2025

San Gorgonio Pass Regional Urban Water Management Plan

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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 Watershed Region to the west and the Coachella Valley Region to the east, serving as a

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

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.

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,

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

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
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District			X	X
Riverside County Planning Department		X	X	X

Coordinating Agencies	Coordinate Regarding Demands	Sent Copy of Draft UWMP	Sent 60-Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
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.

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 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.

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.

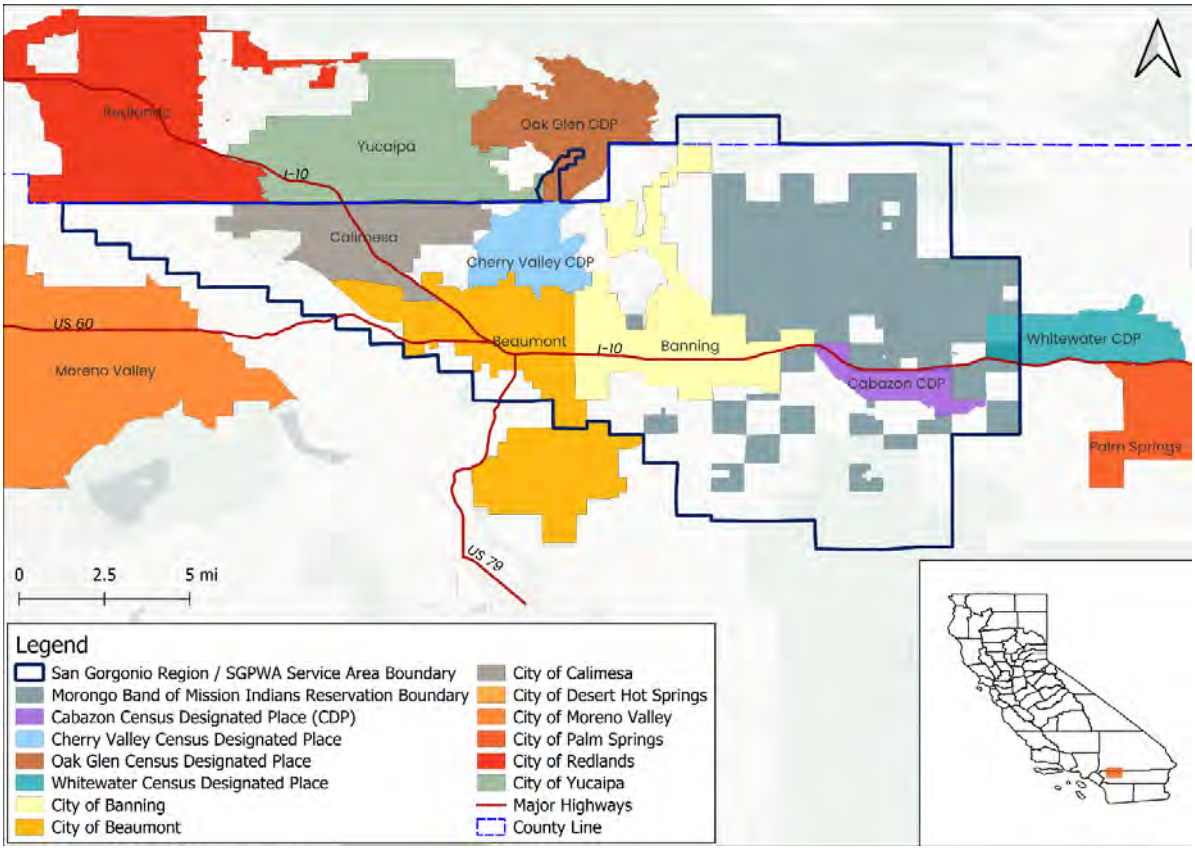


FIGURE 2-1: THE SAN GORGONIO PASS REGION

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.

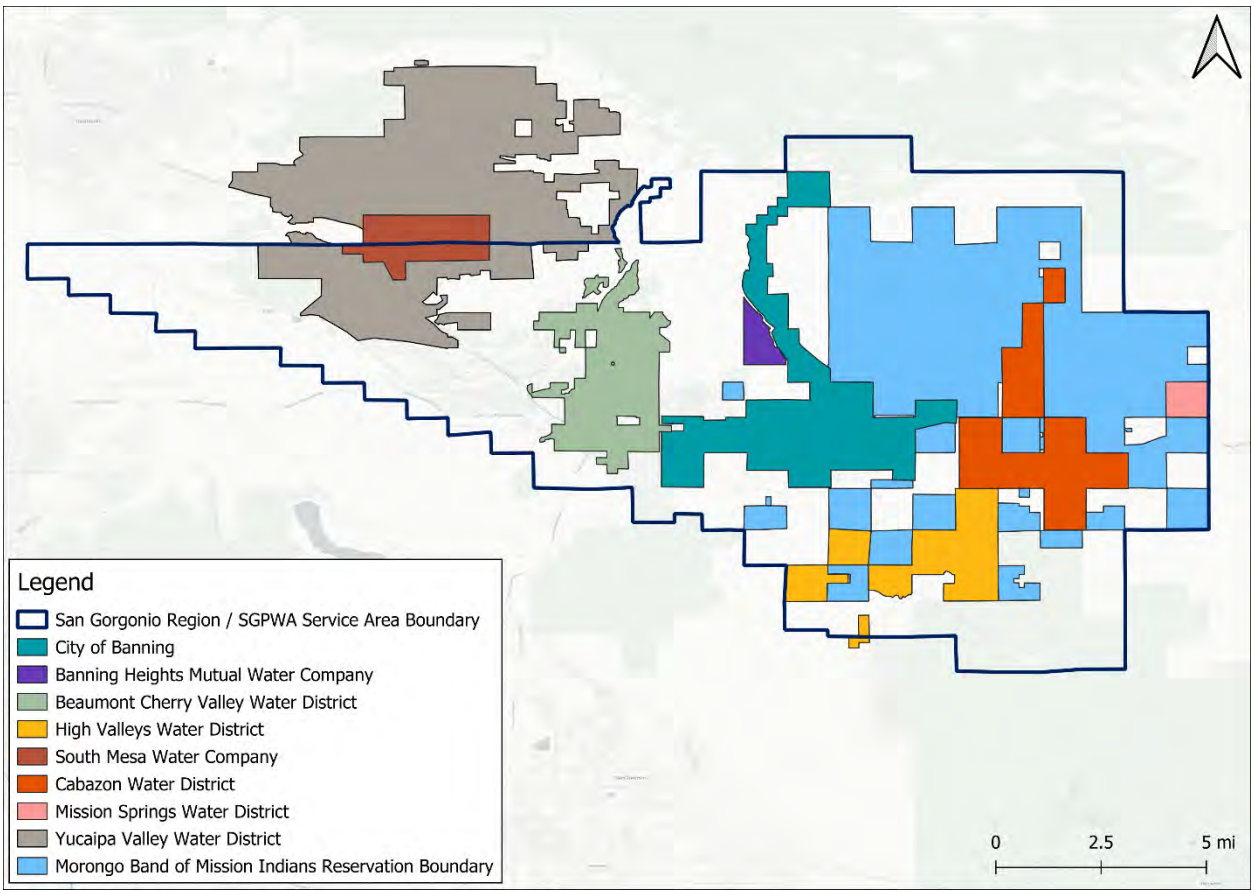


FIGURE 2-2: WATER SUPPLIERS WITHIN THE SAN GORGONIO REGION

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

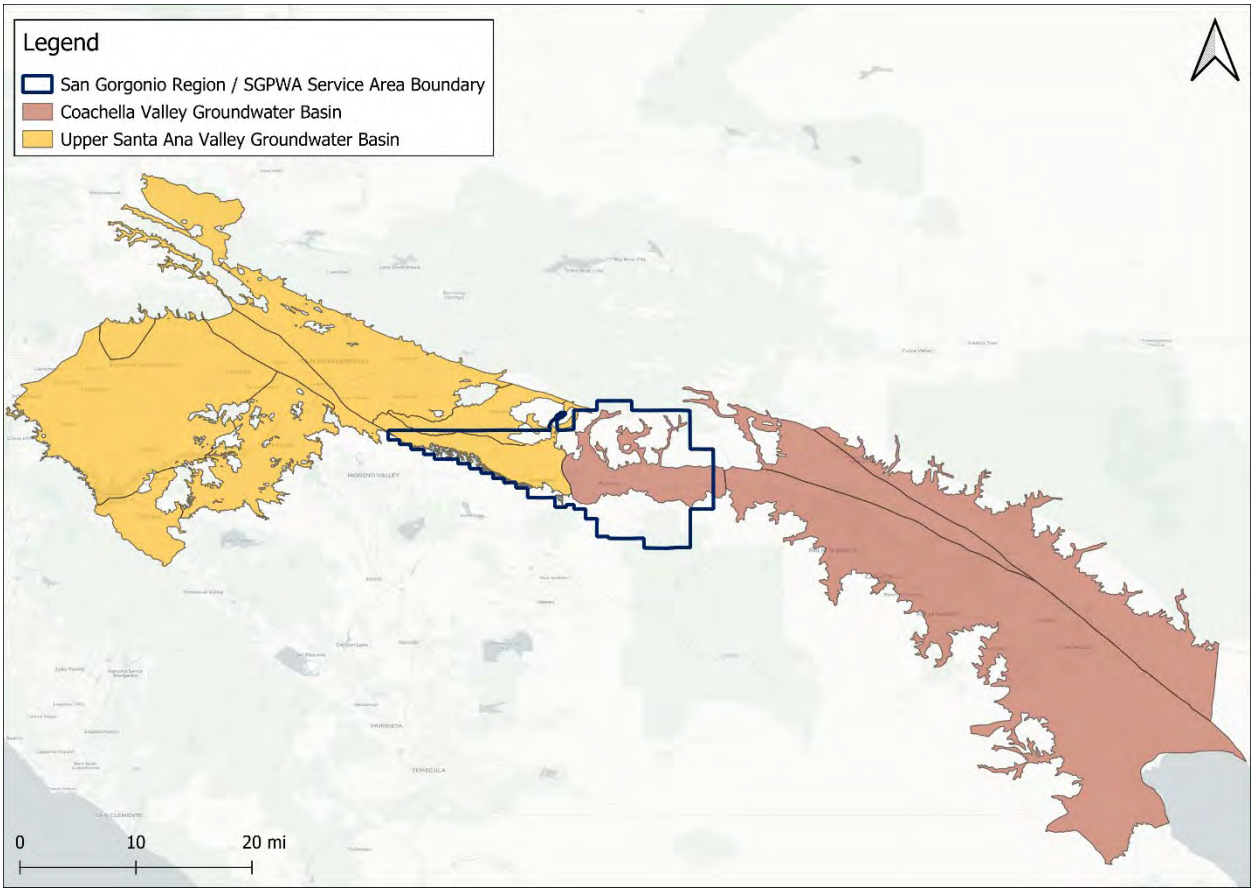


FIGURE 2-3: GROUNDWATER BASINS WITHIN THE SAN GORGONIO REGION

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.

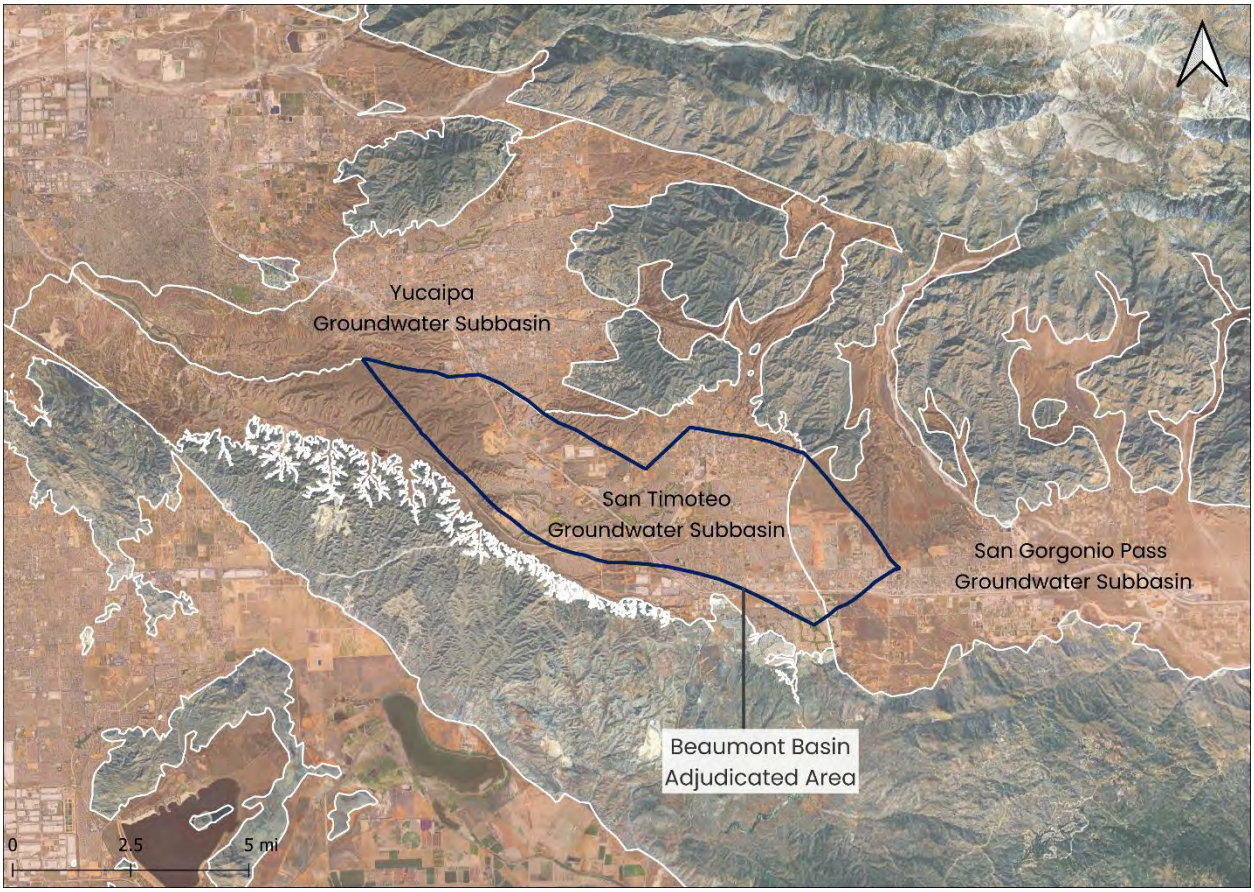


FIGURE 2-4: BEAUMONT BASIN ADJUDICATED AREA

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/Party to the Judgment	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 the Agency's 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)

Facility	Description	Size	Capacity	SGPWA Capacity	Operational Notes
Citrus Reservoir			400 AF		
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.

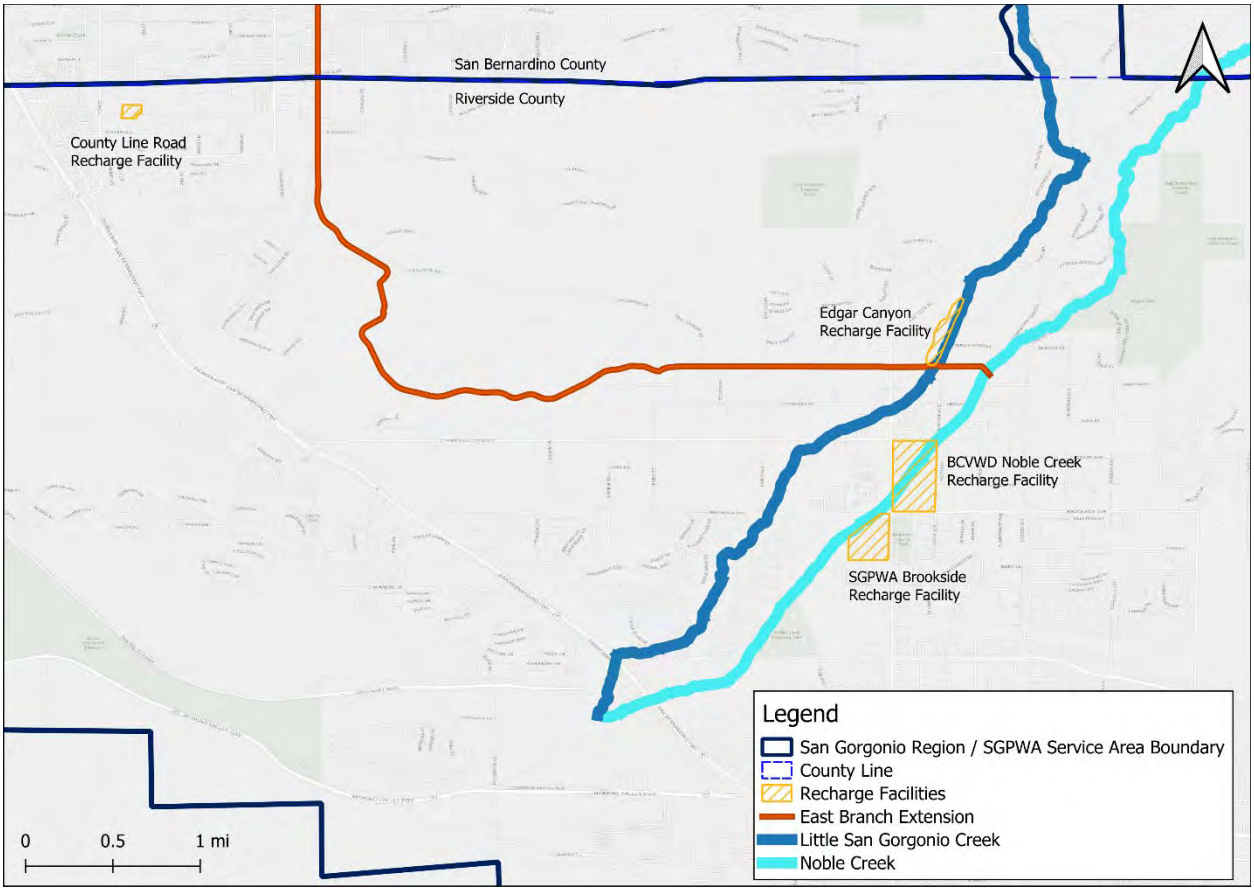


FIGURE 2-5: REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE FACILITIES

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.

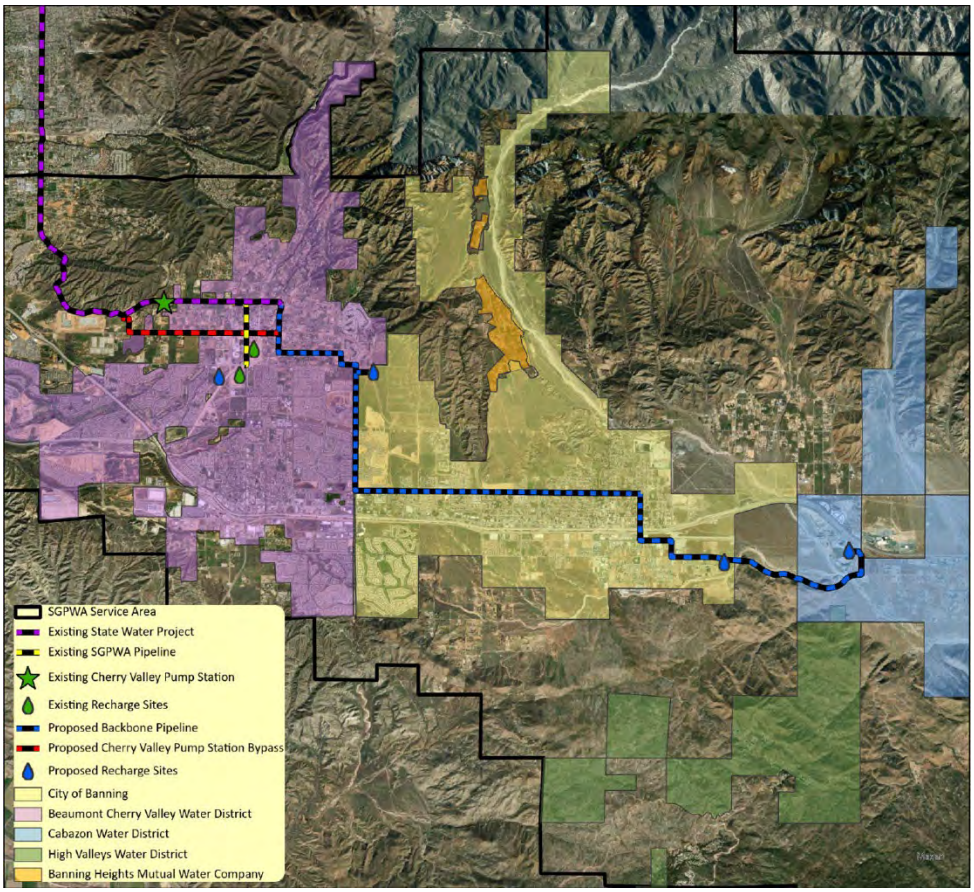


FIGURE 2-6: BACKBONE PIPELINE PROJECT OVERVIEW

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

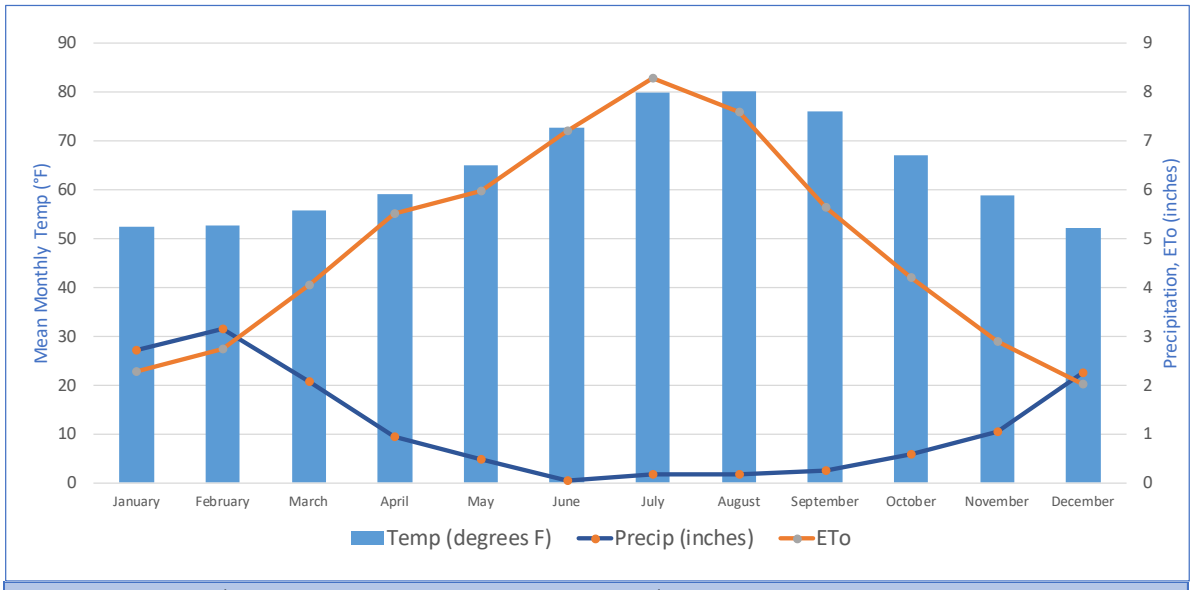
during winter months. Historically, December through February are the coldest months, while July and August are the hottest.

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.

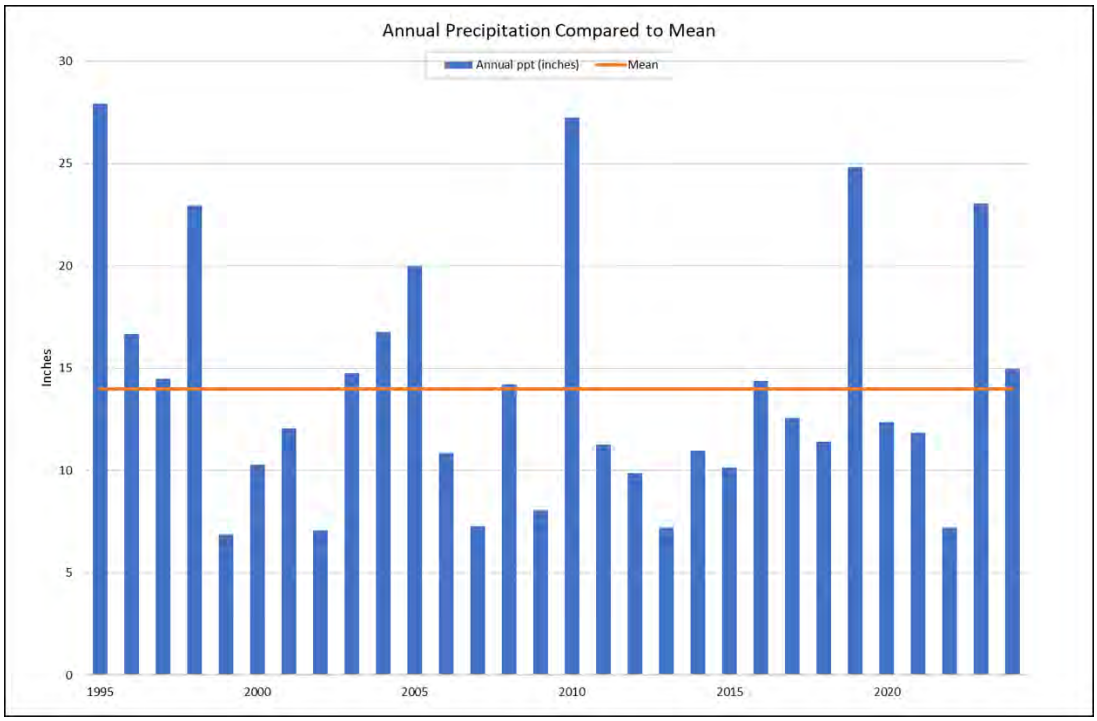


FIGURE 2-8: ANNUAL PRECIPITATION VARIABILITY (1995-2025)

[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.

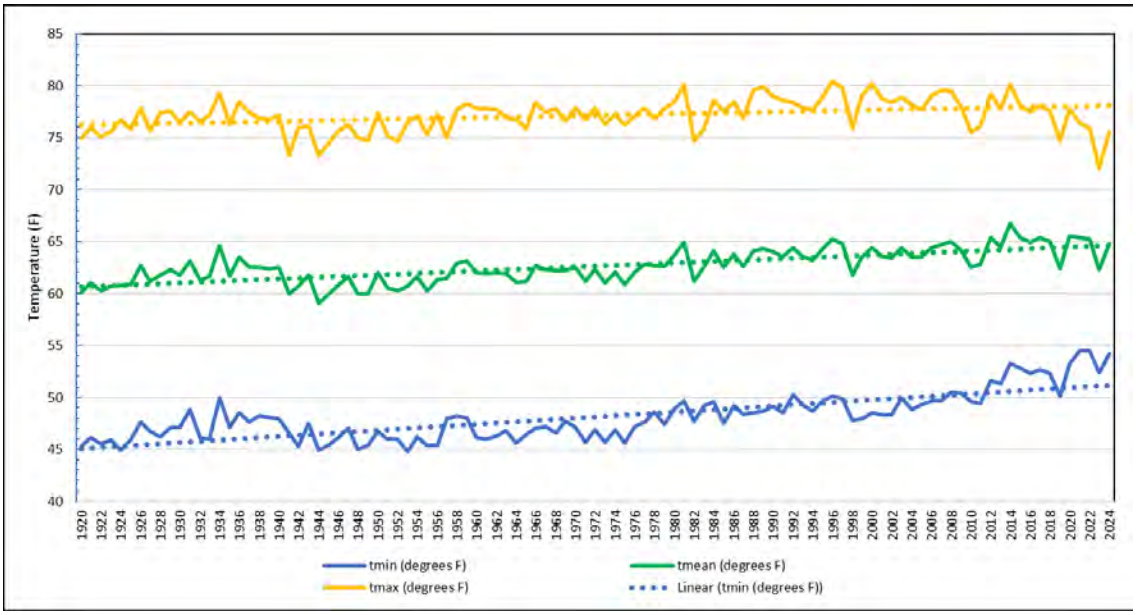


FIGURE 2-9: HISTORICAL ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (1920-2024)[23]

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.

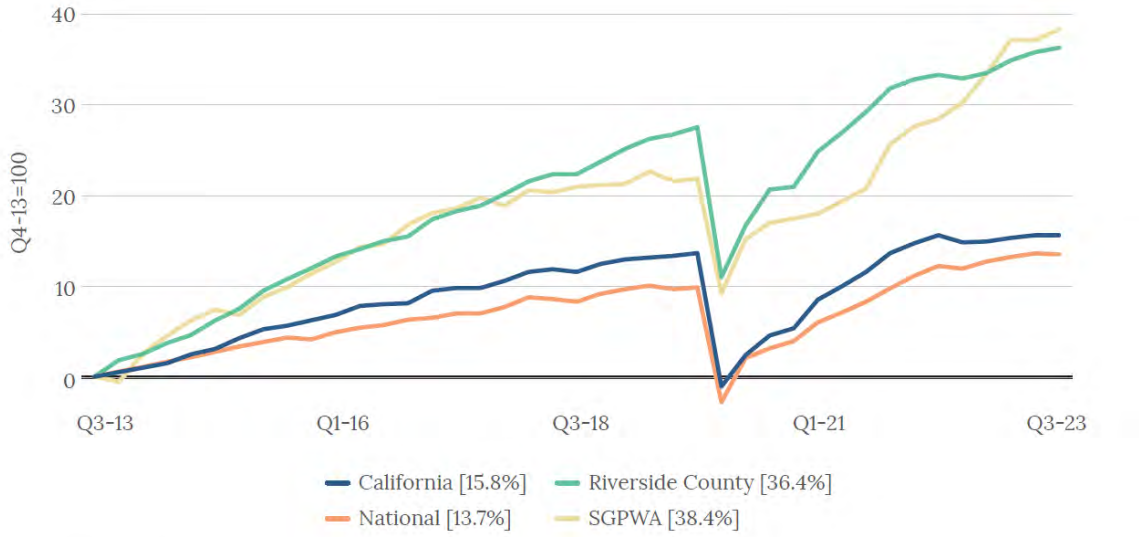
At the same time, the Region has experienced growing influence from the Inland Empire's logistics and goods movement economy. Expansion of e-commerce and regional distribution networks has supported the development of warehouse and fulfillment facilities, particularly in the City of Beaumont. This trend 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.

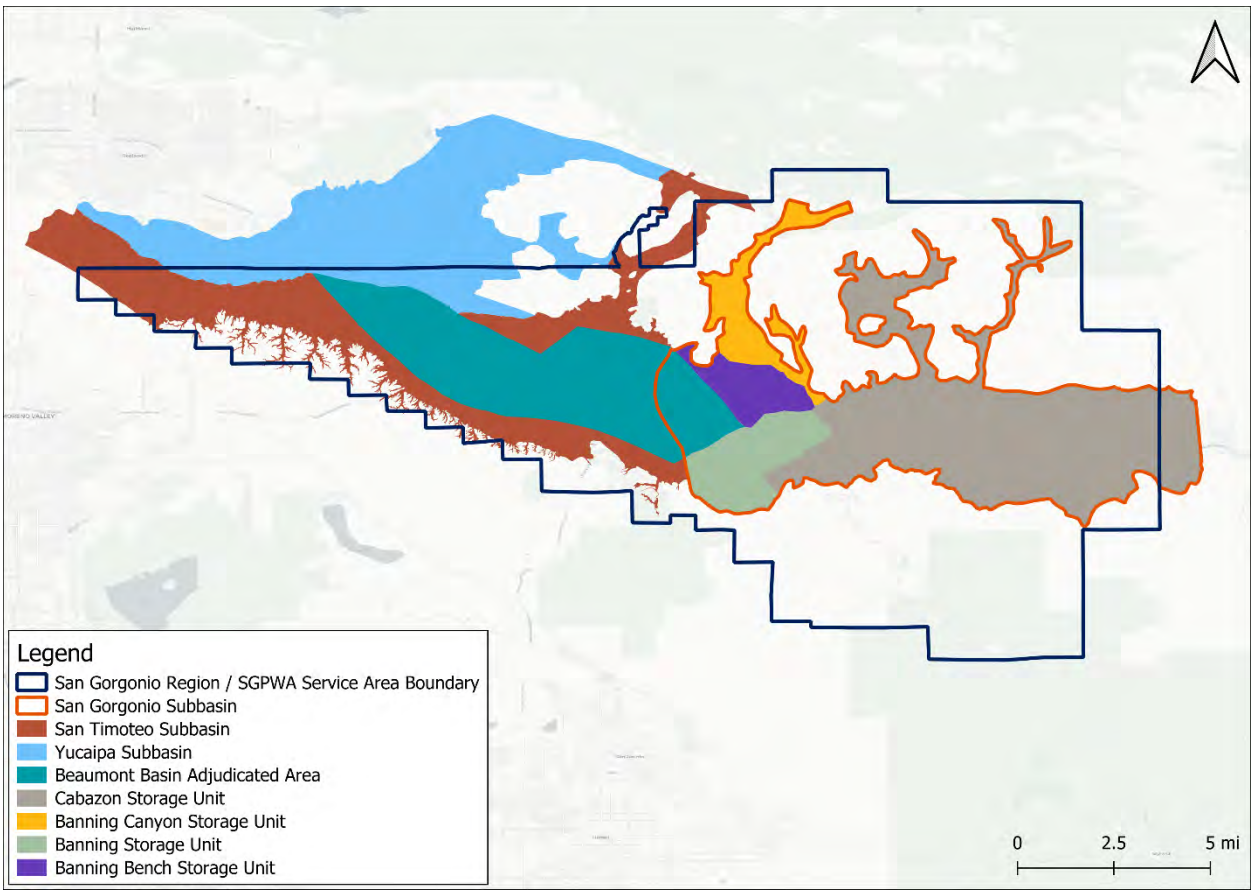


FIGURE 3-1: DWR GROUNDWATER BASIN DESCRIPTIONS

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	27,600	29,200	30,500	31,800	33,200

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.

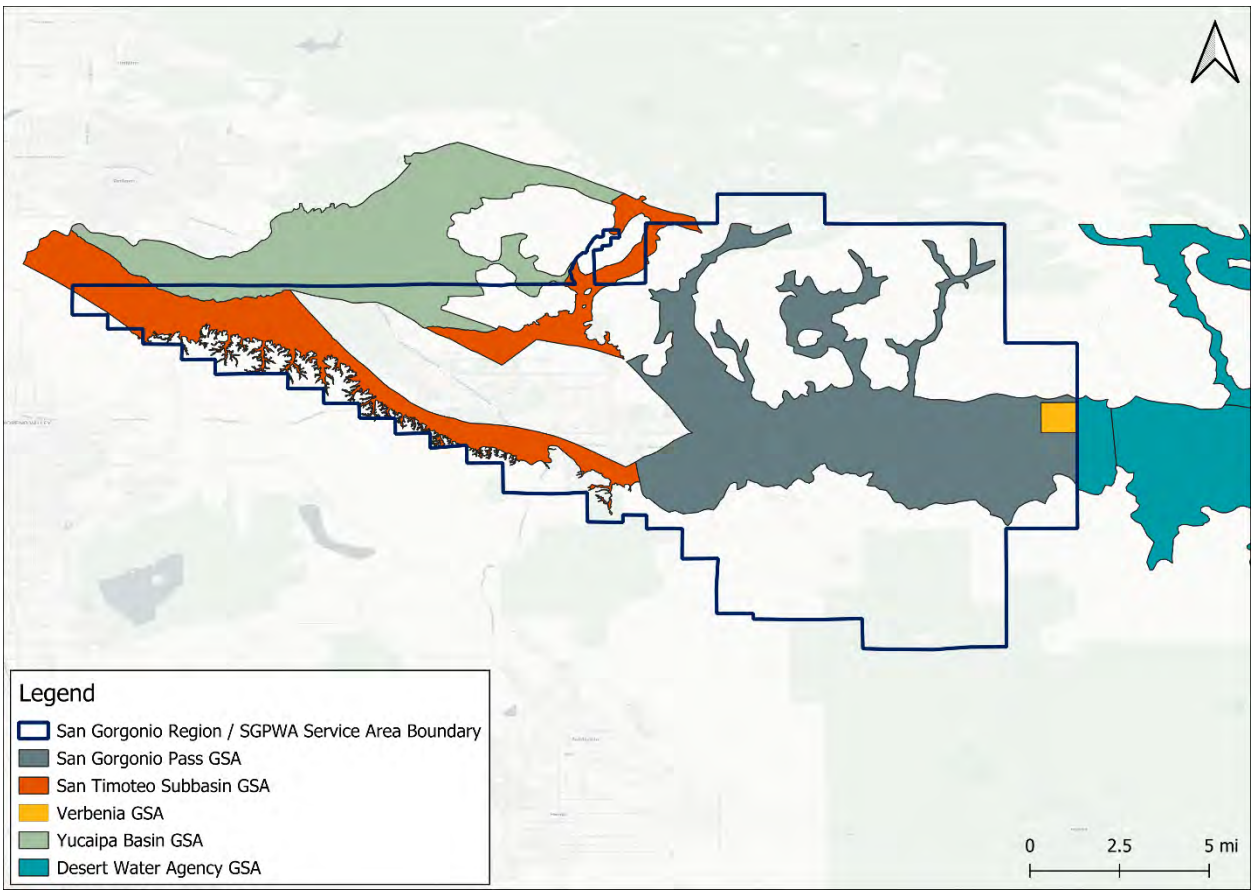


FIGURE 3-2: GSAS WITHIN THE SGPWA SERVICE AREA

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%	31.5%	25.5%	22.9%	21.0%	19.1%	17.3%	15.9%
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	-17.5%	-20.6%	-26.5%	-29.2%	-31.1%	-33.0%	-34.7%	-36.2%

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	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	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	28,000	30,000	31,900	33,200	34,300
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		31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300

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)

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	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400
	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	22,900	24,800	24,100	22,500	24,300	25,500
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		26,100	28,000	27,300	25,700	27,600	28,800

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.

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[48]
- Green Building Standards Code (hereafter the "CAL Green Code)[49]
- Per-capita Urban Water Conservation Objectives[50]

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 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

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

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	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	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	28,000	30,000	31,900	33,200	34,300
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		31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300

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.[51] 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 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

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

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 groundwater-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:[52]

- 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.

[52] 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	29,300	29,900	30,400	31,000	31,500
Demand	29,300	29,900	30,400	31,000	31,500
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	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
Demand	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Single Dry Year	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Supply	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
Demand	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
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	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Demand	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Year 2	Supply	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Demand	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Year 3	Supply	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Demand	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Year 4	Supply	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Demand	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Year 5	Supply	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	Demand	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
	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

This page is reserved for Chapter – San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency. The complete San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency wholesale specific chapter is included in the full 2025 San Gorgonio Pass RUWMP.

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.[53] 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.[54] The submitted certification of consistency may be appealed by any person and the Delta Stewardship Council may grant the appeal to address

[53] California Water Code section 85057.5.
[54] California Water Code section 85225.

contested issues.[55] 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).56 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;*

[55] California Water Code section 85225.10-85225.25.
[56] 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%	31.5%	25.5%	22.9%	21.0%	19.1%	17.3%	15.9%
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	-17.5%	-20.6%	-26.5%	-29.2%	-31.1%	-33.0%	-34.7%	-36.2%

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.[57] **Table 2** shows the Region's water demands without water use efficiency and the reported water use efficiency.

[57] 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	27,800	28,800	31,500	33,900	36,200	37,900	39,300
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	34,098	36,598	40,794	44,561	48,898	53,894	58,911

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	9,370	6,298	7,798	9,294	10,661	12,698	15,994	19,611
Local Surface Water Supplies	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Water Recycling	-	100	100	2,900	3,700	4,700	5,100	5,100
Conjunctive Use Projects	9,874	15,974	19,358	18,258	19,858	21,158	22,458	23,858
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	2045
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency	31,041	34,098	36,598	40,794	44,561	48,898	53,894	58,911
Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2045
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	20,244	23,372	27,256	31,452	35,219	39,556	44,552	49,569
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	309	3,437	7,321	11,516	15,283	19,620	24,617	29,633
Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2045
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	65.2%	68.5%	74.5%	77.1%	79.0%	80.9%	82.7%	84.1%
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to	17.3%	20.6%	26.5%	29.2%	31.1%	33.0%	34.7%	36.2%