing costs continue to drive population growth and urban development. These inevitably drive additional shifts in land use, particularly in incorporated cities and communities along transportation corridors like Interstate 10. Additional discussion of current and projected regional population and land use trends are described in Chapter 2.

[5] San Gorgonio Pass Economic Outlook and Forecast, July 2025. Beacon Economics and San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency.

[6] City of Banning. 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. Section 2.5.1, Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

6.2.3 Land Use Trends

Population growth and land use change are the primary drivers of water demand in the SGPWA service area, which is undergoing a broader transition from rural and agricultural uses toward urbanization and economic development. The Region's western corridor, anchored by Beaumont, Banning, and Calimesa along Interstate 10, is characterized by master-planned communities, commercial centers, and logistics development, while the eastern portion retains a mix of tourism, agriculture, tribal lands, and lower-density residential uses. For a detailed discussion of land use trends, see Chapter 2 of this RUWMP.

6.2.3.1 Economic Trends and Other Social and Demographic Factors

The San Gorgonio Pass Region's economy is expanding with diversified growth drivers – population influx, tourism and hospitality, manufacturing, renewable energy, and strategic logistics positioning – while infrastructure projects and evolving industry dynamics continue to shape future opportunities. Traditionally focused on retail and commercial services, the Region is rapidly transitioning into a critical logistics and residential hub. Driven by its strategic location along Interstate 10 and the Union Pacific Railway, the Region has seen a massive expansion in transportation and warehousing, anchored by major facilities like the Amazon fulfillment warehouse in Beaumont and the Nestle Water North America bottling plant in Cabazon. Employment growth forecasts suggest that by 2050, professional services, healthcare, education, entertainment, and construction will emerge as leading regional employment sectors.[7] Further analysis is described in Chapter 2 of this RUWMP.

[7] San Gorgonio Pass Economic Outlook and Forecast, July 2025. Beacon Economics and San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency.

Section 6.3
Water Supply Characterization

This section describes San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's water supply sources. The description includes historical and current sources available to SGPWA as well as projected water supply sources through 2050.[8]

SGPWA categorizes its supply sources in essentially four groupings. The first grouping includes supply sources that are generally available on an annual basis. These sources include SGPWA's State Water Project supplies and other long-term contracted supplies that are made available each year. Imported water supplies are conveyed to the Region via the California Aqueduct's East Branch Extension (EBX) and is largely used to replenish groundwater storage and enhance managed groundwater supplies and long-term supply reliability (only a small portion is delivered directly to Yucaipa Valley Water District). Recharge infrastructure is described in Chapter 2. The second group are sources that SGPWA could make available in any given year but are generally not renewable. These include short-term transfers between SWP Contractors and other exchanges. These other sources are discussed in this RUWMP but the supply availability is dynamic nature. The third group is SGPWA managed groundwater storage in the adjudicated Beaumont Basin.

SGPWA's long-term water supply management actions focus on optimal utilization of its annually available supply sources and protection of its pre-stored supply sources to guard against extended drought conditions and catastrophic outage impacting water users in the Region. Through conjunctive use, regional recharge programs, and coordination with its retail agencies, SGPWA manages available supplies to support sustainable groundwater conditions and meet current and future demands in its service area.

6.3.1 State Water Project

The California State Water Project (SWP) serves as the primary water supply source for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency. The Agency is one of 29 agencies that hold a SWP Contract with the Department of Water Resources (DWR). The original SWP Contract became effective in November of 1962 and includes 20 amendments, including a 2019 amendment extending

[8] The UWMP Act mandates a 20-year planning horizon and the UWMP Guidebook recommends a 25-year planning horizon.

the term through 2085. Imported water is delivered to the SGPWA by the California Aqueduct's East Branch Extension. Refer to Chapter 2 for detailed descriptions of the SWP's Major infrastructure, operations, and conveyance characteristics.

6.3.1.1 Table A Contract Amount

SGPWA's SWP Contract amount (Table A) is 17,300 acre-feet per year. SGPWA's Table A Annual Amount represents a maximum contract amount that could be available each year assuming that the SWP could deliver 100% of contract supplies to all SWP Contractors. The last 100% allocation year was 2023. The characterization of the history of SGPWA's Table A Annual Amount is important in understanding the historically available supplies to SGPWA and how the available supplies have been managed.

SGPWA's SWP Contract has numerous components that allow SGPWA to manage the annually available supplies and the water delivery activities. SGPWA's SWP Contract has six important provisions that characterize the available supplies and the water delivery activities. The key aspects are: (1) Annual Table A Amount, (2) Annual Table A Allocation, (3) Article 56 Carryover, (4) Article 21 Surplus Supplies, and (5) Article 12(f) on SWP conveyance priorities, and (6) water transfer and exchanges supported by Amendment No. 20, the "Water Management Tools".

As mentioned previously, the Agency's Annual Table A Amount is 17,300 acre- feet. Although SGPWA's SWP Contract provides for the Annual Table A Amount, that total volume of water supply is subject to reduction each year based on actual water supply availability in the State Water Project system as determined by DWR. SGPWA's average Table A Allocation under existing conditions is 54% of the Annual Table A Amount.[9] In this case, SGPWA's current average annual Table A Allocation would be 9,342 acre-feet, 54% of its Annual Table A Amount. This average Table A Allocation provided by DWR's 2025 Delivery Capability Report (DCR) is based on fluctuating Table A Allocations from past years as well as water supply and climate change projections for the future.

6.3.1.2 Historical SWP Table A Allocations

Normally, SWP Table A allocations are less than 100% of SGPWA's Table A Annual Amount. Annual SWP Table A allocations fluctuate based upon hydrology, water storage, and regulatory criteria in the Delta. SGPWA's Table A Annual Amount and its water storage and banking activities have rendered these fluctuations less problematic than they otherwise may be for other SWP Contractors that rely on direct SWP deliveries. **Table 6-4** below shows the SGPWA Table A Annual Amount from 2015 through 2025, the SWP Table A percentage allocation, and the final Table A Allocation from 2015 to 2025. Over this period, the SGPWA

[9] The State Water Project Draft Delivery Capability Report 2025, December 2025 at Table 5-2.

received an average of approximately 7,785 acre-feet per year, which represents about 45% of the Table A contract amount. The period includes several years of significantly reduced allocations associated with the 2020–2022 drought. Notably, the 2023 full allocation was the first time the SWP provided a 100% allocation since 2006.

TABLE 6-4: SWP TABLE A ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES (ACRE-FEET)

Year	SWP Contract Table A	Percent Allocation	Allocation Amount
2015	17,300	20%	3,460
2016	17,300	60%	10,380
2017	17,300	85%	14,705
2018	17,300	35%	6,055
2019	17,300	75%	12,975
2020	17,300	20%	3,460
2021	17,300	5%	865
2022	17,300	5%	865
2023	17,300	100%	17,300
2024	17,300	40%	6,920
2025	17,300	50%	8,650

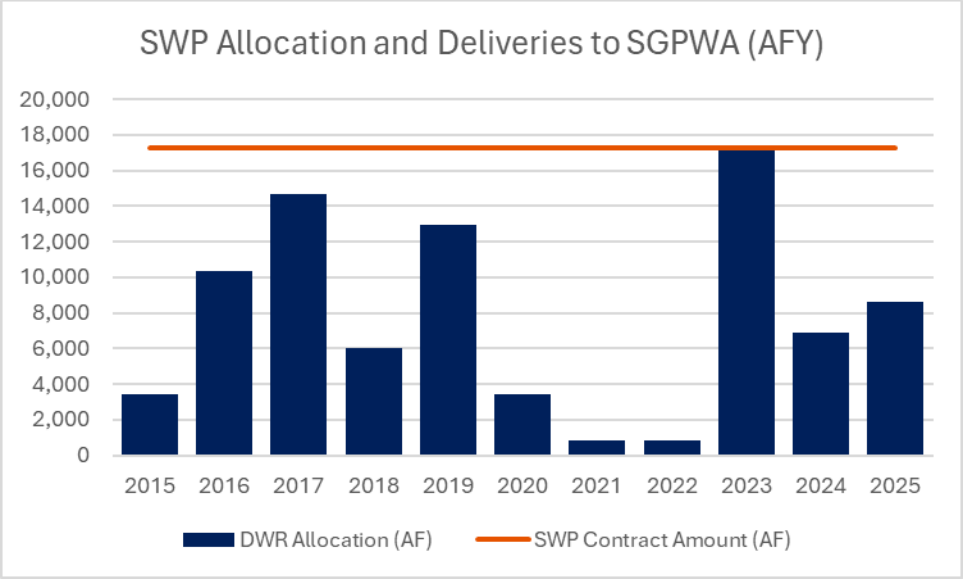

FIGURE 6-2: HISTORIC SWP TABLE A DELIVERIES, 2015-2025

6.3.1.3 Future SWP Allocations and Long-Term Reliability

DWR has suggested that it is less likely that 100% allocation years will occur on a regular basis in the future. In December 2025, DWR released the 2025 Draft SWP Delivery Capability Report that outlined the probable future water supply allocations for the SWP. The DCR showed variations in future Table A deliveries based upon hydrological and regulatory conditions. These conditions for the entire State Water project system are summarized below in **Table 6-5**.

TABLE 6-5: SWP ESTIMATED TABLE A DELIVERIES FROM DCR (VALUES IN 1,000 ACRE-FEET)

Year	Long Term Average		Single Dry Year (1977)		Dry Periods							
					2 Year Drought (1976-77)		2-Year Drought (2014-15)		6-Year Drought (1987-92)		6-Year Drought (1929-34)	
2021 Report (1922-2015)	2,321	56%	233	6%	1,377	33%	708	17%	1,163	28%	1,039	25%
2023 Report (1922-2021)	2,202	53%	184	4%	922	22%	360	9%	860	21%	597	14%
2025 Report (1922-2021)	2,234	54%	237	6%	936	23%	403	10%	897	22%	627	15%

As shown in Table 6-5, DWR's long-term average reliability shows a downward trend from 56% in the 2021 SWP DCR to 54% in the 2025 Draft DCR. Further, under future conditions with climate change and sea level rise considerations, discussed within the Technical Addendum of the DCR, SWP long-term average reliability reduces to 48%.[10]

SGPWA's annual Table A allocation has specific utility to provide recharge water for the adjudicated Beaumont Basin and support sustainable groundwater management. SGPWA imports SWP water primarily for groundwater recharge, both for the SGP Region's retailers and to maintain its 10,000 acre-foot storage right in the Beaumont Basin. These supplies provide reliability during drought conditions and ensure long-term water security for the retail water suppliers and end users within its service area.

Consistent with the 2025 DCR, SGPWA characterizes the 2025 SWP long-term average reliability at approximately 54%, with a projected decline to approximately 48% by 2045 under future conditions. For planning purposes, SGPWA conservatively assumes that this reduced reliability persists through its planning horizon. Accordingly, SGPWA's projected Table A supply is estimated at approximately 54 percent of 17,300 acre-feet (approximately 9,340 acre-feet per year) under current conditions, declining to approximately 48% (approximately 8,300 acre-feet per year) by 2045.

The 2023 and 2025 DCR identify 1977 as the single driest year, with allocation estimates ranging from approximately 4 to 6 percent. However, more recent SWP operations indicate that similarly low or lower allocations have occurred under current conditions. The SWP allocation reached 5 percent in 2014 and again in both 2021 and 2022. Consistent with this recent operational record and a conservative planning approach, SGPWA assumes a single driest year allocation of 5 percent, equivalent to approximately 865 acre-feet per year, throughout the planning horizon.

The DCR also identifies various drought periods for purposes of characterizing SWP allocation percentages that would accompany those drought periods. The averaging of the allocations over the course of the drought period is not representative of SGPWA's drought planning preparedness. As such, SGPWA will use the following drought characterization for its short-term and long-term planning: dry year 1 at 35%; year 2 at 5%; year 3 at 5%; year 4 at 20%; and year 5 at 35%. This characterization adequately represents a critical drought over five consecutive year period with two extreme drought years imbedded in the assessment. SGPWA uses these two extreme drought conditions out of an abundance of caution to ensure its available supplies meet its long-term demands. **Table 6-6** shows the normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years planned SWP Table A Allocation for the Agency.

[10] The State Water Project Draft Delivery Capability Report 2025. Table 6-2, "2043 50% Level of Concern."

TABLE 6-6: SWP ALLOCATION FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE DRY YEARS, 2026-2030 (ACRE-FEET)

Year Type		Amount
Normal		9,342
Single Dry Year		865
Five Consecutive Dry Years	Year 1	6,055
	Year 2	865
	Year 3	865
	Year 4	3,460
	Year 5	6,055

Table 6-7 shows the normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years planned SWP Table A Allocation for SGPWA through 2050 as described previously in this section.

TABLE 6-7: FUTURE SWP ALLOCATIONS BY YEAR TYPE FROM 2030-2050 (ACRE-FEET)

Year Type		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal		9,342	9,342	9,342	8,304	8,304
Single Dry Year		865	865	865	865	865
Five Consecutive Dry Years	Year 1	6,055	6,055	6,055	6,055	6,055
	Year 2	865	865	865	865	865
	Year 3	865	865	865	865	865
	Year 4	3,460	3,460	3,460	3,460	3,460
	Year 5	6,055	6,055	6,055	6,055	6,055

6.3.2 Other SWP Water Supplies

SGPWA has several opportunities to supplement its SWP Table A Allocation through additional SWP assets. These include Article 56 Carryover Water, Article 21 Interruptible Water, and the State Water Contractors' "Turnback Pool." Article 56 Carryover Water consists of surplus supplies stored in San Luis Reservoir for use in future years (as discussed below). Article 21 water may be made available by DWR when excess flows are available in the Delta, while the Turnback Pool allows State Water Contractors with excess supplies to "turn back" some supplies for purchase by other contractors. Additionally, SGPWA may acquire unused or stored SWP supplies through transfers and exchanges with other contractors. Collectively, these sources improve supply reliability and provide flexible water management opportunities, strengthening the overall reliability of SGPWA's Table A Allocation. In summary, the availability of wet year supplies through SGPWA's Table A, Article 56, Article 21, Turnback

Pool, and SWP transfers and exchanges improve SGPWA's opportunities to store and manage regional water supplies for the benefit of its customers.

6.3.2.1 Article 56 – Carryover

SGPWA's SWP Contract allows it to forego delivery of its allocated SWP Table A supply and retain a portion of that allocated supply in storage for future use. This retained supply is classified as "Carryover" and is governed under Article 56 of SGPWA's SWP Contract. Carryover water is water that is released from Oroville Dam and Reservoir, re-diverted at the Delta, and then stored in San Luis Reservoir – an off-stream reservoir located outside of the City of Santa Nella at the junction of Interstate 5 and California State Highway 152. San Luis Reservoir is jointly owned and operated by the state and federal governments and all SWP Contractors may use the storage facility to manage Carryover water supplies. In short, the San Luis Reservoir receives, regulates, and stores exported water derived from the State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project.

Article 56 imposes limitations to the total allowable Carryover amounts, subject to a percentage of the Annual Table A Amount, dependent on the final allocation percentage for that year. For example, if the final Table A allocation was 50% (8,650 AF), SGPWA could store (carryover) 25% of its Table A Amount (4,325 AF). If storage requests exceed capacity in San Luis Reservoir, the available capacity will be allocated among contractors in proportion to their Table A entitlement. Reallocation can also result in "displacement" of stored water, sometimes known as "spill" or reclassification, that results in stored amounts being released.

Nevertheless, SGPWA generally retains a portion of its Table A supply as Carryover in any given year and continues to maintain a Carryover balance to provide a buffer against drought or other shortage risk. **Table 6-8** shows SGPWA's year-end Carryover balance (i.e., supplies available for the following year) from 2015 through 2025.

TABLE 6-8: SGPWA HISTORIC YEAR-END SWP CARRYOVER AMOUNTS

Year	Year-End Carryover
2015	36
2016	153
2017	2,714
2018	2,668
2019	4,211
2020	835
2021	1,452
2022	1,923
2023	8,639
2024	1,217
2025	50

The Carryover supplies noted in **Table 6-8** combine a number of water management factors that influence SGPWA's overall water supply availability. In years when additional water assets are available during normal and wet conditions, SGPWA may store SWP supplies for use in subsequent dry years. Similarly, through transfers, exchanges, and coordinated regional supply management, the Agency can preserve SWP supplies even during critically dry periods. This is demonstrated during the recent drought from 2020 through 2022, when SWP allocations declined to 20 percent in 2020 and 5 percent in both 2021 and 2022. Despite these constraints, SGPWA maintained carryover supplies through active portfolio management and coordination with the retail agencies. For example, carryover storage remained above 1,452 acre-feet in 2021 and increased to approximately 1,923 acre-feet in 2022. Following the return to wetter conditions and a 100 percent allocation in 2023, SGPWA significantly increased carryover supplies to approximately 8,639 acre-feet, before drawing them down to about 1,217 acre-feet in 2024 as part of ongoing supply management. These actions reflect SGPWA's continued ability to strategically manage its water resources to enhance reliability across a wide range of hydrologic conditions.

SGPWA will manage its Article 56 Carryover supplies in future years based upon the hydrological and regulatory conditions. The Article 56 Carryover supplies result from multiple variables that are tied to the SWP Table A annual allocation, operations in San Luis Reservoir, and water supply management throughout its service area. While 2021-2022 represented historically dry years, 2016-2019 reflect normal allocation years for the SWP and typical SWP management of Carryover supplies for SGPWA. Therefore, for planning purposes, SGPWA conservatively estimates future Carryover supplies in a normal year to be approximately 3,200 acre-feet and Carryover in a single dry year to be approximately 1,700 acre-feet. The future normal year Carryover supply represents less than half of SGPWA's normal year

allocation based upon DWR's 2025 DCR but other years represent SGPWA multi-year management actions similar to the previous drought periods that made Carryover supplies available during these drought periods. **Table 6-9** shows the representative Article 56 Carryover supply in normal and five consecutive dry years. **Table 6-10** shows future availability of Carryover supply in multiple dry years across RUWMP the planning horizon.

TABLE 6-9: NORMAL, SINGLE DRY, AND FIVE DRY YEARS TABLE A CARRYOVER SUPPLIES (AFY)

Year Type		Supply Available
Normal		3,200
Single Dry Year		1,700
Five Consecutive Dry Years	Year 1	2,700
	Year 2	1,920
	Year 3	840
	Year 4	840
	Year 5	1,700

TABLE 6-10: FUTURE AVAILABLE TABLE A CARRYOVER SUPPLIES IN DRY YEARS (AFY)

Year Type		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal		3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Single Dry Year		1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Five Consecutive Dry Years	Year 1	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
	Year 2	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920
	Year 3	840	840	840	840	840
	Year 4	840	840	840	840	840
	Year 5	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700

SGPWA's Table A Carryover supplies are incorporated into its stored water management portfolio. Although SGPWA may use its Carryover supplies under normal year conditions, it generally preserves these supplies to manage shortage conditions. As such, for planning purposes, this 2025 UWMP incorporates SGPWA's Article 56 Carryover supply as a component of stored water for its water management purposes contemplated in this chapter.

6.3.2.2 Article 21 – Interruptible Water

Article 21 of SGPWA's SWP contract outlines the rules for "interruptible water service." Interruptible water service means allocation of water that is essentially surplus in the SWP system and is in addition to the Table A Allocation in any given year. In other words, DWR may

determine at a later time in the water year that there is additional water that could be delivered to SWP contractors that is in excess to the system-wide Table A allocations already confirmed. Article 21 was recently amended (Contract Amendment 20), and outlines the provisions for allocation, notice and process for obtaining, rates, and transfers of Article 21 interruptible water. Notably, Amendment 20 allows for transfers of Article 21 water from certain SWP contractors to others if the contractor can demonstrate a special need for the transfer.

As a SWP Contractor, the Agency has access to Article 21 water when this "excess" water is made available. Article 21 water is identified as non–Table A water that becomes available on an intermittent, interruptible basis. Allocations of Article 21 water are made based on the available supply in proportion to each contractor's annual entitlement as set forth in its Table A for that year.

When available, Article 21 water delivery is typically made in the wettest months of the year, December – May. As such, Article 21 water is sometimes called "wet weather water". It is offered to contractors when there is ample water in the system, and the State publishes a notice to contractors when it is made available. Article 21 water is not available for carryover storage in SWP facilities, however, a change in point of delivery is possible with a separate agreement with DWR in order to store Article 21 water outside of a SWP contractor's service area. Notifications of Article 21 water availability come based on forecasting and existing hydrology, and the Article provides for the timely processing of requests by contractors for delivery. Demands are typically submitted for Article 21 water on a weekly basis.

The ability to take advantage of Article 21 water for SGPWA requires access to conveyance capacity in the California Aqueduct and available storage outside of San Luis Reservoir. Importantly, priority for conveyance within the SWP starts with Table A water and, as such, Article 21 water deliveries may be interrupted if those deliveries impact any contractor's Table A water delivery through a shared reach of the aqueduct. The Agency's location on the East Branch Extension of the aqueduct factors into the inherent conveyance priority limitations associated with Article 21 water.

The 2025 SWP Delivery Capability Report indicates that Article 21 availability will be more frequent, especially in very wet years. Between 2000–2020 Article 21 water was available in all but two years, however, during multi-dry year stretches such as 2008-2010 and 2014–2016 the amount of Article 21 water available was orders of magnitude smaller than in normal to wet years. In summary, Article 21 water requires opportunistic operational flexibility for storage and conveyance capacity in the aqueduct to maximize its intermittent availability. Because of this uncertainty, this RUWMP does not include Article 21 as a quantifiable part of SGPWA's water supply. Rather, SGPWA will continue to be opportunistic and access this supply as may best serve longer-term imported water policy objectives and groundwater basin needs. For instance, the Agency could look for banking options within other SWP Contractor service areas to take advantage of the Amendment 20 tools that allow storage of Article 21 water.

6.3.3 SGPWA Additional Imported Water Supplies

SGPWA has numerous other current and future water assets besides its Table A Annual Amount and Table A carryover supplies. These supplies are derived from the following items: City of Ventura contract, Yuba Accord, Nickel Agreement, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District Agreement, and Sites Reservoir Agreement. These additional water sources are described further below.

6.3.3.1 City of Ventura Table A Supply

The State Water Project Water Transfer Agreement (Agreement), entered into on April 26, 2022 by SGPWA and City of San Buenaventura (Ventura), secured the SGPWA a long-term transfer of the Ventura's 10,000 acre-foot SWP Table A entitlement (Ventura Water).[11] Officially approved by DWR on December 29, 2022, the Agreement expires on December 31, 2042. This long-term transfer follows several short-term, one-year agreements (Prior Agreements) between the two agencies for the transfer and exchange of Ventura's Table A water. The Prior Agreements created an Outstanding Exchange Obligation (OEO), requiring SGPWA to return a total of 2,575 acre-feet of water to Ventura. This obligation is scheduled to be fulfilled in respective installments of 1,400, 675, and 500 acre-feet by 2028, 2029, and 2030. The Agreement also requires SGPWA to maintain at least 750 AF of OEO water available in its storage facilities or supply portfolio, ready for delivery should Ventura provide written request on or before April 1 of that delivery year.

A critical component of the Agreement revolves around Ventura's State Water Interconnection Project as Ventura currently lacks a physical connection to take delivery of SWP water.[12] The State Water Interconnection Project will enable delivery of SWP water by wheeling through Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Calleguas Municipal Water District ("Calleguas") to Ventura. However, the terms of the Agreement will change significantly upon this project's completion:

- Before Completion: SGPWA maintains the right to the full amount of Ventura's annual Table A Allocation.
- After Completion: Ventura will gain the priority right – but not the obligation – to take delivery of up to 2,000 acre-feet per year of its Table A water, provided the annual DWR allocation is sufficient.

[11] Ventura has an agreement with Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas) to receive a SWP water supply from Casitas' Annual Table A Amount (Table A) under its SWP contract. Ventura's Table A water supply is derived from a series of underlying agreements that tier from the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) SWP contract.

[12] https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/1348/State-Water-Interconnection

Notwithstanding these terms, Ventura staff represented that 2,000 acre-feet per year will be adequate to meet its water quality and supply needs, particularly since SWP water is expected to be its most expensive supply source.[13]

The Ventura Table A water supply, like all SWP supplies, are subject to reduction each year based on actual water supply availability as determined by DWR. The average Table A Allocation based on existing conditions is 54% of the Annual Table A Amount. For Ventura's Annual Table A Amount of 10,000 acre-feet, this results in an average yield of 5,400 acre-feet per year. Conveyance of Ventura water begins, like other SWP water, north-of-Delta, and travels down the California Aqueduct. Logistically, while Ventura's rights are tied to the West Branch (to Castaic Lake), SGPWA takes delivery of the water via the East Branch of the California Aqueduct, and subsequently the East Branch Extension to SGPWA's service area. This alternative delivery path – East Branch compared to West Branch – is generally limited only by the 29 cfs conveyance capacity in the East Branch during higher allocation years. Although Article 12(f) may apply to this water under some future scenario, the practical activities among SWP Contractors allows conveyance of various supplies so long as the total conveyance capacity is not exceeded.

SGPWA has the option to use Article 56 storage rights and capacity in San Luis Reservoir for Ventura Water through the Agreement. At the end of 2023, the Agency stored 4,178 acre-feet of Ventura Water in San Luis Reservoir. This added to the Agency's own Article 56 balance for the year (**Table 6-11**), bringing SGPWA's total available water in San Luis Reservoir for 2024 deliveries to 12,817 acre-feet. The Ventura Water supply is subject to the same DWR reclassification and operational criteria as SGPWA's SWP Contract supplies but active management by the SGPWA in coordination with DWR and State Water Contractors generally maintain availability of SWP water for delivery.

[13] City of Ventura, Ventura Water Commission – Staff Report, "State Water Project Multi-Year Transfer Program with San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency", February 15, 2022. Presented in Ventura Water Commission Regular Meeting, February 22, 2022

TABLE 6-11: RECENT TABLE A ALLOCATIONS OF VENTURA WATER (ACRE-FEET)*

Year	SWP Contract Table A	Percent Allocation	Allocation Amount
2015	10,000	20%	2,000
2016	10,000	60%	6,000
2017	10,000	85%	8,500
2018	10,000	35%	3,500
2019	10,000	75%	7,500
2020	10,000	20%	2,000
2021	10,000	5%	500
2022	10,000	5%	500
2023	10,000	100%	10,000
2024	10,000	40%	4,000
2025	10,000	50%	5,000

*2015-2025 Table A allocations shown for SWP availability context. SGPWA Agreement for Ventura Water was signed in 2022.

As previously discussed, the Ventura Water Agreement expires in 2042, however, SGPWA expects the Agreement will be renewed or replaced with similar Table A supplies or an alternative that meets SGPWA's planning criteria. Nevertheless, to be conservative, **Table 6-12** shows representative Ventura Water Table A supply in normal and five consecutive dry years without Ventura Water in 2045 and 2050. The Agency manages Ventura Water in the same way as other SWP water and imported supplies; it accumulates and stores excess supply for the Region in times of surplus for use as managed groundwater in dry years. **Table 6-13** shows future availability of Ventura Water supply in multiple dry years across the RUWMP planning horizon.

TABLE 6-12: VENTURA SWP ALLOCATION FOR FIVE DRY YEARS, 2026-2030 (ACRE-FEET)

Year Type		Supply Available
Normal		4,300
Single Dry-Year		400
Five Consecutive Dry Years	Year 1	2,800
	Year 2	400
	Year 3	400
	Year 4	1,600
	Year 5	2,800

TABLE 6-13: FUTURE VENTURA SWP ALLOCATIONS BY YEAR TYPE FROM 2030-2050 (ACRE-FEET)

Year Type		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal		4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
Single Dry Year		400	400	400	0	0
Five Consecutive Dry Years	Year 1	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
	Year 2	400	400	400	0	0
	Year 3	400	400	400	0	0
	Year 4	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
	Year 5	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0

6.3.3.2 Nickel Agreement

SGPWA and Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency (AVEK) maintain a "take-or-pay" agreement for 1,700 acre-feet per year of non-project water, known as Nickel Water. The agreement, dated July 7, 2017, expires on December 31, 2036. SGPWA holds a first right of refusal to renew the contract for an additional 20-year term through 2056.

Nickel Water originates from Nickel Family, LLC's (Nickel LLC) Kern River water rights, secured through a complex series of historical agreements involving La Hacienda, Inc., Nickel LLC, AVEK, Kern County Water Agency (KCWA), DMB Communities II LLC (DMBII), DMB Pacific LLC (DMB) and CV Communities LLC (CV). This non-SWP supply is considered highly reliable in all water year types and can be delivered directly to SGPWA's service area via the EBX, subject to the conveyance criteria governing the system.

The conveyance of Nickel Water is formally approved by a Letter Agreement (SWPAO #20011) between SGPWA, KCWA, AVEK, and the California Department of Water Resources dated April 24, 2020. KCWA makes 1,700 acre-feet of Nickel Water available at the Tupman delivery point, within Reach 12E of the SWP, just north of the Buena Vista Pumping Plant in Kern County. DWR then assumes delivery of the non-SWP water through the California Aqueduct's East Branch and EBX to SGPWA turnouts at Reach 4A and/or 4B. The delivery schedule is submitted in accordance with SGPWA's SWP Contract. Because Nickel Water is non-SWP water, its conveyance requires joint management by the Agency and DWR for conveyance and delivery. **Table 6-14** shows SGPWA Nickel Water deliveries since 2020. The supplemental amount of water delivered in 2023 included contract water not delivered to the SGPWA service area in 2022.

TABLE 6-14: NICKEL AGREEMENT WATER DELIVERIES SINCE 2020 (ACRE-FEET)

Year	Amount
2020	1,700
2021	1,700
2022	1,397
2023	2,008*
2024	1,700
2025	1,700

*308 acre-feet were stored from 2022 Nickel Water and delivered in 2023

SGPWA may consider the Nickel Agreement water supply always available in normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years. The Nickel Agreement is a take or pay contract with no shortage provision that obligates AVEK to deliver the water in all year types. As previously discussed, the Nickel Water Agreement expires in 2036, however, for purposes of this RUWMP, projected supply volumes assume the agreement will be renewed or replaced with similar contracted supply volumes. **Table 6-15** shows the SGPWA Nickel Agreement future water supply availability.

TABLE 6-15: FUTURE NICKEL WATER DELIVERIES BY YEAR TYPE, 2030-2050 (ACRE-FEET)

Year Type		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal		1,700	17,00	1,700	1,700	1,700
Single Dry Year		1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Five Consecutive Dry Years	Year 1	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Year 2	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Year 3	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Year 4	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Year 5	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700

6.3.3.3 Yuba Accord Water

The SGPWA has historically supplemented its water asset portfolio by acquiring approximately 300 acre-feet of water annually from the Yuba County Water Agency (YCWA) under the 2008 Yuba River Accord. While a small component of SGPWA's overall supply, this water is a valuable asset due to its cost-effectiveness and high reliability, especially during dry and critically dry years. The Yuba Accord is a landmark settlement created to balance fishery protection on the lower Yuba River with local and statewide water supply needs.

On January 21, 2026 the SWRCB unanimously adopted a 25-year extension of the Yuba Accord agreement. SGPWA executed Amendment No. 7 to the Agreement.[14] Amendment No. 7 superseded the earlier Participation Agreements, extended the expiration date to December 31, 2050, outlined the method for establishing allocations and sharing of the water, and simplified the water storage components. Additionally, Amendment No. 7 updated the per unit costs of water with an approximate 17% increase, or 3.25% annually.

The Yuba River Accord includes three major elements, all of which must be in place for the Yuba River Accord to become effective: (1) the Fisheries Agreement (dated November 3, 2007) to provide higher flows for fish in the lower Yuba River under certain conditions, (2) Conjunctive Use Agreements between Yuba and other Yuba County water districts for

[14] Amendment No. 7 for the Supply and Conveyance of Water by the Department of Water Resources of the State of California Under the Dry Year Water Purchase Program Between the Department of Water Resources and the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency.

implementing a conjunctive use and water use efficiency program; and (3) the "Agreement for the Long-Term Purchase of Water from Yuba County Water Agency by the Department of Water Resources" (dated December 4, 2007) (Yuba Water Purchase Agreement). DWR purchases water under the Yuba Water Purchase Agreement to make water available for the Dry Year Water Purchase Program (Dry Year Program). The Dry Year Program uses the Yuba Water as the basis for a separate agreement that DWR controls and makes water available for purchase by State Water Project Contractors, including SGPWA. In 2008, SGPWA entered into an agreement with DWR as part of the Dry Year Program to acquire Yuba Water Purchase Agreement water. The water purchased under the Yuba Water Purchase Agreement is subject to losses associated with transporting it to SGPWA's service area through the State Water Project. The amount of Dry Year Program water available to DWR depends on the calculated Sacramento Valley Water Year Index. For the Yuba Water Purchase Agreement, each Water Year will be classified: (1) as "Wet," "Above-Normal," "Below Normal," "Dry" or "Critical," based on the Sacramento Valley Water Year Hydrologic Classification; or (2) as a "Conference Year." Conference Year means a Water Year for which the North Yuba Index is less than 500,000 acre-feet, calculated according to the procedures and formulas set forth in Exhibits 4 and 5 of the Yuba Accord Fisheries Agreement, and using the latest available forecasts for the Water Year. Between 75,000 AFY (Dry Years) and 140,000 AFY may be available to the group of Contractors depending on the Water Year Index. Contractors' share of the Yuba Accord Water is based on the proportion of the Table A of the 23 participants. If some SWP Contractors do not want to participate in a given year, the allocation to each Contractor is adjusted upward.

From 2009 through 2025, SGPWA purchased Yuba Accord Water eight times with average deliveries of about 280 AF. While the amount of water made available varies each year depending on hydrologic conditions, the Agency anticipates receiving an average future amount of approximately 300 AFY under the Dry Year Program. **Table 6-16** shows Yuba Accord Water deliveries since 2020. **Table 6-17** shows normal and dry year availability over the planning period.

TABLE 6-16: YUBA ACCORD WATER DELIVERIES, 2020-2025 (ACRE-FEET)

Year	Deliveries
2020	406
2021	213
2022	136
2023	0
2024	19
2025	6

TABLE 6-17: FUTURE YUBA ACCORD WATER DELIVERIES BY YEAR TYPE (ACRE-FEET)

Year Type		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal		400	400	400	400	400
Single Dry Year		100	100	100	100	100
Five Consecutive Dry Years	Year 1	300	300	300	300	300
	Year 2	100	100	100	100	100
	Year 3	100	100	100	100	100
	Year 4	200	200	200	200	200
	Year 5	300	300	300	300	300

6.3.3.4 San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District Agreement

SGPWA entered the Surplus Water Sale Agreement with the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District ("SBVMWD Agreement") in June 2018. SBVMWD is a SWP contractor that holds an entitlement to 102,600 acre-feet under its Table A Annual Amount, per its 1960 SWP Contract. The SBVMWD Agreement entitles SGPWA to purchase up to 5,000 acre-feet of SWP entitlement each year with SBVMWD's express concurrence. The SBVMWD Agreement expires

on December 31, 2032, and there is no right of renewal. Nevertheless, SGPWA anticipates renewing this contract through the period covered by this UWMP or developing a similar supply.

The amount of water available under the contract varies each year and is subject to the "sole discretion" of SBVMWD whether the water will be made available for SGPWA to purchase. The water supply under this agreement may be available depending on SBVMWD's supply availability determination. The SBVMWD does not incorporate this potential supply into its water supply reliability determinations for all year types but considers the supply a component of its available transfer and exchange supplies and, when acquired, may be incorporated into its groundwater storage facilities.

SGPWA purchased 5,000 acre-feet of water from SBVMWD in 2025. The water was recharged into their basins and will return 4,250 acre-feet in a future year. This water is not incorporated into the SGPWA reliability assessment as it is intermittent water. Nevertheless, SGPWA manages this supply source as part of its portfolio to optimize imports that become managed groundwater. SGPWA expects to maintain and update this agreement in the future.

6.3.3.5 Water Transfers and Exchanges

SGPWA has carried out numerous short-term water transfers and exchanges with regional and state-wide partners to maximize supply reliability and provide beneficial returns using the flexibility of its assets. The access to conveyance that SGPWA has through the California Aqueduct makes strategic water transfers to meet service area demand possible across a statewide network of partners, while the SWP Contract provides abundant transfer and exchange opportunities that provide economic benefits for the Agency in times of surplus water. Importantly, short-term transfers and exchanges help support active management of SGPWA's and the retail agencies' water supply portfolios. These transfers and exchanges will continue to play a key part for SGPWA bolstering supply reliability across each planning horizon. **Table 6-18** shows the last five years of short-term incoming transfers with SWP Contractors, noting these were facilitated by Amendment No. 20 (Water Management Tools) between SWP Contractors. SGPWA also evaluates other exchange opportunities outside of SWP Contractor water but conveyed through the California Aqueduct for transfers and exchanges.

SGPWA also participates in the California water market by transferring water to other agencies when regional supplies are adequate and SGPWA SWP supplies can be beneficial to agencies outside of the SGPWA service area.

TABLE 6-18: RECENT SHORT-TERM WATER ACQUISITIONS VIA TRANSFER (ACRE-FEET)

Year	Transfer Amount
2021	0
2022	0
2023	2,134
2024	0
2025	3,000

6.3.4 Restrictions

The DWR and the State Water Project does not guarantee delivery of 100% of water allocations every year. Under the historic lowest 5% allocations, SWP allocations to SGPWA were 865 acre-feet for the year. This, in conjunction with the expected decrease in reliability of the SWP over time places a severe restriction on the reliability of SWP as imported water to recharge the managed groundwater supplies of the SGPWA and the SGP Region's retailers. While SGPWA's imported supplies are not limited to SWP water, the California Aqueduct and SWP infrastructure deliver the additional supplies mentioned in Section 6.3.3. All imported supplies are subject to available conveyance capacity and priorities as governed by Article 12(f) of SGPWA's SWP Contract. In addition to SWP system conveyance capacity restrictions, there are notable policy and regulation restrictions to SGPWA SWP supplies.

6.3.4.1 The Delta Reform Act

The Delta Reform Act (DRA) of 2009 established the Delta Plan and the Delta Stewardship Council.[15] Ultimately, the DRA requires water purveyors to reduce reliance on water supplies derived from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and improve reliance on locally developed water sources (see this RUWMP's representation of compliance in Chapter 3). The Delta Plan is the governing document that guides the Delta's future and spawned the DRA regional self-reliance policies. The Delta Plan has two "co-equal goals": (1) providing a more reliable water supply for California; and (2) protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem.

[15] California Water Code Section 85225

Specifically, the urban purveyors should demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1 – Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (WR P1).[16] WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all of the following apply:

1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);

2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and

3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.

The DRA is relevant to SGPWA's water asset portfolio and its retailers' water asset portfolios because the DRA's rules require reduced reliance on water supplies derived from the Delta in favor of locally developed water supplies. The methodology needed to comply with DRA's regulatory requirement as noted in the policy is a reduction in "the percentage of water used from the Delta watershed."

6.3.4.2 Healthy Rivers and Landscapes

The State Water Board is responsible for adopting and updating the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan), which establishes water quality control objectives and flow requirements needed to provide reasonable protection of beneficial uses in the watershed. The State Water Board has been engaged for many years in updating the Bay-Delta Plan.

The Bay-Delta Plan is being updated through phases. Phase 1 is updating the Bay-Delta Plan objectives for the San Joaquin River and its major tributaries and the southern Delta salinity objectives. Phase 2 is updating the objectives for the Sacramento River and Delta and their major tributaries. (Plan amendments). On December 12, 2018, through State Water Board Resolution No. 2018-0059, the State Water Board adopted the Phase 1 Plan amendments and Final SED establishing the Lower San Joaquin River flow objectives and revised southern Delta salinity objectives. On February 25, 2019, the Office of Administrative Law approved the Plan amendments. This plan requires an adaptive range of 30-50 percent of the unimpaired flow to be maintained from February through June in the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced Rivers,

[16] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23 Section 5003.

with a starting point of 40 percent of the unimpaired flow. During this same time period, the flows at Vernalis on the San Joaquin River, as provided by the unimpaired flow objective, are required to be no lower than a base flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), with an adaptive range between 800 and 1,200 cfs, inclusive.

The State Water Board is also considering Phase 2 Plan amendments focused on the Sacramento River and its tributaries, Delta eastside tributaries (including the Calaveras, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne rivers), Delta outflows, and interior Delta flows. Staff is recommending an adaptive range of 45-65 percent Unimpaired Flow (UIF) objective with a starting point of 55 percent. Once the State Water Board adopts Phase 2 Plan amendments, the Board will need to conduct hearings to determine, consistent with water rights, water users' responsibilities for meeting the objectives in both Phase 1 and 2. At this time, the potential impacts to the SWP are unknown but this objective would have a large impact on water users in the Phase 2 planning area.

The Bay-Delta Plan's Healthy Rivers and Landscapes program, implemented through Voluntary Agreements (VAs), establishes specific "forgone export" requirements that would directly restrict State Water Project deliveries to south-of-delta contractors. Under these agreements, DWR and the Bureau of Reclamation must reduce exports from key Delta pumping facilities (Jones Pumping Plant and Clifton Court Forebay) based on water year types. The required export reductions range from zero in critical and wet years to 125,000 acre-feet in dry and below normal years, and up to 175,000 acre-feet in above normal years. These forgone exports are designed to ensure that additional upstream flows provided under the VAs actually reach the Delta as outflow rather than being captured by the export facilities.

The restriction mechanism works by establishing "reference conditions" representing pre-VA baseline operations, then requiring that SWP and CVP operations avoid exporting both these reference flows and the new additive VA flows. This creates a complex accounting system where south-of-delta water contractors would experience reduced deliveries not only from the direct export limitations, but also from the operational constraints needed to ensure VA tributary flows bypass the pumps and contribute to Delta outflow. The program includes detailed daily and monthly tracking requirements to verify that the Projects are indeed forgoing exports rather than simply capturing the additional upstream flows, effectively prioritizing ecosystem benefits over south-of-delta water supply reliability.

The water supply reliability projections described in this RUWMP reflect characterizations of water supplies and demands as they exist based upon reasonably available information. Although the Plan, HRL Program, and post-Plan water management adjustments could change UWMP water supply reliability projections, the water supply implications are not yet suitable for analytical integration into the current water supply reliability projections for this UWMP iteration. Once the Plan or HRL Program is adopted, and post-adoption implementation actions become better known, the projections for urban water supply reliability can be reasonably calculated. It is anticipated that the 2027 through 2030 iterations

of Annual Assessments will guide urban purveyors in assessing near term impacts of the Plan on water supply reliability and generate useful information that can be incorporated into the next RUWMP update in 2030.

6.3.5 Managing Supply Reliability Risks

SGPWA's water supply reliability is anchored by a diversified portfolio that includes State Water Project allocations, imported supplies, and strategically managed storage assets. This portfolio provides important flexibility in responding to hydrologic variability, regulatory uncertainty, and changing operational conditions. At the same time, reliance on imported supplies introduces interdependencies that require proactive and ongoing supply risk management.

As a State Water Project contractor and wholesale water importer, SGPWA manages risks associated with long-term changes in imported water reliability, evolving regulatory constraints, and increasing climate-driven variability. Maintaining access to imported supplies and supporting investments that enhance system resilience are central components of SGPWA's strategy to ensure reliable deliveries to its member agencies over the planning horizon.

Despite the benefits of a diversified portfolio, SGPWA faces a range of supply-related risks, including operational and regulatory constraints on the State Water Project, climate change impacts on hydrology, extended drought conditions, seismic vulnerability, and other emerging challenges. Addressing these risks requires comprehensive assessment and participation in regional and statewide initiatives that are intended to stabilize and improve the reliability of California's imported water systems.

6.3.5.1 Delta Conveyance Project

The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) is a proposed project by DWR to mitigate lost supply to the SWP associated with transporting water through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta). SWP contractors situated south of the Delta are exposed to multiple risk scenarios for long-term SWP supplies, including previously discussed regulatory compliance statutes. Additional mitigation against other water supply risks driven by rising sea levels, earthquakes, progressive risk of levee failures, and extreme drought and flood are also identified as DCP benefits. Continuation of existing operation of the Delta is expected to increasingly expose water users that depend on water exported from the Delta to risks of interrupted water supply and decreasing water supply reliability over time. In short, the DCP is a significant risk mitigation component to help overcome uncertainties associated with conveying SWP water through the Delta.

The DCP does not increase water rights associated with the SWP but rather would restore losses caused by current physical and regulatory issues and mitigate against future changed

conditions affecting SWP exports by adding a new point of diversion in the northern Delta. The Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the DCP was certified by DWR in December 2023 and a Change in Point of Diversion Petition was filed with State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) February 22, 2024.

SGPWA is an investor and participant in the DCP. The investment costs associated with SGPWA's role are to fund the work plan and reserve capacity space in the project. SGPWA's investment in the DCP is 2% of project capacity and should provide better access to SWP supplies in normal and wet years, as well as opportunities to deliver alternative planned supplies as they become available to SGPWA. SGPWA's participation in the DCP is a safeguard for long-term supply reliability for the Region and its critical imported water supply.

6.3.5.2 Sites Reservoir

SGPWA became a participating agency in the Sites Project Authority Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement in 2019. The Sites Reservoir Project is a proposed 1.5-million acre-foot off-stream storage reservoir located on the western side of the Sacramento Valley near the town of Maxwell. The project would divert excess flows from the Sacramento River during high-flow periods, store them in the reservoir, and release water during drier periods. The project is intended to improve statewide water supply reliability while also providing environmental, flood management, and recreational benefits.

The Sites Project includes 30 participating entities, including SGPWA and several State Water Project contractors, with additional agencies currently on a waitlist. Under existing conditions, Sites Reservoir is expected to provide approximately 240,000 acre-feet of additional average annual deliveries to participating agencies.

Since SGPWA's initial commitment, the project has advanced through major regulatory and planning milestones, including securing water rights approvals subject to final refinements. Current planning assumptions indicate construction would begin in 2027 with full operations commencing in 2033. The project is still subject to completion of permitting, financing, and construction activities.

The Sites Reservoir Project is structured as a beneficiary-pays partnership with an estimated total cost between $6.2 billion and $6.8 billion. Funding commitments include $1.094 billion from the State of California through Proposition 1 for public benefits, approximately $780 million in federal funding through the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and related programs, and a pending low-interest EPA WIFIA loan. The remaining project costs are being financed by

participating local water agencies in proportion to their requested share of storage capacity.[17]

SGPWA currently holds 14,000 shares in the Sites Reservoir Project, representing approximately 6.2 percent of the active storage allocated to Project Agreement Members (87,276 acre-feet). Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District entered into a cost sharing agreement with SGPWA for 4,000 of these shares, with SGPWA retaining the remaining 10,000 shares. This investment provides SGPWA with long-term access to a proportional share of stored water and represents a significant component of the agency's future supply portfolio.

As a participating agency, SGPWA participates in project governance through representation on the Reservoir Committee, which works with the Sites Project Authority Board to establish operating budgets, approve expenditures, and oversee project implementation. SGPWA's continued participation in the Sites Reservoir Project is a critical long-term investment in regional water supply reliability and drought resilience.

Figure 6-3 shows the indicated project timeline.

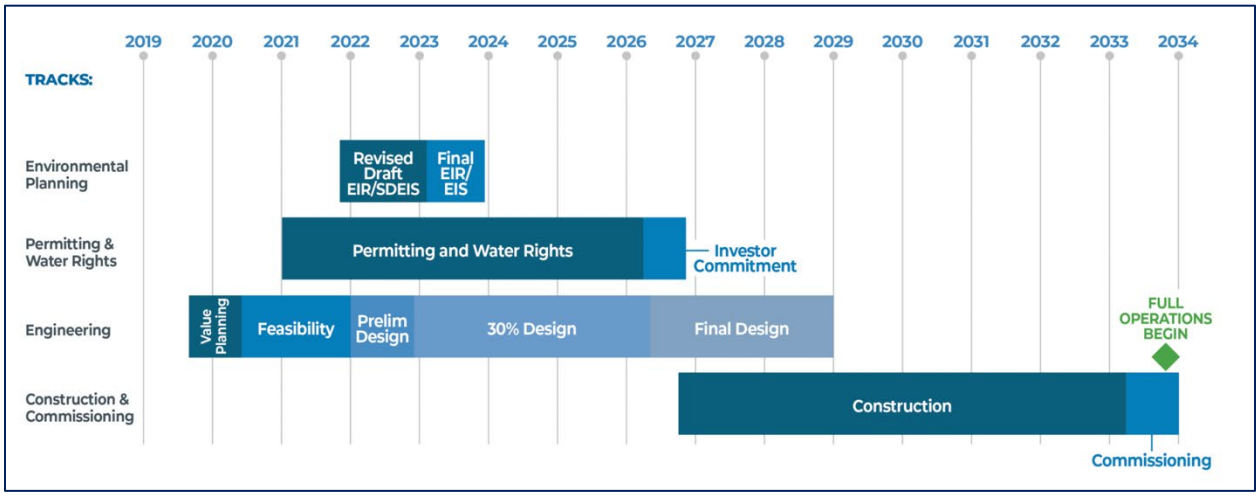

FIGURE 6-3: SITES RESERVOIR PROJECT TIMELINE (SITES PROJECT AUTHORITY)

6.3.5.3 Sites Reservoir – Modeled Supplies

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's participation in the proposed Sites Reservoir Project was evaluated using CalSim 3 modeling results. The model simulates reservoir operations, surface water losses, and deliveries to project participants under a range of hydrologic conditions.

[17] Detailed information can be found on the Sites Project Authority website and in project documents and resources: https://sitesproject.org/

Under long-term average conditions, total releases from Sites Reservoir associated with SGPWA's participation range from approximately 12.8 to 14.4 thousand acre-feet per year (TAF). These releases represent the volume of water discharged from storage into the system to support project operations. Of the released water, deliveries to SGPWA average approximately 10.5 to 10.7 TAF, reflecting the portion of releases that can be physically diverted and credited to the Agency after accounting for operational and conveyance constraints. These delivered volumes represent SGPWA's usable supply from Sites Reservoir and are the values used for UWMP supply accounting.

Modeled net evaporation and precipitation losses at Sites Reservoir average approximately 1.6 to 1.7 TAF per year. This term represents reservoir surface evaporation offset by direct precipitation and constitutes a project-level loss that reduces total water available for release. These losses are not allocated directly to SGPWA but are reflected implicitly in the modeled deliveries.

Model results indicate that deliveries to SGPWA vary by hydrologic year type, with reduced deliveries occurring in wetter year types and increased deliveries in dry and critically dry conditions, consistent with the intended operation of off-stream storage to capture surplus flows and improve supply reliability. Overall, the Sites Reservoir Project provides a meaningful supplemental supply that enhances regional water supply flexibility and reliability for SGPWA under a broad range of hydrologic conditions.

Table 6-19 shows the future availability of Sites Reservoir water as represented by the Project Authority in the SGPWA's service area and incorporates both the SGPWA and Beaumont-Cherry Valley potential supplies.

TABLE 6-19: FUTURE AVAILABILITY OF SITES RESERVOIR WATER BY YEAR TYPE (ACRE-FEET)

Year Type		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal		0	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
Single Dry Year		0	21,900	21,900	21,900	21,900
Multi-Year Drought	Year 1	0	16,900	16,900	16,900	16,900
	Year 2	0	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
	Year 3	0	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
	Year 4	0	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500
	Year 5	0	21,900	21,900	21,900	21,900

6.3.6 Groundwater Management and Basin Description

Managed groundwater serves as the keystone to SGPWA's water asset portfolio. Functioning as the regional wholesaler, the SGPWA imports surface water supplies to offset and replenish groundwater extractions and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. A key component of this strategy is the Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Area, whose vast storage capacity is essential for recharging and holding these imported supplies. The storage capacity of the Beaumont Basin exceeds the total annual demand for water at build-out and this storage capacity is not likely to be a limiting factor.[18] Other minor sources, such as local surface runoff, stormwater, and recycled return flows, also contribute to managed recharge supplies. Together, these native groundwater supplies, recharged groundwater supplies, and other local surface supplies are aggregated as "Regionally Managed Supplies."

Groundwater is the primary water supply source for SGPWA and its local retail agencies. Fundamentally, SGPWA imports surface water to its service area to recharge the Region's underlying groundwater basins. Managed groundwater and local groundwater comingle in the Region's various subbasins and may remain banked underground or extracted. Due to concerns about long-term sustainability and historical overdraft, where more water is pumped out than can be naturally replenished, the area is subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), with several local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) responsible for the management of the corresponding subbasin. Additionally, the Beaumont Basin is adjudicated and a central groundwater unit within the Region.

Geographically, SGPWA is underlain by portions of two large groundwater basins, the Upper Santa Ana Valley Basin and Coachella Valley Basin. From these basins, three specific subbasins fall within SGPWA's boundaries: (1) Upper Santa Ana Valley – Yucaipa Subbasin; (2) Upper Santa Ana Valley – San Timoteo Subbasin; (3) Coachella Valley – San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin. The latter two subbasins are in turn divided into water storage units, locally called 'basins.' Chapter 2 of this RUWMP details each groundwater basin, subbasin, and respective management framework in the SGPWA service area. The coordinated management activities of each subbasin are additionally described in Chapter 3 as they relate to water supply within the Region.

6.3.6.1 Groundwater Basins Management Activities

There are numerous groundwater management actions occurring in the SGPWA jurisdictional boundary that impact regional supply activities. These management actions include

[18] Beaumont Basin Watermaster, 2025 Draft Consolidated Annual Report and Engineering Report, Section 2.3 "Storage Applications and Agreements," p. 2-13

implementation of the Beaumont Basin Adjudication (Adjudication) and compliance with the SGMA. **Figure 6-4** shows the Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Area in relation to the DWR Bulletin 118 groundwater subbasins.

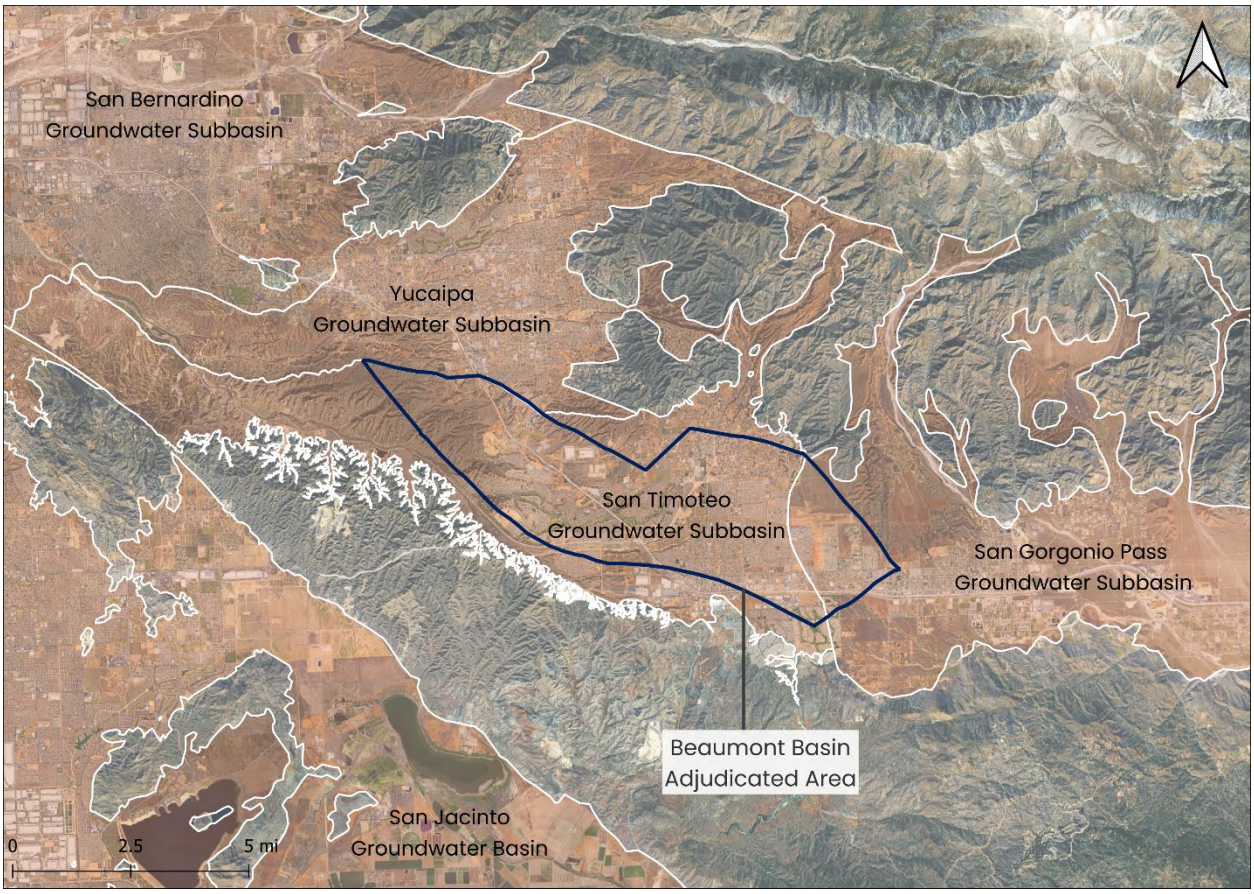

FIGURE 6-4: BEAUMONT BASIN ADJUDICATED AREA BOUNDARY RELATIVE TO DWR BULLETIN 118 SUBBASINS

There are three groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) in the San Gorgonio Subbasin. The Desert Water Agency acts as the exclusive GSA of the easternmost edge of the San Gorgonio subbasin but that GSA lies outside the SGPWA service area. Verbenia GSA covers one square mile in the eastern portion of the subbasin – the San Gorgonio Pass GSA encompasses the remainder – both of those GSA's are within the SGPWA service area boundary. Additionally, the Yucaipa GSA is located in the northwestern part of the SGPWA service area A characterization of each GSA and relevant groundwater management frameworks are provided in both Chapter 2 and Chapter 3.

6.3.6.2 SGPWA Groundwater Storage

SGPWA stores imported water supplies in the Beaumont Basin and anticipates storing water in additional basins as appropriate agreements and operating protocols are developed. In 2025, SGPWA's total stored water in the Beaumont Basin was approximately 2,518.6 acre-feet.

SGPWA entered into the Beaumont Basin Watermaster Groundwater Storage Agreement ("Agreement") in 2018, consistent with its storage allocation under the Beaumont Basin Adjudication. The Agreement allows SGPWA to store up to 10,000 acre-feet of water in the Beaumont Basin. Although the Agreement has no expiration date, the Beaumont Basin Watermaster may unilaterally terminate it with 180-day written notice. There is no indication that termination is anticipated. Accordingly, the ability to store up to 10,000 acre-feet is assumed into the future. **Table 6-20** summarizes SGPWA's groundwater storage accounts in 2025.

TABLE 6-20: SGPWA STORED GROUNDWATER (ACRE-FEET)

Calendar Year 2025			
Agency	**Beginning**	**Ending**	**Change**
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency	1,595	2,519	924

SGPWA will continue to store water supplies in each groundwater basin to the extent allowed by applicable agreements and basin conditions. Additional groundwater storage may occur in the Yucaipa, San Timoteo, and San Gorgonio Groundwater Basins as infrastructure and operational constraints allow water supplies to be conveyed to these basins.

6.3.6.3 Recycled Water

SGPWA does not directly produce or supply recycled water. However, the Agency is a key supporter of projects designed to augment and diversify the regional water supply portfolio. The Region's recycled water supplies are provided by local retail agencies, and these resources are integral to any comprehensive assessment of regional water assets due to the interconnected nature of the system (e.g., SGPWA's imported water becomes recycled water developed by local retailers). A description of regional recycled water activities for retailers within the SGPWA area is provided in Chapter 3.

Although SGPWA does not manage recycled water facilities, incorporating recycled water output into the regional supply portfolio is essential for navigating the evolving regulatory landscape impacting the Agency and local retail agencies.

6.3.6.4 Desalination Opportunities

The California UWMP Act requires discussion of potential desalinated water opportunities [Water Code §10631(g)]. Groundwater, generally, is considered excellent across the SGPWA service area, thus limiting the utility of desalination facilities. However, certain areas of the service area are impacted by total dissolved solids, presenting an opportunity for individual

retail agencies to develop and operate relevant facilities. YVWD, for example, has plans to expand its recycled water portfolio through the addition of desalted recycled wastewater for non-potable uses. Additional brackish groundwater are available in parts of the Agency service area, however, given their depth and lack of necessity, such supplies, and desalinated water in general, are not considered viable nor does SGPWA have plans to develop such supplies over the planning horizon.

6.3.6.5 Total Water Supplies

SGPWA has sufficient imported water assets to meet the service area demands in coordination with the retail suppliers it serves and their various water assets and facilities. As described previously, regionally secured water assets include a viable mix of acquired supplies, including long-term SWP Contract water, reliable long-term supplemental water agreements, and considerable future supply portfolio augmentation in Sites Reservoir and the DCP. These imported supplies supplement native groundwater and recycled water to provide regional reliability and resiliency. Importantly, SGPWA's imported water that is not consumed, recharges the groundwater basins and is integral to the reuse operations in the service area. In other words, SGPWA's water is used multiple times throughout its service area. Short-term transfer and exchange activities also shore up supplies to meet long-term demands and provide economic benefits to the Agency and the Region. These short-term transfer activities are one of the principal Agency strategies that supports tactical supply management that benefits all retail agencies and groundwater sustainability activities. In addition, these short-term actions can lead to long-term water supply opportunities displayed by the contract with the City of Ventura. SGPWA proactively manages imported supply by meeting long-term demands for the Region. As noted in individual water asset subsections, some agreements expire during this RUWMP planning horizon. SGPWA anticipates renewing or replacing these assets, while maximizing short-term transfer opportunities in coordination with retail agencies to augment recharge and expand storage opportunities.

A summary of SGPWA's imported water supply portfolio is shown in **Table 6-21**. SGPWA does not anticipate providing all the supplies through the collective water assets that it controls, but it will work closely with the retail agencies and other interests to manage water assets so that the regional water supplies can meet the projected regional water demands.

TABLE 6-21: SGPWA IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY PORTFOLIO SUMMARY

Source	Annual Amount	Description
State Water Project – Table A	17,300	Maximum Table A contract amount; actual allocations vary (54% average in the 2025 DCR)
State Water Project – Article 56	Variable	Stored SWP allocation in San Luis Reservoir (~2,200 acre-feet average in storage 2015-2025)
State Water Project – Article 21	Variable	Intermittent SWP surplus water when available
State Water Project – Ventura Table A	10,000	Maximum Table A contract amount; actual allocations vary (54% average in the 2025 DCR)
Nickel Water	1,700	Highly reliable in all year types
Yuba Accord Water	300	Dry year water
Short-term Water Transfers	Variable	Opportunity-based (recent transfers ~3,000 acre-feet per year)
Sites Reservoir	Variable	Store water in favorable hydrologic conditions, deliver as needed, primarily in dry years (~10,000 acre-feet per year average)

6.3.7 Water Quality

This section focuses on the quality of State Water Project supplies imported into the Region and recharged into the various portions of the groundwater basins and adjudicated areas throughout the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The discussion of groundwater quality is included in Chapter 3.

Water quality is a critically important consideration in the SGPWA service area. Because all local consumer water supplies rely on blended groundwater sources, the SGPWA plays a vital role in resource management by delivering imported surface supplies to recharge regional groundwater basins. SGPWA provides imported State Water Project water supplies to the groundwater basins in its service area

The water quality of imported surface water conveyed through the California Aqueduct is monitored by the DWR Division of Operations and Maintenance. DWR maintains 16 continuous water quality monitoring stations located throughout the SWP and data collected from these stations is regularly uploaded to the California Data Exchange Center (CDEC). The parameters for monitoring SWP water quality include electrical conductivity, water

temperature, turbidity, pH, and fluorescence. SWP water quality changes as the water moves from the precipitation and snowmelt runoff to its termination areas in Southern California. As such, the water quality measurements at each station are important for purposes of tracking water quality constituents in the SWP system.

Of the 16 water quality monitoring stations, "Devil Canyon Afterbay" is located closest to San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's turnouts. **Figure 6-5** shows the measured publicly available electroconductivity since 2015. **Figure 6-6** shows the measured publicly available temperature information since 2015, and **Figure 6-7** shows the measured publicly available turbidity at Devil Canyon since 2015. **Figure 6-8** shows pH at Devil Canyon since 2015. Finally, **Figure 6-9** shows fluorescence at Pacheco Pumping Plant since 2015. SWP water quality, based on the illustrated figures, falls within normal parameters. The Agency currently does not anticipate that imported water quality will affect supply reliability.

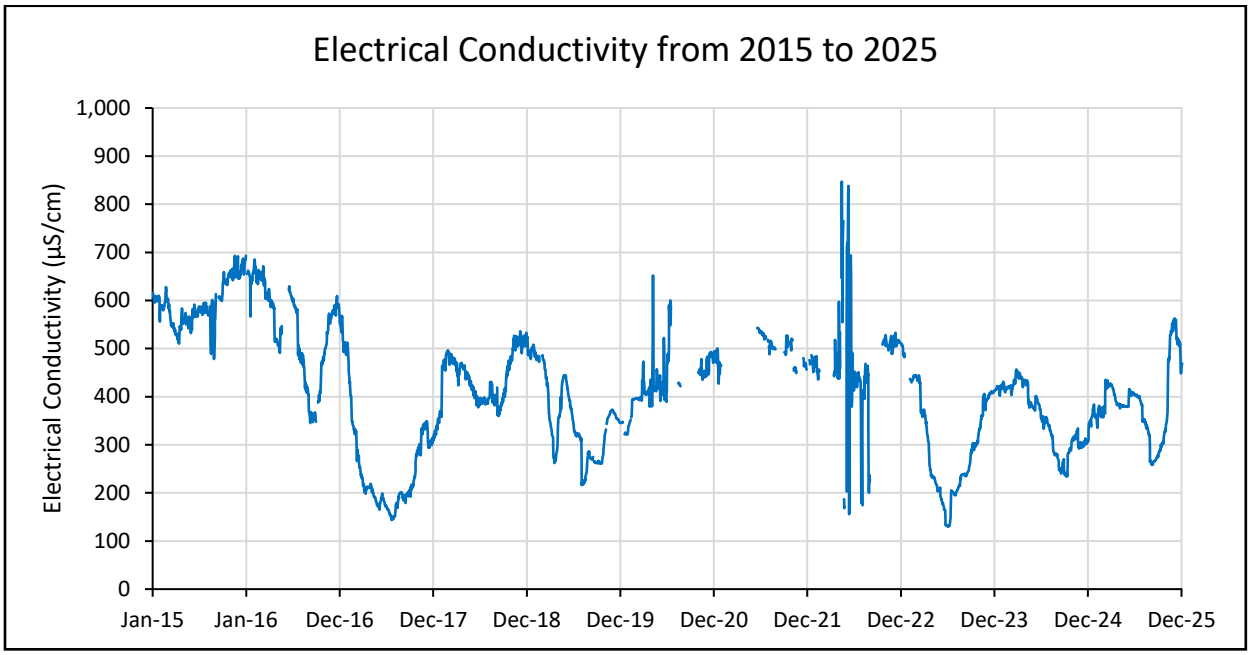

FIGURE 6-5: DEVIL CANYON ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (2015-2025)

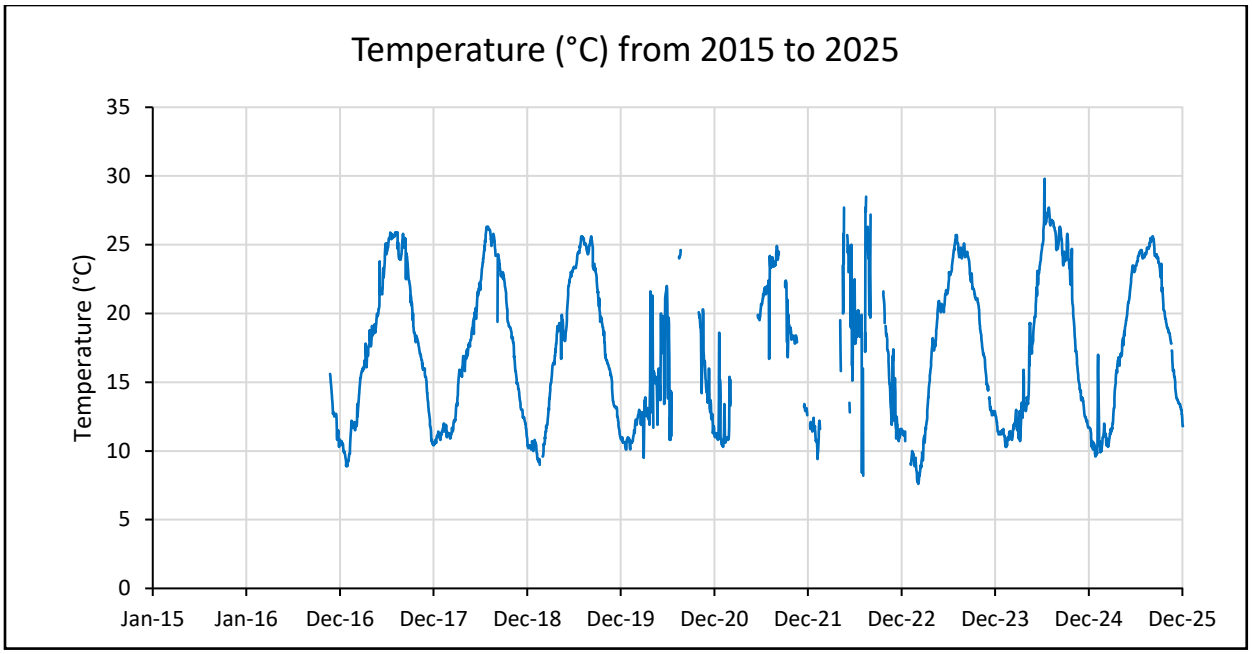

FIGURE 6-6: DEVIL CANYON WATER TEMPERATURE (2015-2025)

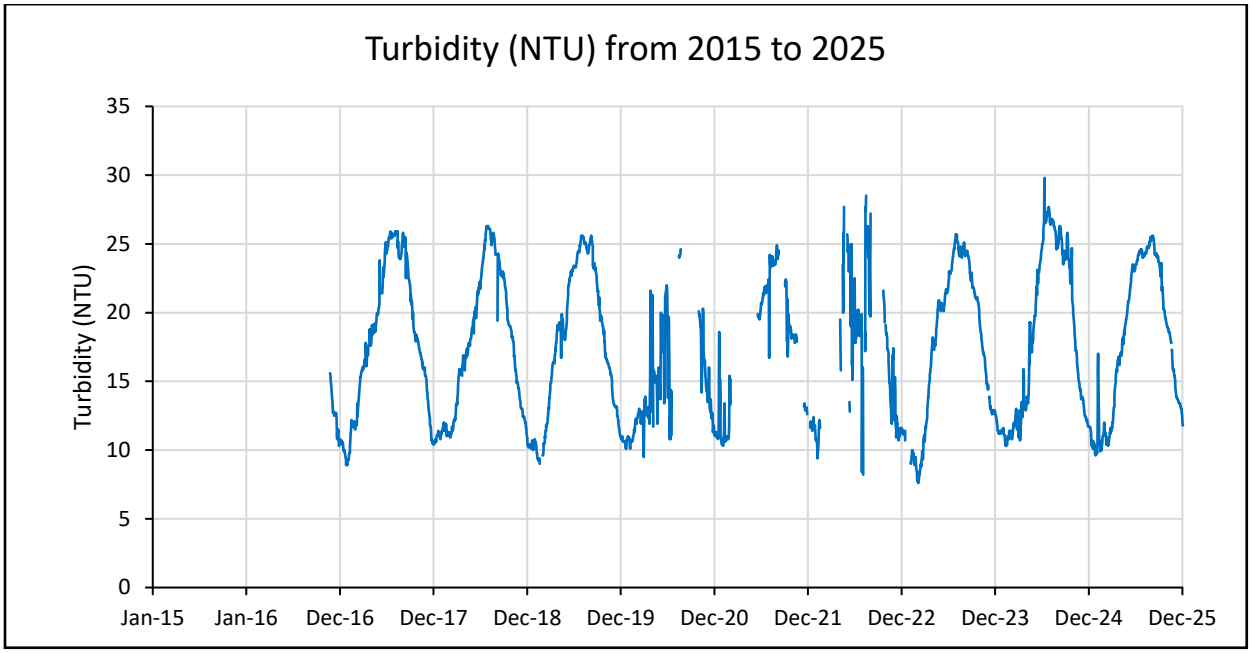

FIGURE 6-7: DEVIL CANYON TURBIDITY (2015-2025)

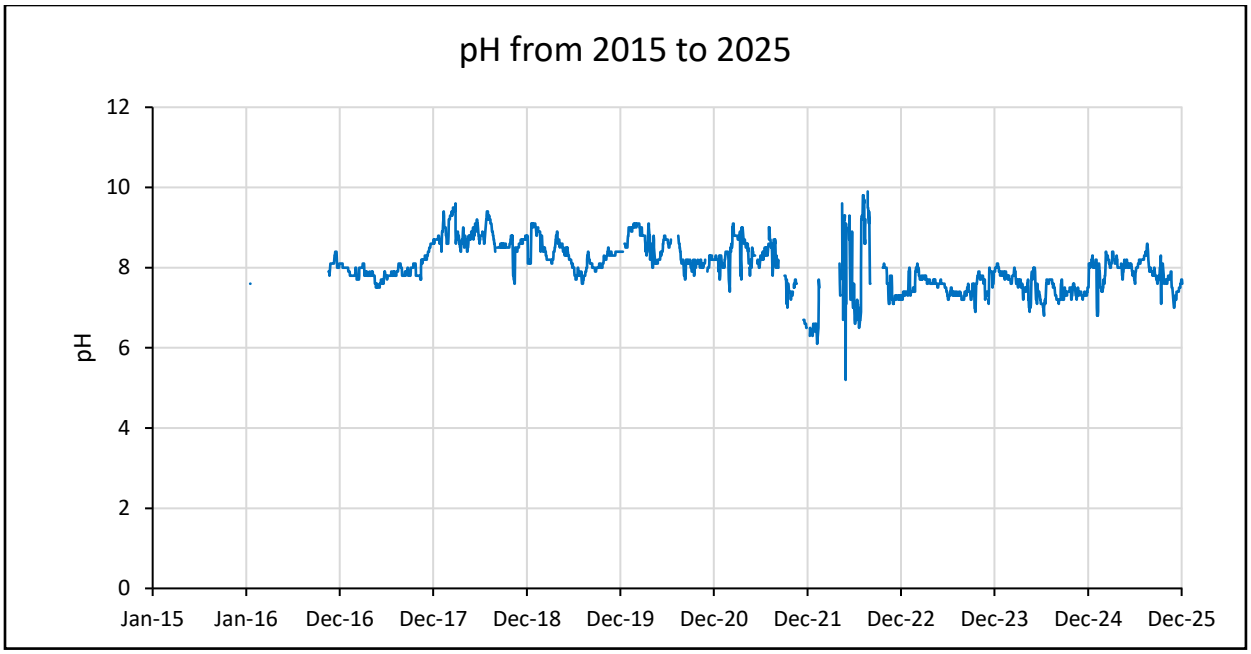

FIGURE 6-8: DEVIL CANYON PH (2015-2025)

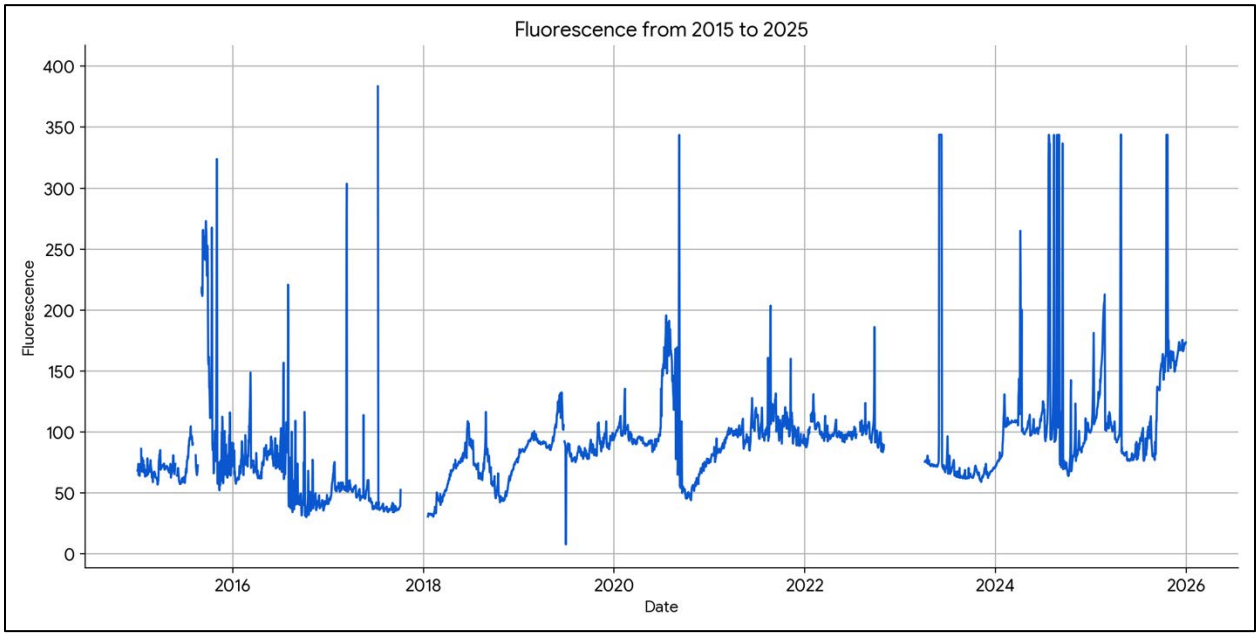

FIGURE 6-9: PACHECO PUMPING PLANT FLUORESCENCE (2015-2025)

Section 6.4
Water Use Characterization

Understanding water use characteristics throughout the Region is fundamental to enabling the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency to manage its water supplies in a reliable and cost-effective manner. As described in the previous section and Chapter 2, SGPWA imports water supplies to the Region to support the urban, rural, industrial, recreational, and other users. A characterization of regional water use can be found in Chapter 4, with key points summarized below.

Because SGPWA's wholesale service area boundary is equivalent to the regional boundary described throughout this RUWMP, the water use characterization applicable to SGPWA's wholesale planning is identical to the regional water use characterization presented in Chapter 4. In 2025, total regional water use was approximately 28,200 acre-feet per year (AFY), with the four large retailers (Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, South Mesa Water Company, City of Banning, and Yucaipa Valley Water District) collectively accounting for roughly 24,900 AFY, or approximately 88 percent of regional demand. Regional water use is projected to grow to approximately 30,800 AFY by 2030 and reach approximately 38,600 AFY by 2050, driven primarily by population growth in the Beaumont and Banning areas. Due to the Region's high desert climate, demand forecasts do not differ materially between normal and dry conditions, as users in the service area do not rely on precipitation for irrigation. Chapter 4 presents the current and projected water use and climate change considerations, while Regional demand management measures are detailed below.

6.4.1 Demand Management Measures

SGPWA has implemented a broad set of demand management measures (DMMs) to promote efficient use of water resources and support long-term regional water supply reliability. Because SGPWA functions primarily as a wholesale water supplier, State Water Project contractor, and regional groundwater management agency, its DMMs differ from those implemented by retail water suppliers. SGPWA does not generally provide direct retail water service or regulate day-to-day customer water use within the service areas of participating urban water retail suppliers. Instead, SGPWA's DMMs focus on regional conservation coordination, public education and outreach, technical support, water use

efficiency programs, regional supply planning, and management of imported and stored water supplies.

SGPWA's DMMs are implemented in coordination with participating retail agencies, small water systems, rural domestic users, and other regional water users. These efforts complement the retail-level DMMs described in the individual retailer chapters of this RUWMP and help provide a consistent regional framework for water conservation, efficient water use, and long-term reliability planning.

SGPWA will continue to implement and refine its DMMs to support efficient water use, regional water supply reliability, and compliance with applicable State requirements. Additional information regarding SGPWA's foundational, recent, and planned DMM activities is provided in the following subsections.

SGPWA's foundational DMMs remain generally consistent with those described in the 2020 UWMP and continue to serve as the basis for regional conservation and water use efficiency efforts. These measures include metering of imported water deliveries, public education and outreach, conservation program coordination and staffing support, distribution system asset management for SGPWA-owned facilities, and wholesale supplier assistance.

6.4.1.1 Metering

As a wholesale supplier, SGPWA does not deliver water directly to end-users or maintain a traditional metered distribution system. Instead, SGPWA replenishes regional groundwater basins by recharging imported surface water at several locations throughout its service area, as detailed in Chapter 3. While SGPWA meters imported water deliveries at the turnouts, comprehensive water usage data is captured by the Region's retail water agencies, who maintain metered connections for all individual service connections.

6.4.1.2 Public Education and Outreach

SGPWA prioritizes public outreach as a cornerstone of its conservation strategy. Through its website, the Agency offers free access to regional and national resources such as 'Save Our Water' and 'EPA WaterSense.' These digital assets are complemented by hands-on community engagement, including a public demonstration garden, social media campaigns, and dedicated school education programs designed to promote sustainable water use throughout the service area.

The Agency also hosts free regional community workshops focused on outdoor irrigation and drought-resistant landscaping. These waterwise planting workshops, offered in partnership with the Inland Empire Resource Conservation District (IERCD) and local parks and recreation agencies, are led by UC Master Gardeners and cover topics including recommended drought-resistant plants for the Region, proper installation techniques, water-efficient irrigation options, plant grouping based on watering needs, and pruning and care. Workshops

are hosted at accessible community venues throughout the service area, such as in Beaumont and Banning, and are open to the public at no cost.

6.4.1.3 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The SGPWA has partnered with the IERCD to manage a robust Water Conservation education program since 2014. The program is tailored for students in kindergarten through 12th grade in the Region's three school districts. Using a physical tabletop groundwater model, purchased by the Agency, IERCD educates students on local groundwater, the water cycle, groundwater recharge, the source of their water supply, and the volume required for daily activities and food production. Each session runs approximately 50 to 60 minutes and incorporates a hands-on activity. Schools may schedule the program at no cost through the IERCD.

6.4.1.4 Distribution System Asset Management

SGPWA imports water into the Region for recharge to the local groundwater basins as described in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3. Systems are operated in a manner that meets regulatory requirements and, where appropriate, use Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition ("SCADA") to remotely monitor and manage facilities.

6.4.1.5 Wholesale Supplier Assistance

SGPWA supports its retail agencies efforts for implementing conservation programs and strategies through collaboration and coordination with other managers and community leaders. SGPWA is working on a more formalized supplier assistance program to help assure the retailers have the needed tools and support to continue water conservation efforts. These new efforts will be vital to helping the Region meet forthcoming water use objectives imposed under California Water Code §10609 et seq.

In addition to coordination with its primary retail agencies, the Agency administers a Small Water Systems Program to assist smaller water retailers with modernizing their water infrastructure. Through a contract with the California Rural Water Association, SGPWA provides technical support for a range of improvements. These include:

- Leak detection
- Water main replacements
- Water reservoir siting and construction
- Source capacity studies
- Needs assessment studies

- Valve replacements
- Asset management plans
- GIS water system mapping
- Production well siting and construction

The Agency also operates a "Gap Funding" program that provides short-term loans to small water systems to enable them to accept grant awards that require upfront payment prior to reimbursement. SGPWA has also pursued funding for a turf removal program targeted at local homeowners' associations. Although the Agency was not awarded the grant it applied for, turf removal remains a conservation priority that SGPWA has sought to advance since the previous urban water management plan.

6.4.1.6 Recent DMM Activities

Since the 2020 UWMP, SGPWA has continued to implement regional conservation, education, and coordination activities. These efforts have included continued public outreach, regional conservation messaging, coordination with participating retail agencies, support for conservation programs, and development of updated regional planning analyses through the 2025 RUWMP.

6.4.1.7 Planned DMM Activities

SGPWA will continue implementing DMMs that reflect its wholesale and regional water management role. Planned activities include continued coordination with participating retail agencies, ongoing public education and outreach, support for regional conservation programs, continued measurement and accounting of imported and stored supplies, and maintenance of SGPWA-owned facilities needed to support long-term regional water supply reliability.

Section 6.5
Water System Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

SGPWA's water system reliability and drought risk assessment findings are presented in Chapter 5. The reliability analysis is informed by the SGPWA-specific supply and operational information presented in this chapter, including imported water supply availability and reliability considerations and managed groundwater storage described in Section 6.3. These SGPWA-specific inputs are combined with the regional supply characterization presented in Chapter 3 and the regional water use forecast presented in Chapter 4 to evaluate regional reliability under the UWMPA-required considerations. Chapter 5 integrates these assumptions to satisfy the applicable water system reliability and drought risk assessment requirements, including the Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment, normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year analyses through 2050.

The results demonstrated in Chapter 5 demonstrate that the San Gorgonio Pass Region's water supply portfolio is capable of meeting the water uses in the Region in normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years from 2025 through 2050.

Section 6.6
Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) addresses the requirements in California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (The Act). The WSCP is incorporated into the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) and used by San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA or Agency) to respond to water shortage contingencies in the SGPWA service area as they may arise.

SGPWA was established in 1961 by the California State Legislature through the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Act. The Agency is a wholesale water agency that sells water to retail water agencies within its service area to reduce groundwater overdraft in the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency service area. **Figure 6-10** shows the SGPWA service area boundary and the retail agencies.

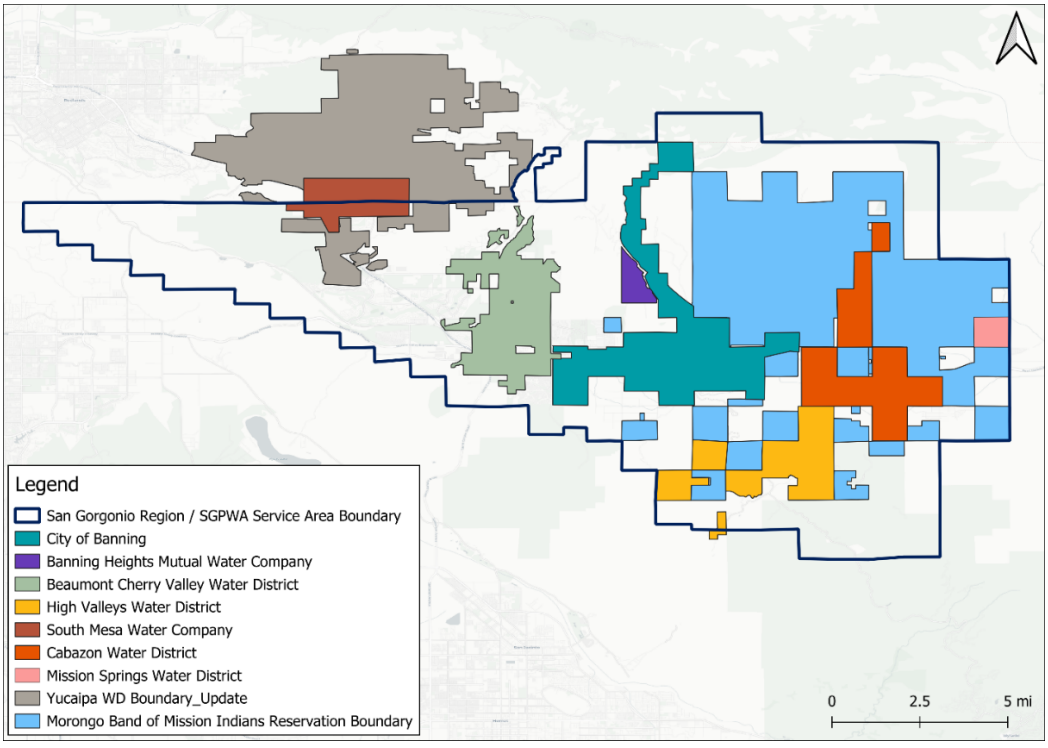

FIGURE 6-10: WATER SERVICE AREA AND RETAIL AGENCIES

The San Gorgonio Pass is located between the San Bernardino Mountains on the north and the San Jacinto Mountains on the south, connecting the San Bernardino Valley on the west to the Coachella Valley on the east. The retail agencies are the direct purveyor of water service to retail customers. As such, SGPWA relies on a coordinated approach to water shortage management with the retail water agencies within its service area. SGPWA's efforts in Water Shortage Contingency Planning are focused on maintaining and augmenting groundwater supplies in order to mitigate against extended drought conditions and catastrophic water outages. And because SGPWA is a wholesale urban water supplier, elements that pertain only to retail water suppliers are not addressed in this WSCP. This chapter will address all aspects of SGPWA's WSCP actions and address specific outage scenarios that SGPWA's water management actions alleviate.

Section 10632 of the Urban Water Management Plan Act lists the following required elements for wholesale water purveyors:

1. An analysis of water supply reliability
2. Procedures for conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment
3. Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage and the shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels.
4. Communication protocols and procedures
5. A description of legal authorities
6. A description of financial consequences
7. Re-evaluation and improvement procedures
8. Special Water Feature Distinction (10632(b))
9. Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

This WSCP is a stand-alone plan, that may be adopted independently from the UWMP and may be amended or refined and readopted as needed over coming months and years independently from the UWMP.

6.6.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

The Agency provides water to retail agencies within its service area under its water rights and contracts. SGPWA is one of 29 State Water Project Contractors (Contractors) that have access to water supplies derived from the State Water Project (SWP). As a Contractor, the

Agency is responsible for paying its share of the debt service on the State Water Project. While most of this construction occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, it is still going on today with both capital projects and major operation and maintenance projects throughout the SWP service area. The East Branch Extension, the pipeline that brings State Project Water into the Agency's service area, was completed in 2003. The State Water Project supplies are discussed in significant detail in Section 6.3.

SGPWA's service area has a current population approaching 120,000 people, which is expected to grow to over 187,000 by 2050. SGPWA's service area demand analysis includes both the population assessment and relevant land use information provided by each retail provider. The SGPWA service area demands are set to increase from approximately 28,800 acre-feet per year in 2025 to over 39,400 acre-feet per year in 2050. These demands are discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

SGPWA has sufficient supplies available to supplement the regional water supply portfolio and meet regional demands through 2050. These supplies include SWP supplies, other acquired supplies, and stored water both within the SWP system and groundwater storage within and outside the SGPWA service area. In concert with the regional supplies available to local agencies, SGPWA supplies improve water supply reliability for the retail agencies in dry year conditions. Accordingly, SGPWA service area has reliable water supplies available to contribute to meeting normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry year regional water demands through 2050.

6.6.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

The WSCP describes SGPWA's procedural methodology for managing shortages and developing its Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment). The Annual Assessment is submitted to DWR by July 1 each year. The Annual Assessment examines SGPWA's anticipated water reliability for the current year and one additional dry year to determine what, if any, water shortage stages may be triggered during the required period. The Annual Assessment will be used by SGPWA decision-makers to prepare for and initiate implementation of any needed response actions, as well as to inform customers, the general public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state government entities to prepare for such required actions, if necessary.

6.6.2.1 Analytical and Decision-making Processes

The Agency plans to conduct its Annual Assessment according to the following timeline and process:

By February 1 Initial data collection, analysis, and coordination with retail agencies

By March 1 Preliminary Draft Annual Assessment subject to internal review

By April 1 Draft Annual Assessment and results briefing of Agency decision-makers

By May 1 Approval of Annual Assessment to the Agency decision-makers

By June 1 Public Release of Annual Assessment and Public Notifications

By June 15 Submit Annual Assessment to DWR in advance of July 1 deadline

The Agency will prepare its Annual Assessment using the following key data and analytical methods:

1. Prepare supply estimates for each water source for the analysis period.
2. Update unconstrained regional demand and estimate anticipated actual water use for the analysis period.
3. Update infrastructure assessment, including estimated water supply availability for the analysis period.
4. Identify and quantify any locally applicable factors that may influence or disrupt supplies during the analysis period.

For the purposes of conducting the Annual Assessment, the Agency's definition of "dry year" mimics characteristics of 2014-2015 water year.

6.6.2.2 Submittal Procedure

SGPWA anticipates submitting its Annual Assessment to DWR via the online portal by June 15 each year, but in no case later than July 1 each year. At the time of the DWR submittal, the Agency will also notify all retail water agencies, the public, and other stakeholders concerning the results of the Annual Assessment and where it is available for review.

6.6.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages and Shortage Response Actions

The WSCP requires both wholesale and retail water suppliers to adopt six water shortage stages, which correspond to progressively severe water shortage conditions (up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50% shortage) as compared to the normal reliability condition. These water shortage stages have been standardized to allow for a consistent regional and statewide approach to conveying the relative severity of water supply shortage conditions. Changes in supply availability will trigger an appropriate water shortage stage. SGPWA will then implement the response actions as specified below in accordance with the powers incorporated in its enabling legislation.

The WSCP is required to identify locally appropriate shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage stages and include demand reduction actions, supply augmentation actions, system operational changes, and mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions. For each response action the WSCP is to provide an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

SGPWA has grouped the actions to be taken during a water shortage condition into the six stages, providing flexibility to address water shortages up to and in excess of the 50 percent shortage level condition. The following is an overview of the staged response the Agency could follow during a given water shortage condition including sequential Stages (1-6) based on shortage severity, relative supply conditions for each stage, and percent shortage reduction levels. SGPWA will adopt the six standard water shortage stages for this 2025 WSCP as shown in **Table 6-23**.

TABLE 6-22: SHORTAGE STAGES AND RESPONSE ACTIONS

Shortage Stage	Shortage Percentage	Shortage Response	
1	Up to 10%	• Access Stored Supplies, as needed • Access Flexible Supplies, as needed • Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction	• 0-100% met by Storage • 0-100% met by Flexible Supplies • 0-10% met by communicating voluntary demand reduction
2	10%-20%	• Access Stored Supplies, as needed • Access Flexible Supplies, as needed • Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction	• 0-100% met by Storage • 0-100% met by Flexible Supplies • 0-20% met by communicating voluntary demand reduction
3	20%-30%	• Access Stored Supplies, as needed • Access Flexible Supplies, as needed • Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction	• 0-100% met by Storage • 0-100% met by Flexible Supplies • 0-30% met by communicating voluntary demand reduction
4	30%-40%	• Access Stored Supplies, as needed • Access Flexible Supplies, as needed • Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction	• 0-100% met by Storage • 0-100% met by Flexible Supplies • 0-30% met by communicating voluntary demand reduction
5	40%-50%	• Access Stored Supplies, as needed • Access Flexible Supplies, as needed • Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction	• 0-100% met by Storage • 0-100% met by Flexible Supplies

Shortage Stage	Shortage Percentage	Shortage Response	
			• 0-30% met by communicating voluntary demand reduction
6	More than 50%	• Access Stored Supplies, as needed • Access Flexible Supplies, as needed • Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction	• 0-100% met by Storage • 0-100% met by Flexible Supplies • 0-30% met by communicating voluntary demand reduction

Stage 1 (up to 10% shortage) – When Stage 1 is implemented, voluntary water conservation is encouraged. The drought situation is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains the possible subsequent water shortage stages in order to forecast possible future actions for the retail agencies. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 10% water conservation savings.
- Public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.

Stage 2 (11 – 20% shortage) – When Stage 2 is implemented, voluntary water conservation is strongly encouraged. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors. The drought situation is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains the possible subsequent water shortage stages in order to forecast possible future actions for the customer base. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 20% water conservation savings.
- Public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.

- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.

Stage 3 (21 – 30% shortage) – When Stage 3 is implemented voluntary water conservation is strongly encouraged and demand reduction measures are repeatedly communicated. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors and emphasizes SGPWA's ability to assist with supply re-allocation. The seriousness of the drought situation is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains the possible subsequent water shortage stages in order to forecast possible future actions for the customer base. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 30% water conservation savings.
- Aggressive public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.

Stage 4 (31 – 40% shortage) – When Stage 4 is implemented voluntary water conservation is strongly encouraged and demand reduction measures are repeatedly communicated. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors and assesses opportunities for supply reallocation among participating retail water purveyors. The seriousness of the drought situation is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains the possible subsequent water shortage stages in order to forecast possible future actions for the customer base. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 30% water conservation savings.
- Aggressive public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.

Stage 5 (41 – 50% shortage) – When Stage 5 is implemented voluntary water conservation is stressed to all regional purveyors and demand reduction measures are repeatedly communicated. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors and assesses opportunities for supply reallocation among participating retail water purveyors. The dire situation caused by the water shortage is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains the possible subsequent water shortage stages in order to forecast possible future actions for the customer base. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 30% water conservation savings.
- Aggressive public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.

Stage 6 (greater than 50% shortage) – When Stage 6 is implemented voluntary water conservation is stressed to all regional purveyors and demand reduction measures are repeatedly communicated. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors and assesses opportunities for supply reallocation among participating retail water purveyors. The emergency situation caused by the water shortage is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains conditions leading to supply reductions to all retail purveyors. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 30% water conservation savings.
- Aggressive public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.

6.6.3.1 Supply Augmentation Actions

The following water supply augmentation actions may be used as response actions for the appropriate Water Shortage Stage. SGPWA may access its stored water sources in various locations inside and outside its service area. This storage occurs as carryover water in the State Water Project as well as groundwater storage within the SGPWA Service Area and outside the SGPWA boundary. These stored supplies may be transferred or exchanged with other purveyors that can assist in providing water supplies to SGPWA's service area. In addition, SGPWA will work with DWR to access supplies that may be made available in the statewide conveyance systems. Last, SGPWA may take additional supply augmentation actions that become available during the identified water shortage condition like acquiring water from other entities through transfers or exchanges that may be delivered into SGPWA's water system.

6.6.3.2 Operational Changes

The following water system operational changes may be used as response actions for the appropriate Water Shortage Stage. SGPWA may use its water storage and conveyance facilities to expedite water acquisitions, transfers, and exchanges that may alleviate identified water shortage conditions for retail agencies. SGPWA will assess the utility associated with full operational capacity at its conveyance, spreading, and storage facilities and coordinate operational actions with retail agencies that will help address water shortage conditions. Moreover, where operational flexibility exists in SGPWA's turnout from the East Branch of the State Water Project, SGPWA may exercise operational options to facilitate water shortage mitigation actions.

6.6.3.3 Emergency Response Plan for Catastrophic Water Shortages

This section identifies actions to be undertaken by SGPWA to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies. A catastrophic interruption could result from natural and man-made events that causes a water shortage severe enough to trigger a Stage 1-6 water supply shortage condition. In addition, SGPWA's State Water Project water supplies are conveyed through the California Aqueduct system operated by DWR, which has several emergency plans to address catastrophic outages. This section addresses the catastrophic outage scenarios and relevant actions that SGPWA will undertake should a catastrophic outage occur.

Earthquakes are an issue of concern in the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The San Andreas Fault passes through San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's Service Area and an earthquake on that fault could significantly impact water service and infrastructure. The California Department of Water Resources DWR has noted that an earthquake could damage the California Aqueduct conveyance system through structural damage or electrical failures which could potentially

halt water deliveries to SGPWA. In short, an earthquake may create regional turmoil that could impact local infrastructure or cause power outages for extended periods of time.

DWR has a contingency California Aqueduct outage plan for restoring the California Aqueduct to service should a major break occur because of an earthquake or other catastrophic reason. DWR estimates that a major break in the California Aqueduct would take approximately four months to repair. Although extended water supply shortages may manifest for SGPWA's imported water supplies, the retail agencies and SGPWA have alternative water supplies available to meet fundamental customer demands. Retail agencies have access to managed groundwater throughout the SGPWA Service Area and SGPWA continues to store water supplies that could be used to meet crisis conditions. Local effects of a catastrophic outage on local water systems may require additional cooperative efforts among regional water purveyors.

In addition to earthquakes, the SWP could experience other emergency outage scenarios. Past examples include slippage of aqueduct side panels into the California Aqueduct near Patterson in the mid-1990s, the Arroyo Pasajero flood event in 1995 (which also destroyed part of Interstate 5 near Los Baños), Flood damage to the East Branch of the Aqueduct in 2015, and various subsidence and leakage repairs needed along the Main Branch and East Branch of the Aqueduct since the 1980s. All of these outages were short-term in nature (on the order of weeks to several months), and DWR's Operations and Maintenance Division worked diligently to devise methods to keep the Aqueduct in operation and continue SWP deliveries while repairs were made. Thus, the SWP contractors generally experienced no interruption in total annual deliveries but local actions to mitigate the outage were implemented.

It is important to note that nearly all of SGPWA's SWP imported supply is used to replenish groundwater recharge facilities. These groundwater augmentation efforts insulate regional purveyors against an outage of the SWP system. Combining this stored water with other stored supplies by the local retail agencies as well as the existing groundwater supplies in the Region, SGPWA and its retail member agencies may sustain water supplies in a catastrophic outage of the SWP delivery systems. Even an interruption in SWP supplies for several months would not provide any immediate threat to potable water deliveries from groundwater production wells.

The area's water sources are generally of good quality, and no insurmountable problems resulting from industrial or agricultural contamination are foreseen. If contamination did result from a toxic spill or similar problematic event, the contamination would be isolated and should not significantly impact the total water supply in the Region. In addition, such an event would be addressed in the retailers' emergency response plan.

6.6.3.4 SWP Emergency Outage Scenarios

There are numerous events which could result in significant outages and potential interruption of service. Examples of possible nature-caused events include a levee breach in the Delta near the Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant, a flood or earthquake event that severely damages the Aqueduct along its San Joaquin Valley traverse, or an earthquake event along either the West or East Branches. Such events could impact some or all SWP contractors south of the Delta.

The response of DWR, SGPWA, and other SWP contractors to such events would be highly dependent on the type and location of any such event. In typical SWP operations, water flowing through the Delta is diverted at the SWP's main pumping facility, located in the southern Delta, and is pumped into the California Aqueduct. During the relatively heavier runoff period in the winter and early spring, Delta diversions generally exceed SWP contractor demands, and the excess is stored in San Luis Reservoir. SWP California Aqueduct terminal reservoirs, such as Pyramid and Castaic Lakes, are also replenished during these periods. During the summer and fall, when diversions from the Delta are generally more limited and less than contractor demands, releases from San Luis Reservoir are used to make up the difference in deliveries to contractors. The SWP share of maximum storage capacity at San Luis Reservoir is 1,062,000 AF.

SGPWA receives its SWP deliveries through the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. The other contractors receiving deliveries from the East Branch are Metropolitan Water District, Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, Palmdale Water District, Mojave Water Agency, Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency, San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Desert Water Agency, Little Rock Irrigation District, and Coachella Valley Water District. The East Branch has two terminal reservoirs, Silverwood Lake and Lake Perris, which were designed to provide emergency storage and regulatory storage (i.e., storage to help meet peak summer deliveries) for several of the East Branch contractors. However, SGPWA does not have contract rights to storage capacity in those reservoirs. In addition to SWP storage south of the Delta in San Luis and the terminal reservoirs, a number of contractors have stored water in groundwater banking programs in the San Joaquin Valley and more recently along the East Branch, and many also have surface and groundwater storage within their own service areas.

Three scenarios that could impact the delivery to SGPWA of its SWP supply or other supplies delivered to it through the California Aqueduct are described below. For each of these scenarios, it was assumed that an outage of six months could occur. SGPWA's ability to meet demands during the worst of these scenarios is presented following the scenario descriptions.

Scenario 1: Levee Breach near the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

DWR has estimated that in the event of a major earthquake in or near the Delta, regular water supply deliveries from the SWP could be interrupted for up to three years, posing a substantial risk to the California business economy. Accordingly, a post-event strategy has been developed which would provide necessary water supply protections. The plan has been coordinated through DWR, the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Bureau of Reclamation, California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the State Water Contractors. Full implementation of the plan would enable resumption of at least partial deliveries from the SWP in less than six months.

DWR Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan ("Emergency Pathway"). DWR has developed the Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan to provide strategies for a response to Delta levee failures, which addresses a range of failures up to and including earthquake-induced multiple island failures during dry conditions when the volume of flooded islands and saltwater intrusion are large. Under such severe conditions, the plan includes a strategy to establish an emergency freshwater pathway from the central Delta along Middle River and Victoria Canal to the export pumps in the south Delta. The plan includes the pre-positioning of emergency construction materials at existing and new stockpiles and warehouse sites in the Delta, and development of tactical modeling tools (DWR Emergency Response Tool) to predict levee repair logistics, water quality conditions, and timelines of levee repair and suitable water quality to restore exports. The Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan has been extensively coordinated with state, federal and local emergency response agencies. DWR, in conjunction with local agencies, the Corps and Cal OES, regularly conduct simulated and field exercises to test and revise the plan under real time conditions.

DWR and the Corps provide vital Delta region response to flood and earthquake emergencies, complementary to an overall Cal OES structure. Cal OES is preparing its Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan that incorporates the DWR Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan. These agencies utilize a unified command structure and response and recovery framework. DWR and the Corps, through a Delta Emergency Operations Integration Plan, would integrate personnel and resources during emergency operations.

Levee Improvements and Prioritization. The DWR Delta Levees Subvention Program has prioritized, funded, and implemented levee improvements along the emergency freshwater pathway and other water supply corridors in the central and south Delta region. These efforts have been complementary to the DWR Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan, which along with use of pre-positioned emergency flood fight materials in the Delta, relies on pathway and other levees providing reasonable seismic performance to facilitate restoration of the freshwater pathway after a severe earthquake. Together, these two DWR programs have been successful in implementing a coordinated strategy of emergency preparedness for the benefit of SWP and CVP export systems. Moreover, levee improvements along the pathway and Old River levees consisting of crest raising, crest widening, landside slope fill

and toe berms, meet the needs of local reclamation districts and substantially improve seismic stability to reduce levee slumping and create a more robust flood-fighting platform. Many urban water supply agencies have participated or are currently participating in levee improvement projects along the Old and Middle River corridors.

Scenario 2: Complete Disruption of the California Aqueduct in the San Joaquin Valley

The 1995 flood event at Arroyo Pasajero demonstrated vulnerabilities of the California Aqueduct (the portion that traverses the San Joaquin Valley from San Luis Reservoir to Edmonston Pumping Plant). Should a similar flood event or an earthquake damage this portion of the California Aqueduct, deliveries from San Luis Reservoir could be interrupted for a period of time. DWR has informed the SWP contractors that a four-month outage could be expected in such an event. SGPWA's assumption is a six-month outage.

Arroyo Pasajero is located downstream of San Luis Reservoir and upstream of the primary groundwater banking programs in the San Joaquin Valley. Assuming an outage at a location near Arroyo Pasajero that resulted in the California Aqueduct being out of service for six months, supplies from San Luis Reservoir would not be available to those SWP contractors located downstream of that point. This would include SGPWA.

Scenario 3: Complete Disruption of the East Branch of the California Aqueduct

The East Branch of the California Aqueduct begins at a bifurcation of the California Aqueduct south of Edmonston Pumping Plant, which pumps SWP water through and across the Tehachapi Mountains. From the point of bifurcation, the East Branch is an open canal. If a major earthquake (an event similar to or greater than the 1994 Northridge Earthquake) were to damage a portion of the East Branch, deliveries could be interrupted. The exact location of such damage along the East Branch would be key to determining emergency operations by DWR and the East Branch SWP contractors. Specifically, SGPWA's turnout on the system could be impacted. For this scenario, it was assumed that the East Branch would suffer a single-location break and deliveries of SWP water from north of the Tehachapi Mountains or of contractor water stored in groundwater banking programs in the San Joaquin Valley would not be available. It was also assumed that Silverwood and Perris dams would not be damaged by the event and that water in Silverwood and Perris Lakes would be available to the East Branch SWP contractors.

In any of these three SWP emergency outage scenarios, DWR and the SWP contractors would coordinate operations to minimize supply disruptions. Depending on the particular outage scenario or outage location, some or all of the SWP contractors south of the Delta might be affected. But even among those contractors, potential impacts would differ given each contractor's specific mix of other supplies and available storage. During past SWP outages,

the SWP contractors have worked cooperatively to minimize supply impacts among all contractors. Past examples of such cooperation have included certain SWP contractors agreeing to rely more heavily on alternate supplies, allowing more of the outage-limited SWP supply to be delivered to other contractors, and exchanges among SWP contractors, allowing delivery of one contractor's SWP supply or other water to another contractor, with that water being returned after the outage was over.

Of these three SWP outage scenarios, the scenario of an East Branch outage along with no delivery of stored water from Silverwood Lake presents the worst-case scenario for SGPWA. In this scenario, SGPWA and retail agencies would continue to rely solely on local managed groundwater supplies (native water, natural recharge, return flow, and stored imported water).

Seismic Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan

Beginning January 2020, CWC Section 10632.5 mandates urban water suppliers include in their UWMP a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities. This requirement can be met by submittal of a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) or multi-hazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multi-hazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk. SGPWA intends to submit a copy of the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (April 2023, updated May 2025), which addresses Countywide seismic risk including in the Agency's services area.[19] This Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently being updated and may be adopted before the next Urban Water Management Plan cycle in 2030.

The fundamental hazards identified in this plan include Earthquake, Flood, Pandemic Flu, Wildfire, Drought, and other significant natural and man-made hazards. The HMP addresses vulnerabilities associated with these hazards, financial issues that impact implementation of the HMP, and provides a comprehensive mitigation strategy. Accordingly, the HMP is incorporated by reference into SGPWA's WSCP.

Should a catastrophic outage due to seismic activity occur that affects the Agency's imported water supply, the Agency will rely on local stored water supplies.

6.6.4 Communication Protocols

SGPWA will engage in specific communication protocols in developing and implementing the WSCP to inform the Regional Water Purveyors and neighboring public agencies of water shortage conditions. SGPWA will seek to engage customers and provide notice with locally

[19] https://rivcoready.org/about-emd/plans/local-hazard-mitigation-plan

relevant actions that further the water shortage response actions. These locally relevant actions to may include:

- Publishing information on SGPWA's website.
- Coordinating through direct correspondence with Retail Agencies on water supply management
- Preparing social media posts to communicate SGPWA actions.
- Advertising actions on other local audio and video media.
- Coordinating voluntary and mandatory water shortage condition activities with other public agencies.

Taken together, these communication actions will result in a more effective implementation of SGPWA's WSCP.

6.6.5 Legal Authorities

SGPWA is a wholesale water agency formed under the "San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Act" set forth in CWC Appendix 101-1 et seq. and is empowered to implement and enforce its WSCP and water shortage response actions as specified in Section 101-15(m) states as follows:

To restrict the use of agency water during any emergency caused by drought, or other threatened or existing water shortage, and to prohibit the wastage of agency water or the use of agency water during such periods, for any purpose other than household uses or such other restricted uses as may be determined to be necessary by the agency; to prohibit the use of such water during such periods for specific uses which the agency may from time to time find to be nonessential.

In addition, the Agency is able to exercise general powers granted to water distributors in CWC §§ 350-359 and 375-378. Riverside County and cities within the County and the Agency's service area have adopted water conservation ordinances. CWC §350 authorizes the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply to declare a water shortage emergency whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. If necessary, the Agency shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC section 350. Upon a finding of such an emergency condition, the distributor can adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water as will conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit, with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection (CWC §353). The regulations and restrictions remain in force and effect until the supply of water available for distribution within such area has been replenished or augmented, and restrictions may include the right to deny new service connections and discontinue service for willful violations (CWC §355 and §356).

SGPWA also coordinates and shall continue to coordinate with other special districts, cities, and counties within its service area for possible proclamation of a "local emergency" under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

6.6.6 Financial Consequences of WSCP

The SGPWA does not experience unusual financial consequences of water shortage conditions. The water shortage conditions result in some lost revenue due to the lack of water sales to retail agencies, but these conditions are anticipated as part of the Agency's ongoing financial considerations. Accordingly, SGPWA does not anticipate unusual financial consequences for implementing its WSCP.

6.6.7 Re-evaluation and Improvement Procedures

SGPWA will continually review and assess its procedures for implementing the WSCP. Specifically, SGPWA will use the monitoring and reporting protocols identified above as a quality assurance and quality control measure to understand the effectiveness of water shortage activities. These re-evaluation and improvement procedures will include developing reports, memoranda, and presentations that assess the effectiveness of water shortage actions and the WSCP. These protocols will be continually assessed and updated by SGPWA management staff.

6.6.8 Special Water Feature Distinction

SGPWA's water shortage response actions focus on health and safety issues and working with retail agencies to manage available supplies. SGPWA will work with the retail agencies on communicating and implementing those agencies' special water feature distinction issues that may arise in a critical water shortage condition.

6.6.9 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The WSCP has been adopted, submitted, and is available as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act. As a stand-alone document, the WSCP is also subject to the following separate adoption, submittal, and availability processes, and whenever it is separately amended or revised in the future. SGPWA has followed all applicable law in adopting the WSCP. The current adopted WSCP shall be available to the following entities in the Agency's service area: Yucaipa Valley Water District, the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, the cities of Banning, Beaumont, and Calimesa, Riverside and San Bernardino counties, South Mesa Water Company, Cabazon Water District, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, High Valleys Water District, Mission Springs Water District, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the State Water Contractors within 30 days of its adoption. A copy of the current WSCP is available for public inspection during business hours at 1210 Beaumont

Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223. The current WSCP is posted and available for download here https://www.sgpwa.com/public-documents/.

Section 6.7
Energy Intensity Analysis

Pursuant to CWC Section 10631.2, this sub-chapter would summarize energy use associated with SGPWA's water management operations to the extent such information is readily available. SGPWA's energy reporting differs from a traditional retail water supplier because the Agency does not operate a retail potable water distribution system or deliver water directly to end-use customers. Instead, SGPWA's primary operations consist of importing SWP supplies, conveying water to recharge locations, placing water into groundwater storage, and managing regional water supply reliability.

Due to the unique circumstances of the SGPWA as a wholesale water supplier that receives water delivered by the California Aqueduct East Branch Extension (EBX), there is no energy directly used by SGPWA to produce, treat, or deliver water. DWR uses energy in its SWP facilities. Water flows by gravity from the EBX directly to the SGPWA's recharge basins or by gravity to retail water suppliers. Therefore, no energy intensity is reported in this UWMP.

Chapter 7.0
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Urban Water Management Plan

This page is reserved for Chapter 7 – Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District. The complete Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District retail specific chapter is included in the full 2025 San Gorgonio Pass RUWMP and is adopted separately by Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District.

Appendix A
San Gorgonio Pass Region Delta Reliance

This Appendix provides the Delta Reliance assessment for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA or Agency) and the RUWMP participating retail water service agencies located within the San Gorgonio Pass Region. The retail agencies covered by this RUWMP assessment include: Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD), the City Banning, as well as the Riverside County portions of Yucaipa Valley Water District and South Mesa Water Company, and indirectly High Valley Water District, Cabazon Water District, and Mission Springs Water District. Several of these retail agencies are subject to the minimum threshold requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) and work with SGPWA on managing regional water supplies as described more thoroughly in the 2025 RUWMP. Other entities that are not currently subject to the UWMP Act but may be subject to the UWMP Act in the future and that rely upon water supplies derived from SGPWA's are also considered in this assessment.

A.1 Delta Reform Act and Certification of Consistency

The Delta Reform Act of 2009 required state and local agencies to prepare a written certification of consistency with Delta Plan policies before initiating a covered action in the Delta.[54] The written certification of consistency must be submitted to the Delta Stewardship Council and include detailed findings as to whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies.[55] The submitted certification of consistency may be appealed by any person and the Delta Stewardship Council may grant the appeal to address

[54] California Water Code section 85057.5.
[55] California Water Code section 85225.

contested issues.[56] In short, water suppliers that anticipate participating in a proposed covered action must comply with the requirements of the Delta Reform Act.

Proposed covered actions may include a conveyance facility or a new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta. For urban purveyors that may participate in a proposed covered action, should provide information in their Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) that can be used to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan. Specifically, the urban purveyors need to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1 – Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (WR P1).57 WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

> *Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all of the following apply*:
>
> *(1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);*
>
> *(2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and*
>
> *(3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.*

WR P1 subsection (c)(1) further defines what adequately contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta means in terms of (a)(1) above. WR P1 subsection (c)(1) states:

> *Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy*:
>
> *(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;*

[56] California Water Code section 85225.10-85225.25.
[57] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23 section 5003.

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing with 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The analysis in this RUWMP Appendix includes all of the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) that need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future proposed covered action.

A.2 Expected Outcomes for Reduced Delta Reliance and Regional Self Sufficiency

The expected outcomes for this Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance assessment were developed using guidance described in Appendix C of DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025, issued in January 2026 (Guidebook 2025), which generally reflected the guidebook issued in March 2021 (Guidebook 2020). The data used in this assessment represent the total regional efforts of SGPWA and the retail agencies and were developed as part of a region-wide coordination process to prepare the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP). **Table 1** shows the expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance within the SGPWA Region.

TABLE 4: EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR REDUCED RELIANCE ON THE DELTA

Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	34.6%	32.0%	26.0%	23.3%	21.3%	19.4%	17.6%	16.0%
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	-17.5%	-20.0%	-26.1%	-28.8%	-30.8%	-32.7%	-34.5%	-36.0%

The methodology for demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta is consistent with DWR's Guidebook 2020 and Guidebook 2025. SGPWA calculated its expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance by measuring its current and anticipated water use against a baseline condition. SGPWA chose 2015 normal water year as its baseline. Data for the 2010 baseline were taken from relevant regional planning documents. SGPWA then assessed its Delta Reliance against the 2010 baseline for years 2015 through 2050.

The analysis uses normal water year demands to assess the supplies that would be used in the future. In addition, because WR P1 considers water use efficiency savings as a source of supply, prior to the UWMP Act water conservation mandates (e.g. 20% by 2020) and more recent requirements that help support water use efficiency quantification in the Region.[58] **Table 2** shows the Region's water demands without water use efficiency and the reported water use efficiency.

[58] In 2018, the California Legislature passed Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, directing the SWRCB to adopt standards to encourage more efficient urban water use. This legislation, known as "Making Conservation a California Way of Life," was adopted in 2024, establishing individualized Urban Water Use Objectives for each urban retail water supplier. In contrast to the SB X7-7 per-capita targets, this legislation functions as a water budget tailored to a supplier's service area, considering residential indoor use, residential and commercial outdoor use based on local evapotranspiration and irrigable landscape area, water loss, and bonus incentives for potable reuse. In addition to the volumetric UWUO, the regulation establishes performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors. The standards become progressively more stringent through 2040.

TABLE 5: DEMANDS WITHOUT WATER USE EFFICIENCY

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency	21,671	27,200	28,200	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
Reported Water Use Efficiency	9,370	6,298	7,798	9,294	10,661	12,698	15,994	19,611
Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency	31,041	33,498	35,998	40,094	43,861	48,198	53,194	58,211

SGPWA and the participating retail urban water suppliers must also report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. Given water management within the SGPWA Region as described throughout the 2025 RUWMP, **Table 3** shows the expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance for the Region as a whole.

The data presented in this section demonstrate the expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance and regional self-sufficiency. The information has been noticed and presented in accordance with applicable law.

TABLE 6: SUPPLIES CONTRIBUTING TO REGIONAL SELF-RELIANCE

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Water Use Efficiency	9,400	6,300	7,800	9,300	10,700	12,700	16,000	19,600
Local Surface Water Supplies	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Water Recycling	0	100	100	2,900	3,700	4,700	5,100	5,100
Conjunctive Use Projects	9,900	16,000	19,400	18,300	19,900	21,200	22,500	23,900
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	20,244	23,372	27,256	31,452	35,219	39,556	44,552	49,569
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency	31,041	33,498	35,998	40,094	43,861	48,198	53,194	58,211
Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	20,244	22,772	26,656	30,752	34,519	38,856	43,852	48,869
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	309	2,837	6,721	10,816	14,583	18,920	23,917	28,933
Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	65.2%	68.0%	74.0%	76.7%	78.7%	80.6%	82.4%	84.0%
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	17.3%	20.0%	26.1%	28.8%	30.8%	32.7%	34.5%	36.0%

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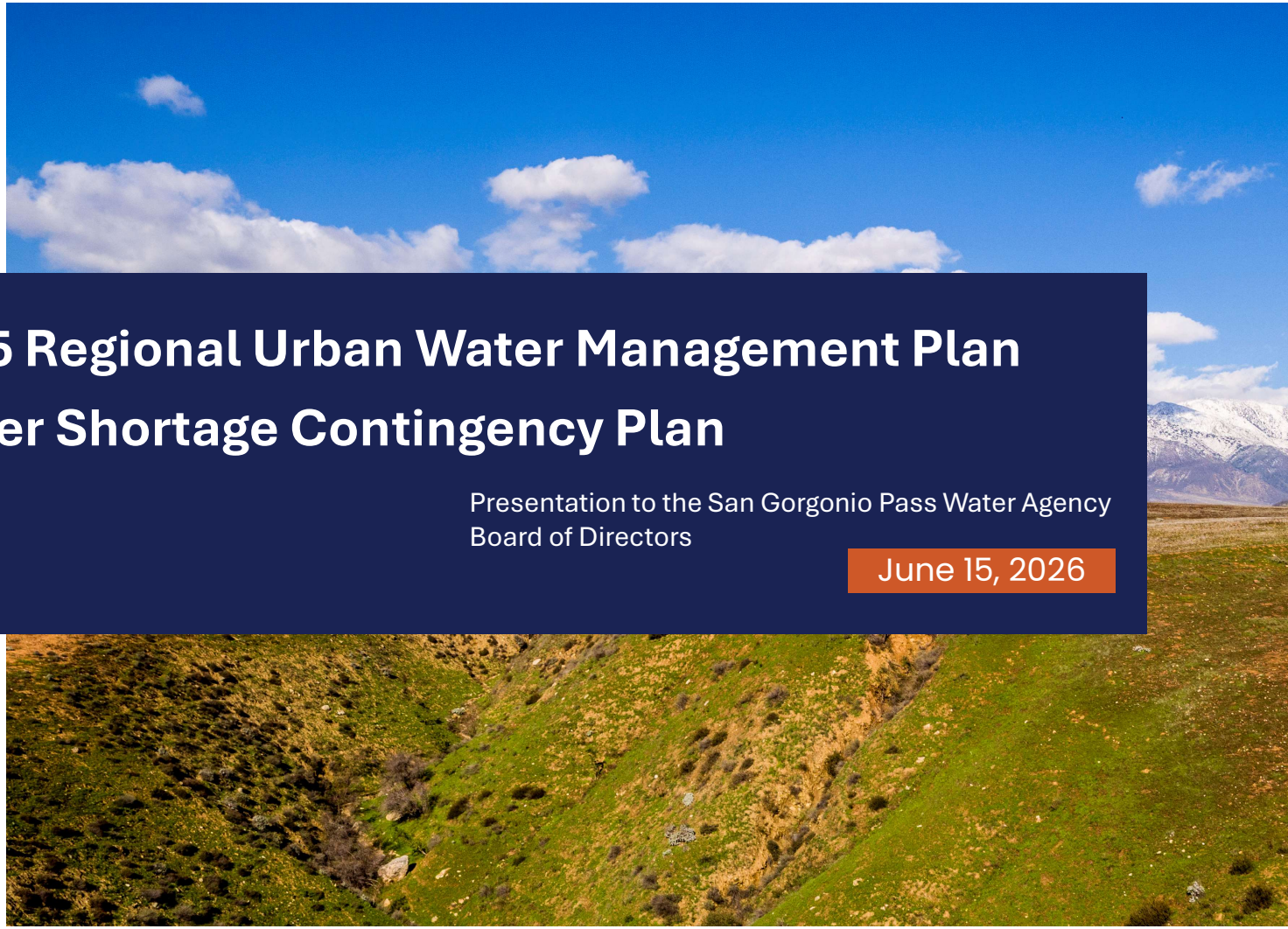


2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan
Water Shortage Contingency Plan

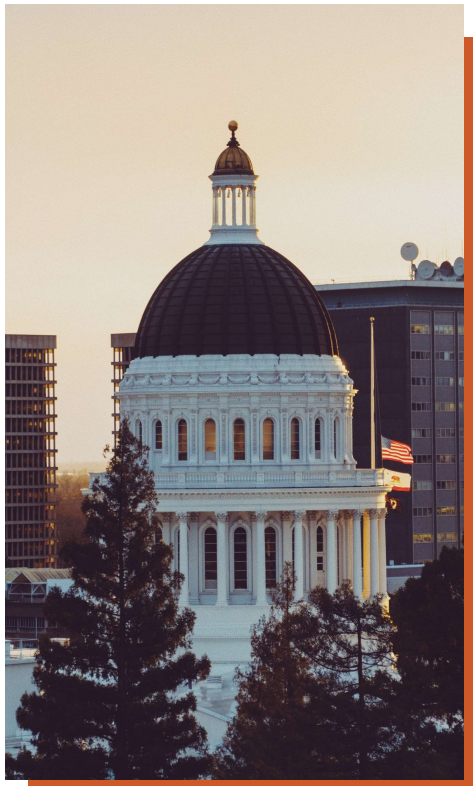
Presentation to the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Board of Directors

June 15, 2026

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
Established 1961

DISCUSSION ITEMS

1. UWMP Requirements
2. RUWMP Outline & Participation
3. Projected Population
4. Supply
5. Water Use
6. Water Service Reliability
7. Fundamental Findings
8. Next Steps and Recommendations



GENERAL UWMP REQUIREMENTS

- 20-Year Planning Document
- Service Area Description
- Supply Characterization
- Population and Demand Projections
  - Demand Management
- Reliability Assessment
  - Near-Term Drought Risk Assessment (DRA)
  - Long-Term Reliability
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires:

UWMPs to be submitted to the State by July 1 every five years

2025 RUWMP OUTLINE

Executive Summary	Overview of region, retailers, and summary of water supply reliability
Regional Chapter 1	Introduction
Regional Chapter 2	The San Gorgonio Pass Region (Regional Overview)
Regional Chapter 3	Regional Water Supply Characterization
Regional Chapter 4	Water Use Characterization
Regional Chapter 5	Regional Water Service Reliability
Chapter 6	San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Wholesale Chapter
Chapters 7	Beaumont-Cherry Valley Retail Chapter
Appendices	A. Reduced Delta Reliance Supporting Information B. Notices C. DWR Checklist

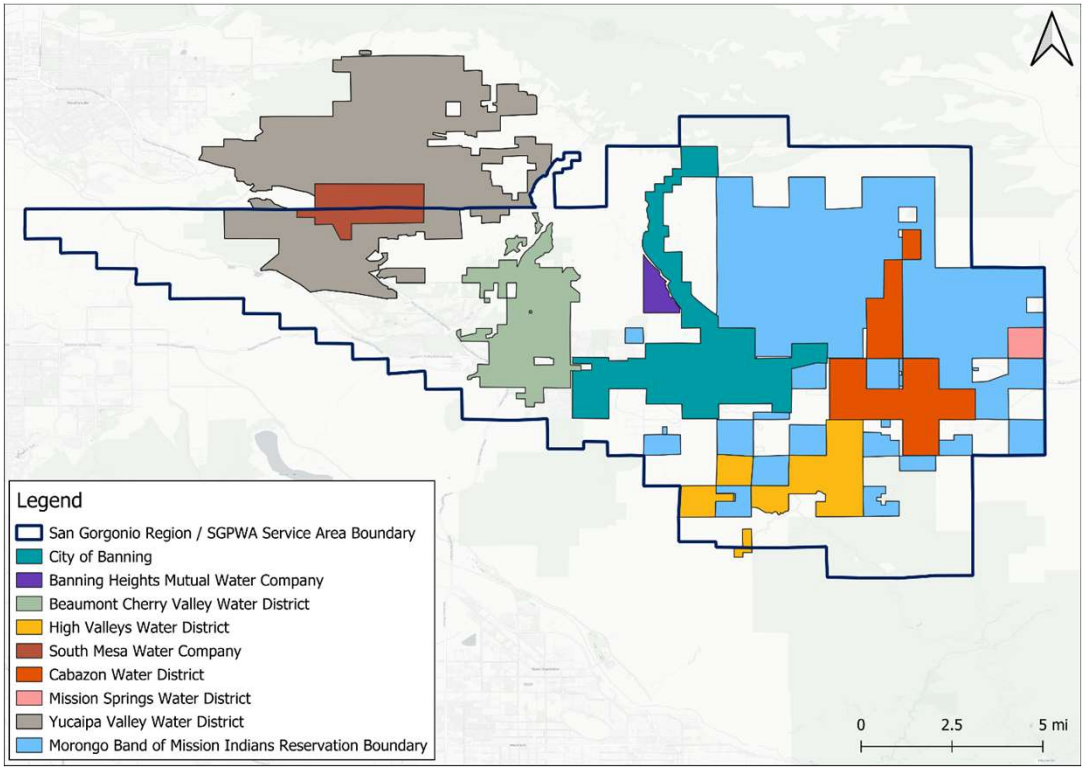
BCVWD INTEGRATION INTO RUWMP

Chapter 7 – Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Retail UWMP	
Sub-Chapter 7.1	Introduction
Sub-Chapter 7.2	Water Service and System Description, Population, Land Use, Economy, Demographics
Sub-Chapter 7.3	Water Supply and Infrastructure Characterization
Sub-Chapter 7.4	Water Use Characterization
Sub-Chapter 7.5	BCVWD-Specific Water System Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment
Sub-Chapter 7.6	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

BCVWD's retail chapter is structured to address all requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act while participating in regional planning beyond BCVWD borders.

REGIONAL SUPPLIERS IN RUWMP

Large Retailers	Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District
	South Mesa Water Company (SGPWA area)
	City of Banning
	Yucaipa Valley Water District (SGPWA area)
	Total Large Retailer
Retailers Serving <3,000 AFY	High Valleys Water District
	Banning Heights Mutual Water Company
	Cabazon Water District
	Mission Springs (SGPWA area)
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Small Water Systems, Rural Domestic, Agricultural	



PROJECTED REGIONAL POPULATION

Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Projected Population	119,216	128,220	140,527	155,361	171,862	187,374
Growth Rate		7.55%	9.60%	10.56%	10.62%	9.03%

SGPWA SUPPLY

Source	Annual Amount (AFY)	Description
State Water Project – Table A	17,300	Maximum Table A contract amount; actual allocations vary (54% average in the 2025 DCR)
State Water Project – Article 56	Variable	Stored SWP allocation in San Luis Reservoir (~2,200 acre-feet average in storage 2015-2025)
State Water Project – Article 21	Variable	Intermittent SWP surplus water when available
State Water Project – Ventura Table A	10,000	Maximum Table A contract amount; actual allocations vary (54% average in the 2025 DCR)
Nickel Water	1,700	Highly reliable in all year types
Yuba Accord Water	300	Dry year water
Short-term Water Transfers	Variable	Opportunity-based (recent transfers ~3,000 acre-feet per year)
Sites Reservoir (Future)	Variable	Store water in favorable hydrologic conditions, deliver as needed, primarily in dry years (~10,000 acre-feet per year average)

STORED WATER IN BEAUMONT BASIN

Entity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
City of Banning	47,888	49,991	51,961	52,273	51,810	51,034	48,960	46,751	47,832	49,358	50,007
BCVWD	25,568	27,566	32,296	35,012	39,421	39,946	32,327	23,438	33,129	38,313	45,470
City of Beaumont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMWC	8,198	8,678	9,130	9,588	9,816	10,192	10,335	10,296	10,578	10,960	11,271
YVWD	13,976	14,878	15,769	16,474	16,618	16,063	15,864	16,239	16,934	19,087	19,191
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SGPWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	894	1,595	2,519
TOTAL	**95,628**	**101,113**	**109,155**	**113,347**	**117,665**	**117,706**	**107,485**	**96,725**	**109,367**	**119,313**	**128,458**

CURRENT REGIONAL WATER USE

Water User Category		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Large Retailer	Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District	12,500	13,300	13,000	11,400	12,300	12,900
	South Mesa Water Company	900	900	800	800	800	800
	City of Banning	7,100	7,500	7,300	6,800	7,400	7,900
	Yucaipa Valley Water District	1,800	2,500	2,400	3,000	3,200	3,300
	Total Large Retailer	22,300	24,200	23,500	22,000	23,700	24,900
Retailers serving <3,000 AFY	High Valleys Water District	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
	Banning Heights Mutual Water Company						
	Cabazon Water District						
	Mission Springs (SGPWA area)						
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians						
Small Water Systems, Rural Domestic, Agricultural		900	900	900	900	900	1,000
Total Water Use in Service Area		25,500	27,400	26,800	25,200	27,000	28,200

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY

5-Year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA)

Five Year Drought	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Supply	28,700	29,200	29,800	30,300	30,800
Demand	28,700	29,200	29,800	30,300	30,800
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

SGPWA supplies are aggregated with regional retailer dry year supplies.
SWP Table A allocations used in DRA are: 35%, 5%, 5%, 20%, 35%
Managed groundwater and storage used to meet demand in multiple dry years.

REGIONAL WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY – LONG TERM

Normal & Dry Years	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
Demand	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

Values are in acre-feet

Conjunctive use of imported water and managed groundwater is sufficient to meet regional demand in normal years while banking water when surplus conditions exist.

In dry years when imported water is constrained, the region relies on stored groundwater.

FUNDAMENTAL FINDINGS

- Projected demands grow with added population and development
- Reliable water supplies are available and require active management within each year and across multiple years
- Water service reliability maintained through planning horizon
- Conjunctive use and managed groundwater is key (store in surplus, use in dry years).

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

- WSCP establishes the framework to monitor, declare, and respond to water shortages, including drought, regulatory restrictions, emergency supply disruptions
- Evaluation occurs via the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
- Stages of Implementation
    - Response actions escalate based on shortage severity, ranging from voluntary conservation to mandatory prohibitions
    - Shortage response stages address supply reductions from 10% to >50%

NEXT STEPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Resolution of SGPWA Board of Directors Adopting and Implementing the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

- DWR Submittal and Public Transmittal/Posting

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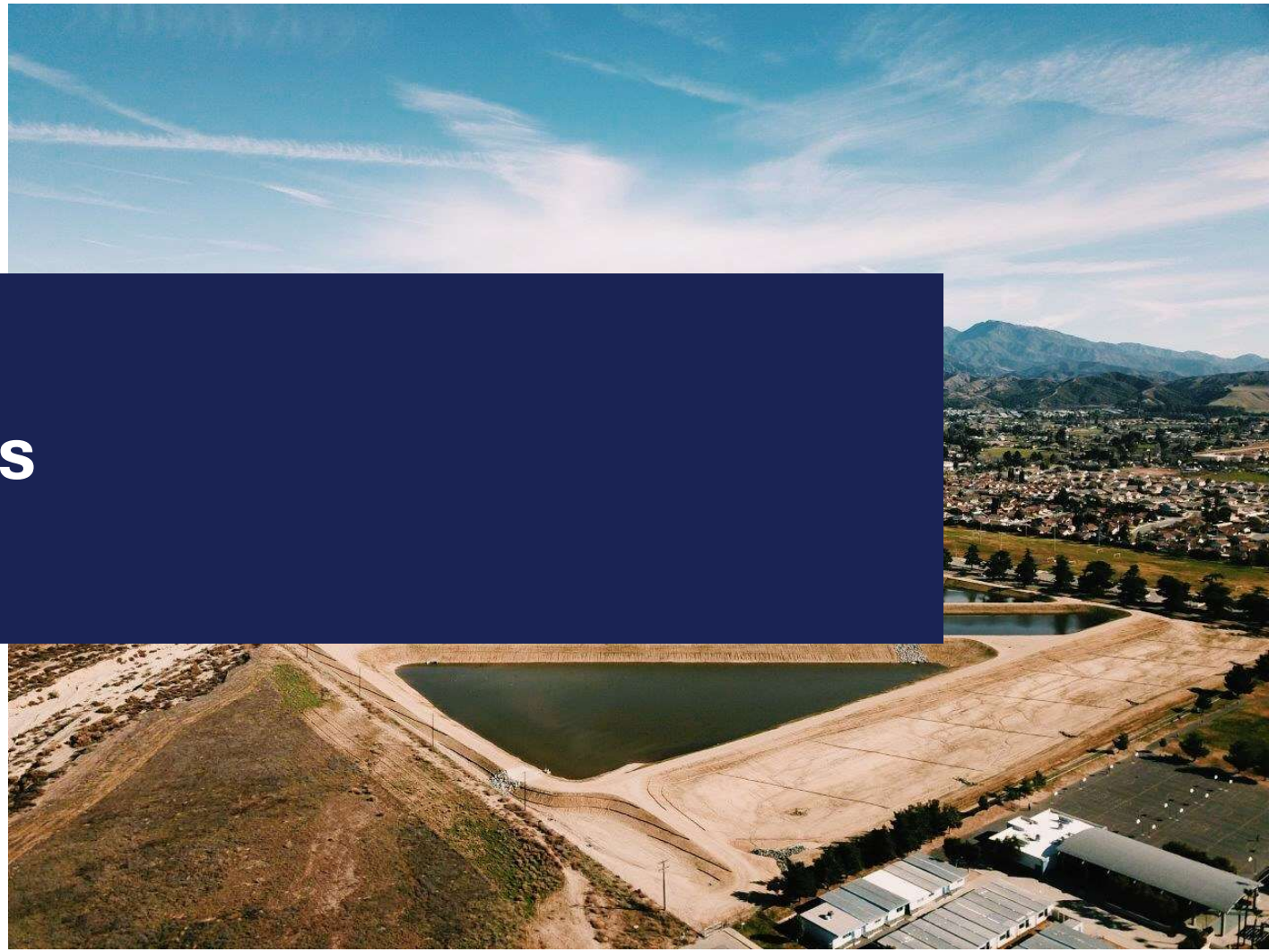

Questions

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
Established 1961

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

DATE: June 15, 2026

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Lance Eckhart, General Manager

BY: Maricela Cabral, Exec. Asst./Clerk of the Board

SUBJECT: **Approve Resolutions calling for an election for up to three (3) seats of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) Board of Directors, requesting consolidation with the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino, and notifying the County Clerk that candidates will be responsible to pay costs associated with Publication of the Statement of Qualifications**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve the following actions related to the upcoming election of three seats of the SGPWA Board of Directors:

- Adopt Resolution No. 2026-04, calling for an election for up to three seats of the Board of Directors on November 3, 2026, with the County of Riverside;
- Adopt Resolution No. 2026-05, calling for an election for up to two seats of the Board of Directors on November 3, 2026, with the County of San Bernardino;
- Approve necessary expenditures associated with the Elections up to the amount budgeted in the General Fund for FY 2026-27 of $150,000.

BACKGROUND

The November 3, 2026, election will be held for the purpose of electing up to three (3) directors to the SGPWA Board. It is the intent of SGPWA to consolidate its election with the Statewide General Election of November 3, 2026. Pursuant to provisions of the California Elections Code, the County Elections Department(s) conduct the general elections for Special Districts, however the Board of Directors must officially call the election, and determine whether the cost of candidate statements will be paid for by the candidate or the District. Further, although the Counties conduct the election on behalf of the District, the Elections Code requires the District pay for the cost of the election. Election costs include polling place cost, direct costs such as printing, mailing, publications, translations, transporting, security, processing ballots, election supplies, staffing, temporary staff and election payroll. Election costs are distributed among all jurisdictions that are on the ballot. Each estimate is based on the current number of registered voters in the county and the precise number of voters in the District.

FISCAL IMPACT

The General Fund FY 2026-27 budget includes $150,000 for election costs. The cost of elections seems to increase each year, so the budget is based on the Agency's best estimate, based on past experience. The total expense varies depending on the number of seats that are challenged (more than one candidate per seat). If there are no challengers, the Agency will still incur minimal expenses, but if all the seats are

challenged, it is possible that the expense will exceed the budged amount. Invoices for election expenses usually do not arrive until the end of the fiscal year.

ACTION

Approve the following actions related to the upcoming election of up to three seats of the SGPWA Board of Directors:

- Adopt Resolution No. 2026-04, calling for an election for three seats of the Board of Directors on November 3, 2026, within the County of Riverside;
- Adopt Resolution No. 2026-05, calling for an election for two seats of the Board of Directors on November 3, 2026, within the County of San Bernardino;
- Approve necessary expenditures associated with the Elections up to the budgeted fiscal year 2026-27 amount of $150,000.

ATTACHMENTS

Att 1 – Res. No. 2026-04, Calling for Election – Riverside County
Att 2 – Res. No. 2026-05, Calling for Election – San Bernardino County

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY, CALLING A GENERAL DISTRICT ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026, FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR AT-LARGE SEAT 2, AND DIVISIONS 3, AND 4 AS REQUIRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND REQUESTING ELECTION SERVICES FROM THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE FOR DIVISIONS 3, AND 4 AND AT-LARGE SEAT 2

WHEREAS, pursuant to Elections Code Section 10517 , the county elections official of each affected county shall conduct the general district election for the portion of the district located within the county. Where a district is located in two or more counties, the county elections officials of these counties may contract among themselves to have one of their number conduct the election for the district; and and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the laws relating to the State of California, Elections shall be held on November 3, 2026, for the election of Officers for Division 3, Division 4, and At-Large Seat 2, for the purpose of electing the following members of the Board of Directors:

1. A member of the Board of Directors for the full term of four (4) years, for Division 3 which lies within the county of Riverside.

2. A member of the Board of Directors for the full term of four (4) years for Division 4 which lies within the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.

3. A member of the Board of Directors for the full term of four (4) years, elected at-large from the entire District boundaries, located within the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

A. That the Governing Board of Directors of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency hereby orders an election be called and consolidated with any and all elections also called to be held on November 3, 2026 insofar as said elections are to be held in the same territory or in territory that is in part the same as the territory of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency requests the Board of Supervisors of the **County of Riverside** to order such consolidation under Elections Code Section 10400.

B. that said governing body hereby requests the Board of Supervisors to permit the **County of Riverside** Elections Departments to provide any and all services necessary for conducting the election and agrees to pay for said services; and

C. Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 10002, and 10403, and 10517 of the Elections Code of the State of California, this Board of Directors hereby requests the Registrar of Voters of the **County of Riverside** ("Registrar of Voters") to conduct the general district election for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency described in Section "I" of this Resolution ("District Election").

D. It is desirable that the District Election be conducted by the Riverside County Registrar of Voters on November 3, 2026 with the Registrar of Voters establishing the precincts, polling places and election officers, and that the Registrar of Voters canvass the returns of the District Election.

E. Except for those services routinely conducted by the Board Secretary, delegation is hereby made to the Registrar of Voters and the County Elections Department of the powers and duties of the elections officer of the District to conduct the District Election in accordance with all applicable laws and procedures.

F. The District recognizes that additional costs will be incurred by the County by reason of this consolidation and agrees to reimburse the County for such additional costs.

G. The Registrar of Voters is hereby authorized, instructed and directed to give such further or additional notice of the District Election in the time, form and manner as required by law.

H. The candidate is to pay for the publication of a statement of qualifications pursuant to Section 13307.

I. The **County of Riverside** Elections Department will conduct the election for the following offices on the November 3, 2026, ballot:

SEATS OPEN	OFFICE	TERM	DIVISION
1	Director	4 years	3
1	Director	4 years	4
1	Director	4 years	At-Large 2

No election will be held if there are an insufficient number of nominees.

J. Pursuant to Elections Code section 10517, the Riverside and San Bernardino County Elections Departments may contract among themselves to have one of their number conduct the election for the District as it relates to Division 4 and At-Large Seat 2.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, County of Riverside, State of California, this 15th day of June 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:

Robert Ybarra, President
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

Attest:

Maricela V. Cabral, Deputy Secretary
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-05

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY, CALLING A GENERAL DISTRICT ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026, FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR AT-LARGE SEAT 2, AND DIVISION 4 AS REQUIRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND REQUESTING ELECTION SERVICES FROM THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO FOR AT-LARGE SEAT 2 AND DIVISION 4

WHEREAS, pursuant to Elections Code Section 10517, the county elections official of each affected county shall conduct the general district election for the portion of the district located within the county. Where a district is located in two or more counties, the county elections officials of these counties may contract among themselves to have one of their number conduct the election for the district; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the laws relating to the State of California, Elections shall be held on November 3, 2026, for the election of Officers for Division 4 and At-Large Seat 2, for the purpose of electing the following members of the Board of Directors:

1. A member of the Board of Directors for the full term of four (4) years for Division 4 which lies within the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.

2. A member of the Board of Directors for the full term of four (4) years, elected at-large from the entire District boundaries, located within the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

A. That the Governing Board of Directors of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency hereby orders an election be called and consolidated with any and all elections also called to be held on November 3, 2026 insofar as said elections are to be held in the same territory or in territory that is in part the same as the territory of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency requests the Board of Supervisors of the **County of San Bernardino** to order such consolidation under Elections Code Section 10400.;

B. That said governing body hereby requests the Board of Supervisors to permit the **County of San Bernardino** Elections Department to provide any and all services necessary for

conducting the election and agrees to pay for said services.

C. Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 10002, and 10403, and 10517 of the Elections Code of the State of California, this Board of Directors hereby requests the Registrar of Voters of the **County of San Bernardino** ("Registrar of Voters") to conduct the general district election for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency described in Section “I” of this Resolution ("District Election").

D. It is desirable that the District Election be conducted by the **San Bernardino County** Registrar of Voters on November 3, 2026 with the Registrar of Voters establishing the precincts, polling places and election officers, and that the Registrar of Voters canvass the returns of the District Election.

E. Except for those services routinely conducted by the Board Secretary, delegation is hereby made to the Registrar of Voters and the County Elections Department of the powers and duties of the elections officer of the District to conduct the District Election in accordance with all applicable laws and procedures.

F. The District recognizes that additional costs will be incurred by the County by reason of this consolidation and agrees to reimburse the County for such additional costs.

G. The Registrar of Voters is hereby authorized, instructed and directed to give such further or additional notice of the District Election in the time, form and manner as required by law.

H. The candidate is to pay for the publication of a statement of qualifications pursuant to Section 13307.

I. The **County of San Bernardino** Elections Department will conduct the election for the following offices on the November 5, 2024, ballot:

SEATS OPEN	OFFICE	TERM	DIVISION
1	Director	4 years	4
1	Director	4 years	At-Large 2

No election will be held if there are an insufficient number of nominees.

J. Pursuant to Elections Code section 10517, the **Riverside** and **San Bernardino County** Elections Departments may contract among themselves to have one of their number

conduct the election for the District as it relates to Division 4 and At-Large Seat 2.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, County of Riverside, State of California, this 15th day of June 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

Robert Ybarra, President
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

Attest:

Maricela V. Cabral, Deputy Secretary
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

DATE: June 15, 2026

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Lance Eckhart, General Manager

BY: Emmett Campbell, Director of Water Resources

SUBJECT: Authorize the General Manager to execute one-year extensions of the existing on-call engineering agreements with Albert A. Webb Associates and Provost & Pritchard.

RECOMMENDATION

Authorize the General Manager to execute one-year extensions of the existing on-call engineering agreements with Albert A. Webb Associates and Provost & Pritchard.

PREVIOUS CONSIDERATIONS

- April 17, 2023 – Finance and Engineering Workshop – Agency Engineer and On-Call Engineering Services Discussion

- October 16, 2023 – Board of Directors Meeting – The Board of Directors approved two on-call engineering contracts, one to Webb and another to Engineering Resources of Southern California ("ERSC")

- November 18, 2024 – Board of Directors Meeting – The Board of Directors approved amendment #1 to the On-Call Engineering Professional Services Agreement with Albert A. Webb Associates

- June 16, 2025 – Board of Directors Meeting – The Board of Directors authorized Amendment No. 2 to the existing on-call engineering agreement with Albert A. Webb Associates, extending the agreement for one year and increasing the annual not-to-exceed amount to $500,000, and approved a new on-call engineering agreement with Provost & Pritchard for FY 2025–26 with an annual not-to-exceed amount of $250,000.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency ("SGPWA" or "Agency"), has multiple contracts that run from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of the fiscal year. Two consultants that are utilized in this capacity are Albert A. Webb Associates ("Webb"), and Provost and Pritchard ("P&P").

Webb and P&P are the Agency On-Call Engineers. They provide technical assistance on an as-needed basis to move current and future projects along in a timely manner. Between both consultants, they provide technical expertise in engineering, planning,

surveying, right-of-way planning, environmental planning, State Water Project specific technical assistance, and groundwater planning support.

The Agency is currently managing a growing portfolio of capital improvement projects focused on enhancing water infrastructure, operational reliability, long-term resiliency, regional fire protection, and expansion of the region's groundwater monitoring network. As these efforts expand in both number and complexity, particularly with several projects simultaneously advancing into design and construction phases, the need for timely and flexible engineering support has increased accordingly.

In this fiscal year, Webb has provided engineering support for the following Agency initiatives under the existing on-call agreement:

1. County Line Rd Engineering Support
2. County Line Rd Environmental Support
3. Brookside East Heli-Hydrant Planning and Design
4. Noble Creek Turnout Facility Upgrade Planning and Design
5. HQ Property Acquisition Support
6. Brookside West Survey and Engineering Support
7. Colorado River Mitigation Project Alignment Support
8. Grant Funding Analysis
9. Backbone Pipeline Right of Way Analysis

Webb’s On-Call Engineering contract is for a not-to-exceed $500,000 per fiscal year.

In this fiscal year, P&P has provided engineering support for the following Agency initiatives under the existing on-call agreement:

1. USGS Surveying and Well Drilling Support
2. Heli-Hydrant Support for Retailer Installations
3. Long-Term Transfer for Westside
4. Sites Reservoir Agreement Support
5. Facility Upgrade Support

P&P’s On-Call Engineering contract is for a not-to-exceed $250,000 per fiscal year.

Many of these tasks are ongoing and are expected to extend into the next fiscal year.

With the Agency securing grant funding for key capital projects, including the Heli-Hydrant system installations, and the Brookside West Recharge Project design, demand for on-call engineering services is projected to be utilized in fiscal year 2026–27.

For clarity, the proposed actions for Webb and P&P are one-year extensions of the existing on-call engineering agreements for Fiscal Year 2026–27. Although these actions may be referred to administratively as annual renewals, the agreements are structured as fiscal-year extensions with a not-to-exceed amount that applies only to the applicable fiscal year and resets at the beginning of each new fiscal year.

STRATEGIC PLAN NEXUS

On-call engineering services help advance various aspects of the Agency's Strategic Plan, including:

- Strategic Goal 1: Align with the current and future water landscape, supporting the region's long-term needs by diversifying the local supply portfolio and advancing water sustainability.
    - ✓ Objective 1 – Continue to participate in and facilitate local and state projects that increase water supply reliability, such as Sites Reservoir, Delta Conveyance, and other State Water Project facilities.
- Strategic Goal 2: Ensure a reliable delivery system that advances efficiency and resiliency.
    - ✓ Objective 2 – Develop additional recharge facilities to support conjunctive use.
    - ✓ Objective 6 – Investigate additional opportunities to increase water storage capabilities

FISCAL IMPACT

The FY 2026-27 adopted budget includes line items to accommodate these contract renewals. In total, both contract extensions would not exceed $750,000 in FY 2026-27.

ACTION

Authorize the General Manager to execute one-year extensions of the existing on-call engineering agreements with Albert A. Webb Associates and Provost & Pritchard.

Annual On-Call Engineering Contract Renewals

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JUNE 15, 2026

The Agency has two On-Call Engineers which have contracts that run from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of the fiscal year:

Albert A. Webb Associates

Provost and Pritchard

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Webb performed many tasks over the last year and assisted with the following:

- County Line Rd Engineering Support
- County Line Rd Environmental Support
- Brookside East Heli-Hydrant Planning and Design
- Noble Creek Turnout Facility Upgrade Planning and Design
- HQ Property Acquisition Support
- Brookside West Survey and Engineering Support
- Colorado River Mitigation Project Alignment Support
- Grant Funding Analysis
- Backbone Pipeline Right of Way Analysis

P&P performed many tasks over the last year and assisted with the following:

- USGS Surveying and Well Drilling Support
- Heli-Hydrant Support for Retailer Installations
- Long-Term Transfer for Westside
- Sites Reservoir Agreement Support
- Facility Upgrade Support

The Agency has budgeted for the contract renewals in FY 2026-27

Webbs contract is for $500,000 per fiscal year

P&P's contract is for $250,000 per fiscal year

Recommendation

Authorize the General Manager to execute one-year extensions of the existing on-call engineering agreements with Albert A. Webb Associates and Provost & Pritchard.

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

DATE: June 15, 2026

TO: Board of Directors Meeting

FROM: Lance Eckhart, General Manager

BY: Matt Howard, Operations Manager

SUBJECT: CONSIDER ENTERING INTO A CONTRACT WITH CALIFORNIA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION TO ASSIST WITH THE NEEDS OF SMALL WATER SYSTEMS, INCLUDING ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES (DACS)

RECOMMENDATION

Authorize the General Manager to execute the contract with the California Rural Water Association (CRWA) to provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to small water systems in our service area for a total amount not to exceed $132,008.

PREVIOUS CONSIDERATION

- Board of Directors – June 21, 2021: The Agency has been working with the California Rural Water Association since July 21, 2021, in a focused effort to provide assistance to small water systems to update and/or upgrade their infrastructure.

- Board of Directors – March 20, 2023: The Board of Directors approved entering into a contract with the California Rural Water Association to assist small and disadvantaged water systems.

- Board of Directors – April 15, 2024: The Board of Directors approved Amendment #1 with California Rural Water Association to provide specific assistance to Cazabon Water District and Banning Heights Mutual Water Company.

- Board of Directors – December 2, 2024: The Board of Directors approved entering into a contract with California Rural Water Association to assist small and disadvantaged water systems.

BACKGROUND

Since 2021, the Agency has partnered with the California Rural Water Association (CRWA) to support small, disadvantaged community water systems within our service area. This program has seen extensive use by small systems across our service area, including the High Valleys Water District, Cabazon Water District, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, and Cherry Valley Water Company. CRWA has provided technical support tasks, including Technical, Managerial, and Financial assessments, leak detection surveys, preliminary engineering reports, grant application support, source

capacity assessments, and GIS system mapping for the water systems. The technical assistance surveys, assessments, and reports conducted for each small water system provide valuable, system-specific information that can support and enhance future grant applications.

ANALYSIS

This marks the fifth year of contracting with the California Rural Water Association (CRWA), with efforts focused on building upon the progress made in previous years. The program aims to further strengthen the technical, managerial, and financial capacities of participating small water systems, positioning them to successfully apply for various grants offered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Department of Water Resources (DWR), and other state Grant funding sources.

Following coordination with local retail agencies and strong participation in the four workshops held in 2025, the Agency plans to continue offering water treatment and distribution-focused training opportunities. Two workshops are proposed to provide employees from retail agencies within the service area the opportunity to earn continuing education units (CEUs) required to maintain State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Distribution and Treatment certifications, while covering key operational topics such as asset management, cross-connection control, well production management, and water system mathematics. Participation will be limited to agencies within the service area to support targeted workforce development and strengthen technical capacity across the region, while also promoting collaboration by allowing staff to share experiences, discuss common challenges, and identify opportunities for improvement and best practices.

Building on CRWA's work with small water systems, a key focus of this contract will be providing grant application support. This approach has already proven effective through recent grant submittals for Cabazon Water District and Cherry Valley Water Company. CRWA will continue to identify funding opportunities based on needs identified through the Small Water Systems Assistance Program and assist communities with preparing and submitting applications to agencies such as the SWRCB, DWR, and USDA. This includes coordinating with system staff, preparing required documentation, drafting application materials, and submitting through platforms such as the SWRCB FAAST portal. CRWA will also provide post-application support and coordination with funding agencies, and as with previous efforts, costs associated with grant development and project support are expected to be reimbursable if funding is awarded.

A new component of this year's scope of work with CRWA includes a Rate Study for Banning Heights Mutual Water Company (BHMWC). The study will evaluate the district's current water rates to assess revenue stability, developing sustainable water rates, and customer affordability. The effort will include analysis of revenue requirements, cost of service, and potential rate adjustments, along with support for any required Proposition 218 (If applicable) notice and public hearing process. Current rate studies are a common criterion for the grant application process, demonstrating the ability to financially maintain any potential grant-funded infrastructure improvements into the future.

Also new to this year's scope of work with CRWA, the proposed Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for High Valleys Water District (HVWD) will evaluate the existing water system and its ability to meet current and future demands over a 5-year planning horizon. The effort will include an assessment of water demand, supply, storage, and distribution infrastructure, along with development of a hydraulic model to evaluate system performance. Building on the previously completed 2024 Preliminary Engineering Report, the CIP will identify system deficiencies and develop prioritized capital improvement projects with planning-level cost estimates to support reliable, sustainable, and regulatory-compliant water service. All of the above will support future grant application requests.

Task No.	Task Name	Budget
1	Project Management	$30,075
2	Training & Workshops	$17,250
3	Grant Application Support	$9,875
4	BHMWC Rate Study	$20,934
5	HVWD Capital Improvement Plan	$53,874
Total		**$132,008**

As per SGPWA's procurement policy, a single source contract may be considered when the required services are specialized in nature and necessary to maintain program continuity, consistency, and cost-effective implementation. The California Rural Water Association (CRWA) meets these requirements for the following reasons:

1. Maintains direct relationships with local small water systems within the Agency's service area, allowing for effective outreach, coordination, and program implementation.
2. CRWA is a registered 501(c)(3) tax-exempt nonprofit organization who in providing technical, managerial, and financial assistance to disadvantaged (DAC) and severely disadvantaged (SDAC) water systems, which align directly with the Agency's program objectives.
3. Possesses unique expertise in grant identification, application development, and funding coordination specific to small water systems, including familiarity with SWRCB, DWR, and other funding programs.
4. Provides integrated services including training, technical assistance, planning documents, and grant support under a single program, reducing the need for multiple consultants and improving cost efficiency.
5. Demonstrates a proven track record of successfully assisting local systems with grant applications and technical support efforts.
6. Offers program delivery that is tailored to the specific needs of the region, including workshops, planning efforts, and ongoing support for system improvements.

Considering the ongoing development of the Small Water Systems Assistance Program, the need for continuity in services, and CRWA's specialized expertise and established regional presence, staff has determined that these services are not readily available from other providers. Utilizing CRWA ensures consistency in program delivery, maintains established relationships with local systems, and supports efficient implementation of the Agency's objectives.

AGENCY'S STRATEGIC PLAN APPLICATION

Support through the Small Systems Assistance Program is consistent with the Agency's Mission Statement to support the region's quality of life through sustainable water management with the following strategies:

- Align with the current and future water landscape, supporting the region's long-term needs by diversifying the local supply portfolio and advancing water sustainability.
- Maintain, foster, and expand collaboration with local, regional, state, and federal partners to develop strategic solutions to water supply challenges and opportunities.
- Serve the public with dedication, determination, transparency, collaboration, and a commitment to expanding knowledge.

FISCAL IMPACT

Funding for the Small Systems Assistance Program is included in the FY2026-27 General Fund Budget (Green Bucket) under Line Item 72. The total contract amount with the California Rural Water Association is $132,008, which is within the approved budgeted amount.

In addition to providing direct technical, managerial, and financial assistance to small water systems, several components of this program are intended to support future grant funding opportunities for local agencies. Costs associated with grant application development and project support may be eligible for reimbursement through awarded grant funding programs.

ACTION

Authorize the General Manager to execute the contract with the California Rural Water Association (CRWA) to provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to small water systems in our service area for a total amount not to exceed $132,008.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Professional Services Agreement and Scope of Work Between San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency and California Rural Water Association

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY

AND

CALIFORNIA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION (CRWA)

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 12/17/2024 (hereinafter referred to as the "Effective Date"), by and between the SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY, a public agency organized and operating pursuant to the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Law set forth in Water Code Appendix 101 (hereinafter referred to as the "AGENCY"), and California Rural Water Association (CRWA) (hereinafter referred to as "CONTRACTOR"). AGENCY and CONTRACTOR may individually be referred to as "Party" or collectively as "Parties" in this Agreement.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the AGENCY desires to contract with CONTRACTOR for the provision of certain services by CONTRACTOR in connection with the Small Water Systems Assistance Program (“Project”);

WHEREAS, CONTRACTOR is willing to provide such services for the Project;

WHEREAS, CONTRACTOR holds itself as duly licensed, qualified, and capable of performing said services for the Project; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement establishes the terms and conditions for the AGENCY to retain CONTRACTOR to provide the services described herein for the Project.

COVENANTS

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the faithful performance of the terms and conditions set forth herein, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

ARTICLE I. ENGAGEMENT OF THE CONTRACTOR AND AUTHORIZATION TO PROCEED

Section 1.01 : ENGAGEMENT

The AGENCY hereby engages CONTRACTOR, and CONTRACTOR hereby accepts the engagement, to perform certain services described in Section 2.01 of this Agreement (“Services”) for the term set forth in Section 5.01 of this Agreement (“Term”).

Section 1.02 : AUTHORIZATION TO PROCEED

Authorization for CONTRACTOR to proceed with all or a portion of the Services will be granted in writing by the AGENCY as soon as both Parties sign the Agreement and all applicable insurance and other security documents required pursuant to Section 6.03 and Exhibit B of this Agreement are received and approved by the AGENCY. CONTRACTOR shall not proceed with said Services until so authorized by the AGENCY and shall commence the Services immediately upon receipt of the Notice to Proceed.

Section 1.03 : NO EMPLOYEE RELATIONSHIP

CONTRACTOR shall perform the Services provided for herein as an independent contractor, and not as an employee of the AGENCY. The AGENCY shall have ultimate control over the Services performed for the Project, but not over the means or methods used by CONTRACTOR in the performance of such Services. CONTRACTOR is not to be considered an agent or employee of the AGENCY for any purpose and shall not be entitled to participate in any pension plans, insurance coverage, bonus, stock, or similar benefits that the AGENCY provides for its employees. CONTRACTOR shall indemnify the AGENCY for any tax, retirement contribution, social security, overtime payment, or workers' compensation payment which the AGENCY may be required to make on behalf of CONTRACTOR or any agent or employee of CONTRACTOR.

Article II. SERVICES OF CONTRACTOR

Section 2.01 : SCOPE OF SERVICES

The scope of Services to be performed by the CONTRACTOR under this Agreement are described in the scope of work attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference (hereinafter referred to as the "Scope of Work"), and shall, where not specifically addressed, include all related Services ordinarily provided by the CONTRACTOR under same or similar circumstances and/or otherwise necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 3.03 of this Agreement. In case of conflict between the terms of this Agreement and the provisions of the Scope of Work, this Agreement shall govern.

Section 2.02 : PREVAILING WAGES

To the extent required by the California Labor Code, CONTRACTOR shall pay not less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages as determined by the Director, Department of Industrial Relations, State of California. Copies of such prevailing rate of per diem wages are on file at the AGENCY's office, which copies will be made available to any interested party upon request. CONTRACTOR shall post a copy of such determination at each job site. If applicable, CONTRACTOR shall forfeit to the AGENCY the amount of the penalty set forth in Labor Code Section 1775, and 1813, or any subsequent amendments thereto, for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker paid less than the specified prevailing rates for such work or craft in which such worker is employed, whether paid by CONTRACTOR or by any subcontractor.

Section 2.03 : HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

The AGENCY is a public entity in the State of California and is subject to the provisions of the Government Code and the Labor Code of the State. It is stipulated and agreed that all provisions of law applicable to public contracts are a part of this Agreement to the same extent as though set forth herein and will be complied with by CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR shall comply with all applicable provisions of the California Labor Code relating to working hours and the employment of apprentices on public works projects and shall be solely liable and responsible for any violation of the California Labor Code.

(a) No contractor or subcontractor may be listed on a bid proposal for a public works project unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5 [with limited exceptions from this requirement for bid purposes only under Labor Code section 1771.1(a)].

(b) No contractor or subcontractor may be awarded a contract for public work on a public works project, unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5. Contractors MUST be a registered "public works contractor" with the DIR AT THE TIME OF BID. Where the prime contract is less than $15,000 for maintenance work or less than $25,000 for construction alteration, demolition or repair work, registration is not required.

(c) This Project is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations.

Article III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AGENCY AND OF THE CONTRACTOR

Section 3.01 : DUTIES OF THE AGENCY

The AGENCY, without cost to CONTRACTOR, will provide all pertinent information necessary for CONTRACTOR's performance of its obligations under this Agreement that is reasonably available to the AGENCY unless otherwise specified in the Scope of Work, in which case the CONTRACTOR is to acquire such information. The AGENCY does not guarantee or ensure the accuracy of any reports, information, and/or data provided. To the extent that any reports, information, and/or other data so provided was supplied to the AGENCY by persons who are not employees of the AGENCY, any liability resulting from inaccuracies and/or omissions contained in said information shall be limited to liability on behalf of the party who prepared the information for the AGENCY.

Section 3.02 : REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AGENCY

The AGENCY will designate Lance Eckhart as the person to act as the AGENCY's representative with respect to the Services to be performed under this Agreement. Such person will have complete authority to transmit instructions, receive information, and interpret and define the AGENCY's policies and decisions pertinent to the Services. In the event the AGENCY wishes to make a change in the AGENCY's representative, the AGENCY shall notify the CONTRACTOR of the change in writing.

Section 3.03 : DUTIES OF THE CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTOR shall perform all Services for the Project in such a manner as to fully comply with all applicable professional standards of care, including professional quality, technical accuracy, timely completion, and other Services furnished and/or work undertaken by CONTRACTOR pursuant to this Agreement. The CONTRACTOR shall cause all Services and deliverables to conform to all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Section 3.04 : APPROVAL OF WORK

The AGENCY's approval of Services or materials furnished hereunder shall not in any way relieve CONTRACTOR of responsibility for the technical adequacy of its Services. Neither the AGENCY's review, approval, or acceptance of, nor payment for any of the Services shall be construed to operate as a waiver of any rights under this Agreement or of any cause of action arising out of the performance of this Agreement. Where approval by the AGENCY is indicated in this Agreement, it is understood to be conceptual approval only and does not relieve the CONTRACTOR of responsibility for complying with all laws, codes, industry standards, and liability for damages caused by negligent acts, errors, omissions, noncompliance with industry standards, or the willful misconduct of the CONTRACTOR or its subcontractors. CONTRACTOR's obligation to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the AGENCY, and its directors, officers, employees, and agents as set forth in Section 6.10 of this Agreement also applies to the actions or omissions of the CONTRACTOR or its subcontractors as set forth above in this paragraph.

Article IV. PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTOR

The AGENCY will pay CONTRACTOR for Services performed under this Agreement, which Services can be verified by the AGENCY, based specific rate of compensation detailed in the Scope of Work. CONTRACTOR shall exercise its good faith best efforts to facilitate a full and clear definition of the scope of all assigned work so that the amount set forth in Section 4.02 of this Agreement will cover all tasks necessary to complete the Services. The amount set forth in Section 4.02 of this Agreement is the maximum compensation to which CONTRACTOR may be entitled for the performance of Services to complete the Project, unless the Scope of Work or time to complete the Services is changed by the AGENCY in writing in advance of the Services to be performed thereunder. Adjustments in the total payment amount shall only be allowed pursuant to Section 6.04 of this Agreement. In no event shall CONTRACTOR be entitled to compensation greater than the amount set forth in Section 4.02 of this Agreement where changes in the Scope of Work or the time for performance are necessitated by the negligence of CONTRACTOR or any sub-contractor performing Services on the Project.

Section 4.01 : PAYMENT

Payment will be made by the AGENCY within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of an invoice from CONTRACTOR, provided that all invoices are complete and product and Services are determined to be of sufficient quality by the AGENCY and all prevailing wage compliance documentation has been submitted, is correct and complete. Invoice submittals shall be made electronically and sent to mhoward@sgpwa.com. CONTRACTOR shall invoice the AGENCY for Services no later than thirty (30) calendar days after Services are rendered and no more frequently than monthly.

Section 4.02 : CHARGES AND ESTIMATES

The total estimated charges for all Services under this Agreement are identified on the attached "Scope of Work" (Exhibit A) and such amount is the cost ceiling as described herein. The total estimated charges stated herein constitute the total amount agreed to. The not-to-exceed amount for this Agreement shall be:

$154,922

Section 4.03 : COST FOR REWORK

CONTRACTOR shall, at no cost to the AGENCY, prepare and perform any necessary rework occasioned by CONTRACTOR's negligent act or omission or otherwise due substantially to CONTRACTOR's fault.

Article V. COMPLETION SCHEDULE

Section 5.01 : TERM

The Term of this Agreement shall begin on the Effective Date of this Agreement and shall continue until __ /__/_____ unless this Agreement is earlier terminated pursuant to the provisions of Section 6.08 below. Notwithstanding the above, the provisions of Section 1.03, Section 2.02, Section 2.03, Section 3.04, Article IV, Article V, Article VI herein shall survive the expiration and/or termination of this Agreement.

Section 5.02 : TASK SCHEDULE

The Services to be performed by CONTRACTOR under this Agreement shall be completed in accordance with the timeframe set forth in the Scope of Work and/or Task Orders.

Section 5.03 : TIME OF ESSENCE

CONTRACTOR shall perform all Services required by this Agreement in a prompt, timely, and professional manner in accordance with the timeframe set forth in the Scope of Work and/or Task Orders. Time is of the essence in this Agreement.

Article VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 6.01 : COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS

CONTRACTOR shall at all times observe all applicable provisions of Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations including, but not limited to, as well as those related to Equal Opportunity Employment.

Section 6.02 : SUBCONTRACTORS AND OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS

No subcontract shall be awarded by CONTRACTOR unless prior written approval thereof is obtained from the AGENCY. CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for payment to subcontractors used by them to perform the Services under this Agreement. If CONTRACTOR subcontracts any of the Services to be performed, CONTRACTOR shall be as fully responsible to the AGENCY for the performance of the Services, including errors and omissions of CONTRACTOR's subcontractors and of the persons employed by the subcontractor, as CONTRACTOR is for the acts and omissions of persons directly employed by the CONTRACTOR. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall create any contractual relationship between any subcontractor of CONTRACTOR and the AGENCY. CONTRACTOR shall bind every subcontractor and every subcontractor of a subcontractor to the terms of this Agreement that are applicable to CONTRACTOR's Services unless specifically noted to the contrary in the subcontract in question and approved in writing by the AGENCY.

Section 6.03 : INSURANCE

CONTRACTOR shall secure and maintain in full force and effect, until the satisfactory completion and acceptance of the Project by AGENCY, such insurance as will protect it and the AGENCY in such a manner and in such amounts as set forth below. The premiums for said insurance coverage shall be paid by the CONTRACTOR. The failure to comply with these insurance requirements may constitute a material breach of this Agreement, at the sole discretion of the AGENCY.

(a) CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE Certificates of Insurance: Prior to commencing services under this Agreement, and in any event no later than ten (10) calendar days after execution of this Agreement, CONTRACTOR shall furnish AGENCY with Certificates of Insurance and endorsements verifying the insurance coverage required by this Agreement is in full force and effect. The AGENCY reserves the right to require complete and accurate copies of all insurance policies required under this Agreement.

(b) REQUIRED PROVISIONS The insurance policies required by this Agreement shall include the following provisions or have them incorporated by endorsement(s):

(i) PRIMARY COVERAGE The insurance policies provided by CONTRACTOR shall be primary insurance and any self-insured retention and/or insurance carried by or available to the AGENCY or its employees shall be excess and non-contributory coverage so that any self-insured retention and/or insurance carried by or available to the AGENCY shall not contribute to any loss or expense under CONTRACTOR's insurance.

(ii) ADDITIONAL INSURED The policies of insurance provided by CONTRACTOR, except Workers' Compensation and Professional Liability, shall include as additional insured: the AGENCY, its directors, officers, employees, and agents when acting in their capacity as such in conjunction with the performance of this Agreement. Such policies shall contain a "severability of interests" provision, also known as "cross liability" or "separation of insured".

(iii) CANCELLATION Each certificate of insurance and insurance policy shall provide that the policy may not be non-renewed, canceled (for reasons other than non-payment of premium) or materially changed without first giving thirty (30) days advance written notice to the AGENCY, or ten (10) days advance written notice in the event of cancellation due to non-payment of premium.

(iv) WAIVER OF SUBROGTAION: The insurance policies provided by CONTRACTOR shall contain a waiver of subrogation against AGENCY, its directors, officers, employees, and agents for any claims arising out of the services performed under this Agreement by CONTRACTOR.

(v) **CLAIM REPORTING:** CONTRACTOR shall not fail to comply with the claim reporting provisions or cause any breach of a policy condition or warranty of the insurance policies required by this Agreement that would affect the coverage afforded under the policies to the AGENCY.

(vi) **DEDUCTIBLE/RETENTION:** If the insurance policies provided by CONTRACTOR contain deductibles or self-insured retentions, any such deductible or self-insured retention shall not be applicable with respect to the coverage provided to AGENCY under such policies. CONTRACTOR shall be solely responsible for any such deductible or self-insured retention and the AGENCY, in its sole discretion, may require CONTRACTOR to secure the payment of any such deductible or self-insured retention by a surety bond or an irrevocable and unconditional letter of credit.

(vii) **SUBCONTRATORS**: CONTRACTOR shall include all sub-contractors as additional insureds under the insurance policies required by this Agreement to the same extent as the AGENCY or shall furnish separate certificates of insurance and policy endorsements for each sub-contractor verifying that the insurance for each subcontractor complies with the same insurance requirements applicable to CONTRACTOR under this Agreement.

(c) **INSURANCE COMPANY REQUIREMENTS**: CONTRACTOR shall provide insurance coverage through insurers that have at least an "A" Financial Strength Rating and a "VII" Financial Size Category in accordance with the current ratings by the A. M. Best Company, Inc. as published in Best's Key Rating Guide or on said company's web site. In addition, any and all insurers must be admitted and authorized to conduct business in the State of California and be a participant in the California Insurance Guaranty Association, as evidenced by a listing in the appropriate publication of the California Department of Insurance.

(d) **POLICY REQUIREMENTS:** The insurance required under this Agreement shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements as set forth in **Exhibit B.**

Section 6.04 : CHANGES IN SCOPE OR TIME

If the AGENCY requests a change in the Scope of Work or time of completion by either adding to or deleting from the original scope or time of completion, an equitable adjustment shall be made, and this Agreement shall be modified in writing accordingly. CONTRACTOR must assert any claim for adjustment under this clause in writing within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of receipt from AGENCY of the notification of change unless the AGENCY grants a further period before the date of final payment under this Agreement.

Section 6.05 : NOTICES

TO AGENCY

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
1210 Beaumont Ave.
Beaumont, CA 92223
Attn: mhoward@sgpwa.com
CC: mhoward@sgpwa.com

To CONTRACTOR

California Rural Water Association (CRWA)
1234 North Market Boulevard
Sacramento, CA 95834
Attn: DHardwick@calruralwater.org
CC: LCarmona@calruralwater.org

Section 6.06 : CONTRACTOR'S ASSIGNED PERSONNEL

CONTRACTOR designates **Dustin Hardwick** to have immediate responsibility for the performance of the work for the Project and for all matters relating to performance under this Agreement. Substitution of any assigned personnel shall require the prior written approval of the AGENCY. If the AGENCY determines that a proposed substitution is not acceptable, then, at the request of the AGENCY, CONTRACTOR shall substitute with a person acceptable to the AGENCY.

Section 6.07 : CONFIDENTIALITY

(a) PRIVILIEGED INFORMATION The CONTRACTOR shall not use for personal gain or make other improper use of privileged or confidential information which is acquired in connection with this Agreement. The term "privileged or confidential information" includes but is not limited to: unpublished or sensitive technological or scientific information; medical, personnel, or security records; anticipated material requirements or pricing/purchasing actions; AGENCY information or data which is not subject to public disclosure; AGENCY operational procedures; and knowledge of selection of contractors, subcontractors or suppliers in advance of official announcement.

(b) NON-DISCLOSURE The CONTRACTOR shall protect from unauthorized disclosure any and all sensitive or confidential information, names, and other identifying information, except for general statistical information not identifying any person. The CONTRACTOR shall not use such information for any purpose other than carrying out CONTRACTOR's obligations under this Agreement. The CONTRACTOR shall promptly transmit to the AGENCY all third-party requests for disclosure of such information. The CONTRACTOR shall not disclose, except as otherwise specifically permitted by this Agreement or authorized in advance in writing by the AGENCY, any such information to anyone other than the AGENCY. For purposes of this paragraph, identity shall include, but not be limited to, name, identifying number, symbol, or other identifying assigned to the individual, such as finger or voice print or a photograph.

Section 6.08 : TERMINATION

(a) If the engagement of the CONTRACTOR is not extended by mutual written consent of the AGENCY and the CONTRACTOR, then this Agreement shall expire on the date set forth in Section 5.01.

(b) Notwithstanding the above, the AGENCY may terminate this Agreement or abandon any portion of the Project by giving ten (10) days written notice thereof to CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR may terminate its obligation to provide further Services under this Agreement upon thirty (30) calendar days written notice only in the event of substantial failure by the AGENCY to perform in accordance with the terms of this Agreement through no fault of the CONTRACTOR.

(c) In the event of termination of this Agreement or abandonment of any portion of the Project, the AGENCY shall be immediately given title to all original drawings and other documents developed for the Project (provided if the termination results from AGENCY's breach of its payment obligations to CONTRACTOR, CONTRACTOR may withhold transferring such title until such time as all undisputed amounts owed to CONTRACTOR are paid to CONTRACTOR), and the sole right and remedy of CONTRACTOR shall be to receive payment for all amounts due and not previously paid to CONTRACTOR for Services completed or in progress in accordance with the Agreement prior to such date of termination. If termination occurs prior to completion of any task for which payment has not been made, the fee for Services performed during such task shall be based on an amount mutually agreed to by the AGENCY and CONTRACTOR in relation to the Services CONTRACTOR has completed. Such payments available to the CONTRACTOR under this paragraph shall not include costs related to lost profit associated with the expected completion of the Services or other such payments relating to the benefit of this Agreement.

Section 6.09 : ATTORNEY'S FEES

In the event that either the AGENCY or CONTRACTOR brings an action or proceeding for damages for an alleged breach of any provision of this Agreement, to interpret this Agreement or determine the rights of and duties of either Party in relation thereto, the prevailing Party shall be entitled to recover as part of such action or proceeding all litigation, arbitration, mediation and collection expenses, including witness fees, court costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees. Such fees shall be determined by the Court in such litigation or in a separate action brought for that purpose. Mediation will be attempted if both Parties mutually agree before, during, or after any such action or proceeding has begun.

Section 6.10 : INDEMNITY

(a) CONTRACTOR shall defend, indemnify and hold AGENCY, including its directors, officers, employees and agents, harmless from and against any and all claims, demands, causes of action, suits, debts, obligations, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, expenses, attorney's fees, awards, fines, settlements, judgments or losses of whatever nature, character, and description, with respect to or arising out of the Services to be performed under this Agreement, including without limitation, any and all such claims, demands, causes of action,

suits, debts, obligations, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, expenses, attorney's fees, awards, fines, settlements, judgments or losses of whatever nature, character, and description, arising by reason of death or bodily injury to one or more persons, including the employees of CONTRACTOR; injury to property of any kind, including loss of use; or economic damages of any kind, caused by, or arising out of, any alleged or actual negligent or willful act or omission, regardless of whether such act or omission is active or passive, by CONTRACTOR, any of CONTRACTOR's sub-contractors or AGENCY, including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and assigns, excepting only such matters to the extent arising from the negligence or willful misconduct of the AGENCY.

(b) CONTRACTOR shall defend, indemnify and hold AGENCY, including its directors, officers, employees and agents, harmless from and against any and all claims, demands, causes of action, suits, debts, obligations, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, expenses, attorney's fees, awards, fines, settlements, judgments or losses of whatever nature, character, and description, with respect to or arising out of any infringement or alleged infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark and arising out of the use of any equipment or materials furnished under this Agreement by the CONTRACTOR or CONTRACTOR'S sub-contractors, including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and assigns, or out of the processes or actions employed by, or on behalf of, the CONTRACTOR or CONTRACTOR's sub-contractors, including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and assigns, in connection with the performance of Services under this Agreement. CONTRACTOR shall have the right, in order to avoid such claims or actions, to substitute at its expense non-infringing equipment, materials or processes, or to modify at its expense such infringing equipment, materials, and processes so they become non-infringing, provided that such substituted and modified equipment, materials, and processes shall meet all the requirements and be subject to all the provisions of this Agreement.

(c) CONTRACTOR shall defend, indemnify and hold AGENCY, including its directors, officers, employees and agents, harmless from and against any and all claims, demands, causes of action, suits, debts, obligations, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, expenses, attorney's fees, awards, fines, settlements, judgments or losses of whatever nature, character, and description, with respect to or arising out of any breach by CONTRACTOR or CONTRACTOR's subcontractors, including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and assigns, of the aforesaid obligations and covenants, and any other provision or covenant of this Agreement.

(d) It is the intent of the Parties to this Agreement that the defense, indemnity and hold harmless obligation of CONTRACTOR under this Agreement shall be as broad and inclusive as may be allowed under California Civil Code Sections 2778 through 2784.5, or other similar state or federal law.

(e) AGENCY shall defend, indemnify and hold CONTRACTOR, including its directors, officers, employees and agents, harmless from and against any and all claims, demands, causes of action, suits, debts, obligations, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, expenses, attorney's fees, awards, fines, settlements, judgments or losses of whatever nature, character, and description, caused by, or arising out of, any material breach by AGENCY of any obligation under this Agreement or any alleged or actual negligent or willful act or omission, regardless of whether such act or omission is active or passive, by AGENCY, including its directors, officers, employees, agents and assigns, excepting only such matters to the extent arising from the negligence or willful misconduct of CONTRACTOR.

Section 6.11 : SAFETY

CONTRACTOR shall perform the Services in full compliance with applicable State and Federal safety requirements including, but not limited to, Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements.

(a) CONTRACTOR shall take all precautions necessary for the safety of, and prevention of damage to, property on or adjacent to the Project site, and for the safety of, and prevention of injury to, persons, including AGENCY's employees, CONTRACTOR's employees, and third persons. All work shall be performed entirely at CONTRACTOR's risk. CONTRACTOR shall comply with the insurance requirements set forth in Section 6.3 of this Agreement.

(b) CONTRACTOR shall also furnish the AGENCY with a copy of any injury prevention program established for the CONTRACTOR's employees pursuant to Labor Code Section 6401.7, including any necessary documentation regarding implementation of the program. CONTRACTOR hereby certifies that its employees have been trained in the program, and procedures are in place to train employees whenever new substances, processes, procedures, or equipment are introduced. CONTRACTOR shall demonstrate compliance with Labor Code Section 6401.7 by maintaining a copy of its Injury and Illness Prevention Plan at the Project site and making it available to the AGENCY.

Section 6.12 : EXAMINATION OF RECORDS

All original drawings, specifications, reports, calculations, and other documents or electronic data developed by CONTRACTOR for the Project shall be furnished to and become the property of the AGENCY. CONTRACTOR agrees that the AGENCY will have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of all of the transactions relating to this Agreement.

Section 6.13 : OWNERSHIP OF SOFTWARE

(a) Subject to payment of all compensation due under this Agreement and all other terms and conditions herein, CONTRACTOR hereby grants AGENCY a non-exclusive, transferable, royalty-free license to use the Software furnished to AGENCY by CONTRACTOR under this Agreement. The license granted herein shall authorize AGENCY to:

(i) Install the Software on computer systems owned, leased or otherwise controlled by AGENCY;
(ii) Utilize the Software for its internal data-processing purposes; and
(iii) Copy the Software and distribute as desired to exercise the rights granted herein.

(b) CONTRACTOR retains its entire right, title and interest in the Software developed under this Agreement. AGENCY acknowledges that CONTRACTOR owns or holds a license to use and sublicense various pre-existing development tools, routines, subroutines and other programs, data and materials that CONTRACTOR may include in the Software developed under this Agreement. This material shall be referred to hereafter as "Background Technology."

(c) AGENCY agrees that CONTRACTOR shall retain any and all rights CONTRACTOR may have in the Background Technology. CONTRACTOR grants AGENCY an unrestricted, nonexclusive, perpetual, fully paid-up worldwide license to use the Background Technology in the Software developed and delivered to AGENCY under this Agreement, and all updates and revisions thereto. However, AGENCY shall make no other commercial use of the Background Technology without CONTRACTOR's written consent.

Section 6.14 : INTEGRATION AND AMENDMENT

This Agreement contains the entire understanding between the AGENCY and CONTRACTOR as to those matters contained herein. No other representations, covenants, undertakings or other prior or contemporaneous agreements, oral or written, respecting those matters, which are not specifically incorporated herein, may be deemed in any way to exist or to bind any of the Parties hereto. Each Party acknowledges that it has not executed this Agreement in reliance on any promise, representation or warranty not set forth herein. This Agreement may not be amended except by a writing signed by all Parties hereto.

Section 6.15 : ASSIGNMENT

Neither Party shall sign or transfer its interest in this Agreement without written consent of the other Party. All terms, conditions, and provisions of this Agreement shall inure to and shall bind each of the Parties hereto, and each of their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns.

Section 6.16 : GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement shall be construed as if it was jointly prepared by both Parties hereto, and any uncertainty or ambiguity contained herein shall not be interpreted against the Party drafting same. This Agreement shall be enforced and governed by the laws of the State of California. If any action is brought to interpret or enforce any term of this Agreement, the action shall be brought in a state court situated in the County of Riverside, State of California, or in a federal court within jurisdiction over the Project.

Section 6.17 : HEADINGS

Article and Section headings in this Agreement are for convenience only and are not intended to be used in interpreting or construing the terms, covenants, and conditions of this Agreement.

Section 6.18 : PARTIAL INVALIDITY

If any term, covenant, condition, or provision of this Agreement is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remainder of the provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect, and shall in no way be affected, impaired, or invalidated thereby.

Section 6.19 : EFFECT OF AGENCY'S WAIVER

Any failure by the AGENCY to enforce any provision of this Agreement, or any waiver thereof by the AGENCY, shall not constitute a waiver of its right to enforce subsequent violations of the same or any other terms or conditions herein.

Section 6.20 : ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

THE AGENCY and the CONTRACTOR agree that this Agreement and any other documents to be delivered in connection herewith may be electronically signed, and that any electronic signatures appearing on this Agreement, or such other documents are the same as handwritten signatures for the purposes of validity, enforceability, and admissibility.

Section 6.21 : AUTHORITY

The individuals executing this Agreement represent and warrant that they have the legal capacity and authority to sign this Agreement on behalf of and to so bind their respective legal entities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the

date first written above.

CONTRACTOR
By:

Signed by:
D40690CD6F6549F...

Dustin Hardwick,
Deputy Director
California Rural Water Association

AGENCY
By:

DocuSigned by:
82EF629E307240E...

Lance Eckhart, PG, CHG
General Manager/Chief Hydrogeologist
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

Enclosures:
Exhibit A Scope of Work
Exhibit B Fee Schedule
Exhibit C Insurance Provisions

California Rural Water Association

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency and California Rural Water Association
Small Water Systems Assistance Program
Task order for Service #02

July 01, 2026 – June 30, 2027

Project Name: Small Water Systems Assistance Program for Fiscal Year 2026-2027
Date: July 01, 2026

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency ("AGENCY") requests California Rural Water Association to perform, or cause to be performed under this agreement that services, and items generally described below the ("Scope of Work").

1. Scope of Services: See Scope of Work
2. Schedule: See Scope of Work
3. Budget: Not-to-Exceed $132,008

The above referenced Professional Services Agreement between California Rural Water Association and the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency dated December 17, 2024, is hereby modified as followed in the attached Scope of Work.

All other terms and conditions of the referenced Professional Services Agreement remain unchanged.

Requested By: _____ Date: _____

Matthew Howard, Operations Manager
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Lance Eckhart, General Manager/Chief Hydrogeologist
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

Accepted By: _____ Date: _____

Dustin Hardwick, Deputy Director
California Rural Water Association

EXHIBIT A: SCOPE OF WORK

Services

This scope of work outlines the proposed tasks that California Rural Water Association (CRWA) will provide for San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) to support and assist disadvantaged (DAC) and severely disadvantaged (SDAC) communities involved in water resources within the SGPWA region. This work within the Small Water Systems Assistance Program will ensure safe and reliable drinking water for the communities SGPWA serves. These services will also create a pathway towards grant writing and application support services to assist the program.

Services to be rendered in Year 2 (FY26 – FY27) not-to-exceed $132,008:

Task 1: Project Management

Task 1 of the Small Systems Project Support includes the general suite of services that has traditionally been offered through the Small Water Systems Support Program by CRWA. These services are to continue to be offered free to DACs and SDAC systems. This element will be ongoing through the program and includes but is not limited to the following:

Task Deliverables:

Task deliverables to be submitted on the 15th of each month of the 2026 – 2027 fiscal year.

- *CRWA will continue to organize and support the Small Water System Bi-Monthly Meetings working in collaboration with SGPWA on the agenda, and timing.*
- *CRWA will be available to assist SGPWA with tasks outside of the Scope of Work as directed by SGPWA.*
- *CRWA's staff will be available for regular updates to SGPWA committees or Board as directed by SGPWA.*
- *Monthly Invoice Packet (for work performed in the previous monthly period)*
  - *Invoice, progress reports, and deliverables*
  - *Expense reports with any necessary documentation*

Task 2: Trainings & Workshops

Workshops and Trainings will be scheduled in coordination with SGPWA. These scheduled events will be held in Beaumont at the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency offices or will be coordinated with SGPWA for a regional location of similar quality. For the trainings and workshops, CRWA will design the course content, provide an experienced trainer in the topics presented, provide training material, logistical support, conduct weekly advertising via emails, regular mail, phone, and faxes to the systems in the Beaumont Region of Riverside County, maintain an attendee list, take care of registration confirmations, reminders, roster, additional handouts, provide class certificates with contact hours completed and evaluation forms for each workshop. The workshop and training will focus on water-related topics and can be provided as SGPWA deems necessary. CRWA will conduct periodic outreach to all the Small Water Systems located in the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's region to promote participation in the program.

The CRWA technical specialist or Administrative Staff will attend all trainings and workshops and when possible, ensuring that all necessary materials and handouts are available, assisting with event setup as needed, providing refreshments, helping ensure attendees are properly signed in, and coordinating evaluations at the end of each session.

Task Deliverables:

Task Deliverables to be submitted not later than a week prior to the scheduled Bimonthly Small Water System Assistance Program meeting to include:

- *Agenda and Relevant Attachments*

Workshop Task Deliverables to be submitted not later than a month following completion to include:

- *Workshop and Training Recommendations (no fewer than 2 every 6 months) based on evaluation of needs. Recommendations will be discussed at the Small Water Systems Assistance Program Bi-Monthly Meeting.*
- *In-person training (1 in 2026 & 2 in 2027) including:*
    - *Instructor, Training Materials, and presentations*
    - *Rosters, Evaluations*
    - *Class Marketing Materials, Flyers*
    - *Updated SGPWA SWS & DAC contact lists*
    - *Certificates of completion for each signed in participant*

Task 3: Grant Application Support

CRWA is up to date with current and ever-changing regulations and grant opportunities and will extend our inside tract knowledge to assist SGPWA in identifying future viable grant opportunities to support the needs of the Small Water Systems' in the San Gorgonio region.

CRWA's team will offer technical assistance and support relevant to communities in submitting grant funding applications for planning and implementation purposes based on the highest needs outlined in a recently completed Needs Assessment done through the SGPWA Small Water System Assistance Program. The funding channels that will be leveraged include the Department of Water Resources, State Water Resources Control Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and various funding opportunities made available through the California Funding Coordinating Committee. The Technical Specialist will act as the lead for submission of the application. Responsibilities will include coordinating with system staff to gather information for the general, financial, and environmental parts of the application package. Additional tasks include assistance with drafting forms, guiding systems through the process, and submitting the application through avenues such as the SWRCB through the FAAST portal. CRWA will ensure that all necessary requirements are prepared prior to submission (e.g.: Technical, Managerial, and Financial Reports and other required documentation).

CRWA will also provide post application support if the funding source project manager has questions or requires edits to the package prior to issuing a funding agreement. For each funding agreement, CRWA will assemble a team comprising of a Project Manager, Project Engineer, Technical Specialists, and admin staff with direct experience in similar project work. In addition, CRWA's team will schedule regular, monthly, or bimonthly meetings with system representatives and SGPWA to aid in collaboration with goals and expectations of the projects and deliverables. CRWA utilizes Microsoft Teams and Office software for communication and scheduling purposes.

CRWA will continue to provide support for the grant applications submitted on behalf of Cherry Valley Water Company and Cabazon Water District through the State Water Resources Control Board. CRWA will also continue to seek additional funding opportunities and resources while the applications remain on the State Water Resources Control Board's priority list.

Task Deliverables:

Grant Application Support will be provided on an ongoing basis through the application process.

- *Preliminary Grant Application Support to help identify funding*
- *Grant Application submitted to funding sources with high probability of success*
- *Continued Post Grant Application Support for the systems within the region*

In the event a funding agreement is executed, the costs associated with production of Grant Application tasks (Technical Managerial Financial Reports, Preliminary Engineering Reports, Project Management, etc.) will likely be fully reimbursable through the funding agreement.

Task 4: Rate Study (Banning Heights Mutual Water Company)

CRWA will provide Banning Heights Mutual Water Company (BHMWC) with a comprehensive Rate Study Report including analysis and recommendations on the district's rates. A Consultant shall conduct a drinking water rate study to evaluate whether the current rates achieve the objectives of revenue stability, equitable cost recovery, and rate payer affordability. The Consultant will produce administrative reports outlining findings. The administrative reports will include analysis of revenue requirements, cost of service, and recommended rate adjustments. The Rate Study Report will be based on information provided by the Utility's management or designated staff.

Consultant will provide Prop 218 support related to this Rate Study including assistance with a notice to rate payers and attendance at any necessary Prop 218 hearing (virtual or otherwise).

District will provide Consultant with the following information and data to assist in compiling a Rate Study Report for Drinking Water:

- Individual customer's monthly billing records (for the last five (5) to ten (10) years)
- Peaking Demand Data
- Financial Information
- Long-term CIP Plans
- Water Source Information
- Water demand projections/population growth projections
- Previously performed rate studies
- Water system planning documents
- Any issues or concerns regarding current rates

Task Deliverables:

The draft report will be produced within three months after receiving all the necessary data to complete the study. The timeline to complete the rate study depends upon the system's ability and willingness to provide the data needed to compile the report, this is why no specific dates are included. The final report will be produced within one month from receiving comments on the draft report. The process can take up to six months to complete depending on when we receive all the data.

Task 5: Capital Improvement Plan (High Valleys Water District)

High Valleys Water District (District) is located south of Banning in Riverside County, California. The District is registered with the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system with a public water system ID number CA3301775. The District serves an unincorporated community classified as a special district with a population of 759 individuals through 229 residential service connections and eight non-residential connections. The District service area does not have a sewer system. Instead, septic systems are utilized.

The District buys treated water from the City of Banning (City). A 6-inch inactive well (Well 1) is located in the system in Poppet Flats. Water is pumped from the City intertie through approximately seven miles of transmission piping to the system and then utilizes 17 miles of distribution piping, three booster pump stations, four pressure reducing valve (PRV) stations within three different communities. The District is capable of chlorinating the water as needed, but otherwise, does not normally treat its water, as it arrives pretreated from the source. The system has a combined storage capacity of 962,000 gallons utilizing five storage tanks.

SGPWA has requested that CRWA prepare a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) for the District. The objective of the CIP is to evaluate the existing water system facilities, assess its ability to meet current and projected demands, and develop prioritized capital improvement projects to ensure reliable, sustainable, and regulatory-compliant water service over a 5-year planning horizon.

Capital Improvements Plan

Project work will be overseen, coordinated, and directed by a designated project manager. Monthly project progress meetings with the District and stakeholders will be held via Microsoft Teams as needed and if requested. CRWA staff will also conduct weekly team meetings internally to ensure the project goals and schedule align with Banning Height's and SGPWA's goals and expectations. The project coordinator will track progress and budget items for the project.

CRWA will coordinate with the District and stakeholders to collect data necessary to complete the CIP. The CIP will include evaluation of the water demand, water supply sources, storage infrastructure, and distribution system components. The CIP will develop prioritized capital improvement projects based on the results of the evaluations.

In 2024, CRWA prepared a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER), the PER will be used as a basis for 60 percent of sections 2 and 4 to keep hours at a minimum and avoid repeating previous work. The CIP will include, at a minimum, the following components:

1. Introduction and System Overview

This section will establish the framework and objectives of the CIP and provide a comprehensive overview of the water system, including:

- *Project Objectives and Planning Criteria*
  Definition of the project objectives, planning horizon, data availability and assumptions, and performance benchmarks that will guide system evaluation and recommendations.

- *Service Area and Customer Profile*
  Description of the geography, service area boundaries, flood data, population, customer types, connection counts, and projected growth areas.

- *Existing System Overview*
  Summary of water supply sources, treatment facilities, storage infrastructure, distribution system configuration, pressure zones, and operational practices.

- *Regulatory and Permitting Framework*
  Description of applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements, existing permits, water rights, and compliance obligations.

- *Water Rates and Financial Overview*
  Summary of the current rate structure, revenue sufficiency relative to operational and capital needs, and assessment of financial capacity to support long-term system improvements.

2. Evaluation of Water System Demand

This section will evaluate historical, current, and projected water demands within the service area. Demand projections will be developed in accordance with the regulatory guidance and water industry standards. Analyses will include:

- *Historical Water Use Analysis*
  Review of production and billing records to evaluate historical trends, seasonal variation, and system-wide usage patterns.

- *Demand Calculations*
  Calculation of Average Day Demand (ADD), Maximum Day Demand (MDD), and fire flow.

- *Future Demand Forecasting*
  Development of 10-year population and connection growth projections based on planning documents and anticipated development trends. Projection of future water demands using industry-standard methodologies, incorporating forecasted growth and water usage assumptions.

- *Supply-to-Demand Comparison*
  Comparison of source capacities to projected ADD, MDD, and fire flow demands to identify potential deficiencies.

3. Distribution System Water Modeling

This section will include development of a hydraulic model to evaluate system performance under ADD, MDD, and fire flow conditions. Analysis will include system pressures and the system's ability to meet required domestic and fire flow and minimum pressure standards under industry and regulatory criteria. The modeling results will be used to identify required improvements.

4. Evaluation of Water System Infrastructure

This section will include a comprehensive review of water system infrastructure, including its age, condition, operational performance, and remaining useful life. This assessment will identify potential vulnerabilities, redundancy limitations, water quality and capacity constraints that may affect the system's ability to reliably meet system demands. The evaluation will include:

- *Evaluation of System Infrastructure*
  One site visit is included for assessment of system infrastructure based on visual observations. If feasible, CRWA team will collect pressure data from fire hydrants for the hydraulic model during the site visit. Additional inspection reports from other vendors contracted with the system and available data of wells and pumps, treatment equipment, transmission and distribution pipeline, pressure regulating stations, booster pumps, storage tanks and other facilities,

including age, condition, performance history, and remaining useful life, etc. will be used to evaluate the system infrastructure.

- *Water Capacity and Quality*
  Assessment of water supply capacity and quality trends and implications to meet demands and regulatory compliance.

- *Emergency Connections*
  Identification of backup capacity, interconnections with neighboring systems, and emergency supply capabilities.

- *Redundancy and Reliability Evaluation*
  Identification of process redundancy, standby booster pumps and power availability, critical equipment vulnerabilities, and resilience to peak demand conditions.

- *Future Capacity and Regulatory Needs*
  Identification of required upgrades or modifications to meet projected demand growth, evolving regulatory standards, and long-term operational sustainability.

5. Capital Improvements Recommendations

This section will provide a roadmap for system improvements to address current deficiencies, accommodate projected growth, ensure regulatory compliance, and enhance long-term redundancy and reliability. The section will provide project recommendations for the next 5-year infrastructure investment.

- *Identification of Required Projects*
  Compilation of recommended projects, including new facilities, rehabilitation or replacement of existing infrastructure, system expansions, and improvements to meet capacity, regulatory, or operational needs.

- *Project Prioritization and Phasing*
  Evaluation and ranking of projects based on urgency, risk, operational impact, regulatory requirements, and growth projections, including recommended implementation phasing over the 5-year planning horizon.

- *Conceptual Design*
  Development of planning-level project descriptions, conceptual designs, sizing assumptions, and system integration considerations for each recommended improvement.

- *Cost Estimation*
  Preparation of planning-level cost estimates, including construction, engineering, environmental, permitting, and contingency allowances for each project.

- *Financial and Funding Considerations*

Assessment of funding options, including connection fees, grants, loans, or other financing mechanisms, and identification of projects that may require dedicated financial planning or rate adjustments to ensure implementation of the projects.

Task Deliverables:

Capital Improvements Plan, stamped and signed by a registered Professional Engineer licensed in the state of California. (A Draft followed by a final version to the SGPWA and High Valley's in pdf form, one round of comments and review)

Assumptions And Exclusions:

1. Hydraulic modeling will be performed using the U.S. EPA EPANET software based on available water system data.
2. No water quality modeling will be performed as part of this CIP.
3. No water quality sampling or laboratory testing will be conducted; evaluations will rely on existing data.
4. No design drawings or specifications will be included.
5. No field investigations will be performed other than as noted previously.
6. No rate study or financial feasibility study will be conducted beyond planning considerations.
7. No grant applications, funding procurement services, or permit applications will be prepared under this scope.

SCHEDULE:

The project estimated schedule is as follows:

Task No.	Project Activity	Duration	Due Date
	Kick off		01-Jul-26
1	Project Management	12 Months	30-Jun-27
2	Training & Workshops	12 Months	30-Jun-27
3	Grant Application Support	Ongoing	Ongoing
4	Rate Study (Banning Heights Mutual Water Company)	6 Months	31-Dec-26
5	Capital Improvement Plan (High Valleys Water District)	5 Months	30-Nov-26
	Final Invoice & Deliverables	1 Month	31-Jul-27

California Rural Water Association

RATE SCHEDULE:

Time and Materials Cost Proposal

CRWA will work on this project on a time and materials basis at our standard 2026 billable rates. All tasks identified under this proposed scope of work will not exceed **$132,008** for work performed between the time the contract is approved and June 30, 2027. Any additional work identified in the on-call work portion of this effort may be subject to alternative costs as agreed to between CRWA and SGPWA.

CRWA Hourly Rates:

Classification	**Labor Rate ($) Apr 26- Jun 27**
Program Director	$220.00
IRWMP Coordinator / Program Manager	$145.00
Resource Development Coordinator / Administrative Staff	$115.00
Supervising Senior Project Manager	$200.00
Senior Project Manager	$200.00
Senior Project Engineer	$200.00
Project Engineer	$175.00
Associate Engineer	$150.00
Lead Technical Specialist	$145.00
Water Efficiency Specialist	$145.00
Lead Leak Detection Specialist / Ag Water Use Efficiency Specialist	$110.00
Hydrogeologist	$220.00
Legal Support	$375.00

BUDGET:

Time and materials, not to exceed **$132,008** based on the following task budgets:

Task No.	Task Name	Budget
1	Project Management	$30,075
2	Training & Workshops	$17,250
3	Grant Application Support	$9,875
4	Rate Study (Banning Heights Mutual Water Company)	$20,934
5	Capital Improvement Plan (High Valleys Water District)	$53,874
	Total	**$132,008***

CRWA may, with the approval from SGPWA, as the Project requires, shift budgets across line items, the budget is based on time and materials, not to exceed $132,008, based on the following task budgets:

EXHIBIT B : FEE SCHEDULE

California Rural Water Association

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY SMALL WATER SYSTEM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - FEE SCHEDULE 2026												
		RD Coordinator / Admin. Staff	Technical Specialist	Program Manager	Program Director	Workshops	Expenses					
	2026-2027 Billing Hourly Rates	$115.00	$145.00	$145.00	$220.00	$5,000	$750	Subconsultant	Expenses	Labor Sub Total	Task Sub Totals	
												Notes:
Task 1	**Project Management**	90	45		60			$ -	$0	$30,075	$30,075	
Task 2	Training & Workshops (2 Workshops)					3	3	$ -	$2,250	$15,000	$17,250	
Task 3	Grant Application Support	10	40	5	10		2	$ -	$0	$9,875	$9,875	
Task 4	Rate Study (Banning Heights Mutual Water Company)	**Fixed Fee***						$ -	$0	$20,934	$20,934	
Task 5	Capital Improvement Plan (High Valleys Water District)	**Fee Breakdown Attached Seperately**						$ -		$53,874	$53,874	
								$ -	$0	$129,758	**$132,008**	
	Total Hours =	**100**	**85**	**5**	**70**	**3**	**5**			**Subtotal =**	**$132,008**	
											$0	
										Task Order Budget:	**$132,008**	

CRWA will provide the services outlined in Task 4 – Rate Study for a fixed fee, not to exceed $20,934 based on 200 connections for the rate study. This price includes travel and time for one (1) meeting (in-person) with the appropriate staff, unlimited virtual meetings either on Microsoft Teams or Zoom that are needed with the committee, and/or board for review and presentation of the rate study.

Classification	Labor Rate ($) Apr 2026- Jun 27
Program Director	$220.00
Project Facilitator / Program Manager	$145.00
Resource Development Coordinator / Administrative Staff	$115.00
Supervising Senior Project Manager	$200.00
Senior Project Manager	$200.00
Senior Project Engineer	$200.00
Project Engineer	$175.00
Associate Engineer	$150.00
Lead Technical Specialist	$145.00
Water Efficiency Specialist	$145.00
Lead Leak Detection Specialist / Ag Water Use Efficiency Speciali	$110.00
Hydrogeologist	$220.00
Legal Support	$375.00

California Rural Water Association

Fee Schedule - Task 5: High Valleys Water District - Capital Improvements Plan

		RD Coordinator / Admin. Staff	Program Director	Program Manager	Associate Engineer	Senior Project Engineer				
	Current Program Rates	$115	$220	$145	$150	$200	**Subconsultant**	**Expenses**	**Labor Sub Total**	**Task Sub Totals**
Task 5	**Capital Improvements Plan**									
5.0	Site Visit			2	8	8	$0	$1,000	$3,090	$4,090
5.1	Meetings and Coordination	6	6	6	18	18	$0		$7,860	$7,860
5.2	Introduction and System Overview			2	32	4	$0		$5,890	$5,890
5.3	Evaluation of Water System Demand			2	12	4	$0		$2,890	$2,890
5.4	Distribution System Water Modeling			2	62	8	$0		$11,190	$11,190
5.5	Evaluation of Water System Infrastructure			2	12	4	$0		$2,890	$2,890
5.6	Capital Improvements Recommendations	2	2	2	42	10	$0		$8,820	$8,820
5.7	CIP - Draft	2	2	2	30	10	$0		$7,020	$7,020
5.8	CIP - Final	2	2	2	10	6	$0		$3,224	$3,224
							$0		$0	$0
		12	12	22	226	72	$0	$1,000	$52,874	**$53,874**
	Total Hours =	**12**	**12**	**22**	**226**	**72**	**$0**	**$1,000**	**Subtotal =**	**$53,874**

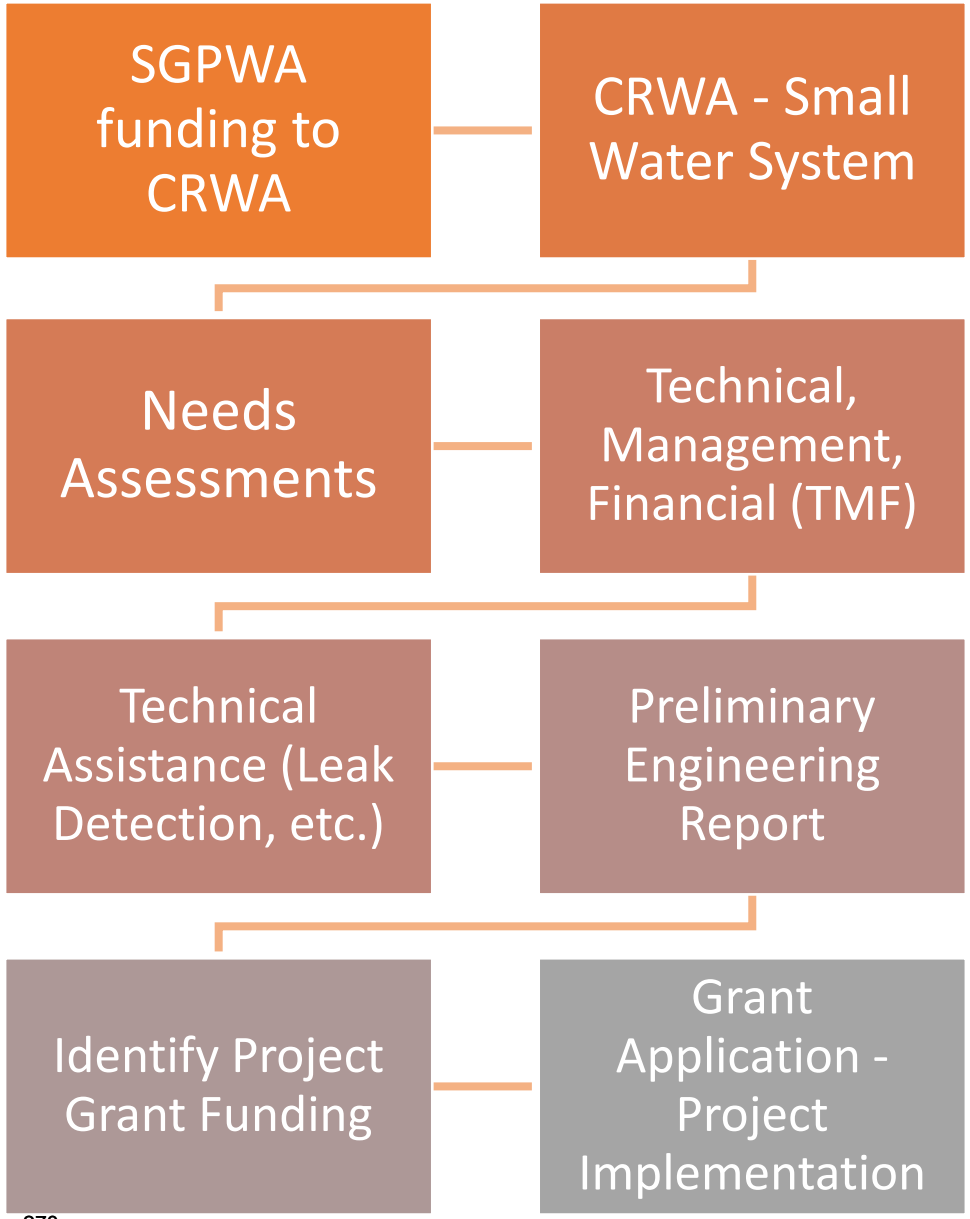
California Rural Water Association Small Water Systems Assistance Program for FY2026-27

Board of Directors Meeting

June 15, 2026

Small Water Systems Assistance Program Overview

- Partnership between California Rural Water Association and Pass Agency since 2021
- Capacity building for Disadvantaged Small Water System providers:
  - Banning Heights Mutual Water Company
  - Cabazon Water District
  - Cherry Valley Water Company
  - High Valleys Water District
  - Potentially other SWS's



FY2026-2027 CRWA Small Systems Program Overview

1. Distribution and Treatment Workshops
   - Focused distribution and treatment classes for local retail water agency employees to gain CEUs for State Board Certificates. Three workshops are included in the scope
2. Grant Application Support
   - Grant application support and submission for Cherry Valley Water Company and High Valleys Water District, and Banning Heights Mutual Water Company. Continue pre & post grant application support to all submitted grant applications
3. Rate Study for BHMWC
   - Rate Study for Banning Heights Mutual Water Company (BHMWC) to evaluate current water rates, revenue stability, long-term rate sustainability, customer affordability, cost of service, and potential rate adjustments.
4. Capital Improvement Plan for HVWD
   - Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for High Valleys Water District (HVWD) to evaluate system demands, storage, and distribution infrastructure, develop a hydraulic model, identify system deficiencies, and prioritize future capital improvement projects with planning-level cost estimates.

Distribution and Treatment Workshops

- Host three free water-specific workshops to our retailers focused on emerging, new, or older standards for drinking water
- Participants have attended from:
  - Banning Heights Mutual Water Company
  - Cabazon Water District
  - High Valleys Water District
  - City of Banning
  - Morongo Band of Mission Indians
  - Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
  - Yucaipa Valley Water District

Grant Application Support

- Grant application support and submission for Cherry Valley Water Company and High Valleys Water District, and Banning Heights Mutual Water Company
- Continue pre & post grant application support to all submitted grant applications

High Valleys Water District

Accomplishments through SWSAP:

- Needs assessment
- Technical, Managerial, Financial Assessment
- Preliminary Engineering Report (PER)
- Rate Study including Prop 218 Hearing
- Gap Funding for DWR grant project for pipeline and fire flow upgrades

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

Accomplishments through SWSAP:

- Needs assessment
- Source Capacity Assessment
- Grant application and implementation support for DWR Small Community Drought Relief Program
- Gap funding provided for DWR Small Community Drought Relief Program

Recommendation

Authorize the General Manager to execute a contract with the California Rural Water Association (CRWA) to provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to small water systems in our service area for a total amount not to exceed $133,000.

Questions