

2025 SAN GORGONIO PASS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN



Table of Contents

Contents

Executive Summary.....	ES-1
ES-1 The San Gorgonio Pass Region.....	ES-2
ES-2 San Gorgonio Pass Region Water Service Reliability	ES-3
Chapter 1.0 Introduction.....	1-1
1.1.1 Background and Purpose.....	1-2
1.1.2 Basis for Preparation	1-4
1.1.3 Coordination and Outreach	1-5
1.1.4 RUWMP Adoption	1-9
1.1.5 Document Organization	1-10
Chapter 2.0 The San Gorgonio Pass Region.....	2-1
2.1.1 Regional Overview.....	2-1
2.1.2 Water Suppliers of the San Gorgonio Pass Region.....	2-4
2.1.3 San Gorgonio Region Groundwater Basins and Subbasins.....	2-8
2.1.4 Surface Water Resources	2-18
2.1.5 Major Regional Infrastructure	2-20
2.1.6 Regional Climate.....	2-27
2.1.7 Current and Projected Population, Land Use, Economy, and Demographics	2-31
2.1.8 Land Use, Economy, and Demographics.....	2-37
2.1.9 Summary.....	2-41
Chapter 3.0 Regional Water Supply Characterization	3-1
3.1.1 San Gorgonio Pass Region Water Supply Sources.....	3-2
3.1.2 Water Quality	3-18
3.1.3 Desalination Opportunities.....	3-20
3.1.4 Delta Reliance.....	3-20
3.1.5 Summary of Existing and Planned Water Supplies.....	3-21
Chapter 4.0 Regional Water Use Characterization.....	4-1

4.1.1	Current Regional Water Use	4-2
4.1.2	Future Regional Water Use.....	4-3
Chapter 5.0 Regional Water Service Reliability.....		5-1
5.1.1	Fundamental Reliability Considerations.....	5-2
5.1.2	San Geronio Pass Region Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment.....	5-3
5.1.3	San Geronio Pass Region Long-Term Service Reliability	5-4
5.1.4	Annual Reliability Assessment	5-7
5.1.5	Regional Water Supply Reliability Summary.....	5-8
Chapter 6.0 San Geronio Pass Water Agency Wholesale UWMP		6-1
Chapter 7.0 Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Urban Water Management Plan		7-1
Appendix A San Geronio Pass Region Delta Reliance.....		A-1
Appendix B Notices.....		B-1
Appendix C Adopting Resolution.....		C-1
Appendix D Watermaster Report		D-1

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Public and Public Agency Coordination	1-6
Table 2-1: Retail Water Suppliers within the San Gorgonio Region.....	2-5
Table 2-2: Groundwater Basins and Subbasins within the San Gorgonio Region.....	2-9
Table 2-3: Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Storage.....	2-13
Table 2-4: Regional Groundwater Basin and Subbasin Matrix.....	2-16
Table 2-5: EBX I and II Facilities (Foothill Pipeline to Crafton Hills Pump Station).....	2-22
Table 2-6: Historical Population	2-34
Table 2-7: Population Growth Rate, 2015-2024.....	2-34
Table 2-8: San Gorgonio Pass Region Population Forecast	2-36
Table 3-1: Beaumont Basin Storage Allocations (acre-feet)	3-8
Table 3-2: Summary of Annual Groundwater Production from the Beaumont Basin (acre-feet)	3-9
Table 3-3: Summary of Groundwater Storage in the Beaumont Basin (acre-feet).....	3-9
Table 3-4: Summary of Projected Managed Groundwater Supplies (acre-feet)	3-10
Table 3-5: Summary of Projected Local Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet).....	3-15
Table 3-6: Summary of Projected Local Recycled Water Supplies (acre-feet)	3-17
Table 3-6: Reduced Delta Reliance	3-21
Table 3-7: Projected Total Water Supply for SGPWA through 2050	3-22
Table 4-1: Regional Water Use for 2020 – 2025 (AFY, rounded to nearest 100 acre-feet)	4-3
Table 4-2: Future Regional Water Use (AFY, rounded to nearest 100 acre-feet).....	4-5
Table 5-1: San Gorgonio Pass Region Five Year Drought Risk Assessment (AFY).....	5-4
Table 5-2: Normal and Single Dry Year Water Supply and Demand through 2050 (AFY)	5-6
Table 5-3: Five Consecutive Dry Years Water Supply and Demand through 2050 (AFY).....	5-7

List of Figures

Figure 2-1: The San Gorgonio Pass Region	2-3
Figure 2-2: Water Suppliers within the San Gorgonio Region.....	2-8
Figure 2-3: Groundwater Basins within the San Gorgonio Region.....	2-10
Figure 2-4: Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Area.....	2-12
Figure 2-5: Regional Groundwater Recharge Facilities.....	2-25
Figure 2-6: Backbone Pipeline Project Overview	2-27
Figure 2-7. Average Climate Conditions	2-29
Figure 2-8: Annual Precipitation Variability (years).....	2-30
Figure 2-9: Historical Annual Temperature (years)	2-31
Figure 2-10: Indexed Employment Growth (2013–2023): SGPWA Service Area Compared with Riverside County, California, and the United States	2-40
Figure 3-1: DWR Groundwater Basin Descriptions	3-4
Figure 3-2: GSAs within the SGPWA Service Area.....	3-11

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This 2025 Urban Water Management Plan was prepared under the direction of a
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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



Executive Summary

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



Executive Summary

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.



Executive Summary

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 Geronio 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 County⁶ 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 Geronio 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 Geronio 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 Geronio 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 Geronio 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 Geronio 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 Geronio 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.



Chapter 1 – Introduction

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



Chapter 1 – Introduction

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

In accordance with California Water Code Section 10620(d)(1), this RUWMP serves as the collective regional plan for the participating urban water suppliers. By preparing this plan, the participating agencies reduce duplicative costs, align technical data and assumptions, and strengthen efforts to advance water conservation, improve efficiency, and enhance local drought resilience.

Although this RUWMP provides a shared regional planning framework, each participating urban water supplier maintains responsibility for its own Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), as required by Water Code Section 10620(d)(2). Agencies collaborated throughout



RUWMP development to exchange data, coordinate methodologies, and ensure consistency between individual WSCPs and the regional planning context. This collaborative approach supports clear communication, resource sharing, and improved readiness for future drought and emergency conditions.

Integrated Regional Water Management Program

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

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

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

1.1.3.2 Water Supplier Information Exchange

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



Retail Supplier Requirements

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

Wholesale Supplier Requirements

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

Coordination with Other Retail Purveyors

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

1.1.3.3 Statutory Requirements for Notice

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

1.1.4 RUWMP Adoption

SGPWA and BCVWD have reviewed, approved, and will implement the portions of this RUWMP that are specific and applicable to their respective service areas. While the RUWMP was



developed collaboratively to ensure consistency and coordination across the San Gorgonio Pass Region, not all elements of the RUWMP apply equally to SGPWA and BCVWD. The RUWMP is therefore organized in a modular format, allowing adoption of only those chapters and sections relevant to its operations, water supplies, and service area.

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

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

1.1.5 Document Organization

The UWMP is organized as follows:

- **Chapter 1** establishes the basis for the RUWMP, regional agency context, coordination efforts, and introduces the document organization.
- **Chapter 2** provides the overview of the San Gorgonio Pass Region, its service areas, groundwater basins, infrastructure, climate, population, land use, and economic trends.
- **Chapter 3** characterizes the regional water supply, shared supply sources, planned supply projects and programs, and statewide regulatory context.
- **Chapter 4** summarizes regional customer water use, including past and future estimated uses.
- **Chapter 5** presents regional water service reliability into the future, including drought risk assessment.
- **Chapter 6** is the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency wholesale chapter, which satisfies UWMPA requirements for wholesale suppliers and includes the SGPWA’s stand-alone



water shortage contingency plan incorporated as a section in Chapter 6, but also available to be shared and utilized separate from this RUWMP.

- **Chapter 7** provides Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District’s retail agency requirements for the UWMPA, including its stand-alone water shortage contingency plan, which is also available to be shared and utilized separate from this RUWMP.

NOTE TO DWR:

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

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

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



Chapter 2.0

The San Gorgonio Pass Region

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

2.1.1 Regional Overview

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

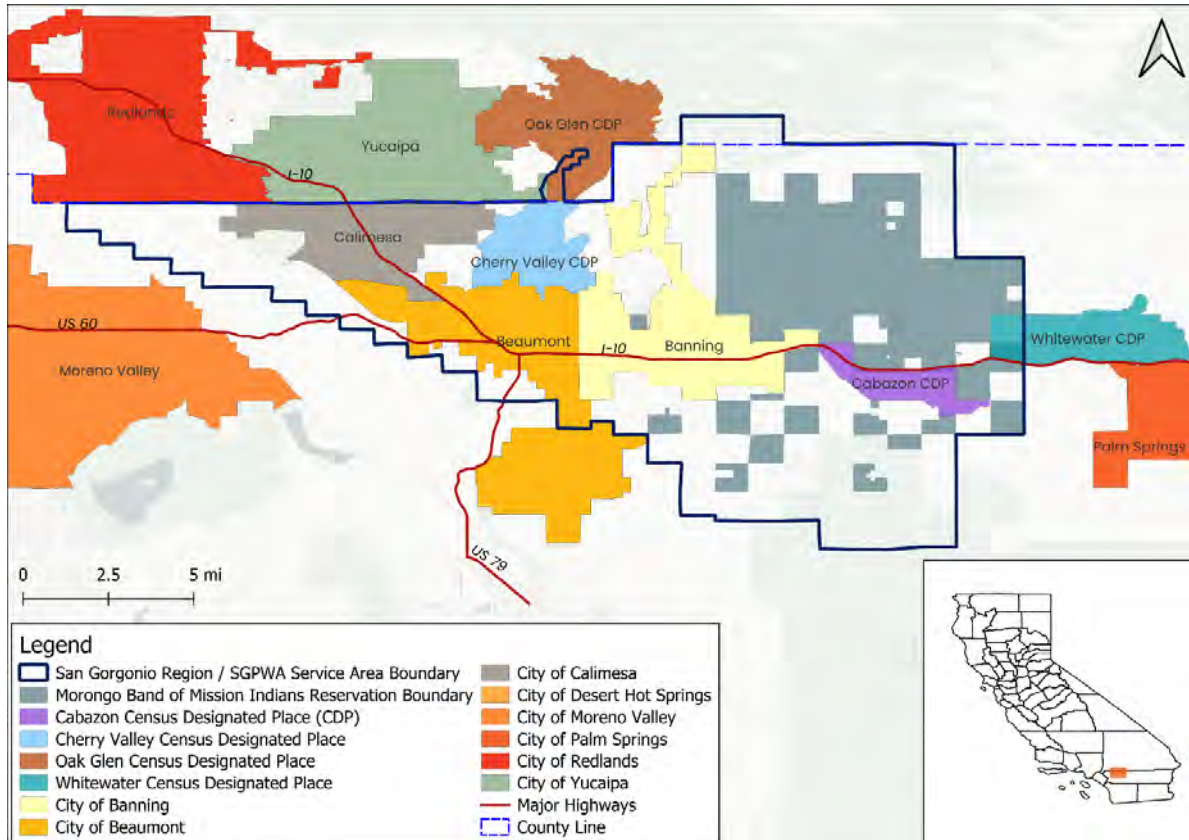


FIGURE 2-1: THE SAN GORGONIO PASS REGION

2.1.2 Water Suppliers of the San Gorgonio Pass Region

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

2.1.2.1 San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

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

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

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

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



2.1.2.2 Retail Water Suppliers

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

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

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

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

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

*Indicates water supplier subject to the UWMPA

^(A) Connections estimated based on geospatial analysis



Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

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

City of Banning

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

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

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

Cabazon Water District

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



High Valleys Water District

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

South Mesa Water Company

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

Yucaipa Valley Water District

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians Water Department

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



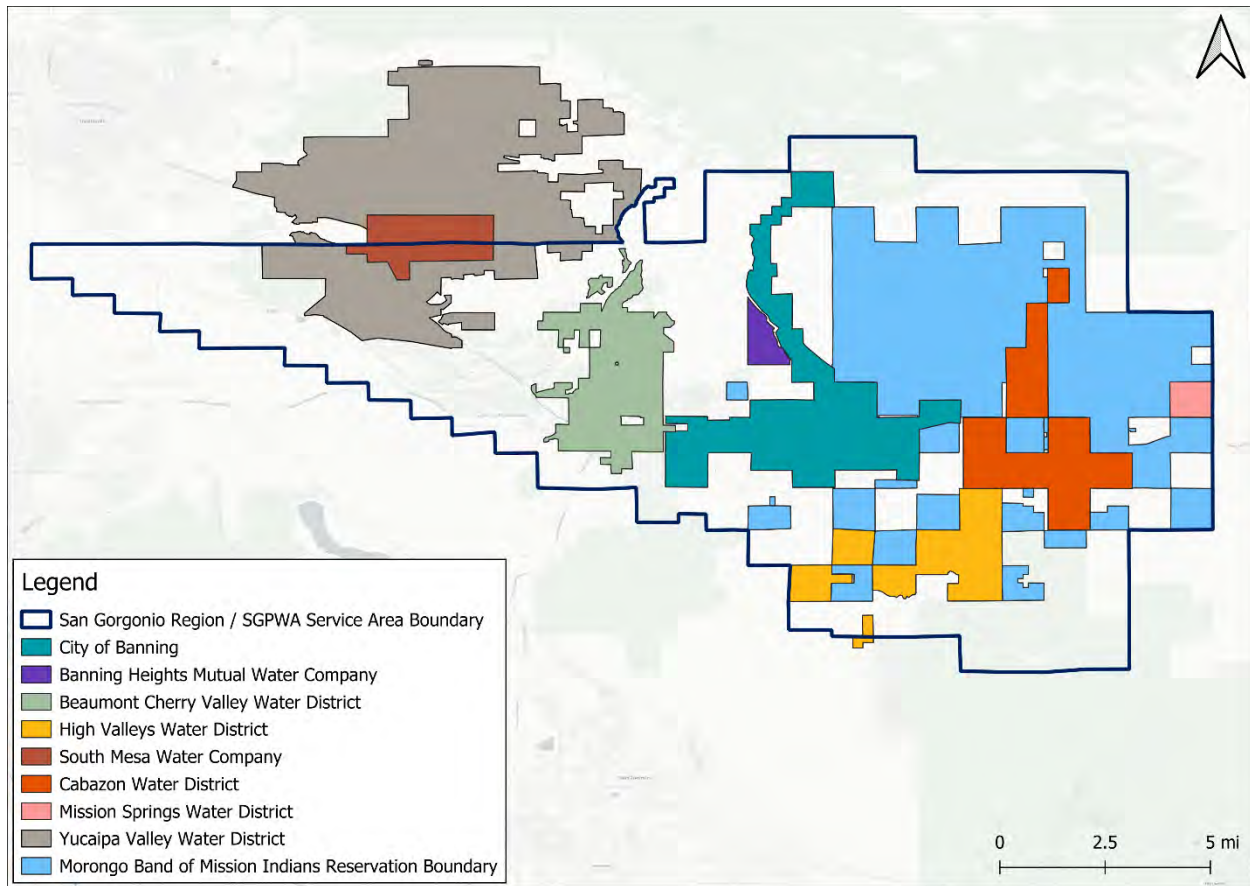


FIGURE 2-2: WATER SUPPLIERS WITHIN THE SAN GORGONIO REGION

2.1.3 San Gorgonio Region Groundwater Basins and Subbasins

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

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

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

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

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

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



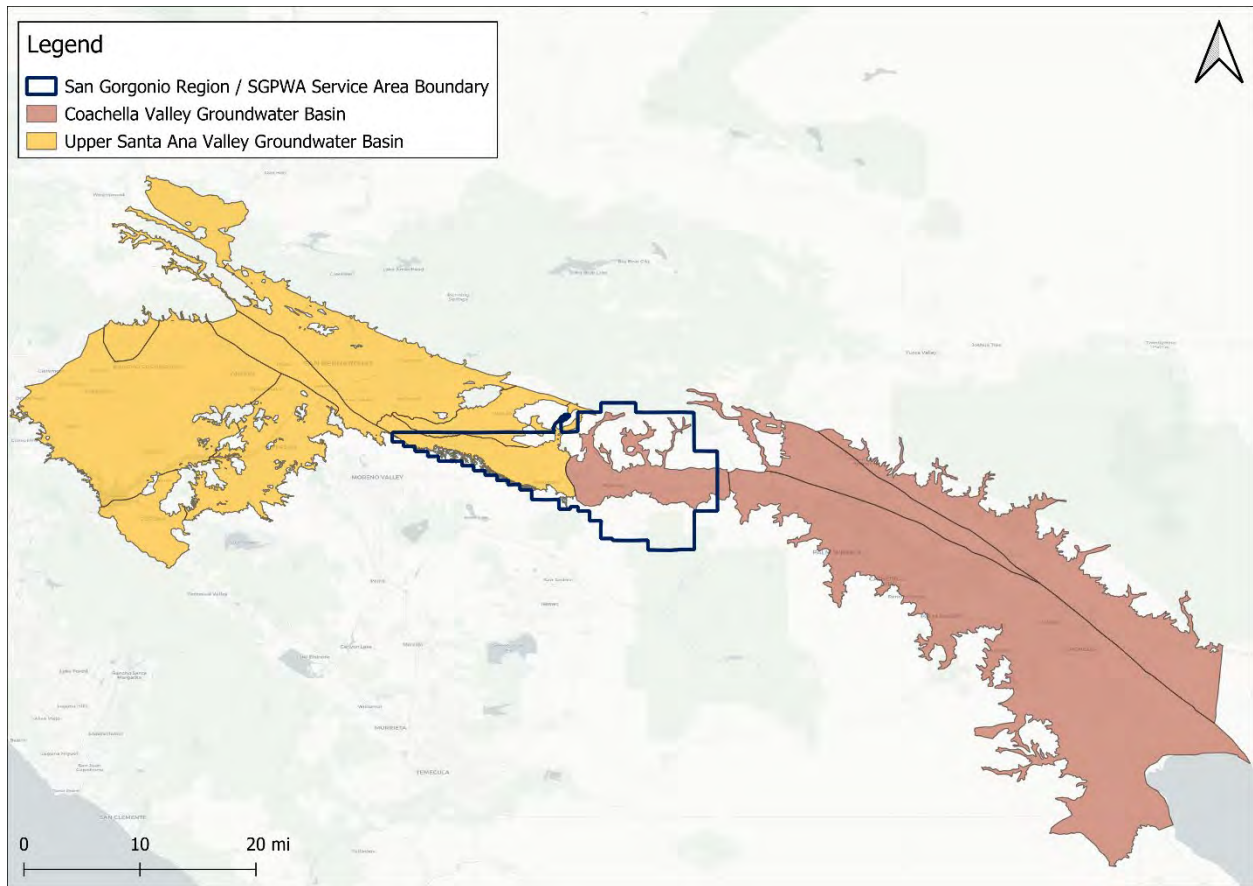


FIGURE 2-3: GROUNDWATER BASINS WITHIN THE SAN GORGONIO REGION

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

2.1.3.1 Beaumont Groundwater Basin

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

Basin Description

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

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

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

¹¹ Ibid.



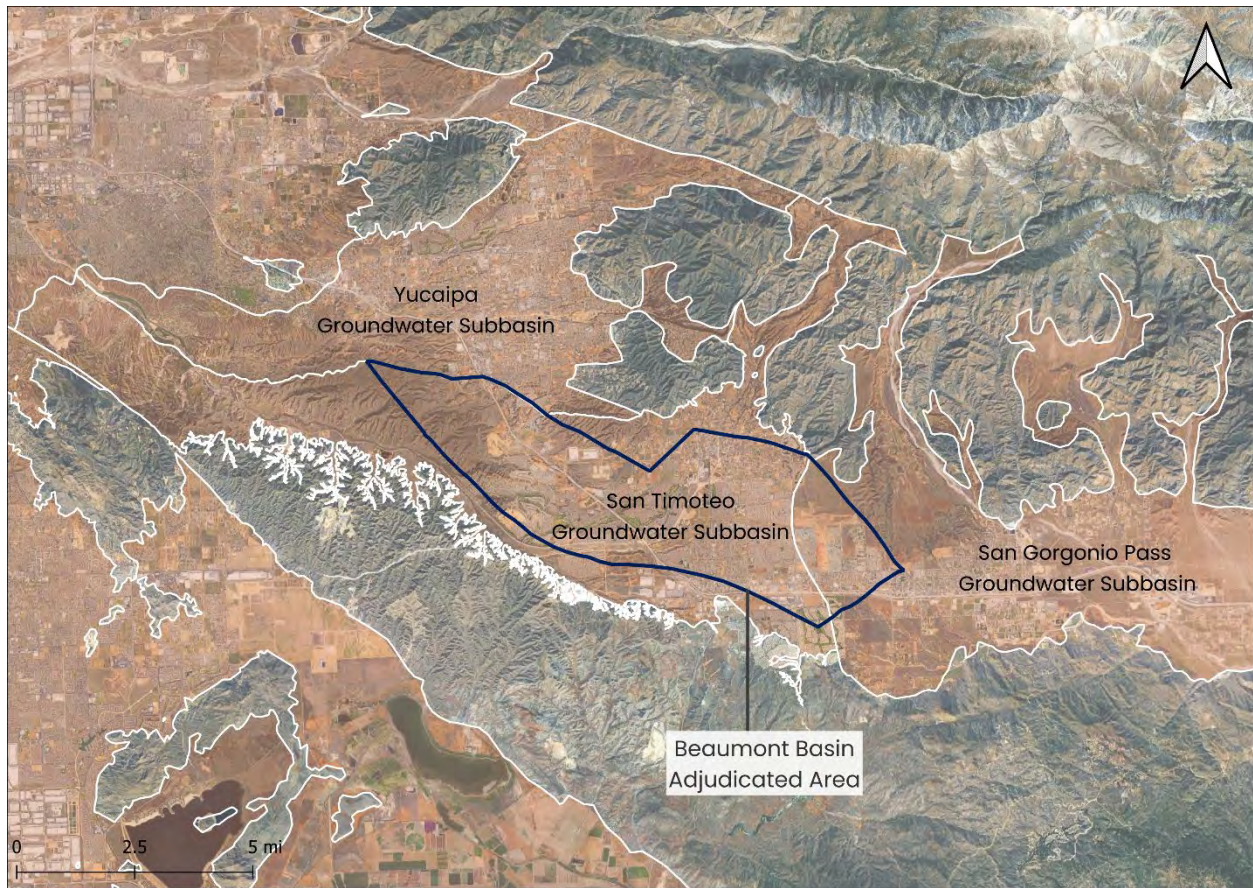


FIGURE 2-4: BEAUMONT BASIN ADJUDICATED AREA

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

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

¹² Beaumont Basin Watermaster. 2025 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report (Draft), Section 3.8; and Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District. 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (Final), Section 6.3.5.

¹³ Honorable Judge Gary Tranbarger of the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Riverside, signed the Judgment on February 4, 2004 (Case No. RIC 389197)

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

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

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

TABLE 2-3: BEAUMONT BASIN ADJUDICATED STORAGE

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

Groundwater Management Under the Beaumont Basin Adjudication

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

2.1.3.2 San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Subbasin

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

TABLE 2-4. REGIONAL GROUNDWATER BASIN AND SUBBASIN MATRIX

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

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



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

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

Banning Storage Unit

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

Banning Bench Storage Unit

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

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



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

Banning Canyon Storage Unit

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

Cabazon Storage Unit

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

Groundwater Management and SGMA

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

San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

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

2.1.4 Surface Water Resources

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



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

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

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

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

¹⁷ Discharges from the City of Beaumont are being evaluated to redirect for recycled water use. This is discussed in Chapter 3 and Chapter 7.

¹⁸ Southern California Edison owns the Whitewater Flume. In 2010 SCE, the City of Banning, BHMWC, and SGPWA entered into an “Agreement for Transfer of San Gorgonio Hydroelectric Project No. 344 Water Conveyance Facilities” which would restore and repair facilities and transfer ownership.



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

2.1.5 Major Regional Infrastructure

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

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

2.1.5.1 State Water Project

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

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



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

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

East Branch Extension (EBX) Facilities

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

2.1.5.2 Delivery System

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



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

Recharge Facilities

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

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

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

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

As identified in the San Geronio 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.

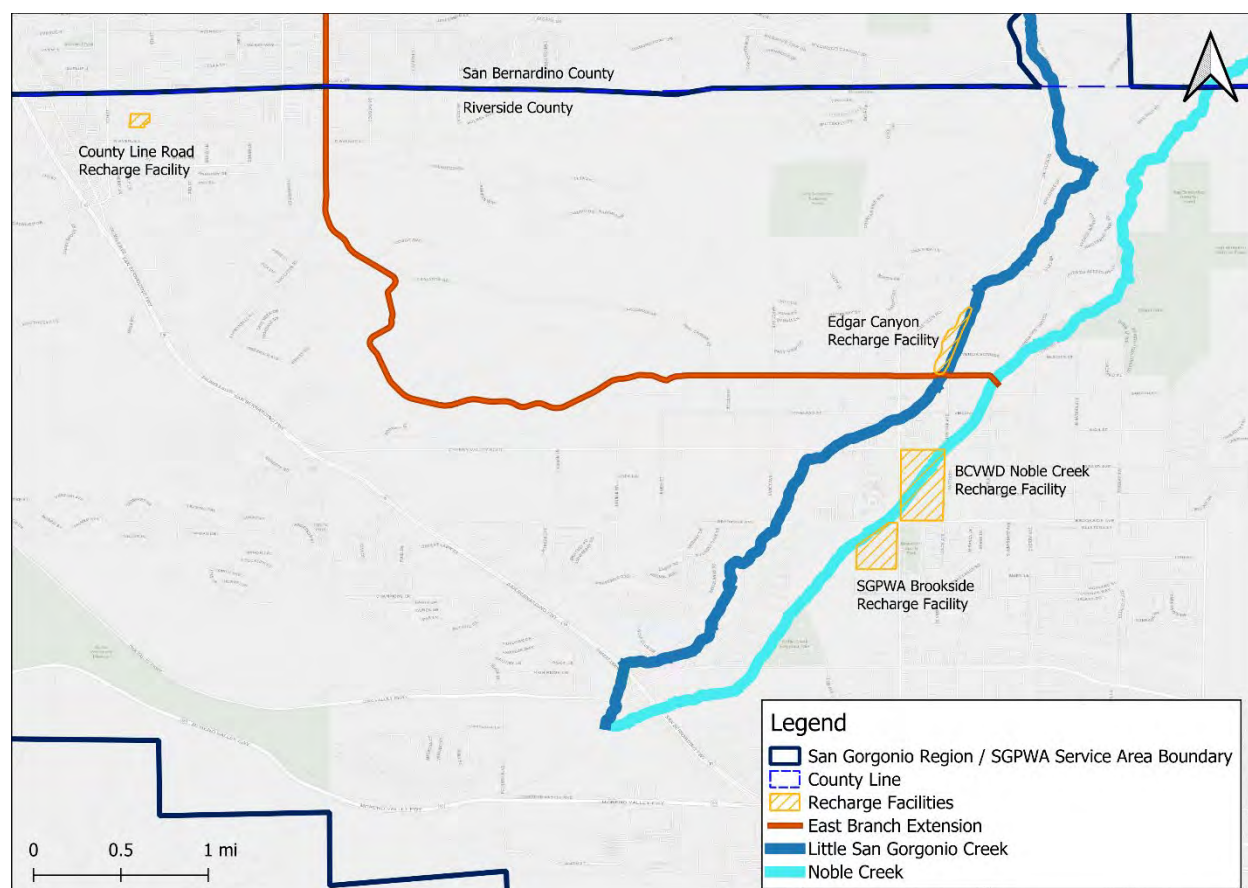


FIGURE 2-5: REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE FACILITIES

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 Geronio 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 Geronio 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.

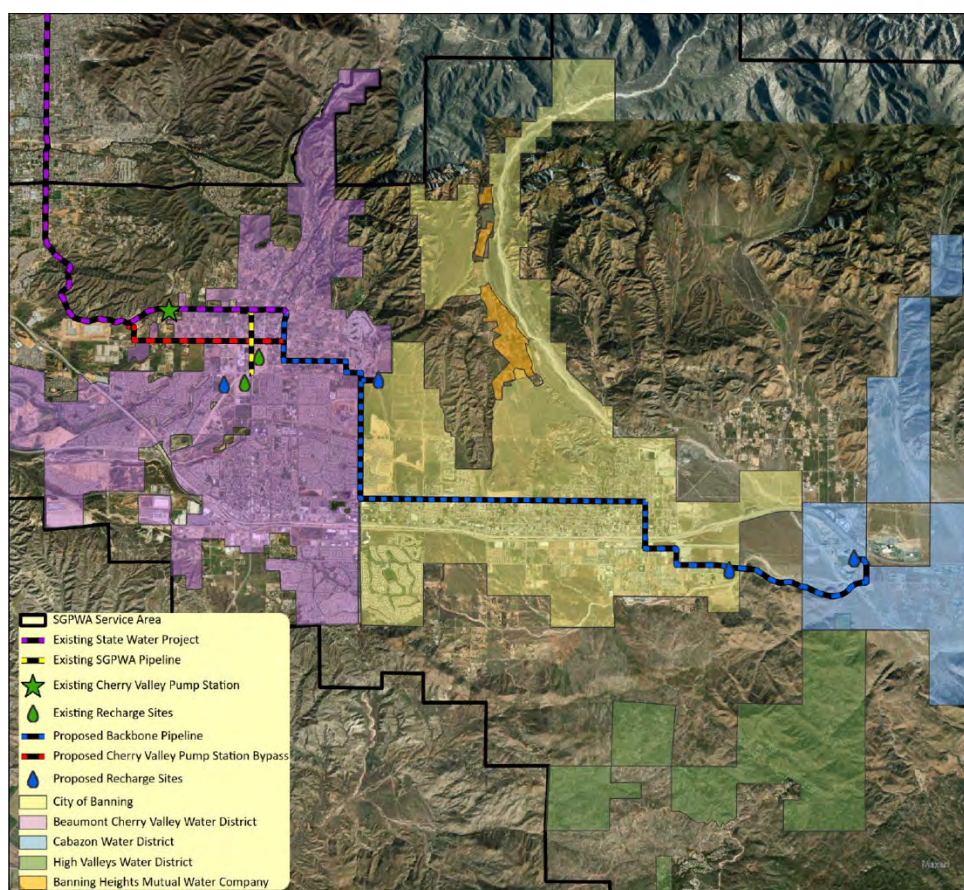


FIGURE 2-6: BACKBONE PIPELINE PROJECT OVERVIEW

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 (ET_o)—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 ET_o data is from CIMIS Highland - Los Angeles Basin - Station 251, Oct 2016 - Jan 2025.



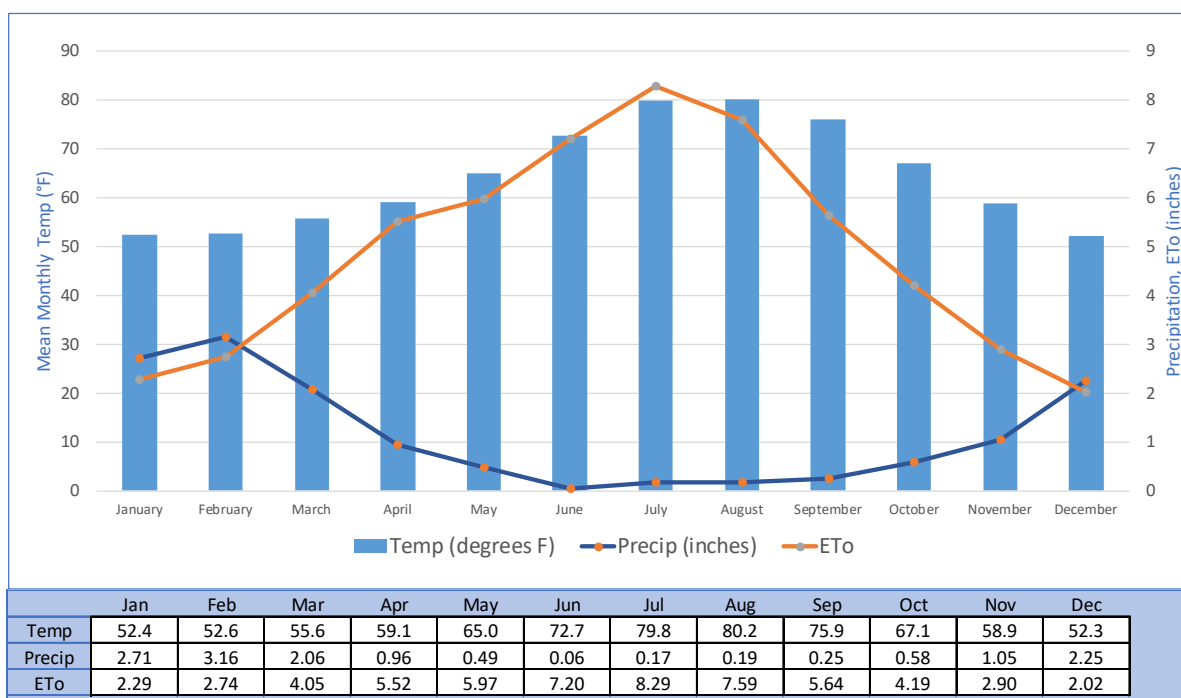


FIGURE 2-7: AVERAGE CLIMATE CONDITIONS²⁰

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 3°F 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 Geronio 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.

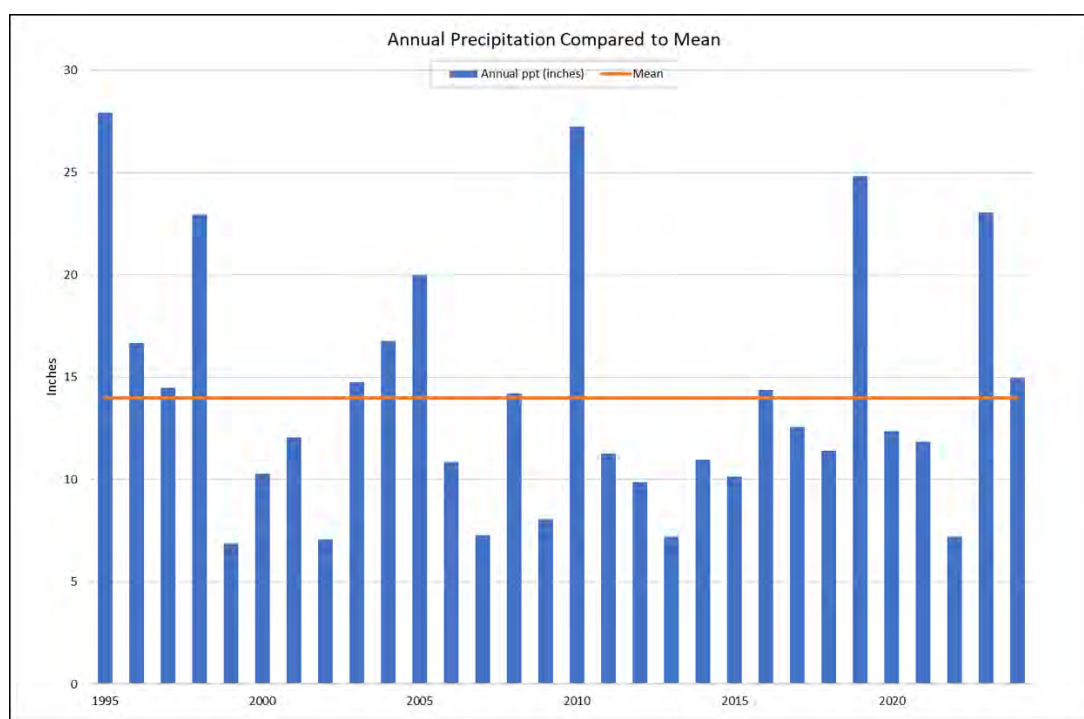


FIGURE 2-8: ANNUAL PRECIPITATION VARIABILITY (1995-2025)

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.

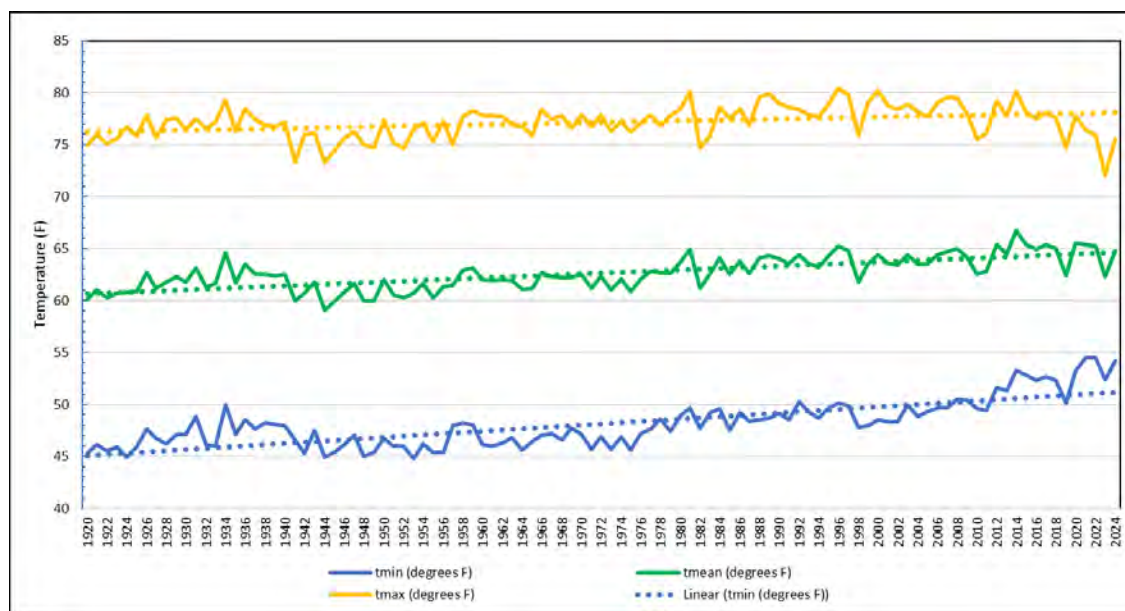


FIGURE 2-9: HISTORICAL ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (1920-2024)²³

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 Geronio 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 POPULATION³⁰

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.

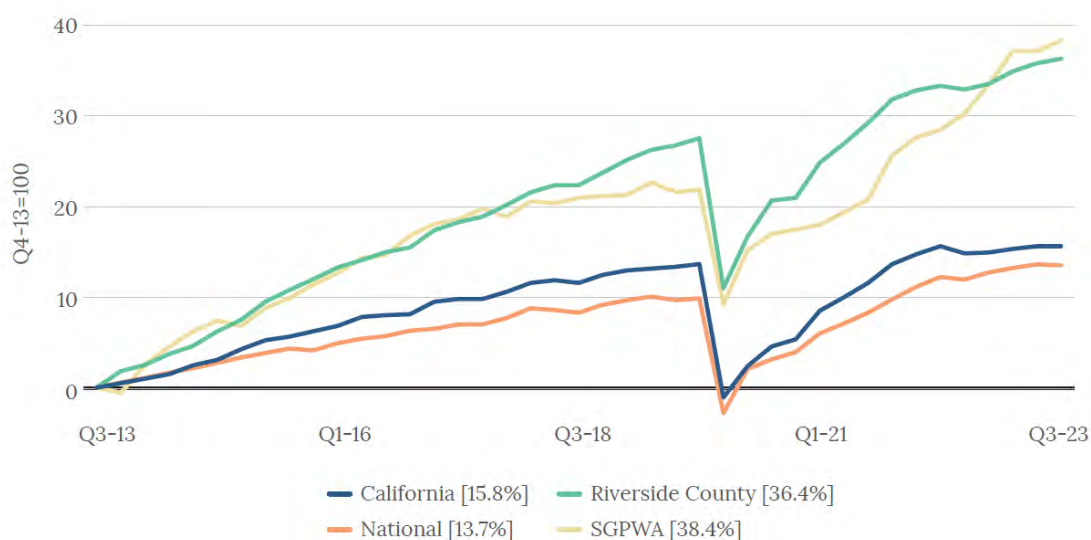
These structural shifts have occurred alongside broader economic cycles. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 resulted in a temporary contraction in employment; however, the Region demonstrated a relatively strong recovery compared to many other parts of California. By 2021, employment levels had largely rebounded, supported by continued population growth, housing development, and sustained demand for logistics and local services. Inland regions, including the San Geronio 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 Geronio 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 STATES³⁴

³⁴ Beacon Economics. 2025. *Economic Outlook and Forecast Report for the San Geronio 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. BGVWD and the City of Beaumont are currently pursuing 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.



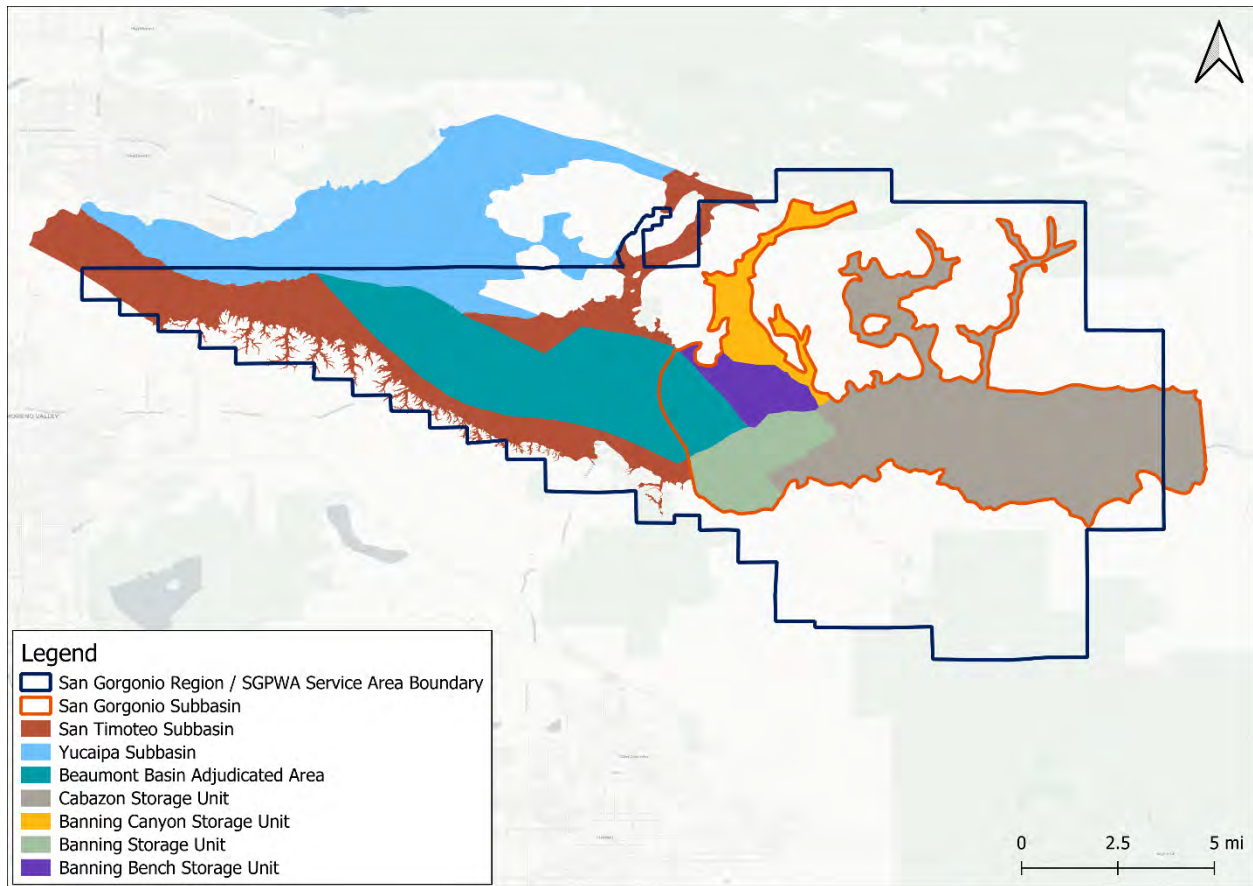


FIGURE 3-1: DWR GROUNDWATER BASIN DESCRIPTIONS

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 Geronio Pass Water Agency	10,000

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Groundwater Summary

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

⁴¹ Totals reflect appropriators only; overlying party production is not included here. See Table 3-3 in the Watermaster Report for combined totals. Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁴² Morongo Band and City of Beaumont have authorized storage accounts but recorded no activity in this period. SGPWA's storage account was approved in June of 2017. Totals may not add due to rounding.



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

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

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

3.1.1.2 Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

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

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

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



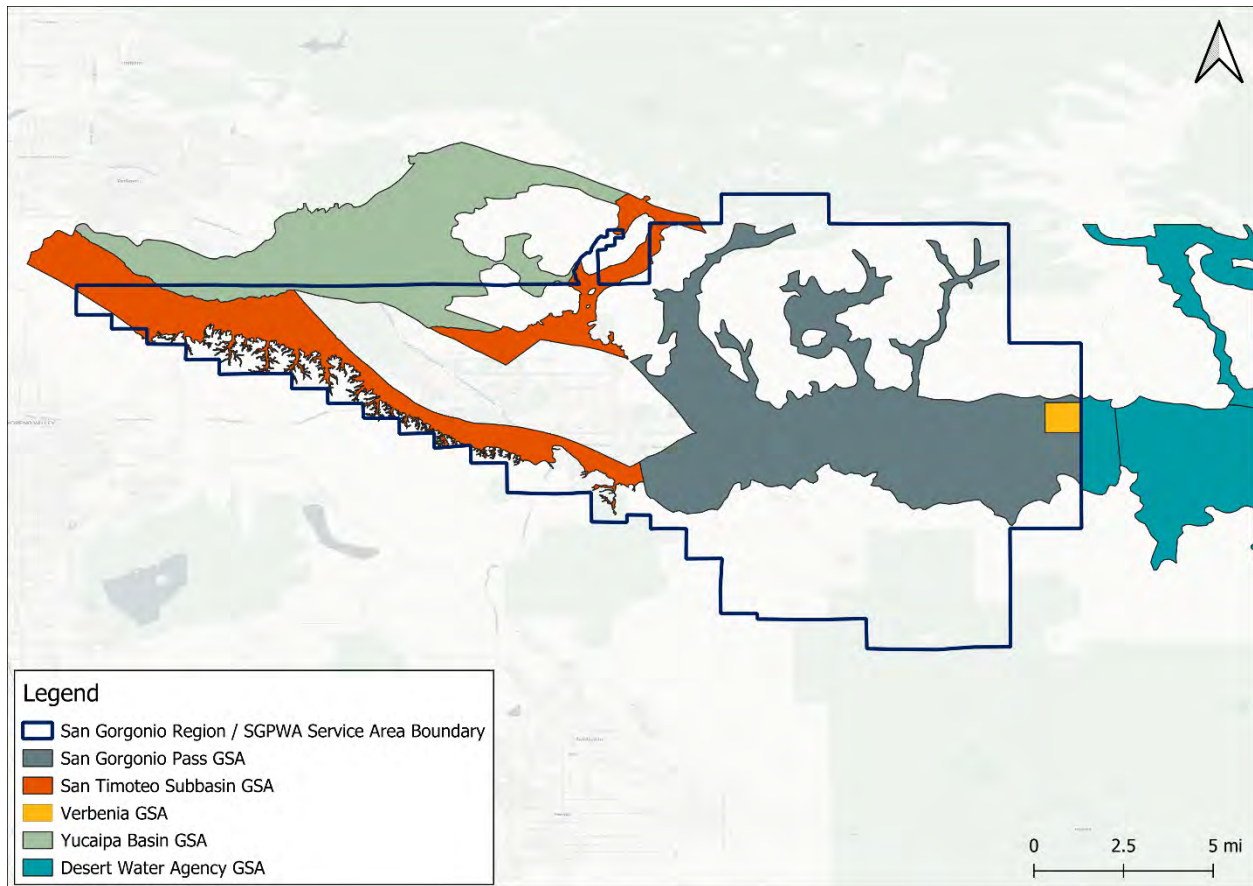


FIGURE 3-2: GSAs WITHIN THE SGPWA SERVICE AREA

San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin GSA

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

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

San Timoteo Subbasin GSA

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

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

Verbenia GSA

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

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

Yucaipa Sustainable Groundwater Management Agency

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

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

Desert Water Agency GSA

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



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

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

3.1.1.3 Imported and Managed Groundwater

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

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

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

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



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

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

3.1.1.4 Return Flows

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

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

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

3.1.1.5 Local Surface Water

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



contribute some surface flows to Beaumont–Cherry Valley Water District (discussed in detail in Section 7.3), but these flows vary considerably and are diverted to recharge basins when available. Within the City of Banning’s retail service area, surface water is similarly diverted from the Whitewater River via the San Geronio 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 Geronio 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 Water

The Region's recycled and treated wastewater 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 treated wastewater system, complemented by its own 3.6 MGD capacity WWTP. A hallmark of Banning's treated wastewater system is its vertical integration that allows it to treat wastewater to secondary standards before discharging effluent it into percolation ponds for groundwater recharge. The City of Banning anticipates upgrades to its WWTP to produce tertiary treated recycled water by 2030.
- 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 BGVWD and/or SGPWA.

The integration of these treated wastewater and 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

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.



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 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 Geronio 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 Geronio 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

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



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



TABLE 3-7: REDUCED DELTA RELIANCE

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

3.1.5 Summary of Existing and Planned Water Supplies

Available water supplies in the San Geronio 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 Geronio Pass Region. The table does not reflect details about specific sources of supplies that each retail agency uses; details are available in BCVWD Retail Chapter 7, and the individual urban water supplier UWMPs and planning documents.



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

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



Chapter 4.0

Regional Water Use Characterization

Understanding water use characteristics across the San Geronio 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 Geronio 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 Geronio Pass Water Agency customers located outside of designated water service areas and calculated using unit factors as previously mentioned. **Table 4-1** outlines the resulting regional historic and current water use. This recent and current regional water use helps SGPWA understand water use trends and other pertinent water use considerations relevant to forecasting future regional water use.

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

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

4.1.2 Future Regional Water Use

Forecasting future regional water demands begins with an understanding of existing regional demands and trends, recognizing the additional customers anticipated through growth, and

⁴⁸ Totals may not add due to rounding. Best available data for retailers serving less than 3,000 AFY and small water systems was sourced directly from retailers, or by using population-based and demand factor analysis. City of Banning water use does not include losses which range from approximately 460–700 AFY across the 2020-2025 period; refer to City of Banning's Individual 2025 UWMP for detailed water use totals.



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 Geronio 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 Ordinance⁴⁹
- Green Building Standards Code (hereafter the “CAL Green Code”) ⁵⁰
- Per-capita Urban Water Conservation Objectives⁵¹

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

⁴⁹ Information regarding the California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo) can be accessed [here](#).

⁵⁰ Information regarding the Green Building Standards Code (CAL Green Code) can be accessed [here](#).

⁵¹ Information regarding Per-capita Urban Water Conservation Objectives can be accessed [here](#).



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 detail in Chapter 7. Methodologies for the three additional coordinating retail suppliers (City of Banning, Yucaipa Valley Water District, and South Mesa Water Company), are detailed in their individual UWMPs.

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

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

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

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



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

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

4.1.2.3 Climate Change Considerations

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

5.1.1 Fundamental Reliability Considerations

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

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

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

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



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

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

5.1.2 San Geronio Pass Region Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

5.1.3 San Gorgonio Pass Region Long-Term Service Reliability

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



5.1.3.1 Normal and Single Dry Conditions 2030–2050

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

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



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

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

5.1.3.2 SGPWA Five Consecutive Dry Years through 2050

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

5.1.4 Annual Reliability Assessment

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



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

5.1.5 Regional Water Supply Reliability Summary

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



Chapter 6.0

San Geronio Pass Water Agency

Wholesale UWMP



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

Chapter 6.0 San Geronio Pass Water Agency Wholesale UWMP	1
Section 6.1 Introduction	6-1
6.1.1 Background and Purpose	6-2
6.1.2 Basis for Plan Preparation.....	6-2
6.1.3 Coordination and Outreach.....	6-3
6.1.4 RUWMP Adoption	6-3
6.1.5 Document Organization	6-4
Section 6.2 Water Service Area and System Description, Population, Land Use, Economy, and Demographics.....	6-5
6.2.1 Current Population and Historic Trends.....	6-7
6.2.2 Projected Population.....	6-8
6.2.3 Land Use Trends	6-9
Section 6.3 Water Supply Characterization.....	6-10
6.3.1 State Water Project	6-10
6.3.2 Other SWP Water Supplies.....	6-15
6.3.3 SGPWA Additional Imported Water Supplies	6-20
6.3.4 Restrictions	6-29
6.3.5 Managing Supply Reliability Risks	6-32
6.3.6 Groundwater Management and Basin Description	6-36
6.3.7 Water Quality	40
Section 6.4 Water Use Characterization.....	6-44
6.4.1 Demand Management Measures.....	6-44
Section 6.5 Water System Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment	6-48
Section 6.6 Water Shortage Contingency Plan	6-49
6.6.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis	6-50
6.6.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures.....	6-51
6.6.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages and Shortage Response Actions.....	6-52
6.6.4 Communication Protocols	6-62
6.6.5 Legal Authorities.....	6-63
6.6.6 Financial Consequences of WSCP	6-64
6.6.7 Re-evaluation and Improvement Procedures.....	6-64

6.6.8	Special Water Feature Distinction	6-64
6.6.9	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability	6-64
Section 6.7 Energy Intensity Analysis		6-66

LIST OF TABLES

Table 6-1:	SGPWA Region Historical Population	6-7
Table 6-2:	San Geronio Pass Region Population Growth Rate, 2015-2024.....	6-7
Table 6-3:	Regional Population Forecast and Growth Rate	6-8
Table 6-4:	SWP Table A Allocations and Deliveries (acre-feet)	6-12
Table 6-5:	SWP Estimated Table A Deliveries from DCR (values in 1,000 acre-feet)	6-13
Table 6-6:	SWP Allocation for Five Consecutive Dry Years, 2026-2030 (acre-feet).....	6-15
Table 6-7:	Future SWP Allocations by Year Type from 2030-2050 (acre-feet)	6-15
Table 6-8:	SGPWA Historic Year-End SWP Carryover Amounts.....	6-17
Table 6-9:	Normal, Single Dry, and Five Dry Years Table A Carryover Supplies (AFY)	6-18
Table 6-10:	Future Available Table A Carryover Supplies in Dry Years (AFY)	6-18
Table 6-11:	Recent Table A Allocations of Ventura Water (acre-feet)	6-22
Table 6-12:	Ventura SWP Allocation for Five Dry Years, 2026-2030 (acre-feet).....	6-23
Table 6-13:	Future Ventura SWP Allocations by Year Type from 2030-2050 (acre-feet).....	6-23
Table 6-14:	Nickel Agreement Water Deliveries since 2020 (acre-feet)	6-24
Table 6-15:	Future Nickel Water Deliveries by Year Type, 2030-2050 (acre-feet)	6-25
Table 6-16:	Yuba Accord Water Deliveries, 2020-2025 (acre-feet)	6-27
Table 6-17:	Future Yuba Accord Water Deliveries by Year Type (acre-feet).....	6-27
Table 6-18:	Recent Short-Term Water Acquisitions via Transfer (acre-feet)	6-29
Table 6-19:	Future Availability of Sites Reservoir Water by Year Type (acre-feet).....	6-35
Table 6-20:	SGPWA Stored Groundwater (acre-feet)	6-38
Table 6-21:	SGPWA Imported Water Supply Portfolio Summary	6-40
Table 6-23:	Shortage Stages and Response Actions.....	6-53

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 6-1: Water Service Area and Retail Agencies.....	6-6
Figure 6-2: Historic SWP Table A Deliveries, 2015-2025.....	6-13
Figure 6-3: Sites Reservoir Project Timeline (Sites Project Authority).....	6-34
Figure 6-4: Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Area Boundary Relative to DWR Bulletin 118 Subbasins.....	6-37
Figure 6-5: Devil Canyon Electrical Conductivity (2015-2025)	6-41
Figure 6-6: Devil Canyon Water Temperature (2015-2025)	6-42
Figure 6-7: Devil Canyon Turbidity (2015-2025)	6-42
Figure 6-8: Devil Canyon pH (2015-2025)	6-43
Figure 6-9: Pacheco Pumping Plant Fluorescence (2015-2025)	6-43
Figure 6-10: Water Service Area and Retail Agencies.....	6-49

Section 6.1

Introduction

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

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

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



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

6.1.1 Background and Purpose

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

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

6.1.2 Basis for Plan Preparation

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

¹ SGPWA also provides a small amount of imported surface water directly to Yucaipa Valley Water District.

² California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10657



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

6.1.3 Coordination and Outreach

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

6.1.3.1 Water Supplier Information Exchange

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

6.1.4 RUWMP Adoption

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

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

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



6.1.5 Document Organization

This chapter is organized as follows:

Section 6.2 Water Service Area and System Description

Section 6.3 Water Supply Characterization

Section 6.4 Water Use Characterization

Section 6.5 Water System Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

Section 6.6 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Section 6.7 Energy Intensity Analysis



Section 6.2

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

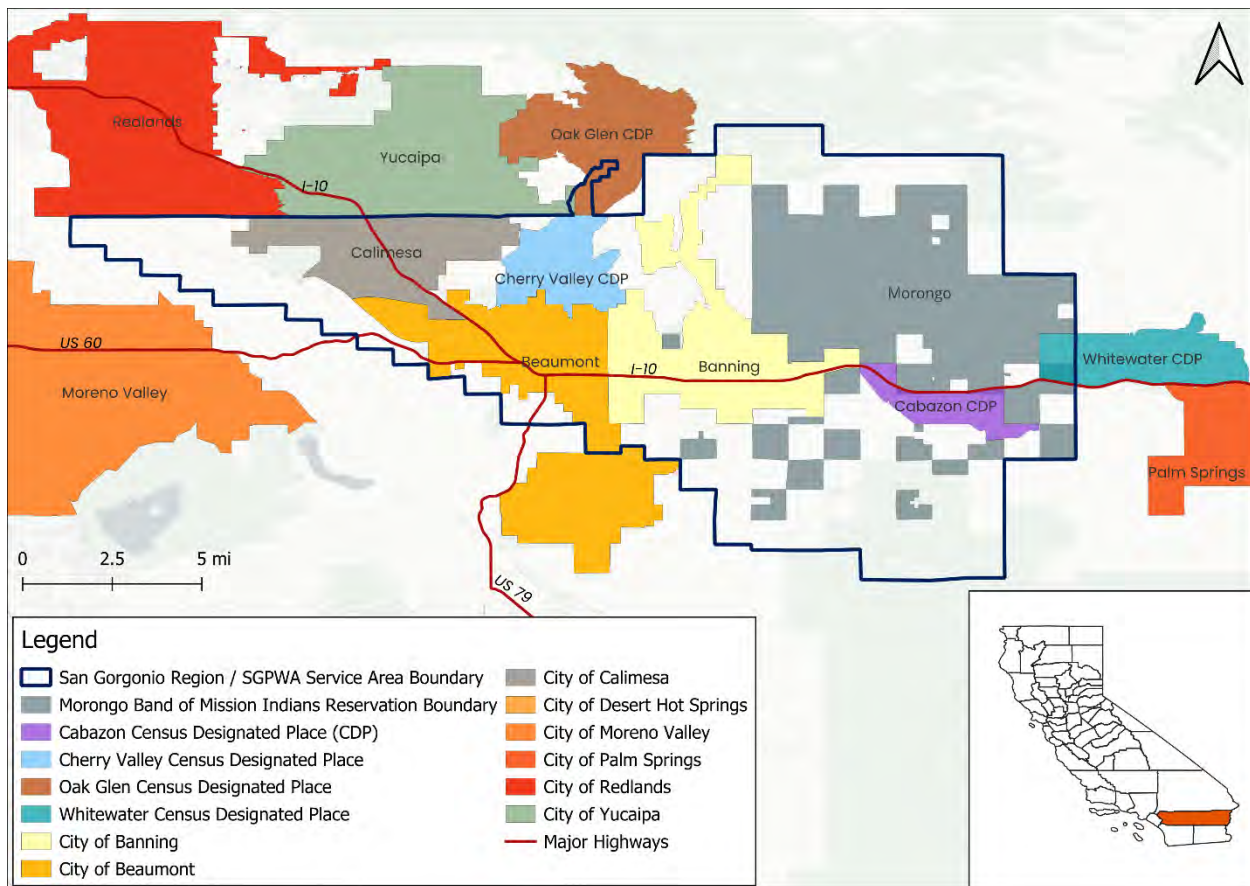


FIGURE 6-1: WATER SERVICE AREA AND RETAIL AGENCIES

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

6.2.1 Current Population and Historic Trends

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

Following steady growth throughout the 20th century, the Region experienced a significant population surge starting around 2000. Driven by its proximity to the Los Angeles metropolitan area and comparatively lower housing costs, the service area underwent a rapid increase in urban development. Notably, Beaumont and Banning emerged as two of California’s fastest-growing cities over the last two decades, with Beaumont’s population expanding by more than 200% between the years 2000 and 2010.⁴ Detailed discussions of the Region’s current population and historic trends are described in Chapter 2.

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

TABLE 6-1: SGPWA REGION HISTORICAL POPULATION

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

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

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

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



6.2.2 Projected Population

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

TABLE 6-3: REGIONAL POPULATION FORECAST AND GROWTH RATE

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

Annual Rate: 1.81%

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

⁵ San Geronio Pass Economic Outlook and Forecast, July 2025. Beacon Economics and San Geronio Pass Water Agency.

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



6.2.3 Land Use Trends

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

6.2.3.1 Economic Trends and Other Social and Demographic Factors

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

⁷ San Geronio Pass Economic Outlook and Forecast, July 2025. Beacon Economics and San Geronio Pass Water Agency.



Section 6.3

Water Supply Characterization

This section describes San Geronio Pass Water Agency's water supply sources. The description includes historical and current sources available to SGPWA as well as projected water supply sources through 2050.⁸

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

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

6.3.1 State Water Project

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

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



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

6.3.1.1 Table A Contract Amount

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

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

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

6.3.1.2 Historical SWP Table A Allocations

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

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



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

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

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



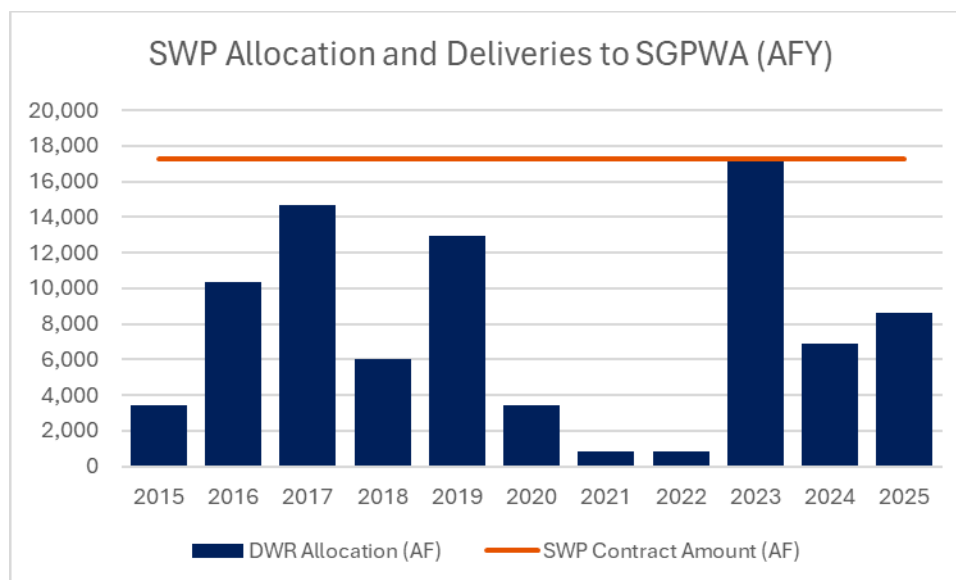


FIGURE 6-2: HISTORIC SWP TABLE A DELIVERIES, 2015-2025

6.3.1.3 Future SWP Allocations and Long-Term Reliability

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

6.3.2 Other SWP Water Supplies

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



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

6.3.2.1 Article 56 – Carryover

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

6.3.2.2 Article 21 – Interruptible Water

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



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

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

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

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

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



6.3.3 SGPWA Additional Imported Water Supplies

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

6.3.3.1 City of Ventura Table A Supply

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

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

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

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

¹² <https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/1348/State-Water-Interconnection>



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

6.3.3.2 Nickel Agreement

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

6.3.3.3 Yuba Accord Water

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

6.3.3.4 San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District Agreement

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



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

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

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

6.3.3.5 Water Transfers and Exchanges

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

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



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

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

6.3.4 Restrictions

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

6.3.4.1 The Delta Reform Act

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

¹⁵ California Water Code Section 85225



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

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

- 1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);
- 2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and
- 3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.

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

6.3.4.2 Healthy Rivers and Landscapes

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

6.3.5 Managing Supply Reliability Risks

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

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

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

6.3.5.1 Delta Conveyance Project

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

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



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

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

6.3.5.2 Sites Reservoir

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Figure 6-3 shows the indicated project timeline.

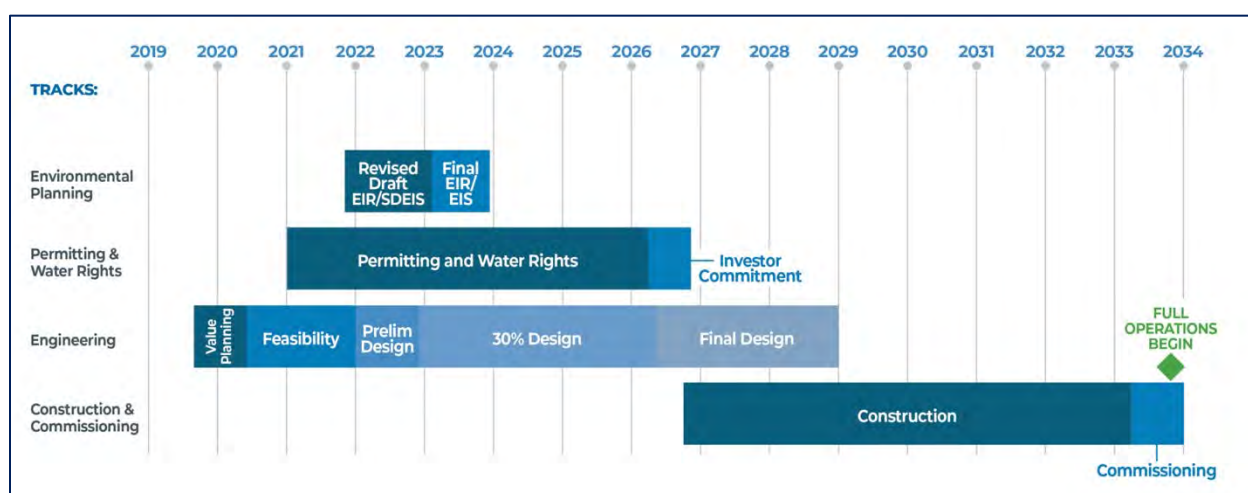


FIGURE 6-3: SITES RESERVOIR PROJECT TIMELINE (SITES PROJECT AUTHORITY)

6.3.5.3 Sites Reservoir – Modeled Supplies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



6.3.6 Groundwater Management and Basin Description

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

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

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

6.3.6.1 Groundwater Basins Management Activities

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

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



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

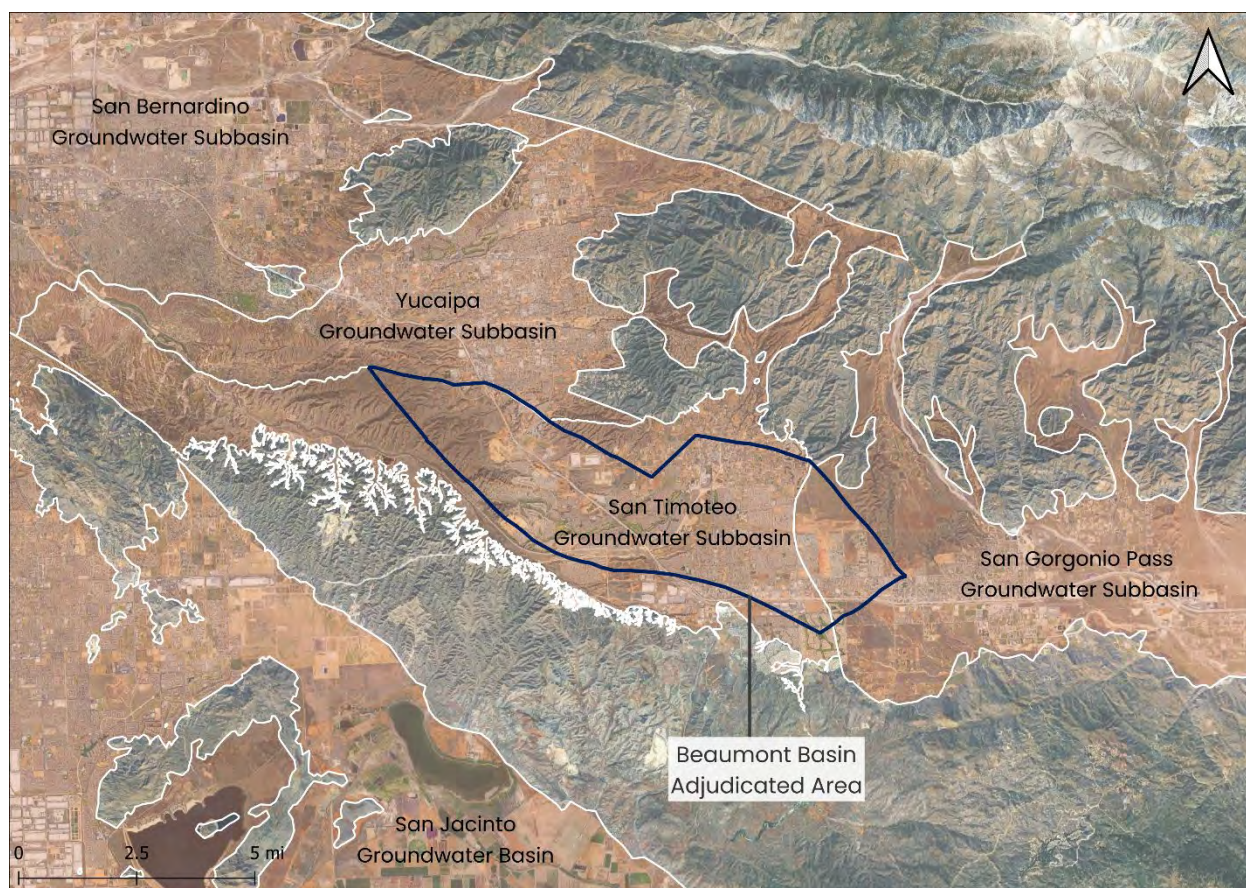


FIGURE 6-4: BEAUMONT BASIN ADJUDICATED AREA BOUNDARY RELATIVE TO DWR BULLETIN 118 SUBBASINS

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

6.3.6.2 SGPWA Groundwater Storage

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

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

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

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

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

6.3.6.3 Recycled Water

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

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

6.3.6.4 Desalination Opportunities

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



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

6.3.6.5 Total Water Supplies

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

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



TABLE 6-21: SGPWA IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY PORTFOLIO SUMMARY

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

6.3.7 Water Quality

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

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

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



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

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

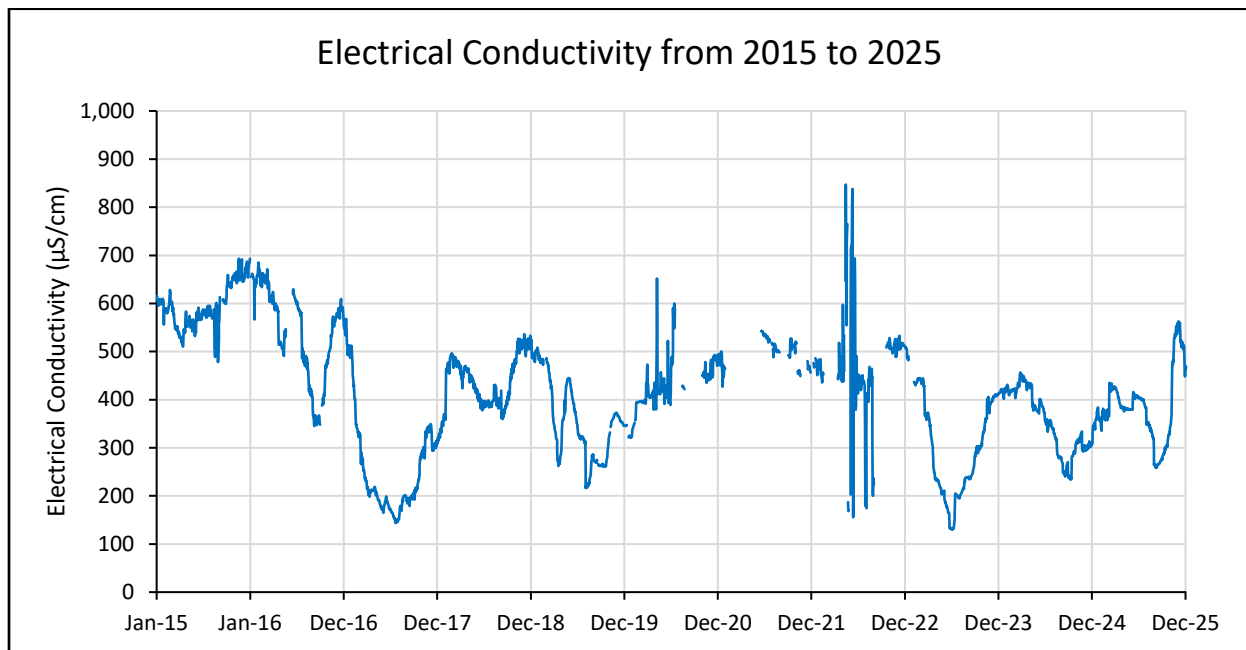


FIGURE 6-5: DEVIL CANYON ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (2015-2025)

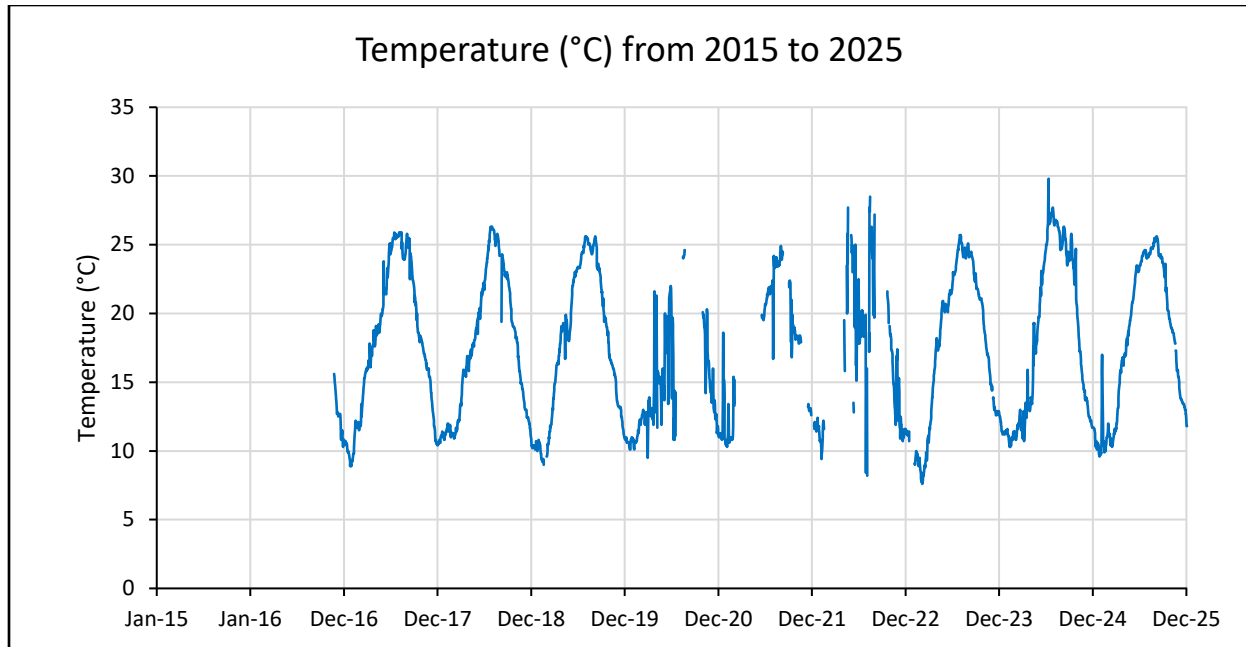


FIGURE 6-6: DEVIL CANYON WATER TEMPERATURE (2015-2025)

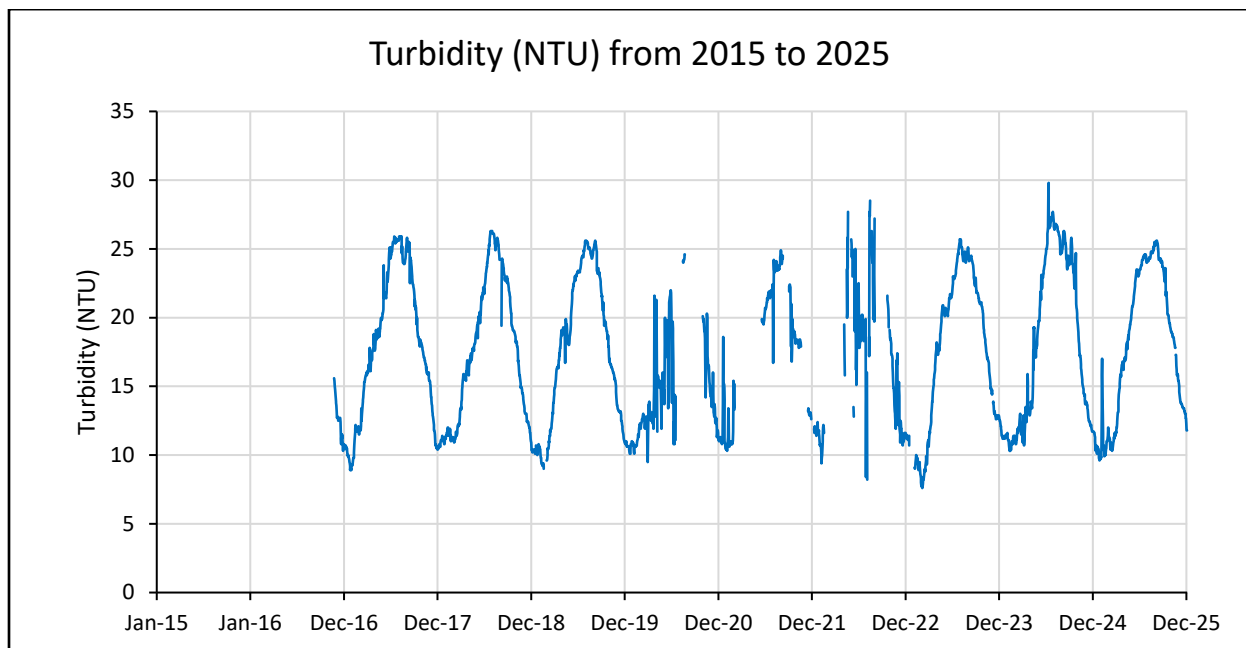


FIGURE 6-7: DEVIL CANYON TURBIDITY (2015-2025)



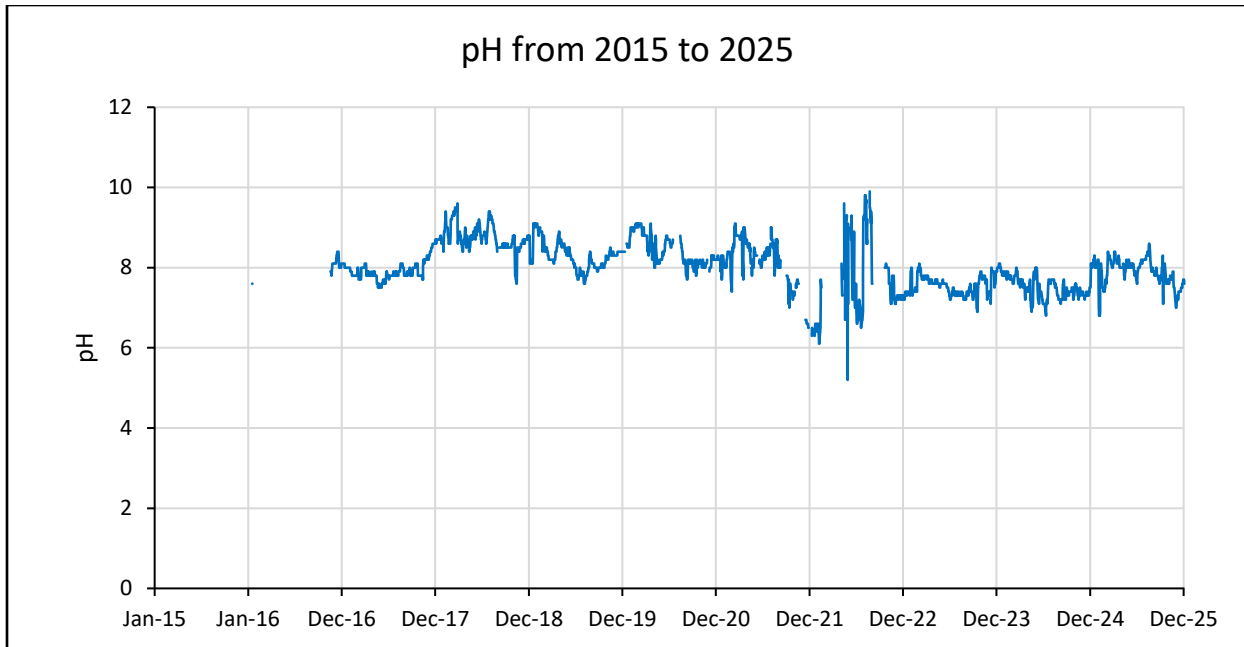


FIGURE 6-8: DEVIL CANYON PH (2015-2025)

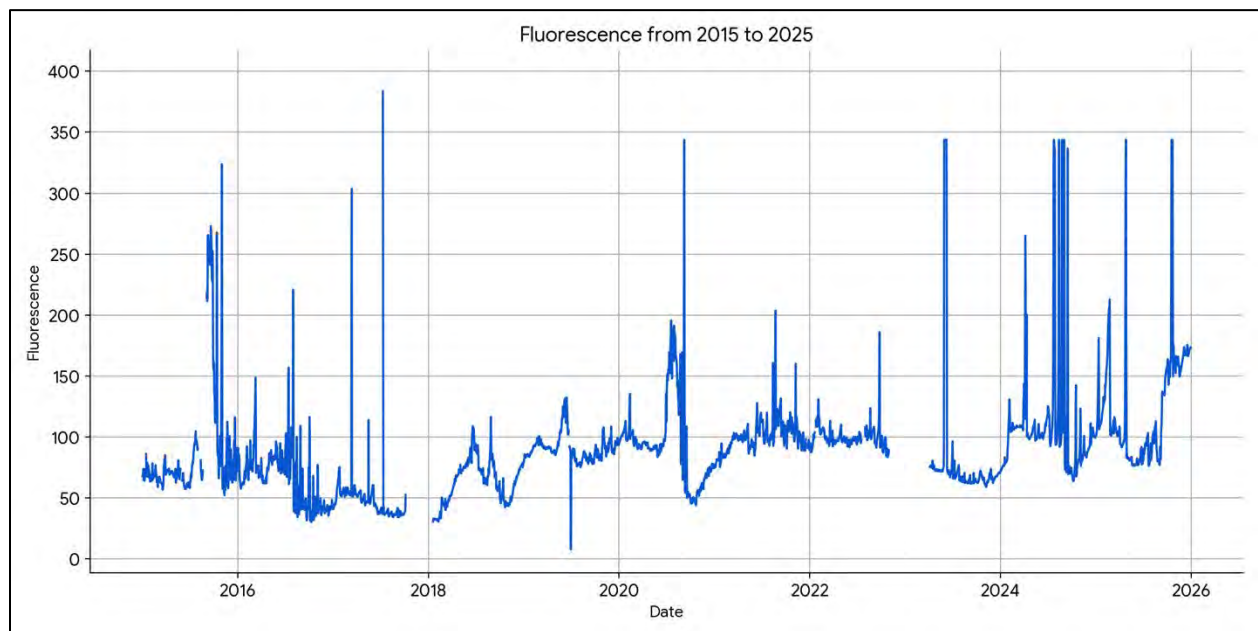


FIGURE 6-9: PACHECO PUMPING PLANT FLUORESCENCE (2015-2025)



Section 6.4

Water Use Characterization

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

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

6.4.1 Demand Management Measures

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



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

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

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

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

6.4.1.1 Metering

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

6.4.1.2 Public Education and Outreach

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

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



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

6.4.1.3 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

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

6.4.1.4 Distribution System Asset Management

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

6.4.1.5 Wholesale Supplier Assistance

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

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

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



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

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

6.4.1.6 Recent DMM Activities

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

6.4.1.7 Planned DMM Activities

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



Section 6.5

Water System Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

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

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



Section 6.6

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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

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

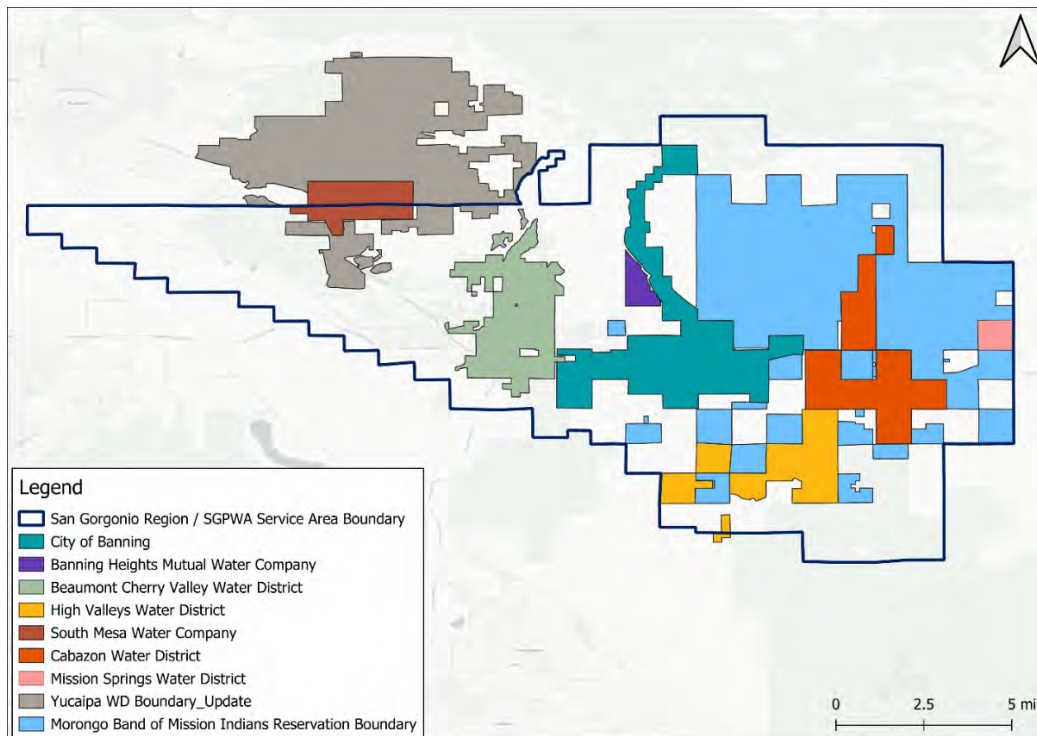


FIGURE 6-10: WATER SERVICE AREA AND RETAIL AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

6.6.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

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



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

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

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

6.6.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

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

6.6.2.1 Analytical and Decision-making Processes

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

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



- By March 1** Preliminary Draft Annual Assessment subject to internal review
- By April 1** Draft Annual Assessment and results briefing of Agency decision-makers
- By May 1** Approval of Annual Assessment to the Agency decision-makers
- By June 1** Public Release of Annual Assessment and Public Notifications
- By June 15** Submit Annual Assessment to DWR in advance of July 1 deadline

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

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

For the purposes of conducting the Annual Assessment, the Agency’s definition of “dry year” mimics characteristics of 2014–2015 water year.

6.6.2.2 Submittal Procedure

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

6.6.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages and Shortage Response Actions

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



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

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

TABLE 6-22: SHORTAGE STAGES AND RESPONSE ACTIONS

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



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

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

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

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

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 20% water conservation savings.
- Public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.



- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.

Stage 3 (21 – 30% shortage) – When Stage 3 is implemented voluntary water conservation is strongly encouraged and demand reduction measures are repeatedly communicated. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors and emphasizes SGPWA’s ability to assist with supply re-allocation. The seriousness of the drought situation is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains the possible subsequent water shortage stages in order to forecast possible future actions for the customer base. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 30% water conservation savings.
- Aggressive public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.

Stage 4 (31 – 40% shortage) – When Stage 4 is implemented voluntary water conservation is strongly encouraged and demand reduction measures are repeatedly communicated. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors and assesses opportunities for supply reallocation among participating retail water purveyors. The seriousness of the drought situation is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains the possible subsequent water shortage stages in order to forecast possible future actions for the customer base. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 30% water conservation savings.
- Aggressive public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.



Stage 5 (41 – 50% shortage) – When Stage 5 is implemented voluntary water conservation is stressed to all regional purveyors and demand reduction measures are repeatedly communicated. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors and assesses opportunities for supply reallocation among participating retail water purveyors. The dire situation caused by the water shortage is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains the possible subsequent water shortage stages in order to forecast possible future actions for the customer base. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 30% water conservation savings.
- Aggressive public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies from neighboring agencies or in the California water market to address supply deficits, as needed.

Stage 6 (greater than 50% shortage) – When Stage 6 is implemented voluntary water conservation is stressed to all regional purveyors and demand reduction measures are repeatedly communicated. SGPWA coordinates actions with regional retail water purveyors and assesses opportunities for supply reallocation among participating retail water purveyors. The emergency situation caused by the water shortage is explained to the public and governmental bodies. SGPWA explains conditions leading to supply reductions to all retail purveyors. The activities performed by SGPWA during this stage may include, but are not limited to:

- Implementation of all Voluntary Water Conservation Measures to a level addressing up to 30% water conservation savings.
- Aggressive public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, website updates, bill inserts, and conservation messages printed in local newspapers.
- Educational programs in area schools.
- Access stored supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.
- Access alternative water supplies to address supply deficits, as needed.



6.6.3.1 Supply Augmentation Actions

The following water supply augmentation actions may be used as response actions for the appropriate Water Shortage Stage. SGPWA may access its stored water sources in various locations inside and outside its service area. This storage occurs as carryover water in the State Water Project as well as groundwater storage within the SGPWA Service Area and outside the SGPWA boundary. These stored supplies may be transferred or exchanged with other purveyors that can assist in providing water supplies to SGPWA's service area. In addition, SGPWA will work with DWR to access supplies that may be made available in the statewide conveyance systems. Last, SGPWA may take additional supply augmentation actions that become available during the identified water shortage condition like acquiring water from other entities through transfers or exchanges that may be delivered into SGPWA's water system.

6.6.3.2 Operational Changes

The following water system operational changes may be used as response actions for the appropriate Water Shortage Stage. SGPWA may use its water storage and conveyance facilities to expedite water acquisitions, transfers, and exchanges that may alleviate identified water shortage conditions for retail agencies. SGPWA will assess the utility associated with full operational capacity at its conveyance, spreading, and storage facilities and coordinate operational actions with retail agencies that will help address water shortage conditions. Moreover, where operational flexibility exists in SGPWA's turnout from the East Branch of the State Water Project, SGPWA may exercise operational options to facilitate water shortage mitigation actions.

6.6.3.3 Emergency Response Plan for Catastrophic Water Shortages

This section identifies actions to be undertaken by SGPWA to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies. A catastrophic interruption could result from natural and man-made events that causes a water shortage severe enough to trigger a Stage 1-6 water supply shortage condition. In addition, SGPWA's State Water Project water supplies are conveyed through the California Aqueduct system operated by DWR, which has several emergency plans to address catastrophic outages. This section addresses the catastrophic outage scenarios and relevant actions that SGPWA will undertake should a catastrophic outage occur.

Earthquakes are an issue of concern in the San Geronio Pass Region. The San Andreas Fault passes through San Geronio Pass Water Agency's Service Area and an earthquake on that fault could significantly impact water service and infrastructure. The California Department of Water Resources DWR has noted that an earthquake could damage the California Aqueduct conveyance system through structural damage or electrical failures which could potentially



halt water deliveries to SGPWA. In short, an earthquake may create regional turmoil that could impact local infrastructure or cause power outages for extended periods of time.

DWR has a contingency California Aqueduct outage plan for restoring the California Aqueduct to service should a major break occur because of an earthquake or other catastrophic reason. DWR estimates that a major break in the California Aqueduct would take approximately four months to repair. Although extended water supply shortages may manifest for SGPWA's imported water supplies, the retail agencies and SGPWA have alternative water supplies available to meet fundamental customer demands. Retail agencies have access to managed groundwater throughout the SGPWA Service Area and SGPWA continues to store water supplies that could be used to meet crisis conditions. Local effects of a catastrophic outage on local water systems may require additional cooperative efforts among regional water purveyors.

In addition to earthquakes, the SWP could experience other emergency outage scenarios. Past examples include slippage of aqueduct side panels into the California Aqueduct near Patterson in the mid-1990s, the Arroyo Pasajero flood event in 1995 (which also destroyed part of Interstate 5 near Los Baños), Flood damage to the East Branch of the Aqueduct in 2015, and various subsidence and leakage repairs needed along the Main Branch and East Branch of the Aqueduct since the 1980s. All of these outages were short-term in nature (on the order of weeks to several months), and DWR's Operations and Maintenance Division worked diligently to devise methods to keep the Aqueduct in operation and continue SWP deliveries while repairs were made. Thus, the SWP contractors generally experienced no interruption in total annual deliveries but local actions to mitigate the outage were implemented.

It is important to note that nearly all of SGPWA's SWP imported supply is used to replenish groundwater recharge facilities. These groundwater augmentation efforts insulate regional purveyors against an outage of the SWP system. Combining this stored water with other stored supplies by the local retail agencies as well as the existing groundwater supplies in the Region, SGPWA and its retail member agencies may sustain water supplies in a catastrophic outage of the SWP delivery systems. Even an interruption in SWP supplies for several months would not provide any immediate threat to potable water deliveries from groundwater production wells.

The area's water sources are generally of good quality, and no insurmountable problems resulting from industrial or agricultural contamination are foreseen. If contamination did result from a toxic spill or similar problematic event, the contamination would be isolated and should not significantly impact the total water supply in the Region. In addition, such an event would be addressed in the retailers' emergency response plan.



6.6.3.4 SWP Emergency Outage Scenarios

There are numerous events which could result in significant outages and potential interruption of service. Examples of possible nature-caused events include a levee breach in the Delta near the Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant, a flood or earthquake event that severely damages the Aqueduct along its San Joaquin Valley traverse, or an earthquake event along either the West or East Branches. Such events could impact some or all SWP contractors south of the Delta.

The response of DWR, SGPWA, and other SWP contractors to such events would be highly dependent on the type and location of any such event. In typical SWP operations, water flowing through the Delta is diverted at the SWP's main pumping facility, located in the southern Delta, and is pumped into the California Aqueduct. During the relatively heavier runoff period in the winter and early spring, Delta diversions generally exceed SWP contractor demands, and the excess is stored in San Luis Reservoir. SWP California Aqueduct terminal reservoirs, such as Pyramid and Castaic Lakes, are also replenished during these periods. During the summer and fall, when diversions from the Delta are generally more limited and less than contractor demands, releases from San Luis Reservoir are used to make up the difference in deliveries to contractors. The SWP share of maximum storage capacity at San Luis Reservoir is 1,062,000 AF.

SGPWA receives its SWP deliveries through the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. The other contractors receiving deliveries from the East Branch are Metropolitan Water District, Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, Palmdale Water District, Mojave Water Agency, Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency, San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Desert Water Agency, Little Rock Irrigation District, and Coachella Valley Water District. The East Branch has two terminal reservoirs, Silverwood Lake and Lake Perris, which were designed to provide emergency storage and regulatory storage (i.e., storage to help meet peak summer deliveries) for several of the East Branch contractors. However, SGPWA does not have contract rights to storage capacity in those reservoirs. In addition to SWP storage south of the Delta in San Luis and the terminal reservoirs, a number of contractors have stored water in groundwater banking programs in the San Joaquin Valley and more recently along the East Branch, and many also have surface and groundwater storage within their own service areas.

Three scenarios that could impact the delivery to SGPWA of its SWP supply or other supplies delivered to it through the California Aqueduct are described below. For each of these scenarios, it was assumed that an outage of six months could occur. SGPWA's ability to meet demands during the worst of these scenarios is presented following the scenario descriptions.



Scenario 1: Levee Breach near the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta

DWR has estimated that in the event of a major earthquake in or near the Delta, regular water supply deliveries from the SWP could be interrupted for up to three years, posing a substantial risk to the California business economy. Accordingly, a post-event strategy has been developed which would provide necessary water supply protections. The plan has been coordinated through DWR, the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Bureau of Reclamation, California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the State Water Contractors. Full implementation of the plan would enable resumption of at least partial deliveries from the SWP in less than six months.

DWR Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan (“Emergency Pathway”). DWR has developed the Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan to provide strategies for a response to Delta levee failures, which addresses a range of failures up to and including earthquake-induced multiple island failures during dry conditions when the volume of flooded islands and saltwater intrusion are large. Under such severe conditions, the plan includes a strategy to establish an emergency freshwater pathway from the central Delta along Middle River and Victoria Canal to the export pumps in the south Delta. The plan includes the pre-positioning of emergency construction materials at existing and new stockpiles and warehouse sites in the Delta, and development of tactical modeling tools (DWR Emergency Response Tool) to predict levee repair logistics, water quality conditions, and timelines of levee repair and suitable water quality to restore exports. The Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan has been extensively coordinated with state, federal and local emergency response agencies. DWR, in conjunction with local agencies, the Corps and Cal OES, regularly conduct simulated and field exercises to test and revise the plan under real time conditions.

DWR and the Corps provide vital Delta region response to flood and earthquake emergencies, complementary to an overall Cal OES structure. Cal OES is preparing its Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan that incorporates the DWR Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan. These agencies utilize a unified command structure and response and recovery framework. DWR and the Corps, through a Delta Emergency Operations Integration Plan, would integrate personnel and resources during emergency operations.

Levee Improvements and Prioritization. The DWR Delta Levees Subvention Program has prioritized, funded, and implemented levee improvements along the emergency freshwater pathway and other water supply corridors in the central and south Delta region. These efforts have been complementary to the DWR Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan, which along with use of pre-positioned emergency flood fight materials in the Delta, relies on pathway and other levees providing reasonable seismic performance to facilitate restoration of the freshwater pathway after a severe earthquake. Together, these two DWR programs have been successful in implementing a coordinated strategy of emergency preparedness for the benefit of SWP and CVP export systems. Moreover, levee improvements along the pathway and Old River levees consisting of crest raising, crest widening, landside slope fill



and toe berms, meet the needs of local reclamation districts and substantially improve seismic stability to reduce levee slumping and create a more robust flood-fighting platform. Many urban water supply agencies have participated or are currently participating in levee improvement projects along the Old and Middle River corridors.

Scenario 2: Complete Disruption of the California Aqueduct in the San Joaquin Valley

The 1995 flood event at Arroyo Pasajero demonstrated vulnerabilities of the California Aqueduct (the portion that traverses the San Joaquin Valley from San Luis Reservoir to Edmonston Pumping Plant). Should a similar flood event or an earthquake damage this portion of the California Aqueduct, deliveries from San Luis Reservoir could be interrupted for a period of time. DWR has informed the SWP contractors that a four-month outage could be expected in such an event. SGPWA's assumption is a six-month outage.

Arroyo Pasajero is located downstream of San Luis Reservoir and upstream of the primary groundwater banking programs in the San Joaquin Valley. Assuming an outage at a location near Arroyo Pasajero that resulted in the California Aqueduct being out of service for six months, supplies from San Luis Reservoir would not be available to those SWP contractors located downstream of that point. This would include SGPWA.

Scenario 3: Complete Disruption of the East Branch of the California Aqueduct

The East Branch of the California Aqueduct begins at a bifurcation of the California Aqueduct south of Edmonston Pumping Plant, which pumps SWP water through and across the Tehachapi Mountains. From the point of bifurcation, the East Branch is an open canal. If a major earthquake (an event similar to or greater than the 1994 Northridge Earthquake) were to damage a portion of the East Branch, deliveries could be interrupted. The exact location of such damage along the East Branch would be key to determining emergency operations by DWR and the East Branch SWP contractors. Specifically, SGPWA's turnout on the system could be impacted. For this scenario, it was assumed that the East Branch would suffer a single-location break and deliveries of SWP water from north of the Tehachapi Mountains or of contractor water stored in groundwater banking programs in the San Joaquin Valley would not be available. It was also assumed that Silverwood and Perris dams would not be damaged by the event and that water in Silverwood and Perris Lakes would be available to the East Branch SWP contractors.

In any of these three SWP emergency outage scenarios, DWR and the SWP contractors would coordinate operations to minimize supply disruptions. Depending on the particular outage scenario or outage location, some or all of the SWP contractors south of the Delta might be affected. But even among those contractors, potential impacts would differ given each contractor's specific mix of other supplies and available storage. During past SWP outages,



the SWP contractors have worked cooperatively to minimize supply impacts among all contractors. Past examples of such cooperation have included certain SWP contractors agreeing to rely more heavily on alternate supplies, allowing more of the outage-limited SWP supply to be delivered to other contractors, and exchanges among SWP contractors, allowing delivery of one contractor's SWP supply or other water to another contractor, with that water being returned after the outage was over.

Of these three SWP outage scenarios, the scenario of an East Branch outage along with no delivery of stored water from Silverwood Lake presents the worst-case scenario for SGPWA. In this scenario, SGPWA and retail agencies would continue to rely solely on local managed groundwater supplies (native water, natural recharge, return flow, and stored imported water).

Seismic Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan

Beginning January 2020, CWC Section 10632.5 mandates urban water suppliers include in their UWMP a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities. This requirement can be met by submittal of a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) or multi-hazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multi-hazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk. SGPWA intends to submit a copy of the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (April 2023, updated May 2025), which addresses Countywide seismic risk including in the Agency's services area.¹⁹ This Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently being updated and may be adopted before the next Urban Water Management Plan cycle in 2030.

The fundamental hazards identified in this plan include Earthquake, Flood, Pandemic Flu, Wildfire, Drought, and other significant natural and man-made hazards. The HMP addresses vulnerabilities associated with these hazards, financial issues that impact implementation of the HMP, and provides a comprehensive mitigation strategy. Accordingly, the HMP is incorporated by reference into SGPWA's WSCP.

Should a catastrophic outage due to seismic activity occur that affects the Agency's imported water supply, the Agency will rely on local stored water supplies.

6.6.4 Communication Protocols

SGPWA will engage in specific communication protocols in developing and implementing the WSCP to inform the Regional Water Purveyors and neighboring public agencies of water shortage conditions. SGPWA will seek to engage customers and provide notice with locally

¹⁹ <https://rivcoready.org/about-emd/plans/local-hazard-mitigation-plan>



relevant actions that further the water shortage response actions. These locally relevant actions to may include:

- Publishing information on SGPWA's website.
- Coordinating through direct correspondence with Retail Agencies on water supply management
- Preparing social media posts to communicate SGPWA actions.
- Advertising actions on other local audio and video media.
- Coordinating voluntary and mandatory water shortage condition activities with other public agencies.

Taken together, these communication actions will result in a more effective implementation of SGPWA's WSCP.

6.6.5 Legal Authorities

SGPWA is a wholesale water agency formed under the "San Geronio Pass Water Agency Act" set forth in CWC Appendix 101-1 et seq. and is empowered to implement and enforce its WSCP and water shortage response actions as specified in Section 101-15(m) states as follows:

To restrict the use of agency water during any emergency caused by drought, or other threatened or existing water shortage, and to prohibit the wastage of agency water or the use of agency water during such periods, for any purpose other than household uses or such other restricted uses as may be determined to be necessary by the agency; to prohibit the use of such water during such periods for specific uses which the agency may from time to time find to be nonessential.

In addition, the Agency is able to exercise general powers granted to water distributors in CWC §§ 350-359 and 375-378. Riverside County and cities within the County and the Agency's service area have adopted water conservation ordinances. CWC §350 authorizes the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply to declare a water shortage emergency whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. If necessary, the Agency shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC section 350. Upon a finding of such an emergency condition, the distributor can adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water as will conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit, with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection (CWC §353). The regulations and restrictions remain in force and effect until the supply of water available for distribution within such area has been replenished or augmented, and restrictions may include the right to deny new service connections and discontinue service for willful violations (CWC §355 and §356).



SGPWA also coordinates and shall continue to coordinate with other special districts, cities, and counties within its service area for possible proclamation of a “local emergency” under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

6.6.6 Financial Consequences of WSCP

The SGPWA does not experience unusual financial consequences of water shortage conditions. The water shortage conditions result in some lost revenue due to the lack of water sales to retail agencies, but these conditions are anticipated as part of the Agency’s ongoing financial considerations. Accordingly, SGPWA does not anticipate unusual financial consequences for implementing its WSCP.

6.6.7 Re-evaluation and Improvement Procedures

SGPWA will continually review and assess its procedures for implementing the WSCP. Specifically, SGPWA will use the monitoring and reporting protocols identified above as a quality assurance and quality control measure to understand the effectiveness of water shortage activities. These re-evaluation and improvement procedures will include developing reports, memoranda, and presentations that assess the effectiveness of water shortage actions and the WSCP. These protocols will be continually assessed and updated by SGPWA management staff.

6.6.8 Special Water Feature Distinction

SGPWA’s water shortage response actions focus on health and safety issues and working with retail agencies to manage available supplies. SGPWA will work with the retail agencies on communicating and implementing those agencies’ special water feature distinction issues that may arise in a critical water shortage condition.

6.6.9 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The WSCP has been adopted, submitted, and is available as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act. As a stand-alone document, the WSCP is also subject to the following separate adoption, submittal, and availability processes, and whenever it is separately amended or revised in the future. SGPWA has followed all applicable law in adopting the WSCP. The current adopted WSCP shall be available to the following entities in the Agency’s service area: Yucaipa Valley Water District, the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, the cities of Banning, Beaumont, and Calimesa, Riverside and San Bernardino counties, South Mesa Water Company, Cabazon Water District, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, High Valleys Water District, Mission Springs Water District, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the State Water Contractors within 30 days of its adoption. A copy of the current WSCP is available for public inspection during business hours at 1210 Beaumont



Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223. The current WSCP is posted and available for download here <https://www.sgpwa.com/public-documents/>.



Section 6.7

Energy Intensity Analysis

Pursuant to CWC Section 10631.2, this sub-chapter would summarize energy use associated with SGPWA's water management operations to the extent such information is readily available. SGPWA's energy reporting differs from a traditional retail water supplier because the Agency does not operate a retail potable water distribution system or deliver water directly to end-use customers. Instead, SGPWA's primary operations consist of importing SWP supplies, conveying water to recharge locations, placing water into groundwater storage, and managing regional water supply reliability.

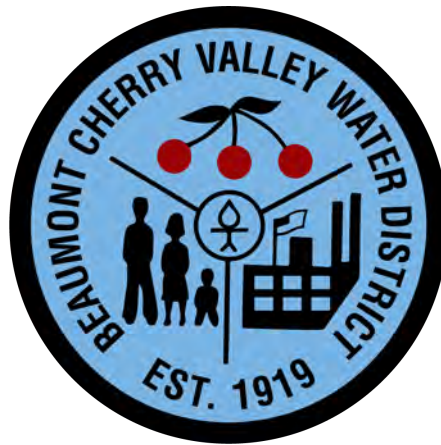
Due to the unique circumstances of the SGPWA as a wholesale water supplier that receives water delivered by the California Aqueduct East Branch Extension (EBX), there is no energy directly used by SGPWA to produce, treat, or deliver water. DWR uses energy in its SWP facilities. Water flows by gravity from the EBX directly to the SGPWA's recharge basins or by gravity to retail water suppliers. Therefore, no energy intensity is reported in this UWMP.



Chapter 7.0

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Urban Water Management Plan



This page is reserved for Chapter 7 – Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District. The complete Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District retail specific chapter is included in the full 2025 San Geronio Pass RUWMP and is adopted separately by Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District.

Appendix A

San Geronio Pass Region Delta Reliance

This Appendix provides the Delta Reliance assessment for the San Geronio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA or Agency) and the RUWMP participating retail water service agencies located within the San Geronio Pass Region. The retail agencies covered by this RUWMP assessment include: Beaumont–Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD), the City Banning, as well as the Riverside County portions of Yucaipa Valley Water District and South Mesa Water Company, and indirectly High Valley Water District, Cabazon Water District, and Mission Springs Water District. Several of these retail agencies are subject to the minimum threshold requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) and work with SGPWA on managing regional water supplies as described more thoroughly in the 2025 RUWMP. Other entities that are not currently subject to the UWMP Act but may be subject to the UWMP Act in the future and that rely upon water supplies derived from SGPWA’s are also considered in this assessment.

A.1 Delta Reform Act and Certification of Consistency

The Delta Reform Act of 2009 required state and local agencies to prepare a written certification of consistency with Delta Plan policies before initiating a covered action in the Delta.⁵⁴ The written certification of consistency must be submitted to the Delta Stewardship Council and include detailed findings as to whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies.⁵⁵ The submitted certification of consistency may be appealed by any person and the Delta Stewardship Council may grant the appeal to address

⁵⁴ California Water Code section 85057.5.

⁵⁵ California Water Code section 85225.

contested issues.⁵⁶ In short, water suppliers that anticipate participating in a proposed covered action must comply with the requirements of the Delta Reform Act.

Proposed covered actions may include a conveyance facility or a new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta. For urban purveyors that may participate in a proposed covered action, should provide information in their Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) that can be used to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan. Specifically, the urban purveyors need to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1 – Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (WR P1).⁵⁷ WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

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

- (1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);*
- (2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and*
- (3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.*

WR P1 subsection (c)(1) further defines what adequately contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta means in terms of (a)(1) above. WR P1 subsection (c)(1) states:

Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:

- (A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;*

⁵⁶ California Water Code section 85225.10-85225.25.

⁵⁷ Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23 section 5003.

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing with 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The analysis in this RUWMP Appendix includes all of the elements described in WR Pl(c)(1) that need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future proposed covered action.

A.2 Expected Outcomes for Reduced Delta Reliance and Regional Self Sufficiency

The expected outcomes for this Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance assessment were developed using guidance described in Appendix C of DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025, issued in January 2026 (Guidebook 2025), which generally reflected the guidebook issued in March 2021 (Guidebook 2020). The data used in this assessment represent the total regional efforts of SGPWA and the retail agencies and were developed as part of a region-wide coordination process to prepare the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP). **Table 1** shows the expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance within the SGPWA Region.

TABLE 4: EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR REDUCED RELIANCE ON THE DELTA

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

The methodology for demonstrating reduced reliance on the Delta is consistent with DWR's Guidebook 2020 and Guidebook 2025. SGPWA calculated its expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance by measuring its current and anticipated water use against a baseline condition. SGPWA chose 2015 normal water year as its baseline. Data for the 2010 baseline were taken from relevant regional planning documents. SGPWA then assessed its Delta Reliance against the 2010 baseline for years 2015 through 2050.

The analysis uses normal water year demands to assess the supplies that would be used in the future. In addition, because WR P1 considers water use efficiency savings as a source of supply, prior to the UWMP Act water conservation mandates (e.g. 20% by 2020) and more recent requirements that help support water use efficiency quantification in the Region.⁵⁸

Table 2 shows the Region's water demands without water use efficiency and the reported water use efficiency.

⁵⁸ In 2018, the California Legislature passed Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, directing the SWRCB to adopt standards to encourage more efficient urban water use. This legislation, known as "Making Conservation a California Way of Life," was adopted in 2024, establishing individualized Urban Water Use Objectives for each urban retail water supplier. In contrast to the SB X7-7 per-capita targets, this legislation functions as a water budget tailored to a supplier's service area, considering residential indoor use, residential and commercial outdoor use based on local evapotranspiration and irrigable landscape area, water loss, and bonus incentives for potable reuse. In addition to the volumetric UWUO, the regulation establishes performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors. The standards become progressively more stringent through 2040.

TABLE 5: DEMANDS WITHOUT WATER USE EFFICIENCY

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency	21,671	27,200	28,200	30,800	33,200	35,500	37,200	38,600
Reported Water Use Efficiency	9,370	6,298	7,798	9,294	10,661	12,698	15,994	19,611
Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency	31,041	33,498	35,998	40,094	43,861	48,198	53,194	58,211

SGPWA and the participating retail urban water suppliers must also report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. Given water management within the SGPWA Region as described throughout the 2025 RUWMP, **Table 3** shows the expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance for the Region as a whole.

The data presented in this section demonstrate the expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance and regional self-sufficiency. The information has been noticed and presented in accordance with applicable law.

Appendix A

TABLE 6: SUPPLIES CONTRIBUTING TO REGIONAL SELF-RELIANCE

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Use Efficiency	9,400	6,300	7,800	9,300	10,700	12,700	16,000	19,600
Local Surface Water Supplies	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Water Recycling	0	100	100	2,900	3,700	4,700	5,100	5,100
Conjunctive Use Projects	9,900	16,000	19,400	18,300	19,900	21,200	22,500	23,900
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	20,244	23,372	27,256	31,452	35,219	39,556	44,552	49,569
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency	31,041	33,498	35,998	40,094	43,861	48,198	53,194	58,211
Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	20,244	22,772	26,656	30,752	34,519	38,856	43,852	48,869
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	309	2,837	6,721	10,816	14,583	18,920	23,917	28,933
Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	65.2%	68.0%	74.0%	76.7%	78.7%	80.6%	82.4%	84.0%
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	17.3%	20.0%	26.1%	28.8%	30.8%	32.7%	34.5%	36.0%

Appendix B

Notices

President
Mickey Valdivia

Vice President
Chander Letulle

Treasurer
Robert Ybarra

Secretary
Vacant

Directors
Dr. Blair M Ball
Sarah Wargo
Larry Smith

General Manager
Lance Eckhart,
PG, CHG

Legal Counsel
Holland Stewart

November 10, 2025

RE: Notice of Intent to Prepare a Regional Urban Water Management Plan for the San Gorgonio Pass Region



This notice is to inform you that the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) is preparing a 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) pursuant to the California Water Code (CWC). All wholesale and retail urban water suppliers serving more than 3,000 customer connections are required to prepare an UWMP every five (5) years.

The 2025 Regional UWMP will integrate data and analysis from SGPWA and the following water purveyors within the SGPWA service area:

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company	High Valleys Water District
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
City of Banning	South Mesa Water Company
Cabazon Water District	Yucaipa Valley Water District

In addition, the Regional UWMP will include individual UWMP chapters prepared for the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District.

The purpose of a Regional UWMP is to allow the urban water suppliers to coordinate and efficiently address the State's requirements as mandated in the CWC through a regional representation of water supply reliability. While the Regional UWMP will provide overarching and consistent information on water supplier reliability, each urban retail supplier will also update its unique Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), tailored to its specific service area and operations. Each urban supplier will separately adopt the Regional UWMP and its unique WSCP by July 1, 2026.

In accordance with CWC Section 10642, which encourages "active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the populations" in preparing a UWMP, the public will, at a minimum, have the opportunity to participate in the planning process through public hearings anticipated to occur in April or May of 2026 as part of each urban supplier's adoption process. A draft copy of the 2025 Regional UWMP will be made available for review prior to hearings, providing an opportunity for (1) Community input regarding water supply reliability; (2) Consideration of the economic impacts of complying with CWC status governing the Regional UWMP; and (3) Discussion of each agency's WSCP.

Detailed information, including contacts for each agency, future public hearing notices, schedules, and draft plan materials, will be available at the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's website at www.sgpwa.com, or at similar links hosted by each urban retail water supplier.

Questions regarding this notice of the 2025 Regional UWMP process may be directed to SGPWA using the contact information found below, or to Zanjero, the Regional UWMP preparer, at info@ZanjeroAMS.com or (916) 669-9357.

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
info@sgpwa.com
(951) 845-2577

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:36:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: bhmwc@aol.com
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:36:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: bhmwc@aol.com
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:39:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: 'william.clayton@bcvwd.gov'
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

This notice is being provided to your organization in your capacity as:

- * The point of contact for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:37:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Dan Jagers - BCVWD (dan.jagers@bcvwd.org), Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
CC: gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

This notice is being provided to your organization in your capacity as both:

- * A retail water supplier within our service area, and
- * A representative of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:36:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Michael Pollack, Evelyn Aguilar
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:43:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Arturo Vela (avela@banningca.gov), 'nsmith@banningca.gov'
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

This notice is being provided to your organization in your capacity as:

- * A City within our service area, and
- * A retail water supplier within our service area, and
- * A representative of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:43:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: 'rvestal@beaumontca.gov', 'dchristensen@beaumontca.gov'
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

This notice is being provided to your organization in your capacity as both:

- * A City within our service area, and
- * A representative of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:44:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Public Works
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:41:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: 'Fermin Preciado, P.E.'
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:35:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: 'kyle.miller@water.ca.gov'
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:35:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Curtis (Stan) Houghton, info@highvalleyswater.com
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:47:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: info@lafco.org
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Riverside County LAFCO,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:47:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: 'lafco@lafco.sbcounty.gov'
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

San Bernardino County LAFCO,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:35:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: John Covington
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:36:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Brian Macy
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:45:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Uhley, Jason
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Mr. Uhley,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:47:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: 'planning@rivco.org'
CC: 'esmedina@rivco.org', Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good Afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:44:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: 'hduron@lusc.sbcounty.gov'
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:41:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: SGPGSA
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
BCC: leckhart@sgpwa.com, mhoward@sgpwa.com
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

This notice is being provided to your organization in your capacity as both:

- * A representative of the San Gorgonio Pass GSA, and
- * A representative of the Verbenia GSA.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:37:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Brittany Lim, Dave Armstrong
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

This notice is being provided to your organization in your capacity as both:

- * A retail water supplier within our service area, and
- * A representative of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:38:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: Mark Iverson (m.iverson@westernheightswater.org)
CC: Swanson, Mark (BCVWD), gdavis
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

This notice is being provided to your organization in your capacity as:

- * The point of contact for the Yucaipa Basin GSA.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478

Subject: Notice of Preparation - San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Date: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 3:40:00 PM Pacific Standard Time
To: jzoba@yvwd.us, Jennifer Ares (jares@yvwd.us)
CC: gdavis, Swanson, Mark (BCVWD)
Attachments: Notice of Preparation - SGPWA 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.pdf, image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Preparation for the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

This notice is being provided to your organization in your capacity as:

- * A retail water supplier within our service area, and
- * A representative of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster, and
- * The point of contact for the San Timoteo Subbasin GSA.

All details regarding the notice are included in the attached letter.

Thank you,



Emmett Campbell
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Director of Water Resources
Ecampbell@SGPWA.com
Office: (951) 845-2577
Mobile: (760) 553-6478



INTERIM AD DRAFT

This is the proof of your ad scheduled to run in **The Press-Enterprise** on the dates indicated below.
If changes are needed, please contact us prior to deadline at **(951) 368-9229**.

Notice ID: WixhNPP8MlrjL35KfOC | **Proof Updated: May. 26, 2026 at 10:43am PDT**
Notice Name: Notice of Public Hearing

This is not an invoice. Below is an estimated price, and it is
subject to change. You will receive an invoice with the final
price upon invoice creation by the publisher.

FILER

Maricela Cabral
mcabral@sgpwa.com
(951) 845-2577

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The Press-Enterprise

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06/05/2026: General/Miscellaneous	330.49
Digital Rate	100.00

Subtotal \$760.99

Tax \$0.00

Processing Fee \$0.00

Total \$760.99

See Proof on Next Page

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
2025 SAN GORGONIO PASS REGIONAL URBAN WATER
MANAGEMENT PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the San Geronio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) will hold a public hearing and consider adoption Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) for the San Geronio Pass Region and its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). This plan was developed in coordination with Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District with coordination from regional water suppliers. The RUWMP is a regional plan prepared in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act and includes regional water supply, demand, and reliability information, and SGPWA's wholesale water supply role. The WSCP describes actions to address water shortages and maintain reliability. Public Hearing and Consideration of Adoption is as follows:

June 15, 2026, at 6:00 PM
San Geronio Pass Water Agency
1210 Beaumont Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223

Remote participation information will be provided in the posted Board Meeting agenda.

Agendas and materials are available at least 72 hours prior to the meeting at www.sgpwa.com. All interested persons are invited to attend and will have the opportunity to be heard.

Contact: Emmett Campbell, Director of Water Resources,
ecampbell@sgpwa.com,
(951) 845-2577

The Press-Enterprise

Published: 5/29, 6/5/26

Appendix C

Adopting Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-03

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXHIBIT A

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

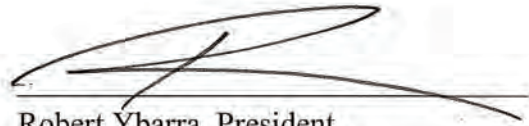
Passed and adopted by the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency on this 15th day of June, 2026 by the following vote:

AYES: Valdivia, Wargo, Smith, Tickemyer, Letulle, Ball, Ybarra

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping 'R' followed by a horizontal line.

Robert Ybarra, President
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Maricela V. Cabral'.

Maricela V. Cabral, Deputy Secretary
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

Appendix D

Watermaster Report

Beaumont Basin Watermaster

2025 Consolidated Annual Report and Engineering Report

DRAFT

2025 Watermaster Board

Art Vela, City of Banning, **Chairman**

Dave Armstrong, South Mesa Water Company, **Vice Chairman**

Daniel Jagers, Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, **Secretary**

Joseph Zoba, Yucaipa Valley Water District, **Treasurer**

Robert Vestal, City of Beaumont

Frost Brown Todd LLC, **Legal Counsel**

Thomas Harder & Company in Association with ALDA Inc., **Engineering**

Dudek, **Administrative Support**

Rogers, Anderson, Malody, and Scott. LLP, **Financial Auditors**

April 2026

ALDA Inc.

5928 Vineyard Avenue
Alta Loma, CA 91701
Tel: (909) 587-9916
Fax: (909) 498-0423

April 1st, 2026

Art Vela, Chairman
Beaumont Basin Watermaster
560 Magnolia Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223

Subject: **Beaumont Basin Watermaster - Draft Consolidated Annual Report
and Engineering Report for Calendar Year 2025**

Dear Mr. Vela:

ALDA Inc., in association with Thomas Harder & Co. is pleased to submit to you, as Chairman of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster, a draft of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster Annual Report and Engineering Report for Calendar Year 2025. This draft report summarizes all production, spreading, water rights issues, and storage activities that took place during Calendar Year 2025.

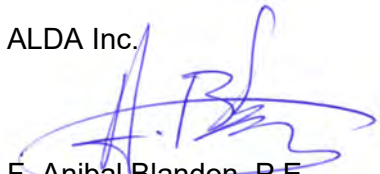
This draft report presents an evaluation of water quality conditions for all domestic wells in the basin during the 2021-2025 five-year period based on information obtained from the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program. In addition, historical groundwater quality for both domestic and non-domestic wells obtained from the Maximum Benefit Monitoring Program is also included for your review and comment.

We will make a formal presentation to the Watermaster Committee during the Regular Board meeting on April 1st, 2026. We welcome your review and comments on this report and look forward to answering any questions you may have.

Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact us at 909-587-9916 during normal business hours.

Very truly yours

ALDA Inc.



F. Anibal Blandon, P.E.
Principal

Table of Contents

Section 1 Background	1-1
1.1 History of the Beaumont Basin Stipulated Judgment	1-1
1.2 Essential Elements of the Judgment	1-2
1.3 2025 Legal Rulings Relating to the Judgment	1-3
1.4 Watermaster Responsibilities	1-3
1.5 Watermaster Address	1-5
1.6 Watermaster Website	1-5
1.7 Mission Statement	1-5
 Section 2 Watermaster Activities	 2-1
2.1 Makeup of the Watermaster Committee	2-1
2.2 Watermaster Accomplishments and Activities During CY 2025	2-1
2.2.1 Watermaster Meetings	2-1
2.2.2 Watermaster Committee Resolutions	2-2
2.2.3 Items Discussed in CY 2025	2-2
2.2.4 Redetermination of Safe Yield	2-11
2.3 Storage Applications and Agreements	2-12
2.4 Rules and Regulations	2-13
2.5 Active Party List	2-14
2.6 Financial Management	2-14
2.6.1 Budget	2-14
2.6.2 Financial Audit	2-15
 Section 3 Status of the Basin and Administration of the Judgment	 3-1
3.1 Climate, Hydrology and Hydrogeology	3-1
3.1.1 Climate	3-1
3.1.2 Surface Water Hydrology	3-2
3.1.3 Hydrogeology	3-2
3.1.3.1 Regional Geologic Context	3-2
3.1.3.2 Faults	3-2
3.1.3.3 Groundwater Occurrence and Flow	3-3
3.2 Production	3-3
3.2.1 Appropriative Party Production	3-3
3.2.2 Overlying Party Production	3-4
3.2.3 2003-2025 Annual Production Summary	3-5
3.2.4 Revisions to Previously Reported Production	3-5
3.3 Groundwater Recharge	3-7
3.3.1 State Water Project Water Recharge	3-7
3.3.2 Treated Wastewater Recharge	3-9
3.3.3 New Yield Stormwater Recharge	3-9

3.4	Water Transfers and Adjustments of Rights	3-9
3.4.1	Transfers between Appropriators	3-10
3.4.2	Transfers from SGPWA	3-10
3.4.3	Transfers of Overlying Rights for Service by an Appropriator	3-11
3.4.4	Allocation of Unused Overlying Water	3-13
3.5	Appropriators' Production Right.....	3-14
3.6	Storage Accounting.....	3-15
3.6.1	Annual Storage Consolidation	3-15
3.7	Groundwater Level Monitoring Program.....	3-16
3.8	Changes in Groundwater Levels in the Beaumont Basin.....	3-16
3.8.1	Analysis of Groundwater Level Changes.....	3-16
3.8.2	Analysis of Change in Groundwater Storage.....	3-17
3.9	Operating Safe Yield	3-18
3.10	Certification of Groundwater Production and Imported Water Use During Water Year 2025.....	3-19
3.11	Recommendations	3-20
Section 4	Water Quality Conditions	4-1
4.1	Comparison with Management Zone Objectives	4-1
4.1.1	Total Dissolved Solids.....	4-1
4.1.2	Nitrate as N	4-3
4.1.3	Nitrate Studies in the Beaumont Management Zone.....	4-4
4.1.3.1	<i>Summary of Wildermuth Environmental Inc. Study</i>	4-5
4.1.3.2	<i>Summary of University of California, Riverside Study</i>	4-6
4.2	Comparison with Federal and State Drinking Water Standards	4-7
4.2.1	Nitrate (as NO ₃) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).....	4-8
4.2.2	Trace Metals	4-10
4.2.3	Organic Compounds.....	4-12
4.2.4	pH.....	4-12
4.2.5	Turbidity	4-12
4.3	Historical TDS Concentrations for Selected Wells in the Beaumont, Singleton, and South Beaumont Basins.....	4-13
4.4	Historical Nitrate (as N) Concentrations for Selected Well sin the Beaumont, Singleton, and South Beaumont Basins	4-13
Section 5	Land Subsidence.....	5-1

List of Figures

Figure 3-1	Annual Precipitation with Cumulative Departure from the Mean (2001-2025) ..	3-22
Figure 3-2	Geology of the Beaumont Basin.....	3-23
Figure 3-3	Well Locations in the Beaumont Basin	3-24
Figure 3-4	Annual Production by Appropriators and Overlying Users (2004-25)	3-25
Figure 3-5	City of Banning - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)	3-26
Figure 3-6	BCVWD - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)	3-27
Figure 3-7	SMWC - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)	3-28
Figure 3-8	YVWD - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25).....	3-29
Figure 3-9	Beaumont Basin - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)	3-30
Figure 3-10	Groundwater Storage by Agency/User as of 2025	3-31
Figure 3-11	Accumulation of Storage by Appropriator for the 2016-2025 10-Yr Period	3-32
Figure 3-12	Monitoring Wells in the Beaumont Basin	3-33
Figure 3-13	Groundwater Contours in the Beaumont Basin – Winter 2024	3-34
Figure 3-14	Groundwater Contours in the Beaumont Basin – Winter 2025	3-35
Figure 3-15	Groundwater Level Trends at Key Wells	3-36
Figure 3-16	Change in Groundwater Elevation – Winter 2024 to Winter 2025.....	3-37
Figure 3-17	Change in Groundwater Elevation – October 2024 to October 2025.....	3-38
Figure 4-1	Wells with Groundwater Quality Data in the Beaumont Basin Area	4-14
Figure 4-2	Total Dissolved Solids in Groundwater (Maximum Concentrations 2021-25) ..	4-15
Figure 4-3	Nitrate in Groundwater (Maximum Concentrations 2021-25).....	4-16
Figure 4-4	Noble Creek Area – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentrations.....	4-17
Figure 4-5	East of Marshall Creek – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentrations....	4-18
Figure 4-6	Banning Area – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentrations	4-19
Figure 4-7	West of Noble Creek – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentrations	4-20
Figure 4-8	Northwest Area – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentrations	4-21
Figure 4-9	Singleton Basin – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentrations	4-22
Figure 4-10	South Beaumont Basin – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentrations....	4-23
Figure 4-11	Noble Creek Area – Historical Nitrate Concentrations	4-24
Figure 4-12	East of Marshall Creek – Historical Nitrate Concentrations	4-25
Figure 4-13	Banning Area – Historical Nitrate Concentrations.....	4-26

Figure 4-14	West of Noble Creek – Historical Nitrate Concentrations	4-27
Figure 4-15	Northwest Area – Historical Nitrate Concentrations.....	4-28
Figure 4-16	Singleton Basin – Historical Nitrate Concentrations	4-29
Figure 4-17	South Beaumont Basin – Historical Nitrate Concentrations	4-30

List of Tables

Table 3-1A	Appropriator Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2021	3-39
Table 3-1B	Appropriator Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2022	3-40
Table 3-1C	Appropriator Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2023	3-41
Table 3-1D	Appropriator Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2024	3-42
Table 3-1E	Appropriator Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2025	3-43
Table 3-2A	Overlying Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2021.....	3-44
Table 3-2B	Overlying Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2022.....	3-45
Table 3-2C	Overlying Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2023.....	3-46
Table 3-2D	Overlying Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2024.....	3-47
Table 3-2E	Overlying Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2025.....	3-48
Table 3-3	Production Summary for Appropriator and Overlying Producers in the Beaumont Basin - 2016 through 2025 Calendar Year Accounting.....	3-49
Table 3-4	Annual Supplemental Recharge to the Beaumont Basin – Calendar Years 2003-2025	3-50
Table 3-5	City of Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant – Monthly Discharges 2007-2025.....	3-51
Table 3-6	Overlying Parties Production Rights Allocation Based on Revised Safe Yield..	3-52
Table 3-7	Summary of Unused Overlying Water and Allocation to Appropriators	3-53
Table 3-8	Appropriator’s Production Right	3-54
Table 3-9	Consolidation of Storage Accounts	3-60
Table 3-10	Annual Supplemental Recharge to the Beaumont Basin – Water Year 2025 ..	3-67
Table 4-1	Nitrate (NO ₃) and TDS Summary for Domestic Wells (2021-25)	4-9

Appendices

- Appendix A Minutes for the Regular and Special Committee Meetings held in CY 2025
- Appendix B Active and Interested Party List
- Appendix C Fiscal Year 2023-24 Audit Letter
- Appendix D Production Estimation Methods for Unmetered Overlying Producers
- Appendix E Supporting Documentation by YVWD as part of the Transfer of Overlying Rights from OVP to YVWD for CY 2025 – For Inclusion into the Final Report
- Appendix F Evaluation of Groundwater Conditions and Operating Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin - 2025
- Appendix G GAMA Water Quality Analysis Summary (2021-2025) for Drinking Water Production Wells

Abbreviations

ac-ft	acre-feet
ac-ft/yr	acre-feet per year
Banning	City of Banning
Basin	Beaumont Basin
BCVWD	Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
BMZ	Beaumont Management Zone
Beaumont	City of Beaumont
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CVCOI	Cherry Valley Community of Interest
CY	Calendar year
FY	Fiscal year
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment
GQEC	Beaumont Board of Supervisors' Groundwater Quality Evaluation Committee
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Program
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
NL	Notification Level
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
OSWDS	On-Site Waste Disposal Systems
RCMHP	Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park
SGPWA	San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
SMHOA	Sharondale Mesa Home Owner's Association
SMWC	South Mesa Water Company
STWMA	San Timoteo Watershed Management Authority
STWMP	San Timoteo Watershed Management Program
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UCR	University of California, Riverside
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Watermaster	Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee
YVWD	Yucaipa Valley Water District

Section 1

Background

The 2025 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee (Watermaster) consolidates the information about the basin initially presented in Annual Reports with the information presented in the bi-annual Engineer's Report. Section 2 of this report documents legal and financial activities as well as minutes of meetings that took place in CY 2025. Section 3 documents the Status of the Basin and Administration of the Judgment and provides a status of conditions in the basin addressing water production, water levels, recharge of supplemental water, water transfers, and storage activities. Current and historical water quality conditions are documented in Section 4. Section 5 briefly discusses the potential for land subsidence in the basin.

1.1 History of the Beaumont Basin Stipulated Judgment

In January 2001, the City of Beaumont (Beaumont), the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD), the South Mesa Water Company (SMWC), and the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) formed the San Timoteo Watershed Management Authority (STWMA). One of the initial tasks of STWMA was to develop a watershed-wide program to develop and implement a comprehensive management program for the San Timoteo watershed.

Phase I of the management program, documented in the San Timoteo Watershed Management Program, Phase I Report (WEI, 2002), included the following goals:

- ✓ Enhancing water supplies
- ✓ Protecting and enhancing water quality
- ✓ Optimizing the management of STWMA area groundwater basins
- ✓ Protecting riparian habitat in San Timoteo Creek and protecting/enhancing habitat in the STWMA area
- ✓ Equitably distributing the benefits and costs of developing the Integrated Regional Watershed Management Program for the San Timoteo watershed

One of the elements identified in the management plan to achieve the listed goals consisted in the establishment of a groundwater management entity for the Beaumont Basin. As a result of this initiative, two groups representing overlying users and water agencies with interest in this basin began negotiations in May 2002.

Over the next 18 months of negotiations, a Stipulated Agreement was developed and submitted to the Court. Honorable Judge Gary Tranbarger of the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Riverside signed the Agreement, titled "San Timoteo Watershed Management Authority, vs. City of Banning, et al." (Case No. RIC 389197), on February 4, 2004, (the Judgment).

Pursuant to the Judgment, the Court appointed a five-member Watermaster Committee, consisting of representatives from each of the Appropriator parties: City of Banning, City of

Beaumont, Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD), South Mesa Water Company (SMWC), and Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD). The effective date of the Judgment for accounting purposes was retroactively established to July 1, 2003.

The Court gave the responsibility of managing the Basin to the Watermaster by approving the Stipulated Agreement but retained continuing jurisdiction should there be any future need to resolve difficult questions among the Parties.

1.2 Essential Elements of the Judgment

Elements of the 2004 Judgment are as follows:

- ✓ All producers shall be allowed to pump sufficient water from the Basin to meet their respective requirements.
- ✓ The Initial Safe Yield of the Basin was established at 8,650 ac-ft/yr to be distributed among the Overlying Producers. The Safe Yield of the Basin is to be re-evaluated every 10 years, at a minimum.
- ✓ The Overlying Parties can extract a combined total of 8,650 ac-ft/yr with individual rights set for each Overlying Producer in an amount up to that set forth in column 4 of Exhibit B of the Judgment. If an Overlying Party pumps more than five times its share of the operating Safe Yield in any five consecutive years, the overlying producer shall provide Watermaster with sufficient funds to replace the overproduction.
- ✓ When an Overlying Party receives water service by an Appropriator Party, the Appropriator Party providing such service shall have the right to produce the volume of water foregone by the Overlying Party.
- ✓ A controlled overdraft of the basin was allowed to create enough additional storage capacity to prevent the waste of water. This controlled overdraft, also known as *Temporary Surplus*, allows Appropriators to extract up to 160,000 ac-ft of water from the basin over the 10-year period immediately following the Judgment inception. The Temporary Surplus ceases after the initial 10 years of operations.
- ✓ During the first ten years after adoption of the Judgment, the Appropriators have the right to extract, as a whole, a maximum of 16,000 ac-ft/yr not including storage credits from spreading supplemental water or transfers from Overlying Parties. The Temporary Surplus was divided among the Appropriators as follows:
 - Beaumont Cherry Valley WD 42.51 percent or 6,802 ac-ft/yr
 - City of Banning 31.43 percent or 5,029 ac-ft/yr
 - South Mesa Water Company 12.48 percent or 1,997 ac-ft/yr
 - Yucaipa Valley Water District 13.58 percent or 2,173 ac-ft/yr
- ✓ After the first 10 years of operation, Appropriators can extract only the amount each has in storage or credited to them.

- ✓ The Watermaster shall levy and collect assessments in each year, in amounts sufficient to purchase replenishment water to replace Overproduction by any Party from the prior fiscal year.
- ✓ The Watermaster has the authority to enter into Groundwater Storage Agreements with local and regional agencies for the storage of supplemental water, wellhead protection and recharge, well abandonment, well construction, monitoring, replenishment, mitigation of overdraft, and collection of assessments.
- ✓ Supplemental replenishment water can be in the form of recycled water, imported State Project Water, or other imported water. Replenishment can be accomplished by spreading and percolation, injection, or in-lieu use of surface water or imported water.
- ✓ A minimum of 200,000 ac-ft of groundwater storage capacity was reserved for conjunctive use. Any person, party to the Judgment can make reasonable beneficial use of the groundwater storage capacity for storage of supplemental water provided that it is in accordance with a storage agreement with Watermaster.
- ✓ Minimal producers, those producing less than 10 ac-ft/yr from the basin, and not listed in the Judgment, are exempt from the provisions of the Judgment.

1.3 2025 Legal Rulings Relating to the Judgment

There were no legal rulings relating to the Judgment during CY 2025.

1.4 Watermaster Responsibilities

Under the Judgment, the Watermaster is granted discretionary powers to develop and implement a groundwater management plan for the Beaumont Basin, including water quality and quantity considerations and being reflective of the provisions of the Judgment.

In carrying out its duties, Watermaster is responsible for providing the legal and practical means of ensuring that the waters of the Basin are put to maximum beneficial use. Specific responsibilities are summarized below.

1.- Administer the Beaumont Basin Judgment. Watermaster operates under the Judgment and the Rules and Regulations, originally adopted June 8, 2004. The Rules and Regulations have been amended a number of times since with the most recent amendment in December 2022, as documented under Resolution 2022-09. The Judgment and the Rules and Regulations establish the procedures by which Watermaster accounts for the water resources of the Basin. Watermaster has the power to collect administrative assessments from all Appropriators and replenishment assessments from those parties (Appropriative and Overlying) pumping in excess of their pumping right to fund its operations. Each year, Watermaster publishes an Annual Report, which documents groundwater production, recharge activities, water transfers between Appropriators, transfers of water rights from an overlying member to an appropriator in the Beaumont Basin.

2.- Approve Producer Activities. All producers must notify and obtain approval, as necessary, from Watermaster for activities, such as recharging water, transferring or exchanging water, storing local water, and storing or recovering supplemental water.

3.- Maintain and Improve Water Supply. On an annual basis, Watermaster determines the amount of groundwater that each producer is entitled to pump from the Basin without incurring a replenishment obligation. Further, Watermaster is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the acquisition, recharge, and storage of imported water or other local supplemental water to replenish and/or conjunctively manage the Basin to increase local supplies.

4.- Monitor and Understand the Basin. Watermaster is responsible for collecting information from producers, and other cooperating agencies, in order to enhance its knowledge of how the Basin works and manage it more effectively. Information collected by the Watermaster includes:

- ✓ Water production, water level, and water quality information from the Appropriator Parties.
- ✓ Water production and water level information from the Overlying Parties.
- ✓ Water level and water quality data collected by local agencies as part of their Maximum Benefit Monitoring Program for the Beaumont Management Zone.
- ✓ Ground surface elevations from periodic surveys conducted to determine whether ground subsidence may be occurring as a result of over pumping from the basin.

5.- Maintain and Improve Water Quality. Watermaster coordinates and participates in local efforts to preserve and/or enhance the quality of groundwater in the Basin. It assists and encourages regulatory agencies to enforce water quality regulations that may have an effect on the Basin groundwater sources and its surrounding resources. One of these programs is the Maximum Benefit Monitoring Program of the Beaumont Management Zone.

6.- Develop and Administer a Well Policy. Watermaster is responsible for developing a policy on the proper construction and abandonment of wells in the Basin. Through the adoption of Resolution 2004-04, the Watermaster adopted minimum standards for the construction, repair, abandonment and destruction of groundwater extraction wells in the Beaumont Basin. As part of this resolution, Watermaster adopted Riverside County Ordinance No. 682.3 and expanded it to require the installation of a sounding tube in order to facilitate the measurement of water levels on all future wells.

7.- Develop Contracts for Beneficial Programs and Services. Watermaster is responsible for developing and entering into contracts for programs and services that are beneficial to the Basin on behalf of the Parties to the Judgment. This includes programs for conjunctively utilizing the Basin for the storage of supplemental water with other agencies and programs to implement and expand the direct or indirect use of recycled water.

8.- Provide Cooperative Leadership. Watermaster may act jointly or cooperate with other local, state, and/or federal agencies to develop and implement regional scale programs for the management of the Basin and its surrounding resources.

1.5 Watermaster Address

For the purposes of conducting Watermaster business and maintaining records, Watermaster's official address remains as follows:

Office of the Watermaster Secretary
C/O Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223

1.6 Watermaster Website

Watermaster website address is www.beaumontbasinwatermaster.org. This website is maintained by YVWD and it is used by the Watermaster to communicate its activities to the Parties and the public. The website contains copies of the Judgment, the Rules and Regulations, Annual Reports, and Engineer's Reports. In addition, it contains meeting minutes, meeting agendas, and other documents of interest.

1.7 Mission Statement

Watermaster adopted the following mission statement in October 2004:

"Watermaster's mission is to manage the yield of and storage within the Beaumont Basin to provide maximum benefit to the people dependent on it."

Section 2

Watermaster Activities

2.1 Makeup of the Watermaster Committee

During the February 4, 2025 Regular meeting of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster, the current Watermaster Committee Officers were re-affirmed to their respective positions for 2025 as follows:

- ✓ Mr. Art Vela – Chairman
- ✓ Mr. Dave Armstrong – Vice Chairman
- ✓ Mr. Dan Jagers – Secretary
- ✓ Mr. Joseph Zoba – Treasurer

The Watermaster Representatives serving each Appropriative Party at the end of CY 2025 were as follows:

Agency	Representative	Alternate
City of Banning	Art Vela	Nathan Smith
City of Beaumont	Robert Vestal	Dustin Christensen
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District	Daniel Jagers	Mark Swanson
South Mesa Water Company	Dave Armstrong	Britanny Lim
Yucaipa Valley Water District	Joseph Zoba	Jennifer Ares

Legal counsel during CY 2025 was provided by Frost Brown Todd LLC, represented by Thierry Montoya, while Engineering Services were provided by Thomas Harder & Company, represented by Thomas Harder, in association with ALDA Inc., represented by Anibal Blandon. Administrative Services were provided by Dudek, represented by Steve Stuart.

2.2 Watermaster Accomplishments and Activities During CY 2025

2.2.1 Watermaster Meetings

A total of four regular meetings were held during CY 2025 on the following dates:

- ✓ February 5, 2025
- ✓ April 2, 2025
- ✓ October 1, 2025
- ✓ December 3, 2025

In addition, there were three Special Meetings during CY 2025 on the following dates:

- ✓ March 5, 2025
- ✓ June 11, 2025
- ✓ August 6, 2025

Agendas for each of the above regular and special meetings can be viewed at and/or downloaded from Watermaster's website or by making a request to the Watermaster Secretary. Pursuant to Resolution 2009-01, all of Watermaster's public records are open for inspection during office hours, provided that a written request to inspect said records has been submitted.

2.2.2 Watermaster Committee Resolutions

There were no resolutions adopted by the Watermaster Committee during CY 2025.

2.2.3 Items Discussed in CY 2025

This section is a summary of topics addressed at Watermaster meetings during CY 2025. The Beaumont Basin Watermaster maintains official meeting minutes that report the items discussed and actions taken during normal and special meetings. Signed official copies of the minutes for all regular and special meetings that took place during the year are included in Appendix A. Official meeting minutes may also be accessed at the Beaumont Basin Watermaster website: www.beaumontbasinwatermaster.org

The following items were discussed during the five regular meetings and five special meetings held in CY 2024 along with their resulting outcome.

Items Discussed During February 5, 2025 Regular Watermaster Committee Meeting

- ✓ *A.- Reorganization of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee – Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, and Treasurer [Memorandum 25-01].* Member Zoba motioned to reaffirm the current state of officers for 2025. Motion was second by Chair Vela and approved unanimously.
- ✓ *B.- Update on City of Beaumont Request for Files related to the Beaumont Basin Numerical Model [No written report].* Mr. Montoya had addressed this under Item VI-D, above. Member Jaggars reiterated that the request had been fulfilled, and Member Vestal acknowledged that the information had been received.
- ✓ *Update on Thomas Harder & Co. Investigation into Basin Losses [Memorandum No. 25-02].* Mr. Harder reviewed the scope of work and tasks to quantify subsurface outflows and the development of imported water forecasts indicating that he had met with SGPWA staff to obtain input. Committee members provided input and discussed the SGPWA supply portfolio. Mr. Harder acknowledged concerns about overestimating of supply and indicated that the data will be vetted with SGPWA.

Mr. Eckhart noted that everything has changed and that the last three years were more indicative of how things will operate in the future. He discussed the need to interact with

the Desert Water Agency (DWA) in conducting modeling efforts. He also advised of fault lines in the Brookside area which will affect how water moves in the Basin and how pumping is managed.

Member Jagers noted that Banning Heights Mutual Water Company and BCVWD have certain diversion rights that aggregate into the outflows. He noted that this could have an impact on what is available to each District and recommended making sure DWA and others downstream are not counting on water that could not be diverted.

- ✓ *Discussion on Proposed Revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations [Memorandum No. 25-03].* Mr. Stuart presented the redline document. He identified the sections that could impact the management of the Basin and groundwater resources. Chair Vela noted the suggestions capture the intent of the Watermaster. Members to present comments to Mr. Stuart for compilation and presentation at the March meeting.
- ✓ *Update on Development of Water Year Storage Change Estimates for the Beaumont Basin [Memorandum No. 25-04].* Mr. Harder reminded the Committee that the storage change estimates are based on a water year to align with SGMA requirements and indicated the report is due by April 1. He indicated that there is missing information and the information will be presented at the next meeting once the data is received.
- ✓ *Consideration of Proposed Thomas Harder & Co. / Alda Engineering Task Order No. 10 for Groundwater Level Monitoring Services in 2025 [Memorandum No. 25-05].* Mr. Harder indicated that the work for the annual work performed by ALDA Engineering to prepare the annual groundwater monitoring and manage the transducers. Motion was moved by Member Jagers and seconded by Chair Vela. Motion carried unanimously.
- ✓ *Evaluation, Discussion, and Determination of Future Agenda Items [Memorandum No. 25-06].* Mr. Stuart guided a discussion of the topics. Following thorough discussion, the Topics for Future Meetings table was updated.

Items Discussed During March 5, 2025 Special Watermaster Committee Meeting

- ✓ *A - Consideration of 2024 Water Year Annual Change in Storage for Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Reporting [Memorandum 25-07].* Mr. Harder advised the Committee that the SGMA requires the change in storage to be presented on a water year basis. He described the areas where groundwater levels declined or increased and calculated a change in storage of 312 ac-ft.

Member Jagers pointed to the decline around Well 29 and noted the transducer has been out. Mr. Blandon indicated that manual measurements have been taken. Member Jagers assured that Well 29 pumping had been managed and suspected that first year data may not be indicative of future trends. Harder acknowledged that data can be counterintuitive and noted that recharge does not show up in the Basin for a length of time.

Member Zoba moved, second by Member Jaggars, to approve the change in groundwater storage documented by Mr. Harder. Motion was approved unanimously.

- ✓ *B - Discussion and Consideration of Proposed Scenarios to Evaluate Basin Losses [Memorandum 25-08].* Mr. Harder provided three scenarios of forecasts for State Water Project deliveries. He communicated with SGPWA and determined to go back to the historic DWR allocations as the basis for wet/dry seasons. He presented three preliminary scenarios for Table A water. He noted limitations on the methodology. Mr. Eckhart provided suggestions. Much discussion ensued between the various Watermaster Committee members; Mr. Harder indicated that he will revise the scenarios based on the discussion.
- ✓ *C - Discussion of Comments on Proposed Revisions to Watermaster Rules and Regulations [Memorandum 25-09].* Mr. Stuart presented the comments received from Committee members. He introduced the concept of overlying appropriative right to track water transferred from an Overlying party to an Appropriator. The Committee discussed a proposed new assessment of 1.5 times the current SGPWA supplemental water purchase for the depletion of a storage account. Chair Vela called for a more focused discussion prior to adding this rule. Member Jaggars suggested the addition of language to assure responsibility for accuracy for water meters. Mr. Stuart recommended that the Watermaster should validate the accuracy through documentation.

Items Discussed During April 2, 2025 Regular Watermaster Committee Meeting

- ✓ *A.- Update on the Analysis of Losses in the Beaumont Basin - Thomas Harder & Co. [Memorandum No. 25-11].* Mr. Harder presented an update on the progress of the loss analysis. He recapped that the project is a forward looking groundwater modeling effort intended to forecast potential basin losses under varying hydrologic conditions. He described the revised modeling approach based on three scenarios; baseline, dry, and wet conditions. He discussed how Table A would be used under each of the scenarios. The presentation detailed the model inputs and noted that under long-term conditions the basin would receive approximately 13,792 ac-ft annually under Baseline conditions. Committee members expressed appreciation for the thorough work and coordination.
- ✓ *B.- Certification of Groundwater Production, Imported Water Spreading, and Change in Storage in the Beaumont Groundwater Basin in Water Year 2024 [Memorandum No. 25-12].* Mr. Bandon presented groundwater production and imported water deliveries during the water year 2024. He further noted that this information was submitted to the BBWM Committee on March 20 and understood that the information has been submitted to the DWR. A copy of the annual report should be submitted to DWR once it becomes available. No action was taken by the Committee.
- ✓ *C.- Independent Accountant's Financial Report of Agreed-Upon Procedures for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster [Memorandum No. 25-13]* Treasurer Zoba presented the report indicating that at the beginning of the fiscal year 2024 the BBWM had an unrestricted balance of \$324,597. During the year it collected \$197,730 in revenues and

spent \$462,303. As of June 30, 2024 the BBWM had an unrestricted net position of \$60,024. The motion to receive and file the accountant's report was presented by Member Jagers and seconded by Member Armstrong. Motion passed 5-0.

- ✓ *D.- Consideration of the Watermaster Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Memorandum No. 25-14].* Member Zoba reminded the Committee that Watermaster has not been invoicing for administrative costs. This year budget included \$27,500 for legal expenses, reserve funding of \$20,000 and the annual audit for \$2,250. The motion to approve the budget and to invoice each Committee member accordingly was presented by Member Jagers and seconded by Member Zoba. Motion was approved 5-0.
- ✓ *E.- Presentation of Draft 2024 Consolidated Annual Report and Engineering Report [Memorandum No. 25-15].* Mr. Bandon presented highlights of the draft report including resolutions, groundwater production, financials, basin conditions, water transfers spreading, and water quality for the 2024 Calendar Year. The presentation also reviewed the Operating Safe Yield estimates and provided a comparison of groundwater production trends among agencies and overlies.

Committee members engaged in discussion regarding precipitation trends, groundwater production fluctuations, and the impact of mass grading. Member Jagers remarked that peak production could reflect construction cycles. Bandon acknowledged the value of including broader context in future reports.

Mr. Harder acknowledge that the OSY is not informative for the Watermaster and proposed removing it from the annual report. Member Zoba recommended retaining it, but supplementing it with a historical table to monitor trends and better understand anomalies. Chair Vela and Member Jagers concurred and recommended clear narrative explanations to prevent misinterpretation, specially when negative OSY occurs. Based on consensus of the Committee, the consultant was directed to retain the OSY and provide historical data in tabular form and add narrative language to explain and qualify results where necessary. Consultants agree to address this issue in the next draft of the report.

Bandon provided a summary of water quality for the 2020-24 period. Chair Vela inquired about the status of new Chromium-6 regulations effective October 2024. Bandon agreed to incorporate additional notes in the next draft of the report.

Bandon requested comments by May 16, 2025 to allow time to incorporate comments before the June 4, 2025 meeting.

Items Discussed During June 11, 2025 Special Watermaster Committee Meeting

- ✓ *A.- Consideration of a request from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) to further amend the Beaumont Basin Judgment to authorize the transfer of overlying groundwater rights to other parties, including appropriators. The proposal would remove existing limitations that tie overlying rights to appurtenant land. [Memorandum No. 25-16].* Legal counsel Montoya summarized a request submitted by the Morongo Band of

Mission Indians seeking to amend the Judgement. He explained that the requested amendment would authorize unrestricted transfers of overlying rights establishing a private groundwater market. He explained that such action will be inconsistent with California water law. He further indicated that this action would undermine the current mechanism that return unused Overlying rights to the Appropriative pool. He concluded that the Tribe had not demonstrated sufficient legal ground to modify the Judgement. Mr. Stuart concurred.

Mr. Miliband, representing the Tribe, emphasized that the April 1 letter was intended to initiate dialogue on a possible amendment not to present a fully formed legal proposal. He stressed that the Tribe's goal is to enable transferability and noted that the proposal is consistent with California water law and that it is being implemented in other adjudicated judgments. He expressed desire to engage Watermaster legal counsel in meaningful academic discussion and provide more robust documentation.

The topic was discussed further amongst various members of the Committee as to how to proceed in the future. The Committee took no action.

- ✓ *B.- Update on Thomas Harder & Co. Study on Basin Loses.* Mr. Harder presented preliminary results of Task 1 and provided key findings. He clarified that these results represent one element of the broader water budget. He concluded by outlining next steps including analysis of three future recharge scenarios in coordination with SGPWA.

Member Jagers emphasized the value of strategically placed wells around recharge facilities to control groundwater mounding. He also pointed out potential influences from return flows not fully represented in the model. Mr. Eckhart commended the study and advocated for regional coordination to distribute imported water more effectively. He also noted that this could have a positive impact on water quality and cost benefits.

- ✓ *C.- Update on Draft 2024 Consolidated Annual Report and Engineering Report [Memorandum No. 25-17].* Mr. Bandon presented the most recent comments and technical updates to the annual report and noted that information on the operating safe yield and changes in groundwater levels had become available and was now included. Three major content areas had been incomplete in April but were now fully developed and discussed.
 - ✓ Treated wastewater discharge. The City of Beaumont WWTP discharged 3,958 ac-ft of treated wastewater in CY 2024 and averaged 3.51 mgd.
 - ✓ Chromium-6 Update. A discussion of the California MCL for Hexavalent Chromium (10ug/L), effective October 1, 2026, was included. Mr. Bandon noted that multiple wells approaching or exceeding the MCL, notably BCVWD wells 25 and 26. Member Jagers noted that well No. 3 also exceeds the MCL.
 - ✓ Operating Safe Yield for 2024. Using updated production, recharge, and groundwater storage data, the OSY was estimated at negative 1,910 ac-ft. Mr.

Blandon noted that this figure reflects a short-term condition rather than a shift in long-term basin sustainability.

Member Armstrong requested that Aquifer Storage and Recovery activities in the western portion of the Basin be brought forward for discussion in future meetings.

A motion to approve the 2024 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report was introduced by Member Jagers and seconded by Member Armstrong. Motion was approved 5-0.

- ✓ *D.- Update on Proposed Revisions to Watermaster Rules and Regulations [Memorandum No. 25-18].* Mr. Stuart provided an update on the proposed revisions and pointed to a summary of Committee comments and highlighted key areas of focus. Two primary topics were emphasized; return flows and depletion of Appropriator storage accounts. The issue of Appropriator's accounts going negative was raised as a priority concern. Member Jagers advocated for exploring strategic use of SGPWA storage accounts as a regional buffer against future overdraft and encouraged integration of SGPWA into contingency planning. Member Zoba advocated investment in regional water supply development including recycled water and local recharge projects. Mr. Stuart indicated that no further guidance was required at this time.
- ✓ *E.- Proposed Schedule for Future Special Meetings of the Watermaster [Memorandum No. 25-19].* Mr. Stuart presented two proposed special meetings dates. Member Zoba expressed concern about the additional cost. Consensus was to stay with the existing schedule. Chair Vela tabled the item.
- ✓ *F.- Thomas Harder & Co. Proposal to Participate in Future Special Meetings [Memorandum No. 25-20].* Chair Vela tabled this item.
- ✓ *G.- Certification of Groundwater Production, Imported Water Spreading, and Change in Storage in the Beaumont Groundwater Basin in Water Year 2024 [Memorandum No. 25-21].* Mr. Blandon advised that some of the groundwater production numbers required reconciliation. Chair Vela tabled this item.

Items Discussed During August 6, 2025 Special Watermaster Committee Meeting

- ✓ *A.- Update on Analysis of Losses in the Beaumont Basin - Thomas Harder & Co. [Memorandum No. 25-22].* Mr. Harder provided an update on the ongoing modeling effort to evaluate subsurface outflow under various hydrologic conditions. He stated that preliminary results show little change in the West Basin, greater variability on the East Basin, and that underflow changes are largely due to pressure differences created by managed recharge. He further noted that particle tracking analysis suggests that most imported water does not leave the basin in the 50-year forecast period.

Mr. Eckhart suggested examining a “no pumping” scenario and emphasized coordination with neighboring GSAs to ensure consistent assumptions about water moving east into

Cabazon and Coachella Valley. He encouraged continued investment in monitoring programs to provide empirical data on basin conditions.

- ✓ *B.- Update on Proposed Revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations [Memorandum No. 25-23].* Mr. Stuart reminded the Committee about the presentation of the proposed revisions and ongoing discussion. He indicated that he had received comments from two of the agencies only and was seeking additional comments. Comments will be incorporated into the revision and presented in December meeting for consideration and approval.
- ✓ *C.- Consideration to Retain Dudek to Evaluate and Develop Management Strategies for when Groundwater Storage Accounts are Negative [Memorandum No. 25-24].* Mr. Stuart presented a proposal to address this issue, including research with other agencies. Committee members offered several perspectives. Member Jagers suggested that the Committee considers developing rules that identify triggering events. Member Zoba commended that self-management by the agencies could be more effective than relying on an engineering study. However, he acknowledged that the Watermaster must prepare for “what if” scenarios.

Chair Vela emphasized that a policy should include consequences or deterrents to discourage agencies from relying on the Watermaster to remedy their deficits. Member Jagers reiterated that advance planning and early recognition of triggering events would allow the Watermaster to convene and respond before a negative balance occurred.

Member Zoba suggested tabling this item and continued this item to a later meeting.

- ✓ *D.- Consideration to Retain Dudek to Evaluate and Develop a Policy to Account for Return Flows in the Beaumont Basin [Memorandum No. 25-25].* Mr. Stuart noted that while earlier work quantified return flows, the next step was to address ownership and accounting. He proposed to develop an approach for how return flows could be quantified and credited back to the agencies that generated them. Committee members raised questions and observations.

Member Jagers noted that return flows may vary by land use and cautioned that state legislation promoting water conservation could reduce return flows overtime. Member Zoba emphasized the importance of considering the impact of return flows on water quality and recommended that salt loading be included in the evaluation. Chair Vela cautioned against excluding agencies from participation noting that proportionality arguments could complicate basin governance. The Committee concurred to bring back this item at the next regular meeting for action.

- ✓ *E.- Consideration of Special Meetings / Workshops in 2025 [Memorandum No. 25-26].* The Committee declined to add special meetings.

Items Discussed During October 1, 2025 Regular Watermaster Committee Meeting

Chair Vela called Item D out of order.

- ✓ *D.- Discussion of Beaumont Basin Watermaster Responsibilities, Powers, and Duties regarding Basin Oversight related to proposed recycled water recharge projects and Yucaipa Valley Water District and the City of Beaumont [Memorandum No. 25-29].*

Member Jagers explained that he placed this item on the agenda as a concern that recent project actions by YVWD appeared to differ from what was described in earlier CEQA documents. He stated his interest in receiving updated information explaining the changes and allowing others the opportunity to comment. He emphasized the BBWM responsibility to provide basin management and stated that all activities related to groundwater recharge should occur transparently and within public forums. He concluded that he was not opposed to recharge or ASR activities but wanted to ensure that basin health, regulatory compliance, and fair treatment to all basin parties were maintained.

Member Armstrong stated that he shares Member Jagers' concerns. Chair Vela stated that an initial presentation from YVWD would be beneficial to the Watermaster and the public. Legal counsel Montoya advised that questions regarding CEQA compliance should be addressed carefully and urged YVWD to present information clarifying the project and resolving concerns.

Member Ares stated that YVWD cannot provide the information being requested at this time and that a full report will be brought to the Watermaster once the information becomes available.

A motion was introduced to formally request the YVWD to submit an application for groundwater recharge and to provide a presentation to the Committee. However, no action was taken since this item was for discussion only.

- ✓ *A.- Update on Analysis of Losses in the Beaumont Basin - Thomas Harder & Co. [Memorandum No. 25-27].* Mr. Harder provided an update of the ongoing analyses. He indicated that the technical memorandum is completed, except for the policies. He noted that a draft policy will be presented at the December meeting.
- ✓ *B.- Update on Proposed Revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations [Memorandum No. 25-28].* Mr. Stuart indicated that revisions were presented last year and comments received from members except the City of Beaumont. He noted that some comments were contradictory or in conflict. Comments will be compiled into a redline version for discussion.
- ✓ *C.- Consideration to Retain Dudek to Evaluate and Develop a Policy to Account for Return Flows in the Beaumont Basin [Memorandum No. 25-29].* Mr. Stuart described the proposal and estimated the time frame for completion to be from six to nine months. Member Jagers indicated support and pointed out this is to help understand

the health of the Basin over time. A motion for approval was introduced by Member Jagers and seconded by Chair Vela. Motion was approved unanimously.

Items Discussed During December 3, 2025 Regular Watermaster Committee Meeting

- ✓ *A.- Update on Analysis of Losses in the Beaumont Basin - Thomas Harder & Co. [Memorandum No. 25-31].* Mr. Harder reviewed the scope of work completed to date and provided updates on the following tasks:

- ✓ Particle tracking indicates that recharge water does not physically leave the basin over a 25-year period. However, it creates hydraulic mounting that increases hydraulic pressure, which can force additional native groundwater out of the Basin.
- ✓ Review of historical trends comparing storage accounts and modeled physical storage and noted divergence indicating a discrepancy between paper storage and actual basin conditions. He expressed concern that divergence could pose issues if projected forward.

Member Swanson commented that pumping projections used in the analyses for BCVWD are based on the 2020 UWMP and may not reflect current conditions. Member Jagers noted that conservation measures could significantly reduce future demands. Chair Vela suggested that it may be appropriate to wait for updated projections before finalizing the basin loss analysis. Mr. Harder recommended reevaluating the baseline, dry, and wet scenarios.

- ✓ *B.- Update on Proposed Revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations [Memorandum No. 25-32].* Mr. Stuart provided an update of the proposed revisions and summarized comments received. The intent is to have a draft resolution for consideration at the February 2026 meeting.

Final determinations and direction on rule revisions included:

- ✓ Salt Credits
- ✓ Stored Water Definition
- ✓ Definitions Repeated from the Judgment
- ✓ Assessment and Notice of Pending Applications
- ✓ Annualized Safe Yield
- ✓ Overlying Water Rights and Redetermination of Safe Yield

Committee discussion emphasized the importance of flexibility, clarity, and administrative practicality in revising the Rules and Regulations. A draft resolution is to be presented at the February 2026 regular meeting.

- ✓ *C.- Reformation of Ad Hoc Committee to develop procurement policy [Memorandum No. 25-33].* Mr. Stuart asked if the Committee desired to proceed with policy development.

Committee members indicated support for a brief and efficient policy. Mr. Stuart will present the process at the February meeting.

- ✓ *D.- Modification of frequency of Beaumont Watermaster Committee meetings from bimonthly to quarterly [Memorandum No. 25-34].* Mr. Stuart broached the possibility of changing the current bi-monthly schedule to quarterly and offered a draft resolution for consideration at the February meeting.
- ✓ *E.- Consideration of an Agreement to Retain Dudek to Provide Administrative and Technical Support Services in Calendar Year 2026 [Memorandum No. 25-35].* Mr. Stuart presented the proposal to continue providing administrative and technical services in 2026. A motion to approve the agreement was introduced by Member Zoba and seconded by Chair Vela. Motion was approved 5-0.
- ✓ *F.- Consideration of an Agreement to Retain Thomas Harder & Company to Provide Hydrogeological and Engineering Services and Preparation of the 2025 Annual Report (Task Order No. 11) [Memorandum No. 25-36].* Mr. Harder introduced the proposal for providing the same scope of services for calendar year 2026 including data collection, preparation of the annual report, determination of the annualized safe yield, change in storage, support for rules and regulations, and meeting attendance. He noted there was a slight increase in rates. A motion for approval was introduced by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Swamson. Motion was approved 5-0.
- ✓ *G.- Consideration of proposed Thomas Harder & Company/Alda Engineering Task Order No. 12 for Groundwater Level Monitoring Services in 2026 [Memorandum No. 25-37].* Mr. Harder introduced the proposal to provide the same scope of services for groundwater level monitoring. A motion for approval was introduced by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Swamson. Motion was approved 5-0.

2.2.4 Redetermination of Safe Yield

Under the Judgment (2003) the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin was established at 8,650 ac-ft/yr to be distributed among the Overlying Producers. The Judgment indicates that the Safe Yield shall be redetermined at least every 10 years beginning 10 years after the date of entry of the Judgment (February 4, 2004).

At the February 2013 Watermaster meeting, the Watermaster Committee authorized a study to develop a hydrologic model of the groundwater basin to be used as a tool in the re-evaluation of the Safe Yield of the basin. At the February 2015 Watermaster Committee meeting a formal presentation of the final-draft document was made to provide members of the Committee with an opportunity to ask questions and addressed any unresolved issues. The final document was presented for approval and adoption at the April 2015 Watermaster Committee meeting.

Resolution No. 2015-01 was adopted at the April 1, 2015 Regular Watermaster Committee meeting. Through this resolution, the Final 2013 Reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield Report and Redetermination of the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin were adopted.

The Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee redetermined the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin to be 6,700 ac-ft per year.

More recently, at the October 5, 2022 regular meeting, the Watermaster Committee awarded a contract to Thomas Harder and Company to provide technical support services to the Watermaster over a three-year period beginning in 2023. One of the initial tasks authorized was the reevaluation of the Safe Yield of the basin. The final report for this task was approved at the December 4, 2024 regular meeting in which Resolution 2024-01 was adopted. Through this resolution, the Final 2023 Reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield Report and Redetermination of the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin were adopted.

Effective 2024, the Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee redetermined the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin to be 7,100 ac-ft/yr.

2.3 Storage Applications and Agreements

The first applications to use the Basin for storage purposes were approved in FY 2005-06 when Watermaster approved applications by the City of Banning, BCVWD, SMWC, and YVWD to store up to 135,000 ac-ft of water in the Basin. The City of Beaumont's application to store water was approved by Watermaster in FY 2007-08 bringing the total storage allocation to 157,000 ac-ft. In FY 2009-10, Watermaster approved additional applications by the City of Banning, BCVWD, the City of Beaumont, and YVWD to increase the total storage allowed to 260,000 ac-ft. It is our understanding that the Watermaster Committee has not yet amended the respective Storage Agreements to reflect the current storage limits.

An application for a storage agreement was received by the Watermaster from the San Geronio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) in mid-2010 and brought for discussion at the summer of 2012. The initial application was rejected because it was incomplete.

An application for a storage agreement was also received from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians at the December 2012 meeting. The Watermaster Committee deemed the application incomplete and requested further information from the applicant to address questions posed by members of the Committee. This application was subsequently approved at the June 5, 2013 meeting allowing the Morongo Band of Mission Indians to store up to 20,000 ac-ft of imported water in the basin.

A new application for Groundwater Storage Agreement was developed in early 2013; the application was presented and discussed at several Watermaster Committee meetings where input was received, and questions were addressed. The new application was approved by the Watermaster Committee in August 2013 and will be used for future applicants.

After development of new forms and procedures, a new application by SGPWA was received in early 2016 to develop a Groundwater Storage Agreement. This application was discussed

over several Watermaster Committee meetings and was approved at the June 7, 2017 regular meeting under Resolution 17-01. The approval of this application allows SGPWA to store up to 10,000 ac-ft of imported water in the Beaumont Groundwater Basin.

As of December 31, 2024, the total storage allowed stands at 290,000 ac-ft; storage limits by participant are presented below. Amounts of water in storage by participant are discussed under Section 3.

✓ City of Banning	80,000 ac-ft
✓ City of Beaumont	30,000 ac-ft
✓ Beaumont Cherry Valley WD	80,000 ac-ft
✓ South Mesa Water Company	20,000 ac-ft
✓ Yucaipa Valley Water District	50,000 ac-ft
✓ Morongo Band of Mission Indians	20,000 ac-ft
✓ San Geronio Pass Water Agency	10,000 ac-ft

2.4 Rules and Regulations

The original Rules and Regulations of the Watermaster were adopted on June 8, 2004. The Judgment provides for their periodic update as deemed necessary by the Watermaster. On September 9, 2008, the Watermaster adopted Rule and Regulation 7.8, entitled “Availability of Unused Overlying Production and Allocation to the Appropriator Parties”. The objective of this rule is to define the process through which unused production by Overlying Parties is allocated to the Appropriator Parties. The unused water will be allocated based on each Appropriator’s percent share of the operating Safe Yield, as described in Exhibit C of the Judgment. This allocation will have no impact on the legal water rights owned by the Overlying Parties in subsequent years. The initial allocation to take place on or after February 4, 2009.

Under Resolution 2012-01, the Rules and Regulations were amended. Under this resolution, Rule 2.2 under Section 1 was amended to indicate that the Watermaster shall conduct regular meetings on the first Wednesday of every even numbered month. Special meetings and workshops may be called as necessary to conduct the business of the Watermaster.

Under Resolution 2019-02, adopted on June 25, 2019, the Beaumont Basin Watermaster rescinded Section 7 of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster Rules and Regulations in its entirety and replaced it as provided in Attachment A of the resolution. Under this resolution, the Beaumont Basin Watermaster also updated Form 5 entitled, “Notice to Adjust Rights of an Overlying Party due to Proposed Provision of Water Service by an Appropriator” and Form 7 entitled, “Notice to Transfers of Appropriator Production Right of Operating Yield Between Appropriators” as provided in Attachment “A” to the resolution.

The latest change to the Rules and Regulations came under Resolution 2022-09, adopted on December 7, 2022, by which the Beaumont Basin Watermaster amended Section 3. Under

this resolution, the Watermaster desires to establish groundwater level measuring and reporting procedures that provide a foundation for the collection and reporting of groundwater level data that is accurate and consistent between all owners of wells included in the Beaumont Basin monitoring well network. In addition, a methodology for communicating with private well owners and documenting requests to access their wells is provided under the resolution. A new Section 3.3 entitled “Groundwater Level Measuring and Reporting Procedures” along with a new Form 9 entitled “Water Level Field Form” have been included under the revised Rules and Regulations. The latest amended Rules and Regulations are included under Appendix C of the 2022 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report.

Currently, the Rules and Regulations are being reviewed in its entirety. Proposed revisions were presented at several Board meetings throughout 2024 with the revision process continuing into CY 2025. A final revision is anticipated to be brought up for consideration and acceptance in early 2026.

2.5 Active Party List

Part VII, Paragraph 1 of the Judgment, indicates that Watermaster shall maintain an updated list of parties to whom notices are to be sent for service. Said list should include names, addresses for the Parties or their successors. The active party list has been updated with input by Legal Counsel, a copy of the updated list has been included under Appendix B.

2.6 Financial Management

The Watermaster must develop and administer a budget for all administrative, operational, and capital costs it incurs. The following discussion summarizes the budget established for the Fiscal Year 2025 operations.

2.6.1 Budget

Final expenses for Fiscal Year 2023-24 were \$464,238. Expenses related to the Fiscal Year 2025 were presented as of January 31, 2025. The budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 was approved at the April 2, 2025 Watermaster Committee regular meeting under Memorandum 25-14. The approved budget provided funding for operating expenses in the amount of \$49,675.00. The approved budget is significantly lower than the final expenses for FY 2024 and did not include any funds for Special Projects; the Watermaster Treasurer will send invoices to Watermaster Committee members when task orders are approved throughout the year.

The following table presents a comparison between the final expenses for FY 2023-24, Expenses as of Jan 31, 2025 for FY 2024-25, as well as the approved budget for FY 2025-26.

<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>FY 2023-24 Final Expenses</i>	<i>FY 2024-25 Expenses as of 1-31-25</i>	<i>FY 2025-26 Approved Budget</i>
<u>Administrative Expenses</u>			
Bank Fees and Interest	\$ -46.00	\$ -12.00	\$ -75.00
Miscellaneous & Meeting Expenses	\$ 17,260.00	\$ 17,260.00	\$ 0.00
Acquisition/computation & Annual Report	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Annual Audit	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,250.00
Legal Expenses	\$ 25,066.00	\$ 14,376.00	\$ 27,500.00
Reserve Funding	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 20,000.00
Engineering	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Monitoring and Data Acquisition	\$ 44,768.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
	\$ 89,048.00	\$ 16,614.00	\$ 49,675.00
<u>Special Project Expenses</u>			
Engineering	\$ 375,190.00 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Litigation	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Total Operating Expense	\$ 464,238.00	\$ 16,614.00	\$ 49,675.00

(1) Used for special meetings, Long-Term Safe Yield study, and Rules and Regulations update.

2.6.2 Financial Audit

The Beaumont Basin Watermaster has a financial audit performed annually on a fiscal year basis. The audit assists in properly accounting for the revenues and expenses of the Watermaster and tracking the financial resources of the agency. The detailed audit report for FY 2024, dated June 30, 2024, prepared by Rogers, Anderson, Malody, and Scott, LLP, is included under Appendix C.

Section 3

Status of the Basin and Administration of the Judgment

The Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee is responsible for the accounting of water activities in the Beaumont Basin including groundwater production, recharge of supplemental water, groundwater transfers and other storage activities. From the Judgment inception, accounting was conducted on a fiscal year basis until 2011.

Through the adoption of Resolution No. 2011-01, on September 21, 2011, Watermaster changed the accounting from a fiscal year basis to a calendar year basis starting in CY 2011. The conversion of Fiscal Year basis to Calendar Year basis was documented in the Annual Report for CY 2011 adopted by the Committee in early 2013. It should be noted that the annual budget and financial audit of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster continue to be conducted on a fiscal year basis. This Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report for CY 2025 builds on the information presented in previous annual reports.

3.1 Climate, Hydrology and Hydrogeology

3.1.1 Climate

The Beaumont Basin is located in a semi-arid region characterized by warm summers and mild winters with average summer high temperatures in the mid to upper 90s (Fahrenheit) and average winter low temperatures in the mid to low 40s. Precipitation in the region occurs as snowfall in the upper elevations of the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and rainfall in the Basin. Annual precipitation in the Beaumont Basin, as recorded at the County of Riverside's Beaumont Station 013, averaged 16.75 inches over the 100-year period between 1926 and 2025. On average during this 100-year period, 11.77 inches of precipitation, or 70.2 percent of total, fell during the winter months between December and March. Over the last 25 years (2001-2025), precipitation has averaged 13.69 inches of rain which is approximately 82 percent of the 100-year average precipitation. Precipitation during CY 2025 at Station 13 was 12.05 inches, approximately 88 percent of the 25-year average precipitation and 72 percent of the 100-year average.

Figure 3-1 illustrates annual precipitation at Station 13 for the 25-year reporting period between 2001 and 2025 including a plot of the cumulative departure from the mean (CDFM) precipitation. This parameter is used to assess the occurrence, duration, and extent of wet and dry precipitation cycles. Increasing trending periods in the graph represent periods with above average precipitation such as the 2003-05 period; average precipitation during this period was 19.94 inches or close to 19 percent above the long-term average. Conversely, decreasing periods indicate below average precipitation as in the 2011-18 period when average precipitation was only 11.23 inches or approximately 67 percent of the 100-year average.

Notwithstanding the significantly above average precipitation recorded in 2010 (24.85 inches), 2019 (23.34 inches) and in 2023 (22.33 inches), the Basin has been in a dry period that began

in 1999. During the reporting period, precipitation in five of these years was below 10 inches per year. In addition, the second lowest precipitation year ever recorded (2013) occurred during this 25-year period at 7.40 inches.

It should be noted that the average precipitation during the base period (1997-2001) used to determine the Safe Yield of the Basin was 13.43 inches, approximately 20 percent lower than the 100-year long-term average for the Basin.

3.1.2 Surface Water Hydrology

There are three significant drainage systems that overlie the Beaumont Basin: the San Timoteo Creek drainage system, which includes Noble Creek and Marshall Creek in the Beaumont Basin, is tributary to the Santa Ana River; the Potrero Creek drainage system in the San Jacinto watershed; and the Smith Creek drainage system tributary to the Whitewater River which is part of the Salton Sea drainage basin.

Surface water flows originate in the San Bernardino Mountains to the north of the Basin. The streams and creeks that flow into the Beaumont Basin are dry for most of the year with occasional runoff during rainfall events. There are no stream gages in the Basin that can be used to estimate surface water recharge to the Basin or discharge from the Basin.

3.1.3 Hydrogeology

3.1.3.1 Regional Geologic Context

The Beaumont Basin is located in the San Gorgonio Pass, a low-relief highland that is bordered on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains, on the southeast by the San Jacinto Mountains, and on the west by the San Timoteo Badlands. Surface sediments in the Beaumont Basin and nearby lowlands consist of unconsolidated to semi consolidated Quaternary alluvium. Surrounding the alluvial sediments are semi consolidated rocks of the San Timoteo Formation and igneous and metamorphic rocks that make up the San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains (see Figure 3-2). The San Timoteo Formation is composed primarily of sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, and mudstone (Rewis, et al., 2007). The igneous and metamorphic rocks form the crystalline basement rocks in the area (Bloyd, 1971). The unconsolidated Quaternary alluvium and the upper portion of the underlying San Timoteo Formation constitute the water-bearing aquifer of the Beaumont Basin (Rewis, et al., 2007).

3.1.3.2 Faults

The boundaries of the Beaumont Basin are based on faults that often form barriers to groundwater flow (Bloyd, 1971). Major faults in the area include the Banning and Cherry Valley faults, which form the northern boundary of the basin (see Figure 3-2). Groundwater levels within the Beaumont Basin are generally lower than groundwater levels in the surrounding areas. Along the Banning Fault, groundwater levels on the north side of the fault and outside the basin are as much as 400 ft higher than groundwater levels on the south side of the fault and inside the basin. The same condition has been observed along the southern Beaumont Basin boundary. The southern boundary of the basin was postulated by Bloyd (1971) based on groundwater level differences in the area. No fault has ever formally been

mapped at this southern boundary. The San Timoteo Fault was identified by USGS (2006) but does not correlate to the adjudicated boundary.

3.1.3.3 Groundwater Occurrence and Flow

Groundwater in the Beaumont Basin occurs at depth in the Quaternary alluvium and the underlying San Timoteo Formation. Groundwater flow within the Beaumont Basin generally depends on location with respect to a groundwater flow divide which occurs in the center of the basin, approximately coincident with the Noble Creek drainage (see Figure 3-2). West of the Noble Creek drainage, groundwater generally flows to the northwest and ultimately as underflow beneath San Timoteo Wash. East of the Noble Creek drainage, groundwater flows to the southeast towards the City of Banning.

The groundwater system in the Beaumont Basin is replenished from multiple sources. These include:

- ✓ Infiltration of precipitation and flow in unlined portions of natural streams
- ✓ Subsurface seepage across fault boundaries
- ✓ Return flow from irrigation and individual septic systems
- ✓ Artificial recharge in man-made basins (e.g. Noble Creek Recharge Facility).

Groundwater discharges from the Beaumont Basin primarily occur from:

- ✓ Groundwater production
- ✓ Underflow out of the basin at the downgradient margins
- ✓ Rising water in San Timoteo Creek
- ✓ Evapotranspiration

3.2 Production

The Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee is responsible for the tracking and accounting of groundwater production by all producers named in the Judgment regardless of the amount of groundwater produced. Other producers, not listed in the Judgment, and pumping less than 10 ac-ft /yr., also known as minimal producers, are exempt from the provisions of the Judgment. Figure 3-3 illustrates the location of all production wells that belong to the Appropriators and Overlying parties of the Judgment.

3.2.1 Appropriative Party Production

There are five Appropriative Producers: namely, City of Banning, City of Beaumont, BCVWD, SMWC, and YVWD. The City of Beaumont, while identified as an Appropriator in Exhibit C of the Judgment, has never produced from the Basin and it has a zero allocation as a percentage share of Safe Yield allocated to Appropriators. The amount that each Appropriator produces in any given year, without incurring a replenishment obligation, varies from year to year and results from a combination of:

- ✓ Their share of the Operating Yield, based on the Temporary Surplus of 16,000 ac-ft/yr for all Appropriators; applicable only between Fiscal Years 2004 and 2013
- ✓ Transfers from other Appropriators,
- ✓ Transfers of unused production from Overlying Producers,
- ✓ Conversion of Overlying rights to Appropriative rights,
- ✓ Water withdrawn from their storage account, and
- ✓ New yield created by the Appropriator.

Monthly production for the last five years of operation (CY 2021-25) are presented in a series of tables starting with Table 3-1A for CY 2021 and continuing on an annual basis through Table 3-1E for CY 2025. It should be noted that all production by Appropriators is currently being metered; however, no information is available as to the accuracy of existing meters.

During CY 2025, Appropriators pumped a combined amount of 14,800.70 ac-ft of groundwater from the Beaumont Basin (See Table 3-1E). Production for this year was nine percent higher than in CY 2024 when 13,596.30 ac-ft were pumped (See Table 3-1D). CY 2025 production was 97 percent of the five-year average (2021-25) of 15,285 ac-ft.

Production by all agencies was higher in CY 2025 than in CY 2024. Production by the City of Banning was significantly higher at 69 percent over the previous year while production by BCVWD and YVWD were just one percent above. SMWC produced close to 17 percent higher than the previous year.

3.2.2 Overlying Party Production

Overlying Parties are defined in the Judgment as persons, or their assignees, that are part of the Judgment, owners of land which overlies the Beaumont Basin, and have exercised Overlying Water Rights to pump therefrom. Overlying Parties include successors in interest and assignees. Overlying Producers were assigned a share of the Basin's Safe Yield, estimated in 2003 at 8,650 ac-ft/yr. Individual Overlying Producers may not pump more than five times their assigned share of the Basin's Safe Yield in any five-year consecutive period without incurring a replenishment obligation.

Currently, there are 17 Overlying Producers in the Basin pumping from 21 groundwater wells. All active wells operated by the larger producers are metered. Meters were installed by individual owners or as part of an effort initiated by Watermaster in 2013 to obtain a closer production accounting from Overlying Parties. Production from metered wells represented over 99 percent of the total production by Overlying Parties in CY 2025.

The remaining wells, operated by smaller producers, did not have meters for some or most of 2025 and their production is estimated using the water duty method. This method was initially proposed by Wildermuth Environmental Inc. (WEI), during the preparation of the 2005-06 Annual Report. After being accepted by the Committee, an updated water duty method was developed by

WEI and it has been used since. The estimate of unmetered production for the CY 2025 Annual Report uses the updated method as detailed in Appendix D.

Similar to the production reported for the Appropriators, a series of tables were developed to report monthly and annual production from the Overlying Parties on a calendar year basis. Starting with Table 3-2A, monthly production by overlying well is documented for CY 2021. In a similar manner, Tables 3-2B through 3-2E summarize monthly overlying production for CY 2022 through CY 2025, respectively. In addition, these tables show their share of the Safe Yield and the amount of unused water for each Overlying Party.

During CY 2025, Overlying Producers produced an estimated 1,976.9 ac-ft, 38.2 ac-ft higher than in CY 2024 when 1,938.70 ac-ft were produced. Compared to the 2021-25 five-year average of 1,921.8 ac-ft, Overlying production in CY 2025 was approximately three percent higher. Production in CY 2025 by Overlying Parties was just above the 10-year average of 1,973.8 ac-ft.

3.2.3 2003-2025 Annual Production Summary

Annual production for all Appropriators and Overlying parties for the last 10 calendar years is summarized in Table 3-3. In previous annual reports this table has been split into an A and a B parts to report annual production since CY 2003. Starting with CY 2023, the annual report only documents the last 10 years of production from the basin. Production prior to 2016 has been extensively documented in earlier annual reports and can be found online.

Since July 2003, a total of 366,246 ac-ft has been pumped from the Beaumont Basin; an estimated 85.3 percent of this total has been pumped by Appropriators. The percentage of groundwater production from Appropriators has steadily increased since the Judgment inception from a low of 74.3 percent registered in CY 2003 to a temporary high of 87.2 percent recorded in CY 2014. Production by Appropriators reached an all-time high of 90.1 percent in CY 2021. Over the last five years, production by Appropriators has averaged 88.7 percent of total extractions.

Groundwater production peaked in CY 2007 when 19,811 ac-ft were pumped from the basin; since, it declined steadily through CY 2010 to approximately 13,619 ac-ft. Production during the CY 2011-14 period increased by 26.2 percent to 17,282 ac-ft.; however, it declined to less than 14,000 ac-ft in the ensuing two years. Total production from the basin increased significantly in the CY 2018-22 five years to an all-time high of 19,938 ac-ft in CY 2021, slightly higher than the 2007 peak; however, it decreased by over 5,000 ac-ft in CY 2023 to an annual total of 14,226 ac-ft which represents the lowest level of production since CY 2016. Production in CY 2025 was slightly higher than in CY 2024 at 16,778 ac-ft. Figure 3-4 depicts annual total production by Appropriators and Overlying parties on a calendar year basis. Also, depicted on this figure is the amount of annual Overlying underproduction to be allocated to Appropriators (See Section 3.4.4).

3.2.4 Revisions to Previously Reported Production

Oak Valley Golf Course, as an Overlying member of the Adjudication, owns and operates two groundwater production wells in the Beaumont Basin. BCVWD provides production readings at the beginning and end of each month for these two wells in addition to their regular production wells in the basin. All production information is provided in cubic feet with the exception of Oak

Valley Golf Course Well No. 2, which is provided in gallons. This difference in flow units has been mistakenly applied over the years when documenting production in previous annual reports. To correct this mistake, monthly production information was reviewed back to CY 2013 to properly assess and document groundwater production from these two wells. Listed below are the previously reported production and the corrected quantities by year.

Year	Previously Reported	Corrected Production
2013	625.76	394.67
2014	417.02	417.02
2015	751.15	521.12
2016	552.31	436.35
2017	829.96	829.96
2018	537.05	573.13
2019	489.57	489.57
2020	577.26	577.22
2021	525.10	371.27
2022	563.44	563.44
2023	209.80	439.17
2024	443.58	526.40
Total	6,558.00	6,139.32

Corrected production for this 12-year period is 418.68 ac-ft lower than previously reported; this results in higher allocation of unused Overlying water to Appropriators through CY 2029. The distribution of this additional overlying water to Appropriators is based on Exhibit C of the Judgment, as presented below.

Agency	Share of Safe Yield	Allocated Amount
Banning, City of	31.43%	131.51
BCVWD	42.51%	177.98
SMWC	12.48%	52.25
YVWD	13.58%	56.86
Total	100.00%	418.68

Based on the production revisions through CY 2019, additional Unused Overlying production for CY 2024 is calculated at 577.08 ac-ft to be distributed as follows:

Agency	Share of Safe Yield	Allocated Amount
Banning, City of	31.43%	181.38
BCVWD	42.51%	245.32
SMWC	12.48%	72.02
YVWD	13.58%	78.37
Total	100.00%	577.08

3.3 Groundwater Recharge

The Watermaster is responsible for maintaining an annual account of all water artificially recharged in the Beaumont Basin and any losses of water supplies or Safe Yield resulting from such recharged water. Sources of groundwater recharge are currently limited to imported water from the State Water Project (SWP); however, other potential sources such as recycled water and new yield sources may contribute to groundwater recharge in the future.

The Watermaster has maintained the accounting of groundwater recharge; however, losses from the basin, estimated in the Beaumont Basin Storage Analysis (Sept 2018), have not been incorporated into the accounting of storage in the basin. The Watermaster may adopt a policy to address storage losses in the future. Table 3-4 presents a summary of the annual groundwater recharge in the Beaumont Basin since 2004 on a calendar year basis.

3.3.1 State Water Project Water Recharge

Deliveries of imported water are conducted through the San Geronio Pass Water Agency, the State Water Contractor for a portion of Riverside County. BCVWD's Noble Creek Recharge Facility (NCRF), located in the vicinity of Beaumont Avenue and Cherry Valley Blvd., was until 2018 the primary facility in the Beaumont Basin where imported water could be delivered for groundwater recharge. In 2019, SGPWA completed the construction of a new spreading facility southwest of the intersection of Beaumont Avenue and Brookside Avenue; spreading of imported water at this location took place for the first time in December of 2019 when 257.80 ac-ft were spread. The location of these recharge facilities is depicted in Figure 3-3.

BCVWD began taking deliveries of imported water for groundwater recharge in the Fall of 2006 when 3,501 ac-ft were spread pursuant to the storage and recharge agreement on file with Watermaster. Deliveries of imported water for BCVWD increased over the next five years peaking in CY 2011 at 7,979 ac-ft and declining through 2015 to a low of 2,773 ac-ft. From CY 2016 through CY 2020, BCVWD purchase close to 12,000 ac-ft per year on average; however, purchases of imported water in CY 2021 decreased to a low of 2,468 ac-ft and in CY 2022 to an all-time low of 1,776.0 ac-ft. The significant reduction in imported water purchase for groundwater recharge in those two years was primarily related to the lack of available water

from the SWP. However, in CY 2023, thanks to significantly above average precipitation in the northern portion of the State, BCVWD was able to purchase 18,000 ac-ft of SWP project water. This was followed by the purchase of 14,000 ac-ft in CY 2024 and 16,200 ac-ft in CY 2025. In total, 161,336 ac-ft of imported water have been purchased by BCVWD since CY 2006 for groundwater spreading, as listed in Table 3-4.

The City of Banning began purchasing imported water for recharge at BCVWD's NCRF in July 2008 and has since purchased 18,227.2 ac-ft. in accordance with their storage agreement on file with Watermaster. During CY 2012 and 2013, Banning purchased an average of 100 ac-ft per month; purchases in CY 2014 and 2015 were reduced to approximately half of that amount. However, in CY 2016 and 2017 purchases of imported water increased significantly to 1,477 ac-ft and 1,350 ac-ft, respectively. In CY 2019 and again in CY 2020, the City of Banning purchased only 250 ac-ft of imported water per year while no purchases took place in CY 2021 and limited purchases in CY 2022. In CY 2023, the City of Banning purchased 1,000 ac-ft of imported water; this quantity was increased to 1,500 ac-ft in CY 2024 and again to 1,750 ac-ft in CY 2025.

Beginning in CY 2023, YVWD began purchasing imported water to artificially recharge the basin; 500 ac-ft were acquired during that year. In CY 2024, YVWD purchased an additional 2,000 ac-ft. No purchases took place in CY 2025.

In addition to imported water deliveries to individual agencies, SGPWA has also delivered significant quantities of imported water at the Little San Gorgonio Creek Recharge Facility. These spreading ponds are located north of the adjudicated boundary of the Beaumont Basin, as shown in Figure 3-3. Spreading of imported water at these spreading ponds is likely to be a source of subsurface recharge to the Beaumont Basin; however, Watermaster has not adopted this finding. Subsurface recharge across the Banning Fault was investigated as part of the Safe Yield of the Basin determination study, completed in early 2015.

Deliveries of imported water by SGPWA to the Little San Gorgonio Creek Spreading Ponds began in August 2003. Between 2004 and 2013, SGPWA recharged a total of 10,464 ac-ft or an average of 1,046.4 ac-ft/yr. Deliveries in CY 2014 through CY 2018 were practically non-existent as less than 44 ac-ft were spread in those five years combined. No spreading by SGPWA has taken place at the Little San Gorgonio Creek Spreading Ponds since CY 2016 until November 2025 when 16 ac-ft were spread.

Under Resolution 17-01, adopted on June 7, 2017, SGPWA entered into a storage agreement with the Beaumont Basin Watermaster to store up to 10,000 ac-ft of imported water in the Beaumont Basin subject to certain conditions. Starting in CY 2019, SGPWA began spreading imported water at their new facilities on Brookside Avenue through the Mountain View Turnout. In CY 2023, SGPWA spread 9,220.1 ac-ft at this location; an additional 7,785 ac-ft were spread at this facility during CY 2024. In CY 2025, 6,647 ac-ft of imported water were spread at the Brookside facility.

3.3.2 Treated Wastewater Discharge

The City of Beaumont owns and operates the Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant was originally designed and permitted to discharge up to 4.0 mgd of tertiary treated wastewater; current capacity is 6.0 mgd. Discharges from this plant are not permitted for recycled water use at this time and are currently regulated under Order No. R8- 2015-0026, NPDES Number CA105376.

Prior to March 2010, Beaumont's treated wastewater from Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 was discharged at Discharge Point No. 1 (DP-001) in Cooper's Creek where it infiltrated into the San Timoteo Management Zone and outside the Beaumont Basin. Starting in March 2010, the City of Beaumont began deliveries of treated wastewater to Discharge Point No. 7 (DP-007), located along an unnamed tributary of Marshall Creek, as shown in Figure 3-3. In the Fall of 2015, the City of Beaumont ceased deliveries to DP-007 in Marshall Creek and continued to use the discharge facilities at Discharge Point No. 1 only.

Treated wastewater discharges from this plant peaked during CY 2020 at 4,305 ac-ft (3.83 mgd). Discharges declined over the 2021-2024 four-year period to an annual average of 3,958 ac-ft; in CY 2025 a total of 3,911 ac-ft of treated wastewater were discharged.

Monthly discharges at DP-001 varied slightly in CY 2025 from a low 3.38 mgd in October to a high of 3.59 mgd in August; the average for the year was 3.49 mgd. Monthly treated wastewater discharges by the City of Beaumont since 2007 are summarized in Table 3-5.

3.3.3 New Yield Stormwater Recharge

Before accounting for any new yield resulting from the recharge of local surface water, not initially considered as part of the Basin Safe Yield, Watermaster needs to develop a methodology to quantify and credit the New Yield to the party that creates the new recharge. According to Part VI Paragraph 5.V of the Judgment, Watermaster shall make an independent scientific assessment of the estimated new yield created by each proposed project. It is our understanding that the City of Beaumont has been recharging local waters at various locations in the Basin and would like to receive credit for the New Yield developed. For the City of Beaumont to receive credit however, Watermaster will need to develop the methodology to compute and credit the New Yield.

3.4 Water Transfers and Adjustments of Rights

Section 7 of the Watermaster Rules and Regulations, as replaced by Resolution 2019-02 in June 2019, provides for the adjustment of rights by and between Appropriators and Overlying Parties. This section indicates that Watermaster shall maintain an accounting for all transfers and include said transfers in the Annual Report or other relevant documents. There are three types of transfers that Watermaster accounts for:

- ✓ Transfer of water rights and/or water in storage between Appropriators
- ✓ Transfer of water rights from Overlying producers to an Appropriator in exchange for water service, and

- ✓ Allocation of unused Overlying Water to the Appropriator Parties based on their share of the Operating Safe Yield.

According to Part VI, Administration, Paragraph 5Y of the Judgment, the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin shall be re-determined at least every 10 years after the date of entry of the Judgment, February 4, 2004. In 2015 the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin was re-determined and estimated at 6,700 ac-ft/yr. This amount represents a 22.54 percent reduction from the previous estimate of 8,650 ac-ft/yr. In 2024 the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin was redetermined for the second time and estimated at 7,100 ac-ft/yr, representing an increase of six percent over the previous estimate. Table 3-6 presents the initial and revised production rights for individual Overlying producers and compares the latest estimate against actual groundwater production during the 2021-25 five-year period for each user. Annual average groundwater production during this period for all Overlying producers combined was estimated at 1,921.8 ac-ft/yr; representing approximately 27.1 percent of the 2024, revised Safe Yield. Individually, none of the Overlying producers produced more than their allowable production rights during this five-year period; Sharondale Mesa Owner Association averaged the highest percentage of their respective allocation at 63.7 percent followed by California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC at 61.2 percent. Plantation on the Lake and Tukwet Canyon Golf Course followed at 59.9 percent and 56.0 percent respectively. All other Overliers pumped less than 30 percent of their allocation.

3.4.1 Transfers between Appropriators

According to Section 7.2 of the Rules and Regulations, as replaced under Resolution 2019-02, an Appropriator may transfer all or a portion of its production right or water in storage that exceeds its supply needs to another Appropriator.

In January 2008, SMWC and BCVWD entered into a transfer agreement that allowed BCVWD the option to purchase all water that SMWC determines to be available for transfer from their storage account. As part of the agreement, each year SMWC estimates the amount of water available for transfer and offers it to BCVWD for purchase prior to offering it to other Appropriators. Since the beginning of the agreement, SMWC has transferred 9,500 ac-ft of water to BCVWD with 3,500 ac-ft transferred in CY 2011 alone. SMWC also transferred 1,500 ac-ft of water to the City of Banning in CY 2007. The purchase agreements and transfers between these agencies are on file with Watermaster. CY 2011 was the last year that SMWC transferred water to other Appropriators.

No water transfers between Appropriators were reported during CY 2025.

3.4.2 Transfers from SGPWA

At the beginning of CY 2025, SGPWA had 1,594.60 ac-ft in its local storage account. During the year, the agency delivered 6,647 ac-ft to the Brookside East Spreading Ponds and 12,227 ac-ft to the Noble Creek Recharge Facility for a combined total of 20,469 ac-ft. Of this amount, 12,197 ac-ft were spread on behalf of BCVWD. BCVWD also received 4,003 ac-ft of imported water from SGPWA's account for a combined total of 16,200 ac-ft of imported water added to BCVWD's storage account. No imported water was spread on behalf of the City of

Banning; instead, 1,750 ac-ft were transferred in from SGPWA's account. YVWD and SMWC did not receive any imported water for storage. At the end of the calendar year, SGPWA added 924.0 ac-ft of imported water to its account for an ending total of 2,518.6 ac-ft.

3.4.3 Transfers of Overlying Rights for Service by an Appropriator

The Stipulated Judgment, under Part III, Declaration of Adjustment of Rights, Section 3(B), provides that to the extent any Overlying Party requests, and uses its Exhibit "B", Column 4 water to obtain water service from an Appropriative Party, an equivalent volume of potable groundwater shall be earmarked by the Appropriative Party which will serve the Overlying Party, up to the volume of the Overlying Water Rights as reflected in Column 4 of Exhibit "B" for the purpose of serving the Overlying Party.

The Stipulated Judgment, under Part III, Section 3(C), states that in the event that an Overlying Party receives water service from an Appropriative Party, the Overlying Party shall forebear the use of that volume of the Overlying Water Right earmarked by the Appropriative Party. The Appropriator Party providing such service shall have the right to produce the volume of water foregone by the Overlying Party, in addition to other rights otherwise allocated to the Appropriator Party.

Under Resolution 17-02, adopted on August 30, 2017, Oak Valley Partners L.P. ("OVP") agreed to transfer its Overlying water rights to particular development parcels, intending to secure commitments from YVWD to provide water services to development phases of OVP's Summerwind Ranch Specific Plan (Project), located in the Beaumont Basin. The Stipulated Judgment allocated OVP an Overlying production right of 1,806 ac-ft/yr based on the initial Safe Yield of 8,650 ac-ft/yr. OVP's rights were adjusted to 1,398.87 ac-ft/yr based on the recalculated Safe Yield of 6,700 ac-ft/yr as approved by the Watermaster on April 1, 2015. OVP's rights were adjusted again to 1,482.38 ac-ft as part of the 2024 Redetermination of the Safe Yield.

During CY 2018 and CY 2019, OVP transferred, through four separate assignments, a total of 183.05 ac-ft of their Overlying water rights to YVWD. Documentation of these transfers was provided by YVWD to the Watermaster Committee, as correspondence, in the March 28, 2018, August 1, 2018, October 3, 2018, and February 6, 2019 meetings.

Under Resolution 2019-02, adopted on June 25, 2019, the Beaumont Basin Watermaster rescinded Section 7 of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster Rules and Regulations in its entirety and replaced it as provided in Attachment A of the resolution. Under this resolution, the Beaumont Basin Watermaster also updated Form 5 entitled, "Notice to Adjust Rights of an Overlying Party due to Proposed Provision of Water Service by an Appropriator" and Form 7 entitled, "Notice to Transfers of Appropriator Production Right of Operating Yield Between Appropriators".

At the Dec 4, 2019 Watermaster Meeting, YVWD submitted a Form 5, signed Nov 19, 2019, documenting the transfer of OVP's all original 1,806 / revised 1,398.87 ac-ft ("Earmarked Water") of Overlying Water Rights to YVWD effective on October 9, 2018 (See Appendix E of the 2020 Annual Report). This issue was extensively discussed at that meeting and

throughout the various meetings in 2020 between legal counsel and members of the Watermaster Committee without reaching an agreement. In mid-2021, YVWD filed with the Court two related motions. The first motion was to rescind Watermaster Rule 7.3 (formerly Rule 7.8); the second motion was to order the Watermaster to recognize Oak Valley Partners, LP's transfer of overlying water rights. On August 31, 2021, the Court denied these motions without prejudice. A copy of the Notice of Entry of Order Regarding YVWD's Motions, along with associated exhibits A and B was included under Appendix A of the 2021 Annual Report.

On May 24, 2023, YVWD notified the Watermaster that completed Form 5s for CY 2018 through CY 2022, documenting OVP's transfers will be included in the Correspondence section of the June 7, 2023 meeting packet to Receive and File. Through this submittal, YVWD wanted to transfer a cumulative 790.3 ac-ft of Overlying water rights from OVP for this five-year period. This item was brought up for discussion under TM 23-14 and as a result the Watermaster Committee voted to receive and file the Form 5s, as provided by YVWD, with further documented clarification of the rescission of the previous requests for water rights transfers, and further discussion, resolution, and adherence to the format of Resolution 2017-02.

On September 18, 2023, the YVWD submitted the information requested by the Watermaster Committee for consideration at the October 4, 2023 regular meeting. The information provided by YVWD was deemed to be complete and properly documented and as a result the Watermaster Committee approved to Receive and File the permanent transfer of Overlying water rights from OVP to YVWD for calendar years 2018 through 2022. The aggregated water rights transferred during this five-year period are as follows:

- ✓ 2018 – 0.11 ac-ft
- ✓ 2019 – 63.96 ac-ft
- ✓ 2020 – 194.82 ac-ft
- ✓ 2021 – 366.77 ac-ft
- ✓ 2022 – 478.25 ac-ft

Supporting documentation for the transfer of water rights between CY 2018 and CY 2022 is documented under Appendix F of the 2023 Final Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report.

For CY 2023, no additional Overlying Water Rights were permanently transferred to YVWD from OVP. As a result, the same quantity of water transfers documented for CY 2022 of 478.25 ac-ft is applied for CY 2023.

For CY 2024, YVWD has provided notice to the Beaumont Basin Watermaster to adjust rights of an Overlying Party due to Water Service by Appropriator for CY 2024. This notice documents that the YVWD has performed the required data acquisition and analysis and has determined that the permanent aggregate transfer of 478.25 ac-ft of Overlying Water Rights from the Oak Valley Development Company / Oak Valley Partners to YVWD should remain

unchanged for CY 2024. Appendix F of the 2024 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report contains a copy of this notice and supporting documentation.

For CY 2025, information has been requested from YVWD, but it is yet to be provided. While this information may be provided after the Draft report is presented to the Board at the April 2026 regular meeting, it is assumed that the permanent aggregate transfer of 478.25 ac-ft of Overlying Water Rights from the Oak Valley Development Company / Oak Valley Partners to YVWD should remain unchanged for CY 2025.

As a result of these transfers and considering the reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield of 7,100 ac-ft/yr (adopted in 2024), OVP's Overlying rights have been reduced from 1,482.38 ac-ft to 1,004.13 ac-ft/yr for CY 2025. OVP's rights will vary from year to year depending on water services provided by YVWD and potential future adjustments to the Safe Yield of the basin. OVP's remaining rights will be considered as unpumped water and will be distributed to the Appropriators based on certain percentages as reflected in Column 3 of Exhibit "C" of the Judgment.

3.4.4 Allocation of Unused Overlying Water

Section 7.3 of the Rules and Regulations, as replaced under Resolution 2019-02, outlines the process for distributing the volume of adjudicated water not produced by the Overlying Parties to the Appropriators. Under this section, if an Overlying Party produces less than five times their share of the Safe Yield in any five-year period, the quantity of groundwater not produced by that Overlying Party shall be made available for allocation to the Appropriators. Transferring unused production from Overlying Users does not diminish their legal right to produce in subsequent years.

At the inception of the Judgment, transfers of unused production by Overlying Users have been made on a fiscal year basis coinciding with the preparation of the annual report. Preparing the annual report on a calendar year basis required that the transfers of unused production also be made on the same basis. Based on the five-year format used in the Rules and Regulations, transfers to the Appropriator Parties for CY 2025 were based on unused production from Overlying Users in CY 2020. This required the recalculation of Overlying Users production, back to July 2003, on a calendar year basis. Under this format, unused production from the second half of 2003, with adjusted water rights for half of the year, was allocated to Appropriators for CY 2008. Table 3-7 summarizes the volume of unused Overlying water for CY 2003 through CY 2025. While groundwater production by Overlying Users has decreased by over 55 percent since 2004, the volume of unused overlying water has correspondingly increased from 5,053 ac-ft/yr in CY 2006 to a maximum of 6,679 ac-ft during CY 2011. The amount of unused production decreased starting in CY 2014 as a result of reduced Overlying allocations resulting from the new basin Safe Yield of 6,700 ac-ft/yr. The increase in the Safe Yield for the CY 2024-33 period to 7,100 ac-ft/yr has resulted in slightly higher allocation to Overliers and corresponding transfers to Appropriators starting in CY 2029.

Table 3-7 presents the allocation of unused Overlying water to each Appropriator based on their share of the Safe Yield and the schedule set forth under Section 7.3 of the Rules and

Regulations, as replaced under Resolution 2019-02. It should be noted that the quantities presented in this table have been modified to include the adjustment of production by Oak Valley Golf Course wells, as discussed in Section 3.2.4. Unused Overlying production in CY 2020, estimated at 4,594 ac-ft, was allocated to Appropriators during CY 2025. Unused Overlying production during CY 2025, adjusted by reductions on OVP's rights and the revised reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield is estimated at 4,645 ac-ft. This amount would be allocated to Appropriators during CY 2030.

3.5 Appropriators' Production Right

The Appropriators' Production Right, as defined in Subparagraph I.3.B. of the Judgment, "consists of an Appropriator's share of Operating Yield, plus (1) any water acquired by an Appropriator from an Overlying Producer or other Appropriator pursuant to this Judgment, (2) any water withdrawn from the Appropriator's storage account, (3) and New Yield created by the Appropriator."

The Operating Yield, as defined in subparagraph I.3.M of the Judgment, is "the maximum quantity of water which can be produced annually by the Appropriators from the Beaumont Basin, which quantity consists of Appropriative Water plus Temporary Surplus."

Water Acquired by Appropriators includes Transfer of Overlying Water Rights to Appropriators and transfers between Appropriators. At present, the YVWD is the only Appropriator that has received transfers of Overlying Water Rights. Transfers between Appropriators have taken place in the past between SMWC, as the Transferor, and the City of Banning and BCVWD, as the Transferees.

New Yield, as defined in subparagraph I.3.L of the Judgment, is "increases in yield in quantities greater than historical amounts from sources of supply including, but not limited to, capture of available storm flows, by means of projects constructed after February 20, 2003, as determined by the Watermaster. As of present, no project has been defined or approved by Watermaster that has resulted in New Yield. Although not defined in the Judgment, Rising Water has been categorized in this annual report as a potential source of New Yield in the.

Water from storage is another component included in the calculation of Appropriators Production Right. It refers to the amount of water that an Appropriator deems necessary to be taken out of its storage account to meet annual supply requirements. Appropriators have been able to withdraw an equivalent amount of groundwater from their respective storage accounts to balance out their overproduction in any given year. However, the possibility exists in the future when an Appropriator may not have water in their respective storage account and/or may not be able to acquire sufficient imported water for groundwater recharge.

Table 3-8 presents the Appropriators' Production Right on an annual basis for each of the Appropriators for the 20-year 2006-25 period including the various categories of supply sources available to Appropriators to meet their annual water demands. Figures 3-5 through 3-9 illustrate Supply Sources and Storage Accounts for the City of Banning, BCVWD, SMWC, YVWD and the Beaumont Basin as a whole respectively.

3.6 Storage Accounting

Section 6.7 of the Watermaster Rules and Regulations indicates that Watermaster shall calculate additions, extractions, and losses of all water stored and any losses of water supplies or Safe Yield resulting from such water stored. This section of the Rules and Regulations further indicates that Watermaster shall keep and maintain for public record an annual accounting thereof. While additions (spreading) and extractions (pumping) are easily quantifiable, losses from storage are more difficult to estimate. The completion of the “Beaumont Basin Storage Loss Analysis” in September 2018 estimates storage losses under various spreading scenarios; however, Watermaster has not developed a methodology to adjust storage accounts and their corresponding losses.

3.6.1 Annual Storage Consolidation

Consistent with the new reporting format to document extractions, spreading and other groundwater activities on a calendar year basis, Table 3-9 represents the consolidation of each Appropriator’s storage account for the 20-year period from CY 2006 through CY 2025. This table includes, on an annual basis, Appropriators’ production rights, as defined in Section 3.5 and documented in Table 3-8, annual production, and any supplemental water that may have been acquired during the year. It also documents the amount of water that may be taken from storage to meet annual water demands.

After considering the historical production revisions to the Oak Valley Golf Course wells, as documented in Section 3.2.4, the amount of water in storage at the end of CY 2024 was 119,312.40 ac-ft of water; this total increased in CY 2025 by 9,145.3 ac-ft to a cumulative total of 128,457.90 ac-ft. As a result of the significant amount of imported water recharged during the CY 2023 through CY 2025 period, groundwater storage in the basin is the highest recorded since the adjudication. The amount of water in storage by party at the beginning and end of CY 2025 is presented below.

Agency / Party to the Judgment	Calendar Year 2025 (ac-ft)		
	Beginning	Ending	Change
City of Banning	49,357.6	50,007.1	649.6
BCVWD	38,313.3	45,470.0	7,156.8
City of Beaumont	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Mesa Water Company	10,960.2	11,270.9	310.7
Yucaipa Valley Water District	19,086.9	19,191.2	104.2
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency	1,594.6	2,518.6	924.0
TOTAL in Storage	119,312.6	128,457.9	9,145.3

Figure 3-10 compares the amount of water in storage to the storage limit for each party with storage accounts while Figure 3-11 presents storage totals by agency for the most recent 10-year period.

3.7 Groundwater Level Monitoring Program

A groundwater level monitoring program was initiated in 2015 to collect water levels throughout the basin using dedicated monitoring wells. Selected monitoring wells were equipped with a water level probe attached to a communications cable. The probe collects water level information on an hourly basis; collected data is downloaded from the probes every two months and a report is prepared for the Watermaster Committee at each regular meeting.

At the present time, there are 15 monitoring wells equipped with water level probes as depicted in Figure 3-12. In addition, there are two monitoring probes collecting barometric pressures at opposite ends of the Beaumont Basin. During regular visits to the monitoring sites, the depth to water is measured using a water level meter according to the guidelines established in the recently adopted Rules and Regulations (Dec 2022).

Five additional monitoring wells have been identified around the Noble Creek Recharge Facility. They are anticipated to be equipped by the Spring 2026.

Collected information is used to evaluate groundwater levels in the basin as documented in Section 3.8 of this report.

3.8 Evaluation of Groundwater Conditions

3.8.1 Analysis of Groundwater Level Changes

Changes in groundwater flow and groundwater levels between 2024 and 2025 were evaluated based on measured data in dedicated monitoring wells and static measurements at active production wells located throughout the Beaumont Basin. Separate groundwater level contour maps were created for winter (December) 2024 and winter 2025 to evaluate changes in groundwater flow patterns and basin-wide changes in groundwater levels over the time period. The manually generated groundwater contour maps for 2024 and 2025 are shown in Figures 3-13 and 3-14, respectively.

Groundwater flow direction and gradient within the Beaumont Basin varies depending on location. In the west central portion of the basin (immediately west of the Beaumont Plains Fault Zone), groundwater generally flows to the north from the lowest reach of Noble Creek. Further to the west near Calimesa, the groundwater flow direction becomes westerly and then southwesterly toward San Timoteo Wash. In the eastern part of the basin, groundwater flows to the southeast towards the City of Banning. The groundwater flow directions did not change significantly between 2023 and 2024.

Basin-wide groundwater level trends in the Beaumont Basin were evaluated based on hydrographs from ten key wells and the groundwater level change map developed by subtracting the 2024 groundwater surface from the 2025 groundwater surface (see Figures 3-

13 and 3-14). In the west central portion of the basin (BCVWD 29) groundwater levels showed some seasonal variability in 2025 and increased by approximately one foot over the year.

In the northwest portion of the basin (YVWD 34), groundwater levels have shown a downward trend since approximately 2020, but were relatively stable in 2025. At this well, groundwater levels increased by approximately four feet in 2025. At Moreno Well No. 6, water levels have steadily dropped from 2003 to 2022 at which time they became stable. In 2025, groundwater levels at this well declined by approximately two feet. At Tukwet Canyon Golf Club B, groundwater levels were relatively stable in 2025 as they declined about one-foot.

Groundwater levels at Oak Valley No. 1, in the central portion of the basin, were highly variable and likely influenced by groundwater pumping. As judged by the highest peaks in the hydrograph, the overall groundwater level trend at this well has been relatively stable in 2025 (See Figure 3-15).

In the northern part of the basin, a groundwater mound developed at the BCVWD Noble Creek Recharge Facility with as much as 23 feet of rise during CY 2025 (see Figure 3-16). The rise in groundwater elevation is correlated with an increase in managed recharge at the facility in 2025 (12,227 ac-ft) and CY 2024 (10,417 ac-ft) relative to 2022 (1,812 ac-ft) and 2021 (2,504 ac-ft). In CY 2025, an additional 6,647 ac-ft of water was delivered to the SGPWA spreading grounds south of Brookside Drive, which also contributed to the groundwater level rise in the area.

In the south-central portion of the basin, groundwater levels at BCVWD Well No. 2 showed some seasonal variability over the 2025 year and increased by approximately ten feet between over the year. At Banning Well C-4 (southeast Beaumont Basin), groundwater levels were not available for the winter of 2025. Groundwater levels in other southeast area wells declined over the year by as much as approximately 19 feet.

Groundwater levels in the northeast portion of the basin (near USGS Highland Springs Monitoring Well) increased by approximately 15 feet during the year; however, static water levels for the winter of 2025 were not available for the USGS wells.

3.8.2 Analysis of Change in Groundwater Storage

Basin-wide change in groundwater storage between winter 2024 and winter 2025 was analyzed as a function of the difference in groundwater levels across the basin and the specific yield of the aquifer sediments. Specific yield values were obtained from the calibrated groundwater flow model of the Beaumont Basin used in the 2023 Reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield (TH&Co, 2024). Groundwater level change across the basin was analyzed using the following procedure:

- ✓ The winter 2024 and 2025 hand-generated groundwater contour maps were each converted into three-dimensional raster surfaces.
- ✓ The basin was discretized into 100-ft by 100-ft grid cells.

- ✓ Attributes were assigned to each saturated grid cell including groundwater level change and specific yield.
- ✓ The resulting attribute table was processed in a Geographic Information System (GIS) for calculating the change in storage.

Results of the analysis show an overall increase in groundwater storage within the adjudicated basin of approximately 1,451 ac-ft during this one-year period. This increase is associated with an increase in imported water deliveries to the Noble Creek Recharge Facilities and the SGPWA spreading grounds south of Brookside Drive, relative to previous years.

3.9 Operating Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin - 2025

For purposes of this annual report, the annual operating Safe Yield (OSY) describes the net infiltration to the adjudicated groundwater basin (not including artificial recharge) for any given year. It is noted that the OSY is different than the Operating Yield, which is a function of the unused overlier production (Appropriative Water) and Temporary Surplus, as described in the Beaumont Basin Judgment (San Timoteo Management Authority v. Banning et al., 2004).

Operating Safe Yield is estimated based on the following equation:

$$OSY = \frac{\Sigma P + \Delta S - \Sigma AR}{\Delta T}$$

where:	ΣP	=	The sum of groundwater production (ac-ft)
	ΔS	=	The change in groundwater storage (ac-ft)
	ΣAR	=	The sum of groundwater recharge (ac-ft)
	ΔT	=	The time over which the OSY is estimated (years)

Total Beaumont Basin groundwater production in calendar year 2025 was 16,778 ac-ft (see Table 3-3). Total artificial recharge in calendar year 2025 was 18,874 ac-ft (see Table 3-4). It is noted that only the Noble Creek Recharge Facility recharge was used in the analysis of OSY (recharge at the Little San Geronio Creek facility, if any, is not included because it is outside the adjudicated area). The change estimate is based on the analysis of groundwater levels described earlier. The period of time over which the OSY is evaluated is one year. The resulting OSY is estimated as:

$$OSY = \frac{16,778 + 1,451 - 18,874}{1} = -645 \text{ ac-ft}$$

It is emphasized that the OSY, as presented herein, is based on one year of groundwater production and recharge data. When evaluated on a long-term basis, this methodology can be used to estimate the long-term Safe Yield of the basin, as defined in the Beaumont Basin Judgment. As required by the Judgment, the Safe Yield of the basin was reevaluated in 2013 and again in 2023.

The OSY for 2025 is not representative of the long-term Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin. The negative OSY value is likely a function of underestimated positive storage change resulting from groundwater level data gaps at the SGPWA Brookside East recharge basins and other areas downgradient of the Noble Creek recharge basins. The storage change estimated from the available data is significantly lower than volume of water known to have been spread at the recharge basins. While some of the discrepancy may be explained through increased flow out of the basin, it is believed that most of the imported recharge water is still in the basin but cannot be estimated based on the available groundwater level data.

A copy of the report prepared by Thomas Harder & Company on the Evaluation of Groundwater Conditions and Operating Safe Yield for the Beaumont Basin for Calendar Year 2025 is included under Appendix F. Table 3 of this report presents a comparison between groundwater production, artificial recharge, change in groundwater storage, and operating safe yield starting in CY 2011.

3-10 Certification of Groundwater Production and Imported Water Use during Water Year 2025

The State of California Department of Water Resources requires documentation of the use of water in all groundwater basins on a Water Year basis. Water Year 2025 begins on October 1st, 2024 and ends on September 30th, 2025. Groundwater production for the first three months of Water Year 2025 (October through December 2024) is documented in Table 3-1 D, Appropriator Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2024, for Appropriators and Table 3-2 D, Overlying Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2024, for Overlying users.

Similarly, Appropriator production during the last nine months of Water Year 2025 (January through September 2025) is documented in Table 3-1 E, Appropriator Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2025, for Appropriators and Table 3-2-E, Overlying Producer – Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2025, for Overlying users. Total groundwater production for Water Year 2025 was 17,262 ac-ft as follows:

- ✓ Appropriators: 15,172.9 ac-ft
- ✓ Overlyiers: 2,089.1 ac-ft

The use of imported water has been previously documented on a calendar year basis in Table 3-4, Annual Supplemental Recharge to the Beaumont Basin – Calendar Years 2003-2025. Table 3-10 presents monthly imported water deliveries during Water Year 2025 to the Brookside East and Noble Creek Recharge Facility totaling 20,353 ac-ft for the year. Deliveries to water agencies during the year amounted to 21,080 ac-ft representing a negative difference of 727 ac-ft. This difference was supplied from previously stored water by SGPWA as it began the year with 4,584 ac-ft in their account and ended with 3,857 ac-ft.

Change in Storage in the basin, based on changes in groundwater elevation between October 2024 and October 2025 was estimated at 1,218 ac-ft, as depicted in Figure 3-17.

3.11 Recommendations

The Rules and Regulations, initially adopted in June 2004, were developed with the understanding that they should be revisited and/or revised from time to time to make sure they were consistent with the provisions of the Judgment. Revisions to the Rules and Regulations have been made over the years with the latest revisions adopted in December 2022 as documented earlier in Section 2.4. The latest revisions to the Rules and Regulations, as documented in Resolution 2022-09 will significantly increase the consistency in documenting Overlying water transfers for service by Appropriators and for reporting groundwater levels recording procedures.

In September 2018, a study to estimate groundwater losses from the basin was completed for Watermaster. In this study groundwater losses from the basin resulting from spreading of imported or outside water at selected locations in the basin was estimated. The study has been accepted by the Watermaster Committee; however, a methodology to address this issue is yet to be developed. It is recommended that the Watermaster Committee considers the development of a policy to address groundwater storage losses from the basin.

Watermaster may conduct additional studies in the future in support of:

- ✓ Developing a methodology to account for new yield from capturing local stormwater in the basin, and
- ✓ Developing a methodology to account for recycled water recharge in the basin.

In preparing this annual report and through the review of previous annual reports, we have identified a number of issues/activities that should be considered by the Watermaster to ensure accurate accounting of production, transfers, recharge, and storage. It should be noted that many of the recommendations provided in this section have been previously documented in prior annual reports. Our recommendations are as follows:

- ✓ Develop a protocol to increase the accuracy and consistency of data reported to the Watermaster. This has been partially addressed by the changes to the Rules and Regulations, as documented in Resolution 2022-09. Watermaster should identify a person and/or entity to be the central repository for data collection, transfer, and exchange. This person/entity shall be responsible for the collection and distribution of all groundwater production, water level, groundwater recharge, and water quality information. Quality control of the data in its various forms including checks for errors, omissions, and inconsistencies between the reporting agencies and/or parties should be part of this process.

As indicated earlier, Watermaster is in the process of revising the Rules and Regulations to ensure that its activities are consistent with the requirements of the Judgment. A final recommendation on the Rules and Regulations is anticipated to be finalized and adopted during Calendar Year 2026. The following inconsistencies between guidelines provided in the Rules and Regulations and current Watermaster activities were identified:

- ✓ Watermaster has not conducted a meter maintenance program, as required under Section 3.1 of the Rules and Regulations, to make sure groundwater production is reported accurately. Individual parties may or may not maintain and calibrate their production meters at acceptable intervals. It is recommended that the Watermaster Committee develops a policy to implement regular maintenance and calibration of water meters at production wells.
- ✓ Under Section 3.2 of the Rules and Regulations, producers producing in an excess of 10 ac-ft/yr should report on a monthly basis by the 15th day of the ensuing month while those producing less should file on an annual basis by the 15th of July. This provision should be revised as it was written for fiscal year accounting. Overlying Parties producing less than 10 ac-ft/yr should report by the 15th of January now that calendar year accounting is used. Proper supporting information should be provided.
- ✓ Under Section 2.2.1 (A) of the Rules and Regulations, the Watermaster shall levy and collect assessments each year, in amounts sufficient to purchase replenishment water to replace Overproduction by any party from the previous fiscal year. Assessment shall be collected not later than October 1 of each year. This provision should be changed to reflect Calendar Year basis.

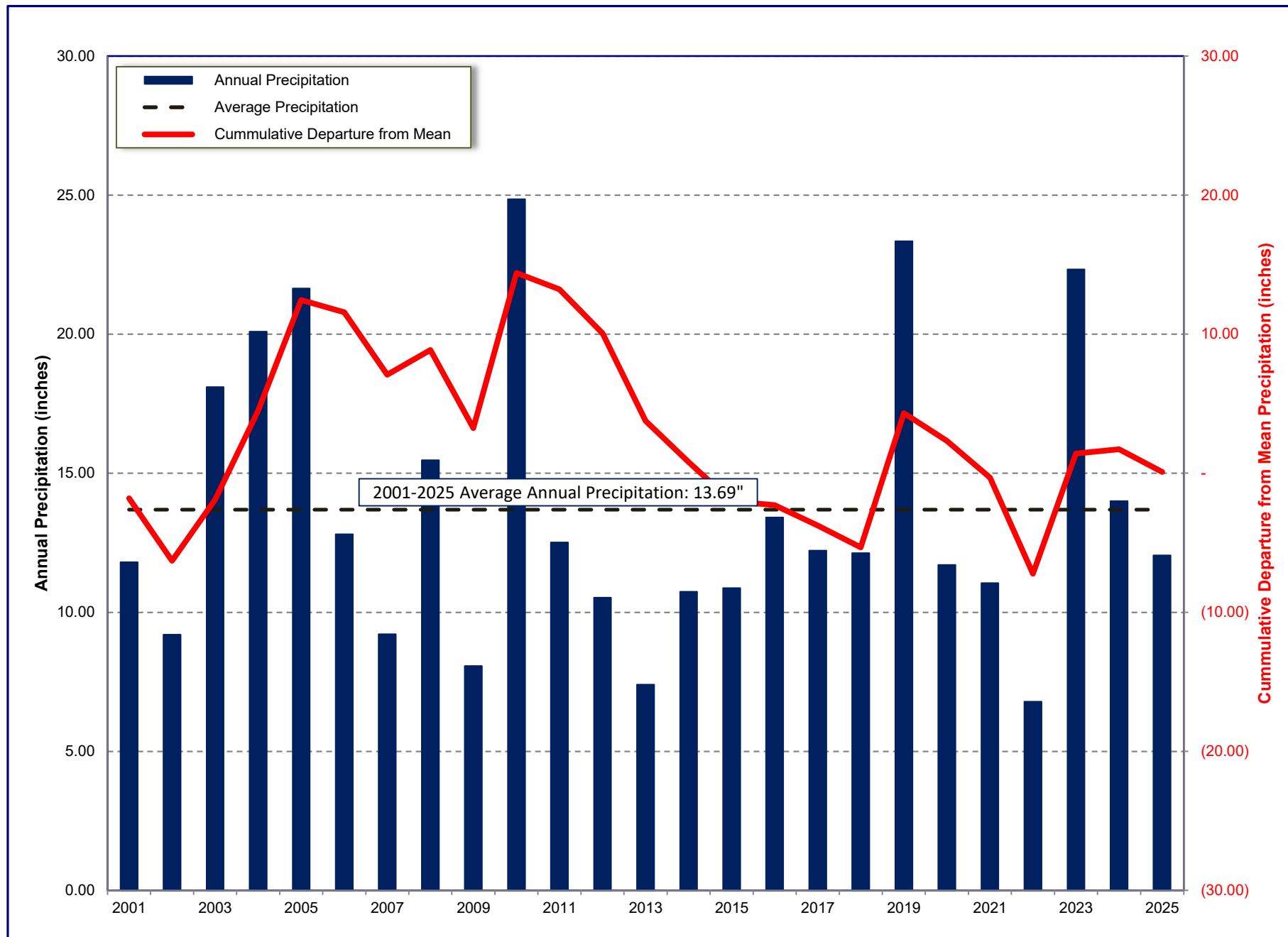
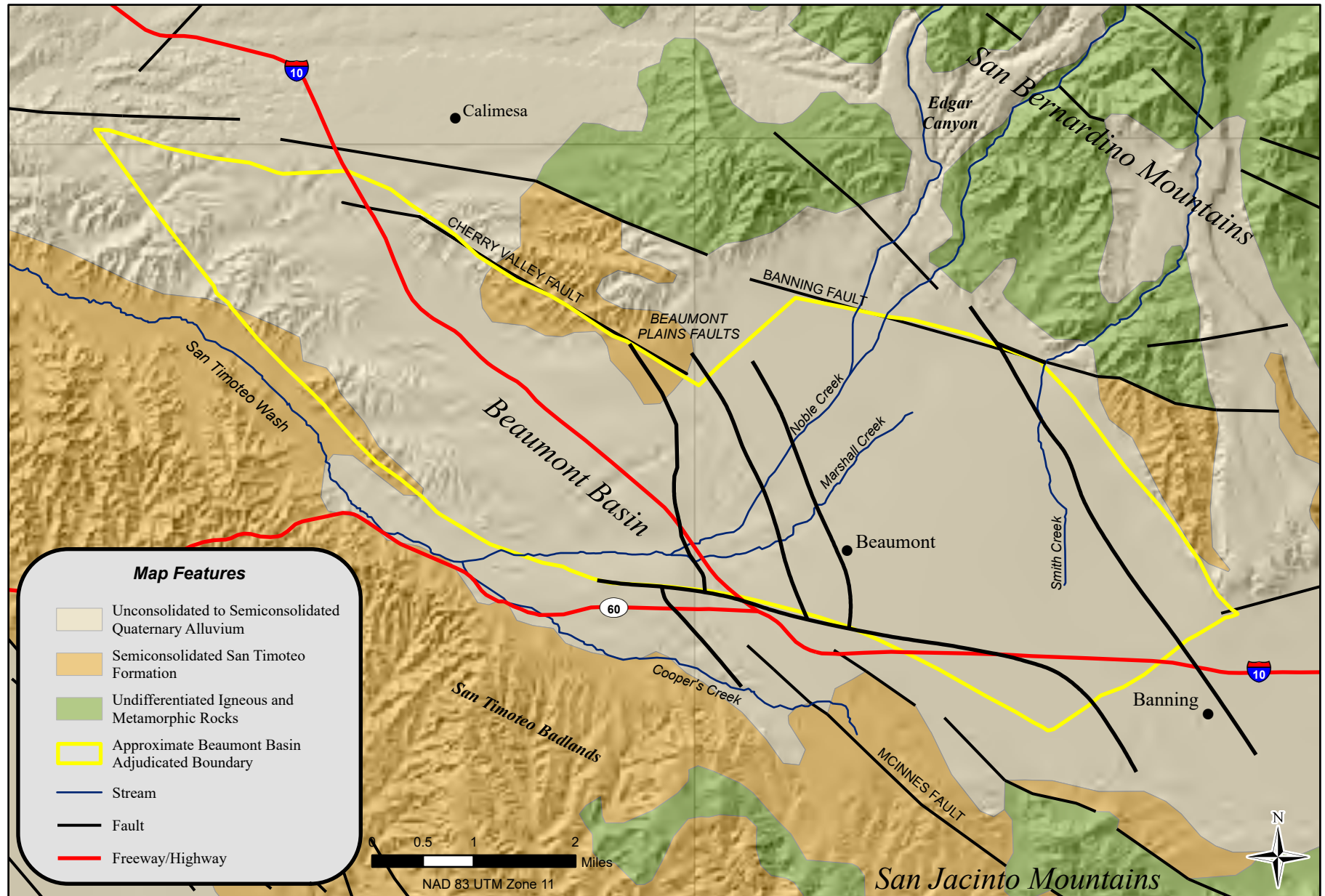
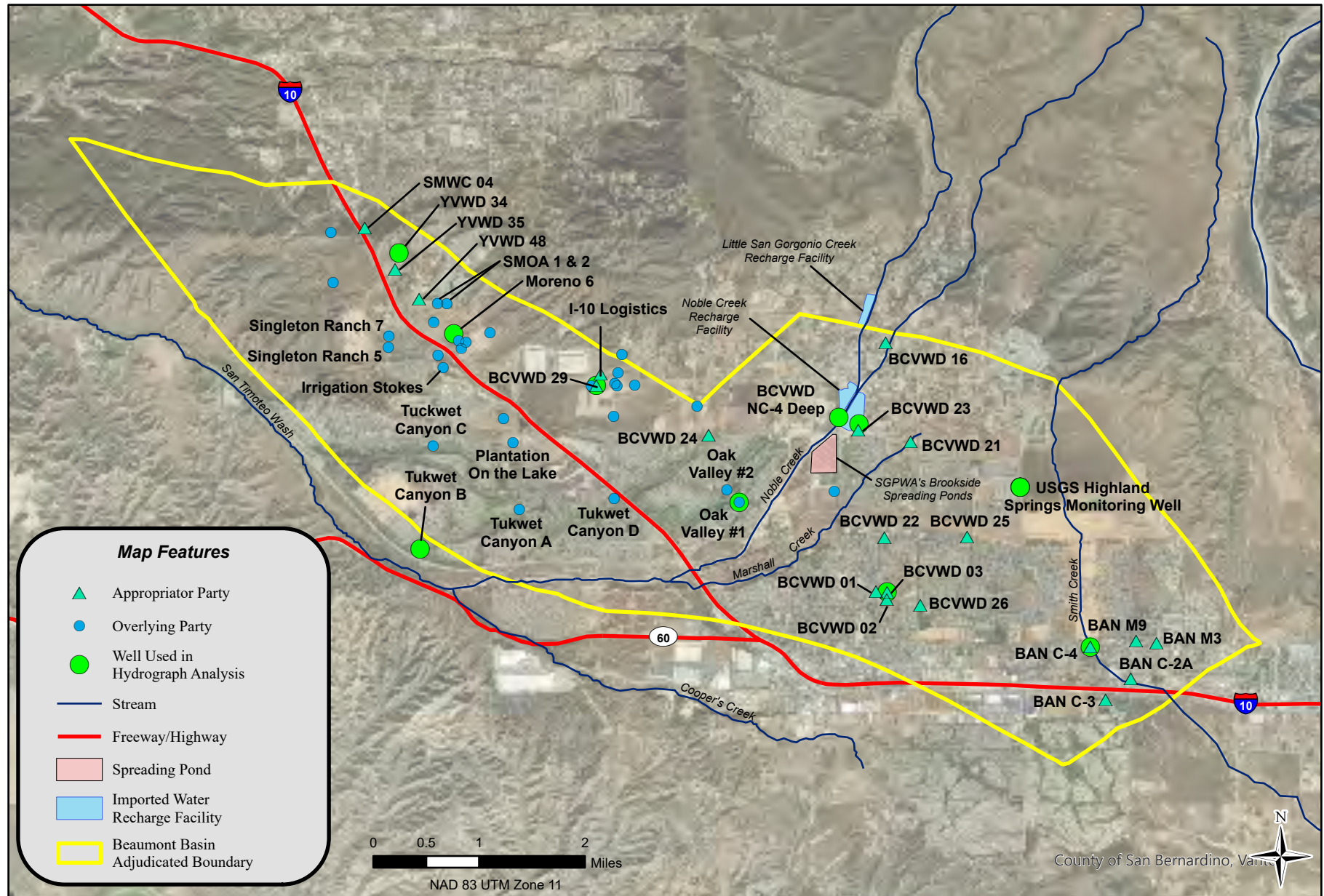


Figure 3-1
Annual Precipitation with Cumulative Departure from the Mean (2001-2025)

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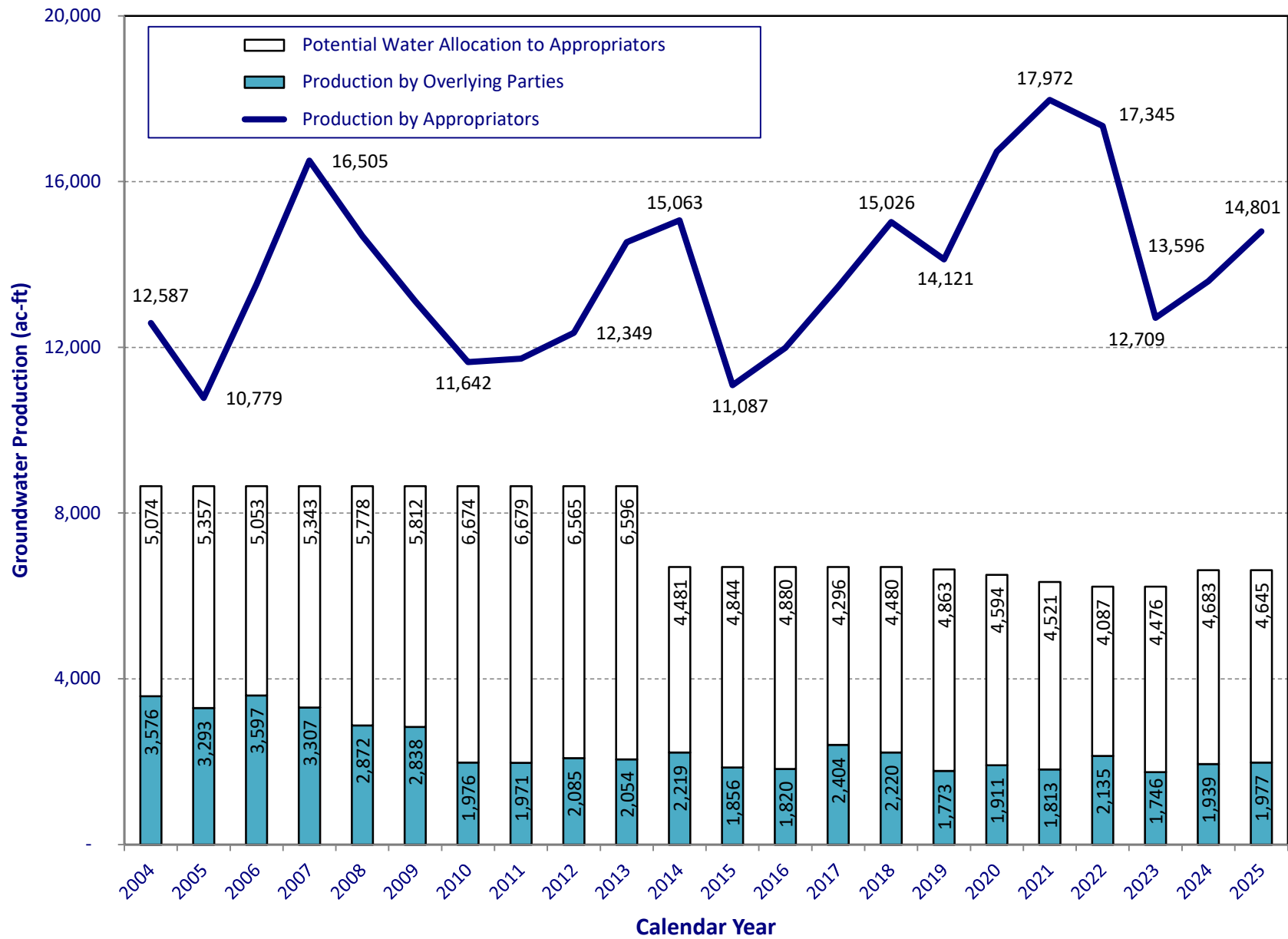


Figure 3-4
Annual Production by Appropriators and Overlying Users (2004-25)

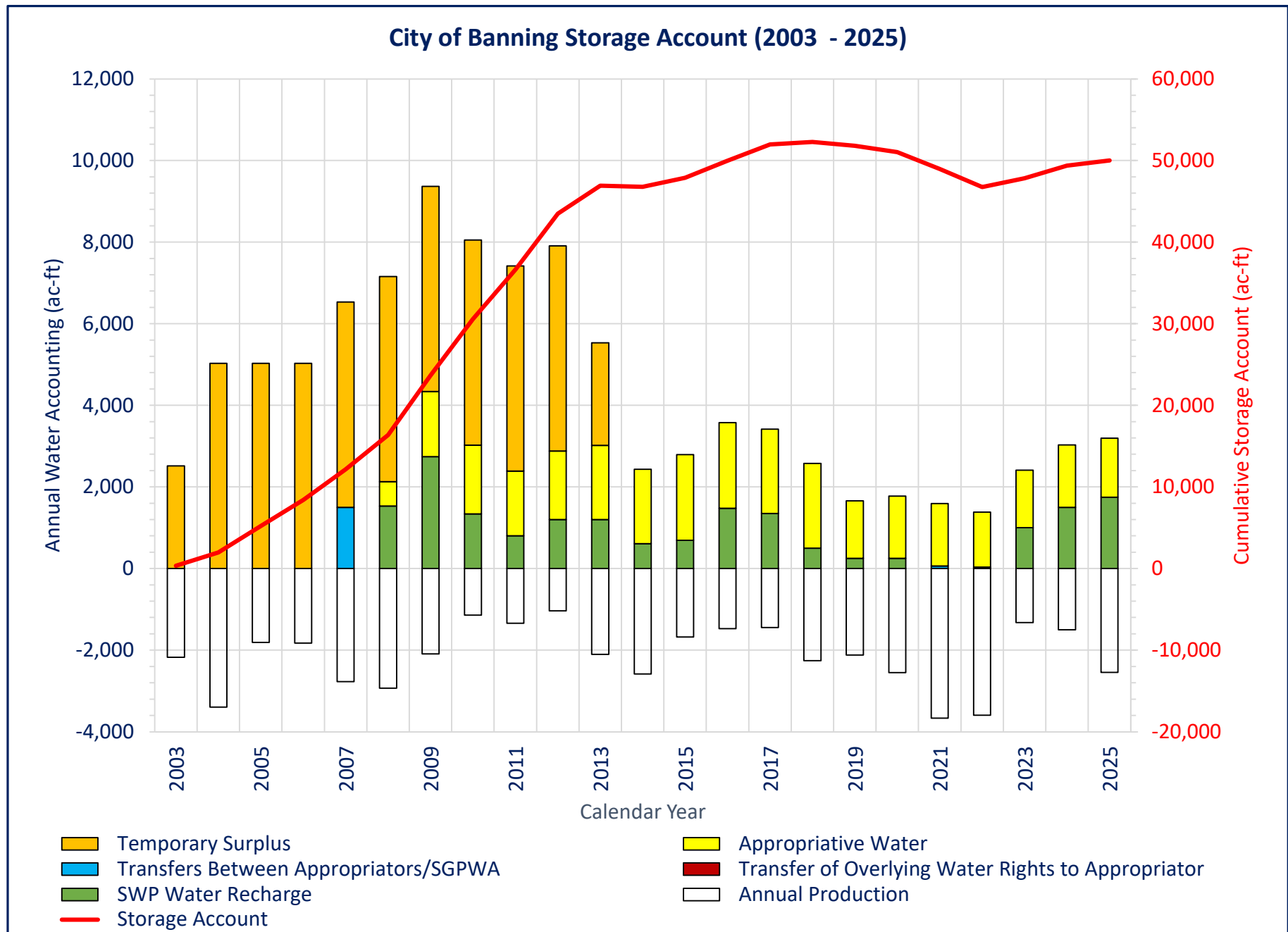


Figure 3-5
City of Banning - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)

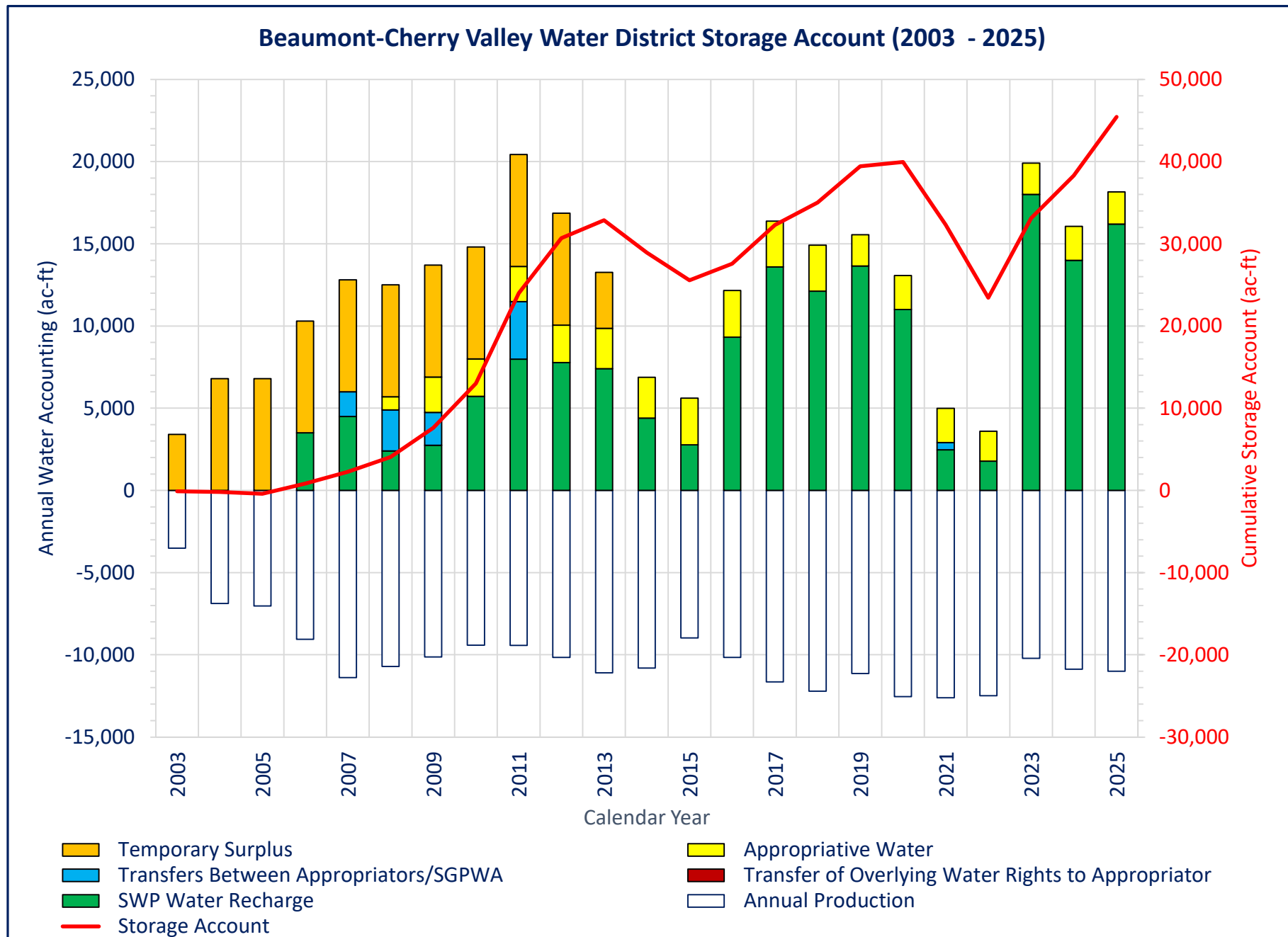


Figure 3-6
BCVWD - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)

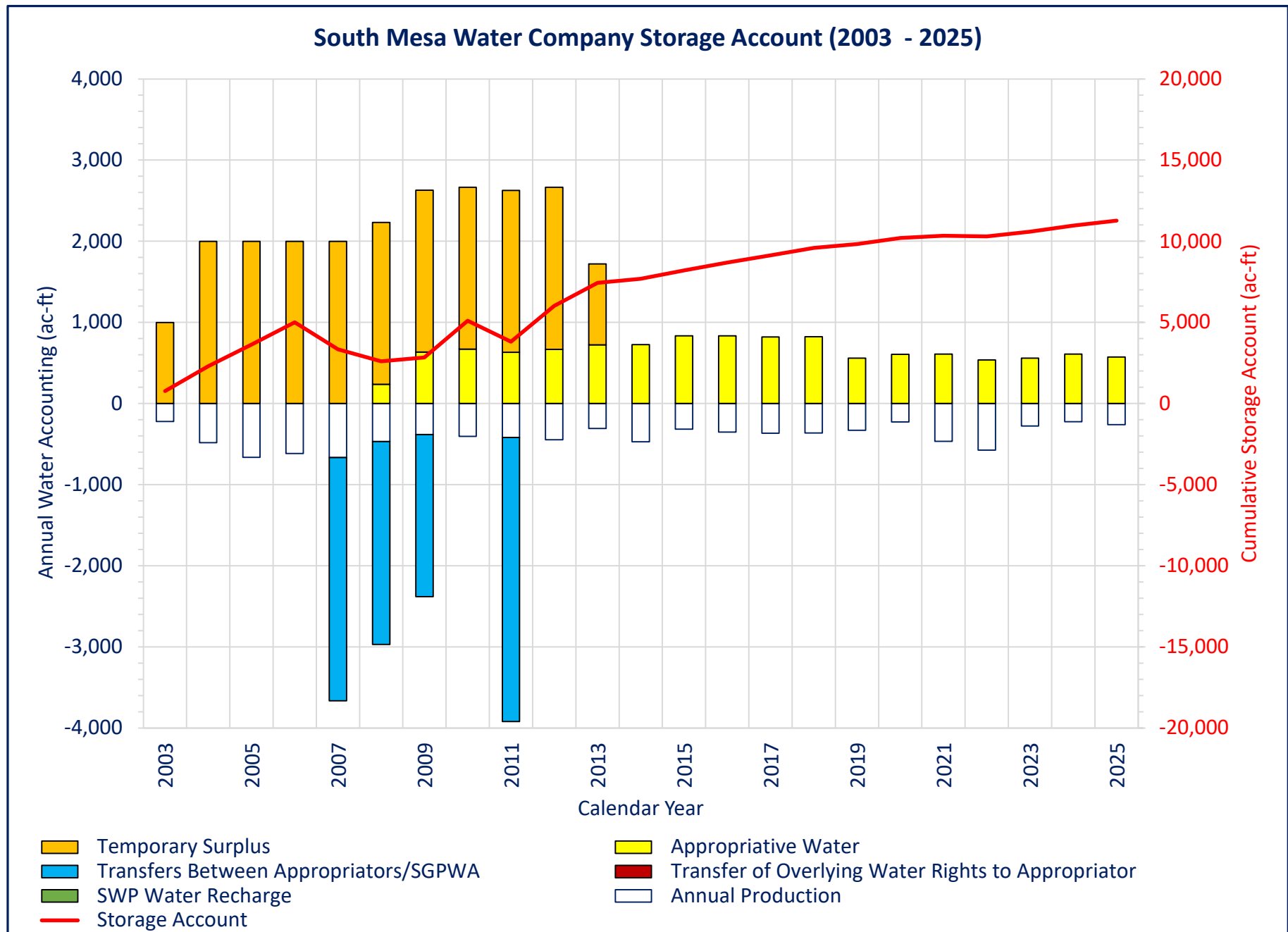


Figure 3-7
SMWC - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)

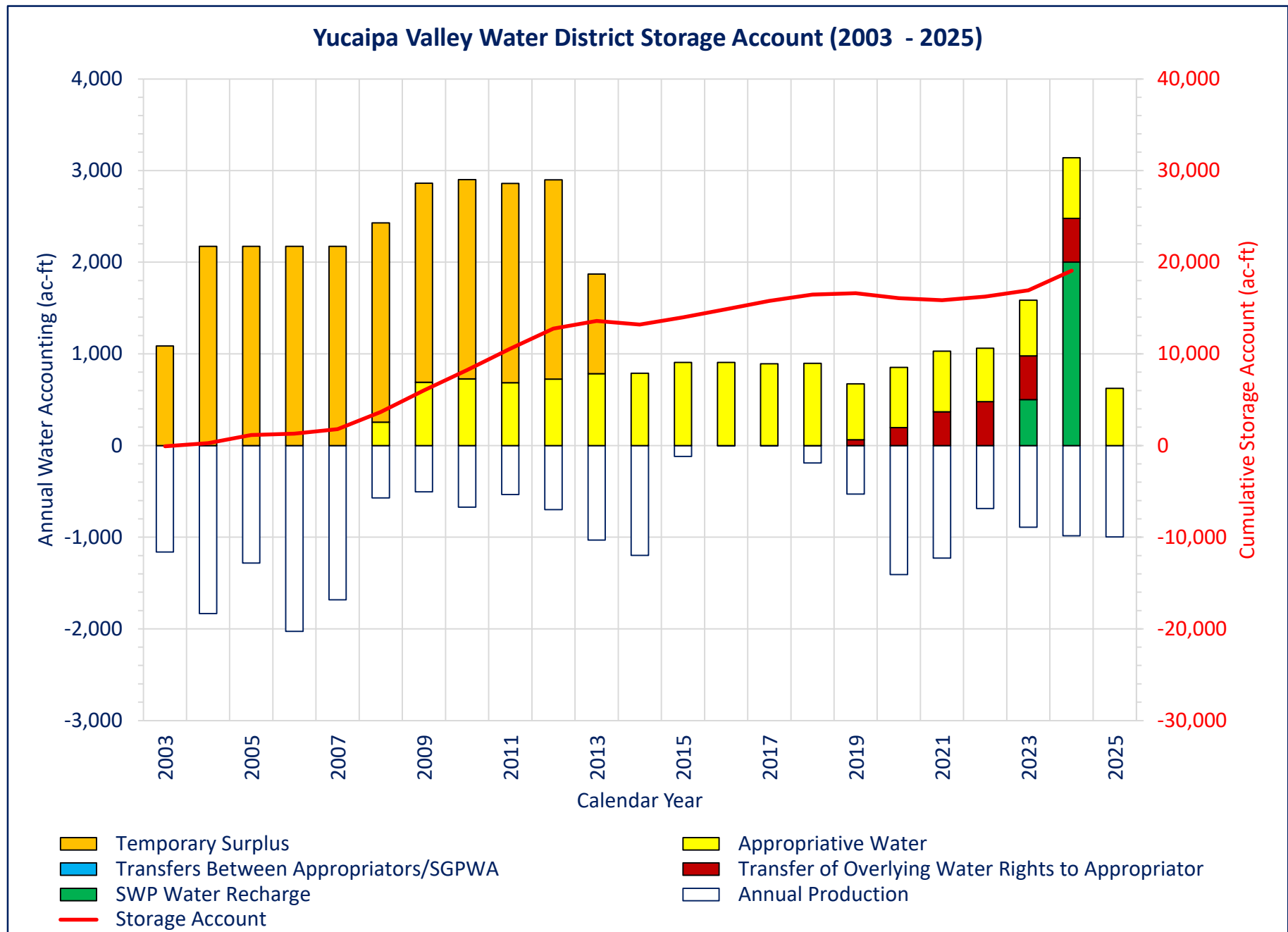


Figure 3-8
YVWD - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)

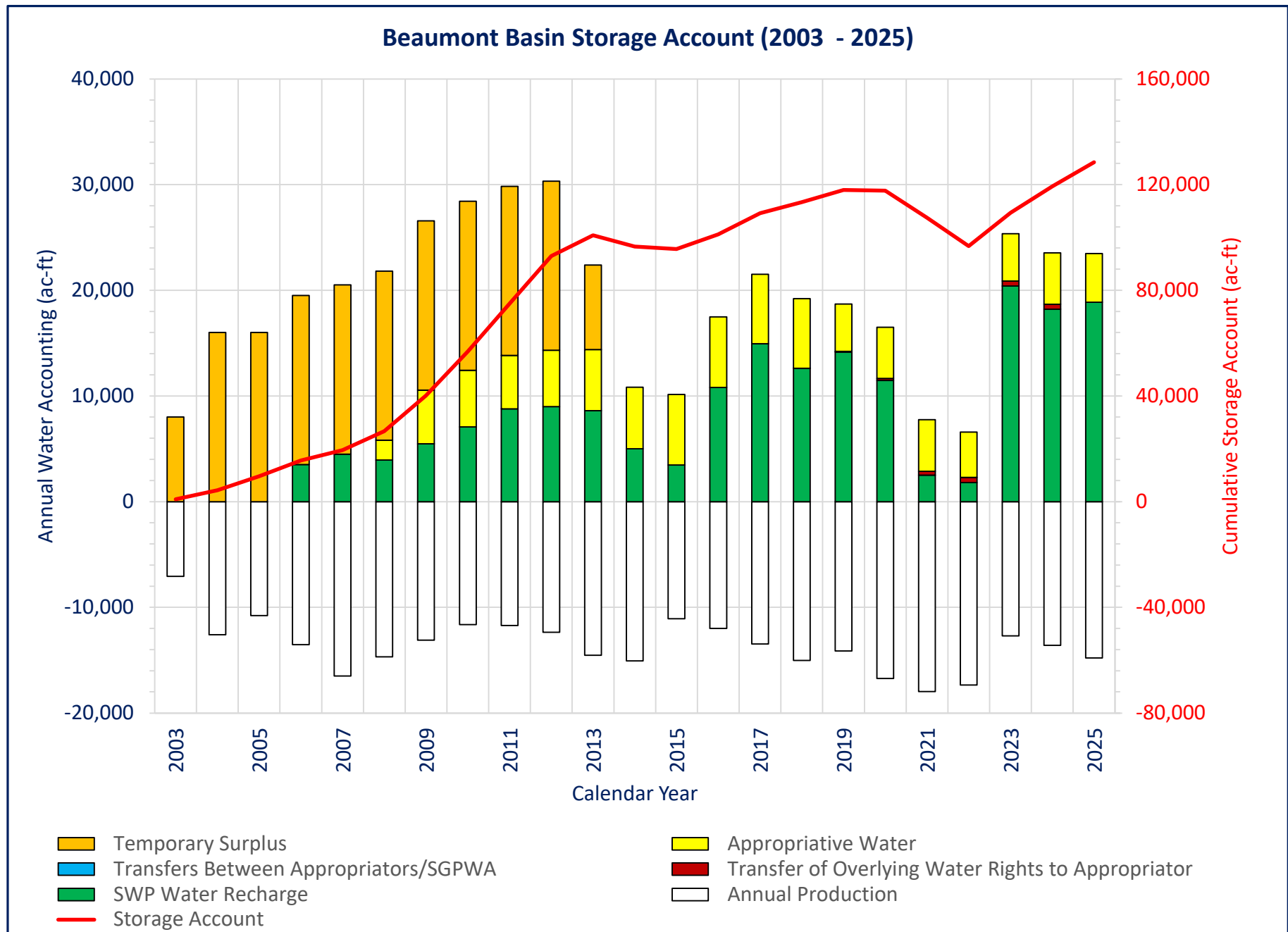


Figure 3-9
Beaumont Basin - Supply Sources and Storage Account (2003-25)

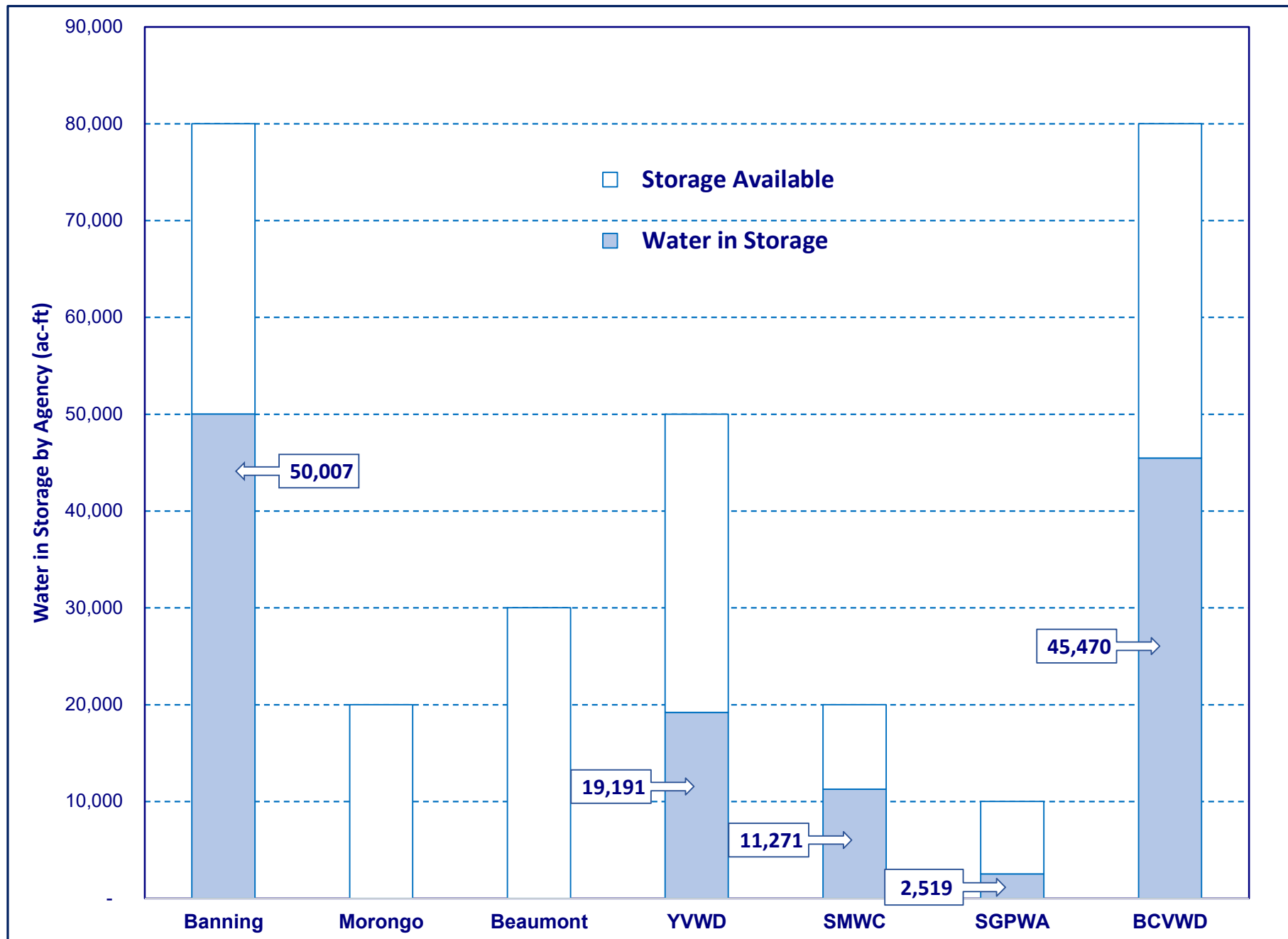


Figure 3-10
Groundwater Storage by Agency/User as of 2025

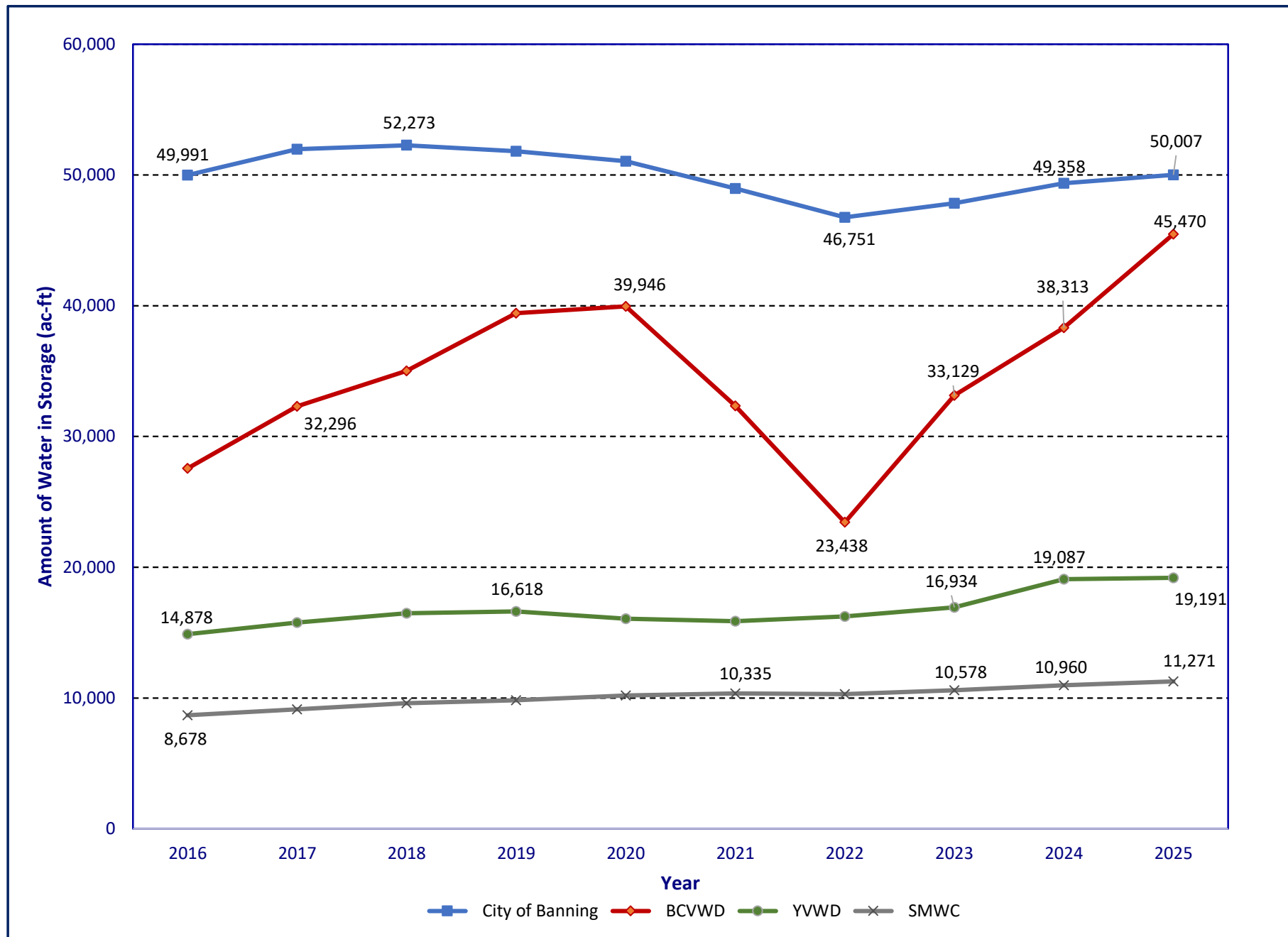
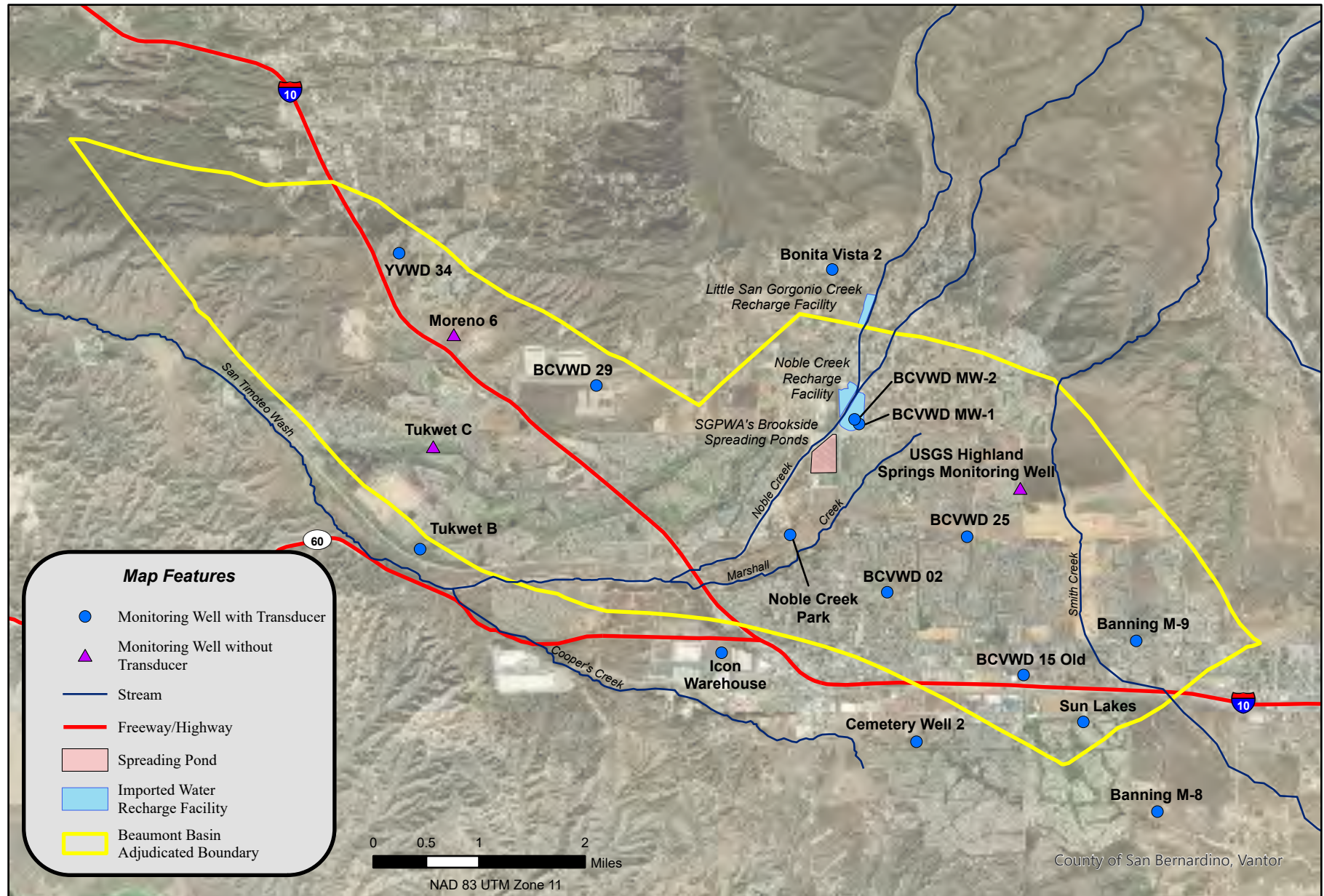
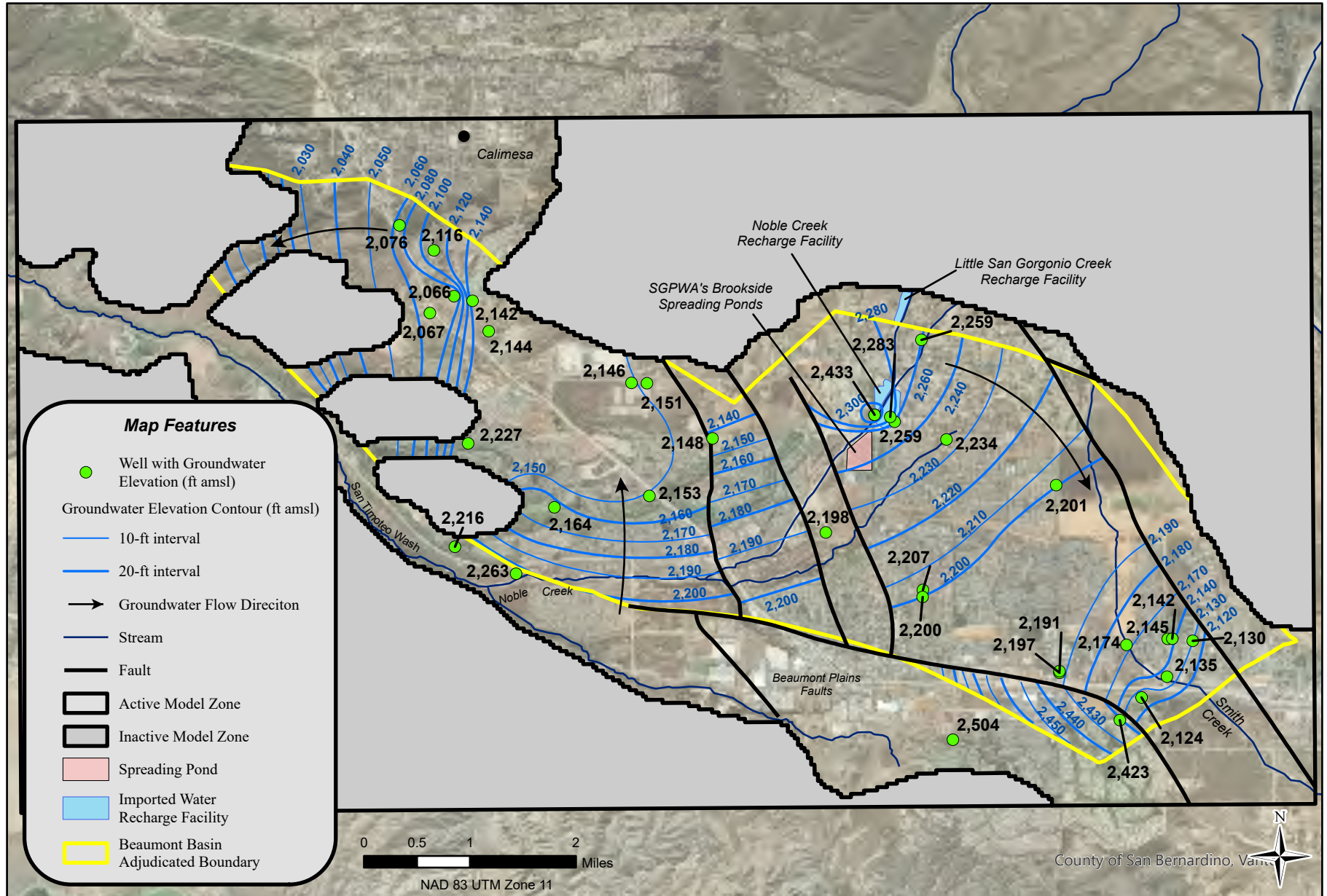


Figure 3-11
Accumulation of Storage by Appropriator for the 2016-2025 10-Yr Period

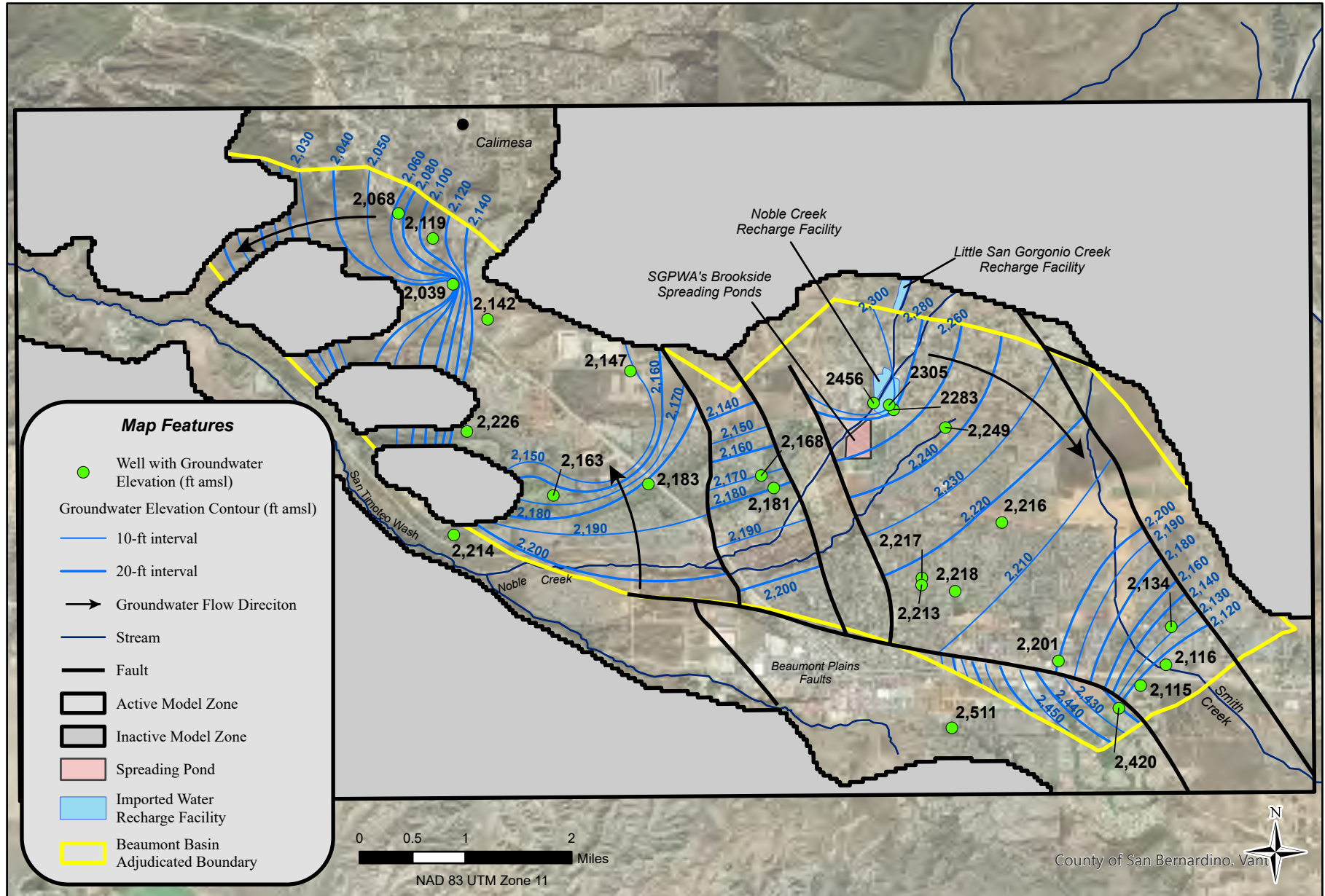
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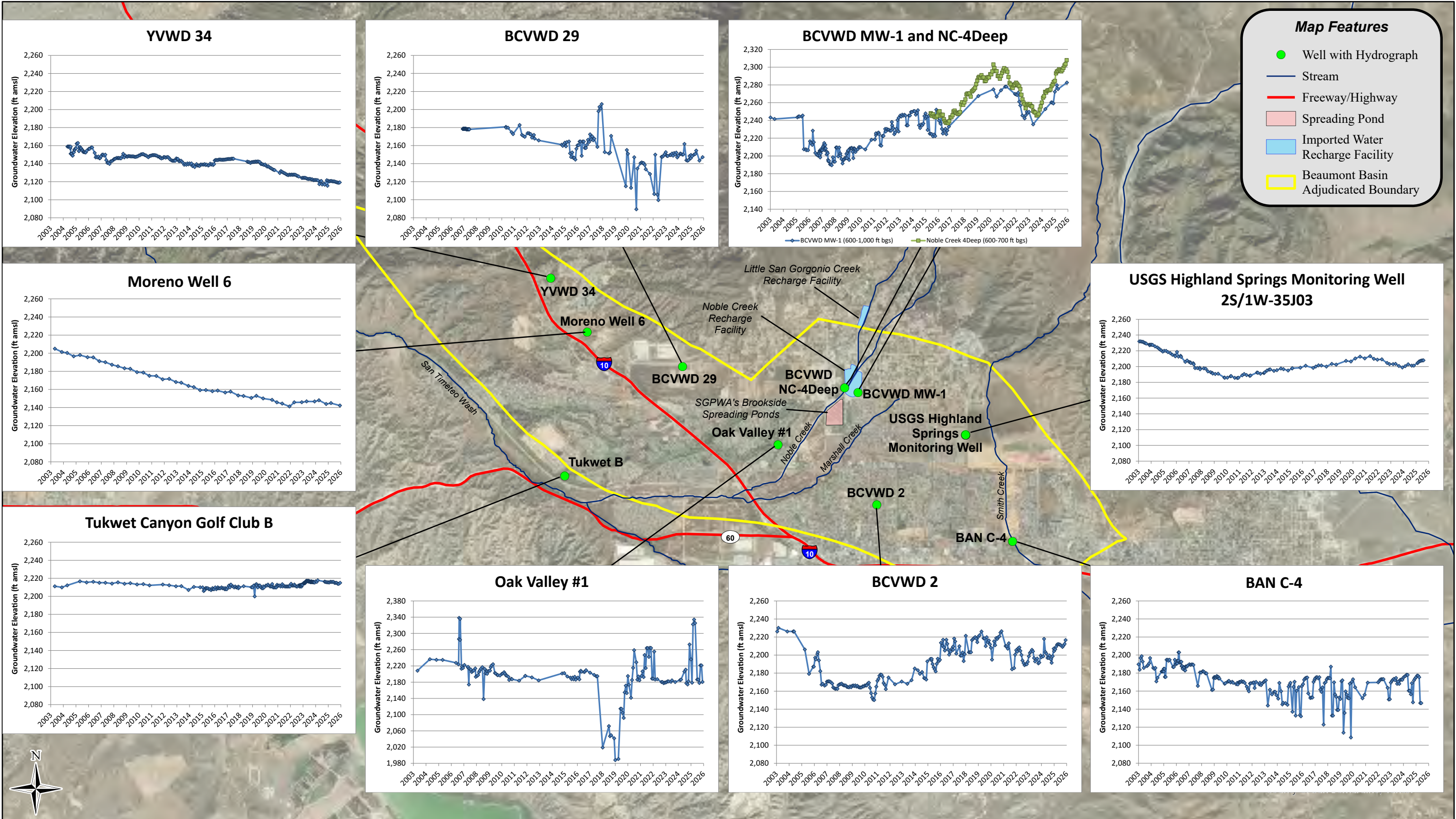


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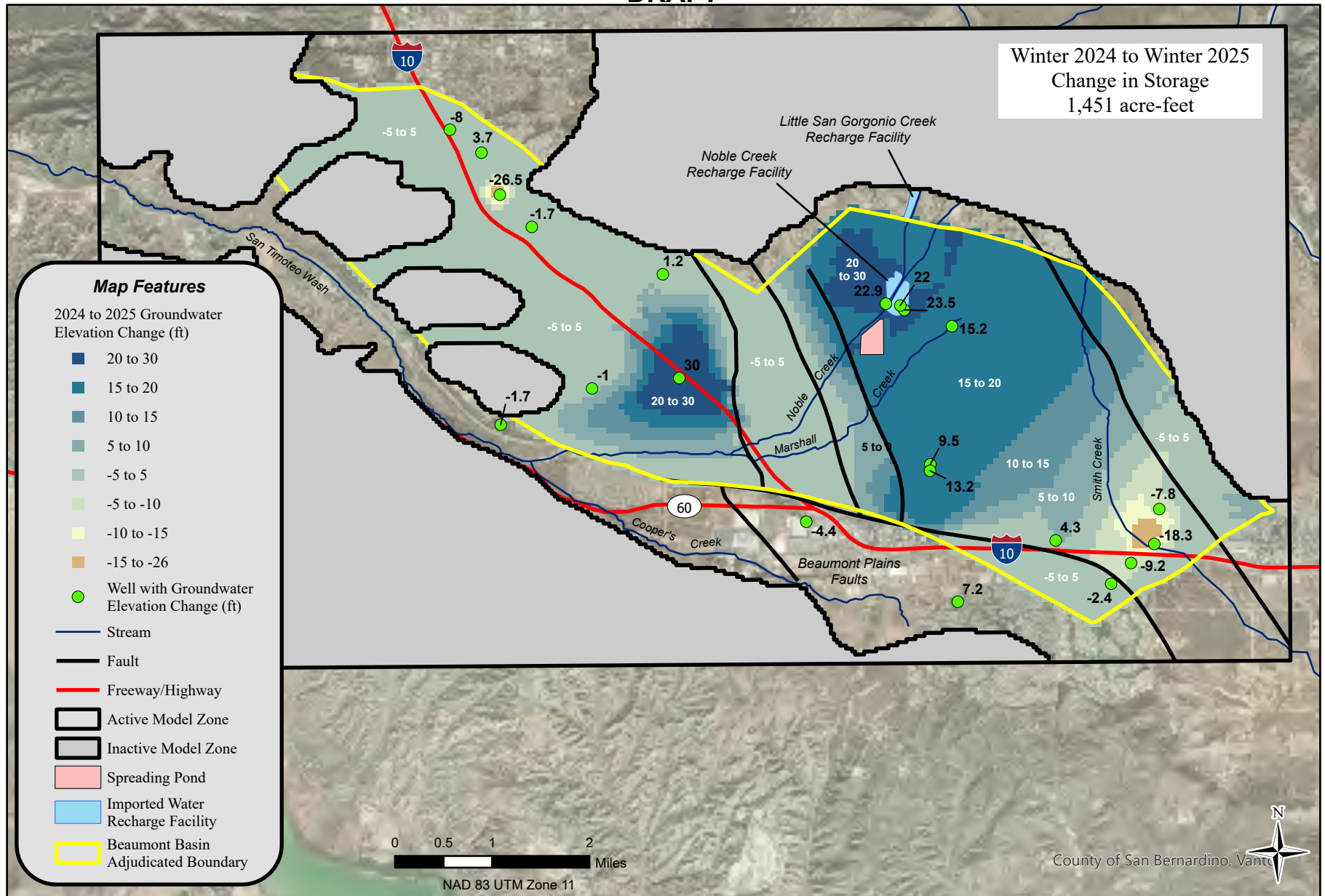


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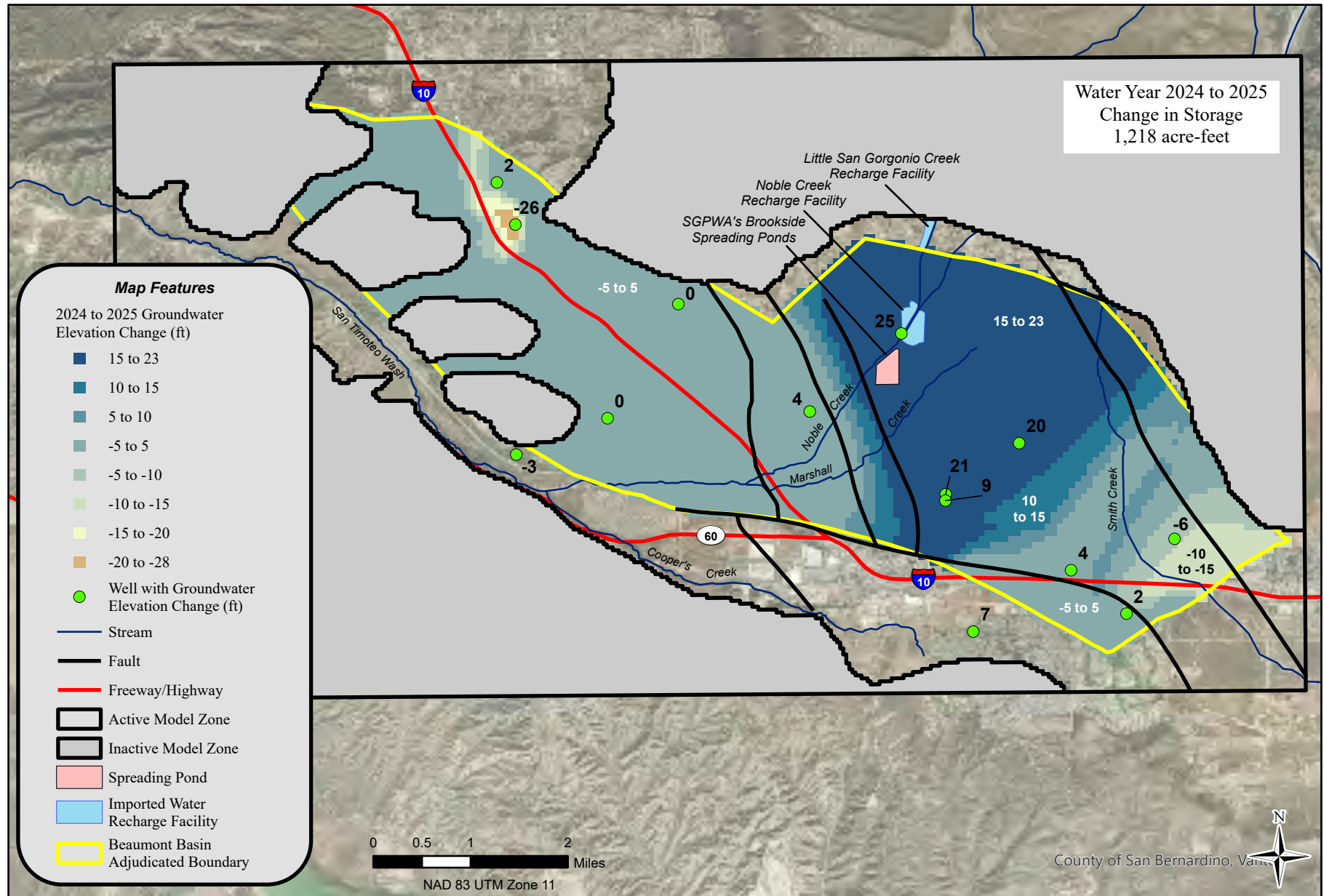


Table 3-1A
Appropriator Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2021 (ac-ft)

Owner & Well Name	Water Production by Appropriator (ac-ft) ⁽¹⁾												Total Production
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Banning, City of													
Well C2-A	18.6	14.4	14.5	3.3	1.2	44.0	93.3	82.1	88.5	62.8	36.9	48.0	507.7
Well C3	0.0	10.5	37.7	109.9	111.3	110.9	107.9	95.4	103.9	61.9	76.4	13.1	838.9
Well C4	110.9	123.0	95.0	138.3	141.5	138.7	133.2	133.5	135.6	136.7	129.7	49.4	1,465.4
Well M3	25.3	18.8	41.3	48.0	65.8	57.2	58.4	59.5	9.2	4.3	8.3	10.9	407.0
Well M9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From BCVWD ⁽²⁾	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	73.5	71.4	71.7	76.1	73.4	76.6	449.0
Subtotal	159.1	166.7	188.5	299.9	319.8	352.6	466.3	441.9	408.9	341.8	324.7	198.1	3,668.1
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District													
Well 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Well 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Well 3	0.8	15.5	4.0	38.4	154.2	162.0	156.6	167.1	100.6	60.3	91.3	39.9	990.7
Well 16	4.5	5.6	1.0	7.6	59.4	70.2	86.4	100.5	83.4	73.7	58.4	21.9	572.5
Well 21	126.6	98.2	99.4	147.1	175.4	200.4	209.1	193.0	169.1	137.6	177.4	151.9	1,885.2
Well 22	26.1	5.7	2.7	23.9	92.0	153.6	146.7	170.8	135.6	88.9	145.1	110.7	1,101.8
Well 23	108.4	121.0	117.9	139.8	222.4	284.0	347.8	360.2	290.7	201.9	106.9	3.1	2,304.1
Well 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.9	119.7	213.1	215.5	655.2
Well 25	77.7	64.8	69.4	124.4	155.7	111.7	165.9	154.4	149.1	132.0	113.0	39.0	1,357.3
Well 26	220.4	173.0	216.3	186.4	48.0	294.2	370.8	321.0	257.7	242.5	51.8	141.6	2,523.7
Well 29	152.4	148.5	154.6	235.5	265.6	78.8	143.7	160.1	148.5	74.7	79.6	26.2	1,668.0
Egg Ranch Well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To Banning ⁽²⁾	-4.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-1.8	-73.5	-71.4	-71.7	-76.1	-73.4	-76.6	-449.0
Subtotal	712.7	632.4	665.3	902.9	1,172.7	1,353.1	1,553.4	1,555.7	1,369.9	1,055.1	963.2	673.3	12,609.5
South Mesa Water Company													
Well 4	24.6	20.7	23.3	26.6	37.6	36.3	46.7	56.6	54.3	52.9	49.8	36.8	466.0
Subtotal	24.6	20.7	23.3	26.6	37.6	36.3	46.7	56.6	54.3	52.9	49.8	36.8	466.0
Yucaipa Valley Water District													
Well 35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Well 48	54.5	81.7	59.6	109.1	142.3	135.2	137.7	145.5	138.9	92.0	1.5	0.0	1,097.9
I-10 Logistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	17.5	27.8	21.7	8.7	3.0	1.4	130.6
Subtotal	54.5	81.7	59.6	109.1	142.3	185.7	155.2	173.2	160.6	100.7	4.5	1.4	1,228.5
Total	950.8	901.4	936.7	1,338.3	1,672.4	1,927.7	2,221.6	2,227.4	1,993.6	1,550.5	1,342.1	909.6	17,972.1

(1) - All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information

(2) - Pursuant to Part I, Paragraph 3B of the Judgment, and a separate Agreement (a copy of which is on file with the Watermaster). A portion of the production from certain wells, operated by BCVWD and co-owned by the City of Banning and BCVWD, is delivered to the City of Banning at two connections, Sun Lakes and Highland Springs where flow meters are read.

Table 3-1B
Appropriator Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2022 (ac-ft)

Owner & Well Name	Water Production by Appropriator (ac-ft) ⁽¹⁾												Total Production
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Banning, City of													
Well C2-A	74.2	84.7	93.3	92.9	96.7	89.2	86.1	95.0	85.1	33.2	14.5	4.2	849.1
Well C3	46.1	48.0	43.1	72.1	97.4	81.5	86.1	91.1	59.1	77.3	2.9	0.0	704.7
Well C4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	102.5	121.7	110.1	120.6	71.9	109.4	636.7
Well M3	34.9	46.8	52.5	67.2	70.2	64.4	24.0	1.9	2.3	5.9	11.7	3.3	385.1
Well M9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From BCVWD ⁽²⁾	79.0	71.6	77.8	81.2	89.4	90.8	93.1	94.8	87.8	87.7	83.0	82.1	1,018.2
Subtotal	234.1	251.0	266.7	313.5	353.6	326.3	391.9	404.5	344.5	324.7	183.9	199.0	3,593.7
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District													
Well 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 3	80.4	17.6	14.3	62.5	124.9	124.2	100.8	169.8	92.2	115.7	44.0	22.4	968.73
Well 16	7.9	28.8	74.6	71.0	64.3	53.4	81.9	88.0	70.7	47.2	38.9	13.3	640.08
Well 21	161.9	131.8	133.2	151.2	165.1	157.8	159.7	157.0	146.8	140.9	153.4	148.0	1,806.80
Well 22	103.6	72.6	86.1	118.5	128.1	122.1	141.2	139.0	101.4	115.6	108.7	114.9	1,351.83
Well 23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	263.8	297.8	311.4	290.3	94.0	4.9	60.7	1,356.82
Well 24	190.5	184.5	203.7	237.3	247.8	264.8	302.8	311.2	240.9	245.1	206.8	221.1	2,856.53
Well 25	171.2	278.8	321.1	264.4	369.1	284.3	315.6	322.1	297.3	274.9	243.8	122.4	3,264.96
Well 26	49.1	66.4	75.1	89.6	131.3	136.2	161.9	148.4	133.1	130.6	81.3	59.2	1,262.34
Well 29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.46
To Banning ⁽²⁾	-79.0	-71.6	-77.8	-81.2	-89.4	-90.8	-93.1	-94.8	-87.8	-87.7	-83.0	-82.1	-1,018.2
Subtotal	685.7	708.8	830.2	913.4	1,175.2	1,315.8	1,468.8	1,552.0	1,284.8	1,076.4	799.4	680.0	12,490.4
South Mesa Water Company													
Well 4	35.3	35.6	41.9	45.1	55.0	60.6	68.7	63.0	55.7	52.0	34.1	27.8	574.7
Subtotal	35.3	35.6	41.9	45.1	55.0	60.6	68.7	63.0	55.7	52.0	34.1	27.8	574.7
Yucaipa Valley Water District													
Well 35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Well 48	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.3	86.0	91.2	78.2	104.0	152.4	99.9	682.9
I-10 Logistics	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Subtotal	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	71.3	86.0	91.2	78.2	104.0	152.4	99.9	686.5
Total	956.0	997.0	1,139.8	1,272.0	1,583.8	1,774.1	2,015.3	2,110.7	1,763.2	1,557.1	1,169.7	1,006.6	17,345.3

(1) - All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information

(2) - Pursuant to Part I, Paragraph 3B of the Judgment, and a separate Agreement (a copy of which is on file with the Watermaster). A portion of the production from certain wells, operated by BCVWD and co-owned by the City of Banning and BCVWD, is delivered to the City of Banning at two connections, Sun Lakes and Highland Springs where flow meters are read.

Table 3-1C
Appropriator Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2023 (ac-ft)

Owner & Well Name	Water Production by Appropriator (ac-ft) ⁽¹⁾												Total Production
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Banning, City of													
Well C2-A	28.3	44.4	3.2	52.8	4.6	2.4	25.1	15.5	2.6	7.7	0.5	0.6	187.7
Well C3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0
Well C4	11.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	26.3	5.0	103.1	47.1	37.8	7.4	24.2	2.0	270.6
Well M3	46.4	51.8	6.0	17.1	1.0	0.8	10.8	7.9	1.8	0.8	3.6	0.2	148.3
Well M9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From BCVWD ⁽²⁾	81.7	74.0	81.3	78.2	82.2	76.8	77.5	77.0	60.0	11.5	9.9	9.4	719.4
Subtotal	167.5	170.2	91.0	154.7	114.3	85.1	216.4	147.6	102.2	27.4	38.2	12.3	1,326.9
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District													
Well 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 3	2.0	6.4	1.1	2.6	73.6	120.4	111.2	102.8	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	485.63
Well 16	0.9	0.8	24.1	14.7	37.6	29.4	77.7	47.8	60.9	31.2	1.7	23.0	349.61
Well 21	137.3	69.5	62.1	97.9	142.5	155.8	156.2	148.0	122.9	81.0	0.0	0.0	1,173.24
Well 22	24.9	37.8	0.7	96.5	115.2	145.0	134.1	125.3	105.0	79.8	83.8	70.6	1,018.68
Well 23	18.8	195.8	141.3	161.9	234.2	239.6	259.0	231.2	225.4	239.5	165.4	207.2	2,319.43
Well 24	225.1	82.1	100.6	219.5	218.7	226.4	307.4	249.3	180.2	211.0	193.5	184.1	2,397.98
Well 25	143.3	156.8	167.7	68.3	77.1	12.8	305.6	345.0	308.9	212.6	261.3	128.1	2,187.47
Well 26	11.6	12.5	1.7	54.8	121.8	139.4	145.2	134.9	93.0	137.5	89.6	58.7	1,000.65
Well 29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
To Banning ⁽²⁾	-81.7	-74.0	-81.3	-78.2	-82.2	-76.8	-77.5	-77.0	-60.0	-11.5	-9.9	-9.4	-719.4
Subtotal	482.2	487.6	418.0	638.1	938.4	992.0	1,419.0	1,307.1	1,101.2	981.2	785.3	663.0	10,213.3
South Mesa Water Company													
Well 4	5.9	16.2	21.0	24.5	22.7	26.6	36.3	32.1	33.9	22.5	17.4	18.3	277.3
Subtotal	5.9	16.2	21.0	24.5	22.7	26.6	36.3	32.1	33.9	22.5	17.4	18.3	277.3
Yucaipa Valley Water District													
Well 35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Well 48	65.9	50.3	69.6	120.7	120.0	31.7	0.0	67.3	74.9	135.7	80.5	75.1	891.7
I-10 Logistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	65.9	50.3	69.6	120.7	120.0	31.7	0.0	67.3	74.9	135.7	80.5	75.1	891.7
Total	721.5	724.3	599.5	937.9	1,195.5	1,135.4	1,671.7	1,554.1	1,312.2	1,166.7	921.5	768.7	12,709.1

(1) - All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information

(2) - Pursuant to Part I, Paragraph 3B of the Judgment, and a separate Agreement (a copy of which is on file with the Watermaster). A portion of the production from certain wells, operated by BCVWD and co-owned by the City of Banning and BCVWD, is delivered to the City of Banning at two connections, Sun Lakes and Highland Springs where flow meters are read.

Table 3-1D
Appropriator Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2024 (ac-ft)

Owner & Well Name	Water Production by Appropriator (ac-ft) ⁽¹⁾												Total Production
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Banning, City of													
Well C2-A	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	64.6	91.6	82.8	83.4	31.2	0.9	24.8	382.5
Well C3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.9	83.9	73.8	49.7	33.3	295.6
Well C4	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	11.8	110.6	151.0	150.4	61.0	58.3	3.5	3.0	555.2
Well M3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	17.0	15.4	13.0	15.3	49.2	64.1	55.0	231.1
Well M9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From BCVWD ⁽²⁾	2.3	0.2	1.3	4.4	7.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	3.8	12.3	5.4	38.6
Subtotal	5.0	1.1	4.7	7.1	20.1	192.4	258.8	302.0	243.5	216.3	130.4	121.6	1,503.0
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District													
Well 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 16	16.1	13.4	33.6	11.8	21.8	0.0	48.3	72.3	39.3	16.5	11.1	40.5	324.71
Well 21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.4	171.8	161.5	142.7	133.6	149.0	91.2	954.16
Well 22	52.1	78.9	92.1	50.3	118.3	110.2	122.4	115.4	71.8	56.7	27.1	86.4	981.64
Well 23	102.6	135.2	139.7	143.9	251.0	241.6	260.5	251.9	213.7	239.7	261.9	264.5	2,506.19
Well 24	178.1	94.7	106.7	185.0	223.8	247.8	219.0	249.5	212.6	211.6	227.0	227.9	2,383.63
Well 25	98.7	16.5	10.0	74.8	191.2	265.5	313.4	315.3	309.9	259.4	110.0	43.3	2,007.95
Well 26	18.3	8.8	9.9	34.9	114.0	137.4	147.9	146.3	139.1	130.1	82.2	56.4	1,025.34
Well 29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	219.4	179.1	142.6	97.1	0.0	0.8	738.23
To Banning ⁽²⁾	-2.3	-0.2	-1.3	-4.4	-7.0	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	-3.8	-12.3	-5.4	-38.6
Subtotal	463.5	347.4	390.7	496.2	913.2	1,205.9	1,501.8	1,490.4	1,271.7	1,140.8	856.1	805.5	10,883.3
South Mesa Water Company													
Well 4	9.2	8.3	7.7	7.8	10.2	17.5	25.9	30.8	27.4	31.6	25.5	22.9	224.6
Subtotal	9.2	8.3	7.7	7.8	10.2	17.5	25.9	30.8	27.4	31.6	25.5	22.9	224.6
Yucaipa Valley Water District													
Well 35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Well 48	19.3	21.2	36.3	58.9	107.8	151.5	107.7	105.5	88.9	74.3	119.7	94.4	985.4
I-10 Logistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	19.3	21.2	36.3	58.9	107.8	151.5	107.7	105.5	88.9	74.3	119.7	94.4	985.4
Total	496.9	378.0	439.4	570.0	1,051.3	1,567.3	1,894.2	1,928.7	1,631.5	1,463.0	1,131.7	1,044.3	13,596.3

(1) - All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information

(2) - Pursuant to Part I, Paragraph 3B of the Judgment, and a separate Agreement (a copy of which is on file with the Watermaster). A portion of the production from certain wells, operated by BCVWD and co-owned by the City of Banning and BCVWD, is delivered to the City of Banning at two connections, Sun Lakes and Highland Springs where flow meters are read.

Table 3-1E
Appropriator Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2025 (ac-ft)

Owner & Well Name	Water Production by Appropriator (ac-ft) ⁽¹⁾												Total Production
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Banning, City of													
Well C2-A	82.4	52.6	65.8	53.3	14.9	36.6	81.3	84.8	89.1	91.6	85.1	74.2	811.7
Well C3	22.1	14.4	17.4	53.2	84.4	98.4	107.9	101.5	81.8	83.1	36.0	2.4	702.6
Well C4	2.7	0.7	1.1	63.1	145.9	139.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	363.2
Well M3	0.7	0.3	0.4	25.1	57.7	57.1	69.4	69.8	67.8	62.9	23.6	58.8	493.7
Well M9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From BCVWD ⁽²⁾	7.5	7.5	4.4	12.9	15.3	12.9	9.2	7.2	37.4	33.7	14.2	10.8	173.0
Subtotal	115.6	75.5	89.1	207.5	318.1	344.8	277.8	263.3	276.1	271.2	158.9	146.2	2,544.2
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District													
Well 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Well 16	39.0	8.7	0.7	19.6	11.6	72.8	74.4	76.6	64.2	68.4	51.1	33.3	520.48
Well 21	89.1	70.1	72.2	78.3	119.5	157.1	173.1	165.8	162.1	172.4	89.7	110.8	1,460.04
Well 22	89.5	59.7	35.8	97.0	93.2	126.1	139.1	137.8	133.6	140.9	84.0	86.5	1,223.29
Well 23	221.4	92.8	79.4	199.1	192.1	263.2	269.6	267.8	255.7	251.8	239.1	244.6	2,576.69
Well 24	181.0	198.3	166.5	109.7	218.1	216.4	198.1	230.1	214.1	160.7	191.0	181.8	2,265.78
Well 25	145.6	92.8	174.6	241.9	267.1	293.1	301.2	267.8	30.4	21.0	11.6	9.8	1,856.93
Well 26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	118.8	131.5	66.8	36.2	32.1	443.67
Well 29	2.1	2.3	0.0	13.6	6.2	57.6	156.2	158.6	194.4	109.1	76.5	45.6	822.08
To Banning ⁽²⁾	-7.5	-7.5	-4.4	-12.9	-15.3	-12.9	-9.2	-7.2	-37.4	-33.7	-14.2	-10.8	-173.0
Subtotal	760.2	517.3	524.8	746.3	892.6	1,173.3	1,360.7	1,416.1	1,148.6	957.3	765.1	733.6	10,996.0
South Mesa Water Company													
Well 4	26.4	18.8	14.0	17.7	21.4	11.4	0.9	34.0	42.0	33.9	21.9	20.3	262.6
Subtotal	26.4	18.8	14.0	17.7	21.4	11.4	0.9	34.0	42.0	33.9	21.9	20.3	262.6
Yucaipa Valley Water District													
Well 35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Well 48	127.1	67.6	35.8	72.3	66.9	89.6	130.6	138.5	111.0	94.0	64.3	0.0	997.8
Subtotal	127.1	67.6	35.8	72.3	66.9	89.6	130.6	138.5	111.0	94.0	64.3	0.0	997.8
Total	1,029.3	679.1	663.7	1,043.9	1,299.1	1,619.1	1,770.1	1,851.9	1,577.8	1,356.4	1,010.2	900.2	14,800.7

(1) - All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information

(2) - Pursuant to Part I, Paragraph 3B of the Judgment, and a separate Agreement (a copy of which is on file with the Watermaster). A portion of the production from certain wells, operated by BCVWD and co-owned by the City of Banning and BCVWD, is delivered to the City of Banning at two connections, Sun Lakes and Highland Springs where flow meters are read.

Table 3-2A
Overlying Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2021 (ac-ft)

Owner and Well Name	Metered	Monthly Water Production by Overlying Producer ¹												Total ² Production	Overlying Water Right	Unused Overlying Allocation
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Beckman, Walter M. ⁽³⁾	Yes	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	58.1	57.2
California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC ⁽⁴⁾																
Oak Valley #1	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	32.5		
Oak Valley #2	Yes	20.7	18.7	16.0	37.3	0.0	46.6	4.1	192.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	338.8		
Subtotal		20.7	18.7	16.0	37.9	7.0	68.6	4.1	192.6	0.0	1.3	1.5	2.9	371.3	735.8	364.6
Merlin Properties	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production									0%	0%	0%	1.61	426.0	424.4
Oak Valley Partners, LP ⁽⁵⁾		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,032.1	1,032.1
Plantation on the Lake LLC	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	41.3	34.0	28.7	27.9	11.0	161.5	450.0	288.5
Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No.1	Yes	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.8	18.1		
Well No.2	No	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	6.9		
Subtotal		2.0	2.7	1.6	2.9	2.6	2.9	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	25.0	116.2	91.2
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino		Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.0	119.3	119.3
Sharondale Mesa Owners Association ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No.1	Yes	4.0	4.8	4.7	7.2	5.8	7.3	7.9	8.4	7.8	6.0	5.7	3.3	72.9		
Well No.2	Yes	3.3	3.7	4.0	5.0	4.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.2	2.6	51.8		
Subtotal		7.3	8.5	8.7	12.2	9.9	12.6	13.0	13.5	12.8	10.4	9.9	5.9	124.7	154.9	30.2
Tukwet Canyon Golf Club ⁽⁷⁾																
Well A	Yes	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.6	5.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.7	25.7		
Well C	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Well D	Yes	27.3	26.7	39.2	98.8	130.9	158.7	151.7	153.6	122.7	71.2	86.1	23.9	1,090.8		
Subtotal		29.5	28.1	41.1	101.0	133.1	160.2	153.3	158.7	125.1	72.8	88.0	25.5	1,116.5	1,704.0	587.6
Stearns, Leonard M. and Dorothy D.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.70	154.9	154.2
Sunny-Cal Egg and Poultry Company	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												4.25	1,115.0	1,110.7
Albor Properties III, LP	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												2.38	232.4	230.0
Nikodinov, Nick	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.76	15.5	14.7
McAmis, Ronald L.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.55	3.9	3.3
Aldama, Nicolas and Amalia	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.86	5.4	4.6
Gutierrez, Hector, et al.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												1.41	7.7	6.3
Darmont, Boris and Miriam	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.35	1.9	1.6
TOTAL														1,812.6	6,333.2	4,520.6

1.- All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information in the future.

2.- Total production is estimated for Overlying parties with un-metered wells.

3.- Mr. Beckman has not provided production information since 2014.

4.- California Oak Valley Golf and Resort monthly production provided by BCVWD.

5.- For CY 2021, Oak Valley Partners had a water right of 1,398.87 ac-ft of water in the Beaumont Basin. This right was reduced to 1,032.10 ac-ft as a result of transferring 366.77 ac-ft to YVWD for that year.

6.- Monthly production since 2011 provided by Clearwater Solutions for Sharondale Mesa Owner Association and since 2014 for Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park.

7.- Monthly production provided by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Table 3-2B
Overlying Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2022 (ac-ft)

Owner and Well Name	Metered	Monthly Water Production by Overlying Producer ¹												Total ² Production	Overlying Water Right	Unused Overlying Allocation
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Beckman, Walter M. ⁽³⁾	Yes	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.86	58.1	57.2
California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC ⁽⁴⁾																
Oak Valley #1	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.6	63.3	53.4	33.3	14.3	232.94		
Oak Valley #2	Yes	8.3	21.5	29.5	49.8	49.5	95.1	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	330.50		
Subtotal		8.3	21.5	29.5	49.9	49.5	95.1	76.7	68.6	63.3	53.4	33.3	14.3	563.44	735.8	172.4
Merlin Properties	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												1.63	426.0	424.4
Oak Valley Partners, LP ⁽⁵⁾		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	920.6	920.6
Plantation on the Lake LLC	Yes	20.7	18.7	26.7	24.8	27.1	35.6	39.6	37.6	32.8	41.4	18.1	12.9	335.86	450.0	114.2
Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No.1	Yes	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.66		
Well No.2	No	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	13.73		
Subtotal		2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	31.40	116.2	84.8
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino		Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.00	119.3	119.3
Sharondale Mesa Owners Association ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No.1	Yes	2.7	3.5	4.5	4.8	6.7	5.6	8.4	7.6	7.5	5.2	4.3	3.1	64.02		
Well No.2	Yes	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.9	5.2	5.9	3.7	5.3	5.1	4.5	3.5	2.8	49.58		
Subtotal		5.2	6.8	8.5	8.8	11.9	11.5	12.1	12.8	12.6	9.7	7.8	5.9	113.61	154.9	41.3
Tukwet Canyon Golf Club ⁽⁷⁾																
Well A	Yes	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	2.1	19.7	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	37.38		
Well C	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00		
Well D	Yes	44.3	49.1	62.5	88.1	128.4	157.0	46.1	188.7	137.6	76.7	38.4	22.0	1,038.92		
Subtotal		46.1	50.5	63.9	89.7	129.3	159.1	65.8	190.3	139.1	79.0	40.0	23.5	1,076.30	1,704.0	627.7
Stearns, Leonard M. and Dorothy D.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.70	154.9	154.2
Sunny-Cal Egg and Poultry Company	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												4.39	1,115.0	1,110.6
Albor Properties III, LP	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												2.46	232.4	229.9
Nikodinov, Nick	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.77	15.5	14.7
McAmis, Ronald L.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.56	3.9	3.3
Aldama, Nicolas and Amalia	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.88	5.4	4.5
Gutierrez, Hector, et al.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												1.44	7.7	6.3
Darmont, Boris and Miriam	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.35	1.9	1.6
TOTAL		82.5	100.7	131.2	175.6	220.7	304.0	197.3	313.1	249.7	185.8	101.5	59.3	2,134.64	6,221.8	4,087.1

1.- All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information in the future.

2.- Total production is estimated for Overlying parties with un-metered wells.

3.- Mr. Beckman has not provided production information since 2014.

4.- California Oak Valley Golf and Resort monthly production provided by BCVWD.

5.- For CY 2022, Oak Valley Partners had a water right of 1,398.87 ac-ft of water in the Beaumont Basin. This right was reduced to 920.62 ac-ft as a result of transferring 478.25 ac-ft to YVWD for that year.

6.- Monthly production since 2011 provided by Clearwater Solutions for Sharondale Mesa Owner Association and since 2014 for Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park.

7.- Monthly production provided by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Table 3-2C
Overlying Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2023 (ac-ft)

Owner and Well Name	Metered	Monthly Water Production by Overlying Producer ¹												Total ² Production	Overlying Water Right	Unused Overlying Allocation
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Beckman, Walter M. ⁽³⁾	Yes	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.86	58.1	57.2
California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC ⁽⁴⁾																
Oak Valley #1	Yes	0.0	10.5	5.6	21.6	40.5	43.6	68.1	33.4	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	264.61		
Oak Valley #2	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	71.2	39.4	10.6	174.56		
Subtotal		0.0	10.5	5.6	21.6	40.5	43.6	68.1	33.4	94.6	71.2	39.4	10.6	439.17	735.8	296.7
Merlin Properties	No													1.57	426.0	424.4
Oak Valley Partners, LP ⁽⁵⁾		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	920.6	920.6
Plantation on the Lake LLC	Yes	12.9	13.2	12.1	21.5	26.4	35.2	33.0	38.8	23.5	29.7	21.9	20.5	288.83	450.0	161.2
Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No.1	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00		
Well No.2	No	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.3	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.1	28.79		
Subtotal		2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.3	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.1	28.79	116.2	87.4
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino														0.00	119.3	119.3
Sharondale Mesa Owners Association ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No.1	Yes	0.5	0.1	1.4	2.0	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.7	7.6	2.5	50.47		
Well No.2	Yes	2.7	5.1	1.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.3	3.9	0.2	2.4	42.32		
Subtotal		3.1	5.2	2.7	6.2	8.9	10.7	10.9	11.4	10.4	10.5	7.8	4.8	92.78	154.9	62.1
Tukwet Canyon Golf Club ⁽⁷⁾																
Well A	Yes	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.5	16.99		
Well C	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00		
Well D	Yes	11.8	26.9	0.1	56.5	101.7	99.2	169.1	115.0	96.4	86.4	65.4	37.7	866.13		
Subtotal		13.5	28.6	2.1	58.4	103.8	101.2	169.7	116.1	97.4	88.4	65.8	38.2	883.12	1,704.0	820.9
Stearns, Leonard M. and Dorothy D.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.70	154.9	154.2
Sunny-Cal Egg and Poultry Company	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												4.02	1,115.0	1,111.0
Albor Properties III, LP	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												2.25	232.4	230.1
Nikodinov, Nick	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.73	15.5	14.8
McAmis, Ronald L.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.54	3.9	3.3
Aldama, Nicolas and Amalia	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.82	5.4	4.6
Gutierrez, Hector, et al.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												1.36	7.7	6.4
Darmont, Boris and Miriam	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.35	1.9	1.6
TOTAL		31.7	60.5	24.5	109.7	182.1	193.2	284.2	204.1	226.7	202.9	137.6	76.3	1,745.89	6,221.8	4,475.9

1.- All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information in the future.

2.- Total production is estimated for Overlying parties with un-metered wells.

3.- Mr. Beckman has not provided production information since 2014.

4.- California Oak Valley Golf and Resort monthly production provided by BCVWD.

5.- For CY 2023, Oak Valley Partners had a water right of 1,398.87 ac-ft of water in the Beaumont Basin. This right was reduced to 920.62 ac-ft as a result of transferring 478.25 ac-ft to YVWD for that year.

6.- Monthly production since 2011 provided by Clearwater Solutions for Sharondale Mesa Owner Association and since 2014 for Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park.

7.- Monthly production provided by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Table 3-2D
Overlying Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2024 (ac-ft)

Owner and Well Name	Metered	Monthly Water Production by Overlying Producer ¹												Total ² Production	Overlying Water Right	Unused Overlying Allocation
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Beckman, Walter M. ⁽³⁾	Yes	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.86	61.6	60.7
California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC ⁽⁴⁾																
Oak Valley #1	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	27.64		
Oak Valley #2	Yes	11.6	3.6	1.8	17.1	27.9	86.4	85.2	94.4	59.3	56.1	41.4	13.8	498.75		
Subtotal		11.6	3.6	1.8	17.1	27.9	86.5	85.2	94.4	59.3	56.1	41.4	41.4	526.40	779.8	253.4
Merlin Properties	No													1.58	451.4	449.9
Oak Valley Partners, LP ⁽⁵⁾		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	1,004.1	1,004.1
Plantation on the Lake LLC	Yes	15.3	12.3	17.2	21.2	28.8	41.1	29.5	29.8	31.6	30.4	22.4	24.9	304.43	476.9	172.5
Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No.1	Yes	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.6	25.35		
Well No.2	No	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.09		
Subtotal		2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	4.1	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.6	31.43	123.1	91.7
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino														0.00	126.4	126.4
Sharondale Mesa Owners Association ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No. 1	Yes	1.9	1.6	2.2	4.4	7.6	8.2	11.4	8.0	5.6	5.5	4.6	4.2	65.07		
Well No.2	Yes	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.0	29.27		
Subtotal		3.6	3.2	3.0	5.7	9.3	8.2	11.4	12.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.2	94.34	164.2	69.8
Tukwet Canyon Golf Club ⁽⁷⁾																
Well A	Yes	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.26		
Well C	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00		
Well D	Yes	11.8	0.1	7.7	42.8	87.5	172.4	134.0	161.6	134.6	96.8	54.0	56.2	959.58		
Subtotal		13.5	0.7	8.2	43.7	88.1	174.1	135.6	162.3	135.5	96.8	54.0	56.2	968.83	1,805.8	836.9
Stearns, Leonard M. and Dorothy D.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.70	164.2	163.5
Sunny-Cal Egg and Poultry Company	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												4.06	1,181.6	1,177.5
Albor Properties III, LP	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												2.27	246.2	244.0
Nikodinov, Nick	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.73	16.4	15.7
McAmis, Ronald L.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.54	4.1	3.6
Aldama, Nicolas and Amalia	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.83	5.7	4.9
Gutierrez, Hector, et al.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												1.37	8.2	6.8
Darmont, Boris and Miriam	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.35	2.1	1.7
TOTAL		46.3	22.5	32.2	89.8	156.8	312.7	265.9	302.8	239.4	195.6	130.0	132.3	1,938.73	6,621.8	4,683.0

1.- All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information in the future.

2.- Total production is estimated for Overlying parties with un-metered wells.

3.- Mr. Beckman has not provided production information since 2014.

4.- California Oak Valley Golf and Resort monthly production provided by BCVWD.

5.- For CY 2024, Oak Valley Partners had a water right of 1,482.38 ac-ft of water in the Beaumont Basin. This right was reduced to 1,004.13 ac-ft as a result of transferring 478.25 ac-ft to YVWD for that year.

6.- Monthly production since 2011 provided by Clearwater Solutions for Sharondale Mesa Owner Association and since 2014 for Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park.

7.- Monthly production provided by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Table 3-2E
Overlying Producer - Summary of Production for Calendar Year 2025 (ac-ft)

Owner and Well Name	Metered	Monthly Water Production by Overlying Producer ¹												Total ² Production	Overlying Water Right	Unused Overlying Allocation
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Beckman, Walter M. ⁽³⁾	Yes	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.86	61.6	60.7
California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC ⁽⁴⁾																
Oak Valley #1	Yes	4.2	2.3	10.2	40.6	34.3	80.1	72.2	80.5	84.7	50.8	25.1	0.0	485.00		
Oak Valley #2	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.80		
Subtotal		4.2	2.3	10.2	40.6	34.3	80.1	72.2	80.5	84.7	51.6	25.1	0.0	485.80	779.8	294.0
Merlin Properties	No													1.58	451.4	449.9
Oak Valley Partners, LP ⁽⁵⁾		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	1,004.1	1,004.1
Plantation on the Lake LLC	Yes	21.2	16.0	19.9	23.6	30.4	35.6	39.3	44.2	31.6	29.8	26.1	19.9	337.55	476.9	139.3
Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No.1	Yes	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.6	31.81		
Well No.2	No	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.02		
Subtotal		3.3	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.8	33.84	123.1	89.3
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino														0.00	126.4	126.4
Sharondale Mesa Owners Association ⁽⁶⁾																
Well No. 1	Yes	2.6	2.3	1.6	3.6	4.6	6.8	8.9	8.3	10.7	5.2	2.7	2.3	59.57		
Well No.2	Yes	2.7	2.2	1.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	6.1	2.8	3.8	4.1	2.4	2.4	38.19		
Subtotal		5.2	4.5	3.2	6.8	8.2	10.3	15.0	11.1	14.5	9.3	5.1	4.7	97.76	164.2	66.4
Tukwet Canyon Golf Club ⁽⁷⁾																
Well A	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.7	28.87		
Well C	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00		
Well D	Yes	58.4	28.6	32.1	67.1	75.1	133.8	150.3	153.1	119.1	80.1	38.6	43.6	979.82		
Subtotal		58.4	28.6	32.1	67.1	96.9	134.9	151.0	153.7	119.8	81.5	39.3	45.3	1,008.69	1,805.8	797.1
Stearns, Leonard M. and Dorothy D.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.70	164.2	163.5
Sunny-Cal Egg and Poultry Company	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												4.06	1,181.6	1,177.5
Albor Properties III, LP	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												2.27	246.2	244.0
Nikodinov, Nick	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.73	16.4	15.7
McAmis, Ronald L.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.54	4.1	3.6
Aldama, Nicolas and Amalia	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.83	5.7	4.9
Gutierrez, Hector, et al.	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												1.37	8.2	6.8
Darmont, Boris and Miriam	No	Water Duty Method Used to Estimate Annual Production												0.35	2.1	1.7
TOTAL		92.3	54.8	67.5	140.7	172.6	263.7	280.7	293.3	253.2	175.1	97.9	72.7	1,976.93	6,621.8	4,644.8

1.- All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information in the future.

2.- Total production is estimated for Overlying parties with un-metered wells.

3.- Mr. Beckman has not provided production information since 2014.

4.- California Oak Valley Golf and Resort monthly production provided by BCVWD.

5.- For CY 2025, Oak Valley Partners had a water right of 1,482.38 ac-ft of water in the Beaumont Basin. This right was reduced to 1,004.13 ac-ft as a result of transferring 478.25 ac-ft to YVWD for that year.

6.- Monthly production since 2011 provided by Clearwater Solutions for Sharondale Mesa Owner Association and since 2014 for Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park.

7.- Monthly production provided by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Table 3-3
Proeuction Summary for Appropriator ane Overlying Proeucers in the Beaumont Basin
2016 through 2025 - Calenear Year Accounting (ac-ft)

	Annual Proeuction (ac-ft)									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Appropriator Parties										
Banning, City of	1,473	1,443	2,261	2,121	2,549	3,668	3,594	1,327	1,503	2,544
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	10,160	11,651	12,209	11,141	12,539	12,610	12,490	10,213	10,883	10,996
South Mesa Water Company	353	368	365	331	229	466	575	277	225	263
Yucaipa Valley Water District	5	0	191	529	1,408	1,228	687	892	985	998
Subtotal	11,990	13,462	15,026	14,121	16,725	17,972	17,345	12,709	13,596.3	14,800.7
Overlying Parties										
Beckman, Walter M	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC	436.3	830.0	573.1	489.6	577.2	371.3	563.4	439.2	526.4	485.8
Merlin Properties	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Oak Valley Partners, LP	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantation on the Lake LLC	293.4	417.8	471.2	258.7	195.2	161.5	335.9	288.8	304.4	337.5
Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park	31.2	31.2	32.7	32.1	30.1	25.0	31.4	28.8	31.4	33.8
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharondale Mesa Owners Association	84.8	117.9	116.4	98.3	125.8	124.7	113.6	92.8	94.3	97.8
Tukwet Canyon Golf Club ¹	958.6	991.4	1,010.9	878.8	969.3	1,116.5	1,076.3	883.1	968.8	1,008.7
Stearns, Leonard M. and Dorothy D.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sunny-Cal Egg and Poultry Company	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1
Albor Properties III, LP ²	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nikodinov, Nick	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
McAmis, Ronald L.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Aldama, Nicolas and Amalia	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gutierrez, Hector, et. al.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Darmont, Boris and Miriam	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Subtotal	1,820.4	2,403.9	2,220.4	1,773.3	1,911.5	1,812.6	2,134.6	1,745.9	1,938.7	1,976.9
Total	13,810.1	15,866.3	17,246.5	15,894.8	18,636.2	19,784.8	19,479.9	14,455.0	15,535.0	16,777.6

Table 3-4
Annual Supplemental Recharge to the Beaumont Basin - Calendar Years 2003-2025

Year	Supplemental Recharge (ac-ft)					
	Banning ¹	Beaumont	BCVWD ¹	YVWD	SGPWA ²	Total
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	813.8	813.8
2005	-	-	-	-	687.4	687.4
2006	-	-	3,501.0	-	777.7	4,278.7
2007	-	-	4,501.0	-	541.3	5,042.3
2008	1,534.0	-	2,399.0	-	1,047.4	4,980.4
2009	2,741.2	-	2,741.2	-	823.4	6,305.8
2010	1,338.0	-	5,727.0	-	1,222.3	8,287.3
2011	800.0	-	7,979.0	-	1,842.0	10,621.0
2012	1,200.0	-	7,783.0	-	1,827.2	10,810.2
2013	1,200.0	-	7,403.0	-	881.8	9,484.8
2014	608.0	-	4,405.0	-	16.5	5,029.5
2015	694.0	-	2,773.0	-	9.2	3,476.2
2016	1,477.0	-	9,319.0	-	17.8	10,813.8
2017	1,350.0	-	13,590.0	-	-	14,940.0
2018	500.0	-	12,121.0	-	-	12,621.0
2019	250.0	-	13,645.0	-	257.8	14,152.8
2020	250.0	-	11,005.0	-	214.0	11,469.0
2021	-	-	2,468.0	-	36.0	2,504.0
2022	35.0	-	1,776.0	-	0.6	1,811.6
2023	1,000.0		18,000.0	500.0	893.0	20,393.0
2024	1,500.0		14,000.0	2,000.0	701.0	18,201.0
2025	1,750.0		16,200.0	-	924.0	18,874.0
Totals	18,227.2	-	161,336.2	2,500.0	13,534.2	195,597.6

1.- SWP water recharged in the BCVWD Noble Creek Recharge Facility or at SGPWA's Brookside East Recharge Facility.

2.- Through 2018, the SGPWA recharged imported water at the Little San Geronio Creek Spreading Ponds, located just to the north of the basin boundary. Starting in 2019, the SGPWA has the ability to recharge at their new spreading basins located at the southwest corner of Beaumont Blvd. and Brookside Ave. Imported water recharged at this location will be credited to the agency in their storage account.

Table 3-5**City of Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant - Monthly Discharges 2007-2025****Treated Wastewater Daily Average Discharges (mgd) to DDP1 - Cooper's Creek**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average (mgd)	Annual (ac-ft)
2007	2.32	2.17	2.25	2.23	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.66	2.67	2.63	2.50	2.49	2,789
2008	2.44	2.79	2.49	2.65	2.55	2.59	2.55	2.59	2.60	2.50	2.57	2.65	2.58	2,896
2009	2.52	2.66	2.56	2.58	2.59	2.56	2.44	2.63	2.60	2.61	2.63	2.69	2.59	2,901
2010	2.83	2.65	2.66	2.60	2.00	1.88	1.94	1.96	1.94	2.00	2.04	2.22	2.22	2,492
2011	2.07	2.12	2.06	2.01	2.04	2.25	2.23	2.13	2.10	2.08	2.19	2.13	2.12	2,371
2012	2.19	2.64	2.19	2.23	2.29	2.24	2.28	2.29	2.24	2.70	2.38	2.33	2.33	2,620
2013	2.76	2.80	2.80	2.81	2.78	2.78	2.81	2.82	2.89	2.83	2.21	2.50	2.73	3,061
2014	2.62	2.22	2.45	2.48	2.61	2.62	2.61	2.74	2.87	2.74	2.99	3.12	2.67	2,995
2015	2.87	2.94	2.97	2.90	2.92	2.98	2.99	3.10	3.08	3.08	3.06	3.11	3.00	3,361
2016	3.15	3.06	3.01	3.07	3.11	3.15	3.15	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.19	3.30	3.15	3,543
2017	3.36	3.26	3.17	3.35	3.22	3.18	3.21	3.31	3.32	3.26	3.29	3.31	3.27	3,663
2018	3.37	3.28	3.33	3.32	3.30	3.31	3.41	3.51	3.47	3.42	3.51	3.47	3.39	3,800
2019	3.61	3.61	3.64	3.66	3.69	3.61	3.59	3.72	3.80	3.64	3.77	3.72	3.67	4,112
2020	3.73	3.75	3.92	4.02	3.82	3.81	3.81	4.09	4.05	3.88	3.66	3.46	3.83	4,305
2021	3.51	3.44	3.70	3.60	3.97	4.55	3.50	3.65	3.61	3.60	3.57	3.72	3.70	4,148
2022	3.61	3.62	3.62	3.56	3.54	3.65	3.55	3.66	3.68	3.28	3.23	3.17	3.51	3,936
2023	3.40	3.22	3.52	3.24	3.32	3.36	3.36	3.53	3.47	3.37	3.39	3.41	3.38	3,790
2024	3.45	3.69	3.48	3.40	3.42	3.47	3.45	3.58	3.63	3.58	3.57	3.58	3.51	3,959
2025	3.53	3.56	3.51	3.43	3.48	3.49	3.45	3.59	3.54	3.38	3.42	3.52	3.49	3,911

Treated Wastewater Daily Average Discharges (mgd) to DDP7 - Marshalls Creek

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average (mgd)	Annual (ac-ft)
2010	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.67	0.57	0.62	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.57	530
2011	0.66	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.58	0.45	0.52	0.63	0.64	0.60	0.55	0.54	0.59	660
2012	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.41	0.53	0.49	546
2013	0.48	0.52	0.45	0.43	0.25	0.44	0.52	0.61	0.33	0.69	0.57	0.41	0.47	530
2014	0.21	0.65	0.61	0.66	0.61	0.42	0.49	0.35	0.21	0.24	0.02	0.02	0.37	416
2015	0.24	0.20	0.31	0.31	0.22	0.38	0.37	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	212

Table 3-6
Overlying Parties Production Rights Allocation Based on Revised Safe Yield

Overlying Party to the 2003 Judgment	Initial Overlying Water Right through 2013	New Overlying Water Right Starting in 2014	New Overlying Water Right Starting in 2024	5-Year (2021-25) Average Production (ac-ft)	5-Year (2021-25) Running Avg % of Water Right
Sharondale Mesa Owners Association	200.0	154.91	164.16	104.6	63.7%
California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC ⁽¹⁾	950.0	735.84	779.77	477.2	61.2%
Plantation on the Lake LLC	581.0	450.02	476.89	285.6	59.9%
Tukwet Canyon Golf Club	2,200.0	1,704.05	1,805.78	1,010.7	56.0%
Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park	150.0	116.18	123.12	30.1	24.4%
Gutierrez, Hector, et al.	10.0	7.75	8.21	1.4	16.9%
Darmont, Boris and Miriam	2.5	1.94	2.05	0.4	17.1%
Aldama, Nicolas and Amalia	7.0	5.42	5.75	0.8	14.7%
McAmis, Ronald L.	5.0	3.87	4.10	0.5	13.3%
Nikodinov, Nick	20.0	15.49	16.42	0.7	4.5%
Beckman, Walter M.	75.0	58.09	61.56	0.9	1.4%
Albor Properties III, LP	300.0	232.37	246.24	2.3	0.9%
Stearns, Leonard M. and Dorothy D.	200.0	154.91	164.16	0.7	0.4%
Sunny-Cal Egg and Poultry Company	1,439.5	1,114.99	1,181.55	4.2	0.4%
Merlin Properties	550.0	426.01	451.45	1.6	0.4%
Oak Valley Partners, LP ⁽²⁾	1,806.0	1,398.87	1,482.38	0.0	0.0%
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino	154.0	119.28	126.40	0.0	0.0%
	8,650.0	6,700.0	7,100.0	1,921.8	27.1%

(1) - California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC exceeded its annual production right in 2017; however, their average five-year production over any five-year period has been below their overlying water right.

(2) - Under Resolution 17-02, adopted August 30, 2017, Oak Valley Partners LP (OVP) agreed to transfer its Overlying water rights to particular development parcels, intending to secure commitment from YVWD to provide water service to development phases of OVP's Summerwind Ranch Specific Plan (Project) located in the Beaumont Basin. As of the end of CY 2025, OVP has permanently transferred 478.25 ac-ft of water rights to YVWD resulting in a reduction of OVP's rights to 1,004.13 ac-ft (Based on the 2024 update of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield).

Table 3-7
Summary of Unused Overlying Water and Allocation to Appropriators (ac-ft)

Accounting Year	Overlying Water Right	Overlying Production	Unused Overlying Water Right	Allocation Year	City of Banning	City of Beaumont	Beaumont Cherry Valley WD	South Mesa Water Co.	Yucaipa Valley Water District	Total
2003	4,325	2,441	1,884	2008	592	0	801	235	256	1,884
2004	8,650	3,576	5,074	2009	1,595	0	2,157	633	689	5,074
2005	8,650	3,293	5,357	2010	1,684	0	2,277	669	728	5,357
2006	8,650	3,597	5,053	2011	1,588	0	2,148	631	686	5,053
2007	8,650	3,307	5,343	2012	1,679	0	2,272	667	726	5,343
2008	8,650	2,872	5,778	2013	1,816	0	2,456	721	785	5,778
2009	8,650	2,838	5,812	2014	1,827	0	2,471	725	789	5,812
2010	8,650	1,976	6,674	2015	2,097	0	2,837	833	906	6,674
2011	8,650	1,971	6,679	2016	2,099	0	2,839	833	907	6,679
2012	8,650	2,085	6,565	2017	2,063	0	2,791	819	891	6,565
2013	8,650	2,054	6,596	2018	2,073	0	2,804	823	896	6,596
2014	6,700	2,219	4,481	2019	1,408	0	1,905	559	609	4,481
2015	6,700	1,855.6	4,844	2020	1,523	0	2,059	605	658	4,844
2016	6,700	1,820.4	4,880	2021	1,534	0	2,074	609	663	4,880
2017	6,700	2,403.9	4,296	2022	1,350	0	1,826	536	583	4,296
2018 ¹	6,700	2,220.4	4,480	2023	1,408	0	1,904	559	608	4,480
2019	6,636	1,773.3	4,863	2024	1,528	0	2,067	607	660	4,863
2020	6,505	1,911.5	4,594	2025	1,444	0	1,953	573	624	4,594
2021	6,333	1,812.6	4,521	2026	1,421	0	1,922	564	614	4,521
2022	6,222	2,134.6	4,087	2027	1,285	0	1,737	510	555	4,087
2023	6,222	1,745.9	4,476	2028	1,407	0	1,903	559	608	4,476
2024	6,622	1,938.7	4,683	2029	1,472	0	1,991	584	636	4,683
2025	6,622	1,976.9	4,645	2030	1,460	0	1,975	580	631	4,645

1.- At the October 4, 2023, YVWD submitted revised documentation supporting Form 5s transfers of Overlying water rights from Oak Valley Partners from 2018 through 2022 as follows: a) 2018, 0.11 ac-ft b) 2019, 63.96 ac-ft, c) 2020, 194.82 ac-ft, d) 2021, 366.77 ac-ft, and e) 2022, 478.25 ac-ft. Transfers for CY 2023 through CY 2025 remain at the CY 2022 level since YVWD has not documented increasing delivery volumes.

Table 3-8
Appropriator's Production Right

Calendar Year	Operating Yield		Water Acquired		New Yield ⁽¹⁾		Water From Storage	Appropriator 's Production Right
	Temporary Surplus Water	Appropriative Water Right	Transfer of Overlying Water Rights to Appropriator	Transfers Between Appropriators /SGPWA	Capture Available Stream Flow	Increase Capture of Rising Water		
City of Banning								
2006	5,029.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,029.0
2007	5,029.0	0.0	0.0	1,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,529.0
2008	5,029.0	592.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,621.2
2009	5,029.0	1,594.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,623.7
2010	5,029.0	1,683.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,712.8
2011	5,029.0	1,588.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,617.2
2012	5,029.0	1,679.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,708.5
2013	2,514.5	1,816.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,330.6
2014	0.0	1,826.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.4	1,977.1
2015	0.0	2,097.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,097.5
2016	0.0	2,099.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,099.1
2017	0.0	2,063.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,063.2
2018	0.0	2,073.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,073.3
2019	0.0	1,408.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	462.9	1,871.3
2020	0.0	1,522.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	776.0	2,298.6
2021	0.0	1,533.7	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	2,074.5	3,668.1
2022	0.0	1,350.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,208.4	3,558.7
2023	0.0	1,407.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,407.9
2024	0.0	1,528.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,528.4
2025	0.0	1,443.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,443.8

(1) - BBWM has not yet develop a policy to account for New Yield in the Beaumont Basin.

Table 3-8
Appropriator's Production Right

Calendar Year	Operating Yield		Water Acquired		New Yield ⁽¹⁾		Water From Storage	Appropriator 's Production Right
	Temporary Surplus Water	Appropriative Water Right	Transfer of Overlying Water Rights to Appropriator	Transfers Between Appropriators /SGPWA	Capture Available Stream Flow	Increase Capture of Rising Water		
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District								
2006	6,802.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,802.0
2007	6,802.0	0.0	0.0	1,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,302.0
2008	6,802.0	801.0	0.0	2,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,103.0
2009	6,802.0	2,156.8	0.0	2,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,958.8
2010	6,802.0	2,277.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,079.4
2011	6,802.0	2,148.1	0.0	3,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,450.1
2012	6,802.0	2,271.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,073.5
2013	3,401.0	2,456.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,857.4
2014	0.0	2,470.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,929.9	6,400.5
2015	0.0	2,836.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,362.8	6,199.8
2016	0.0	2,839.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,839.1
2017	0.0	2,790.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,790.6
2018	0.0	2,804.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,804.2
2019	0.0	1,904.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,904.9
2020	0.0	2,059.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,059.4
2021	0.0	2,074.3	0.0	447.8	0.0	0.0	7,619.4	10,141.5
2022	0.0	1,826.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,888.1	10,714.4
2023	0.0	1,904.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,904.2
2024	0.0	2,067.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,067.2
2025	0.0	1,952.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,952.8

(1) - BBWM has not yet develop a policy to account for New Yield in the Beaumont Basin.

Table 3-8
Appropriator's Production Right

Calendar Year	Operating Yield		Water Acquired		New Yield ⁽¹⁾		Water From Storage	Appropriator 's Production Right
	Temporary Surplus Water	Appropriative Water Right	Transfer of Overlying Water Rights to Appropriator	Transfers Between Appropriators /SGPWA	Capture Available Stream Flow	Increase Capture of Rising Water		
City of Beaumont								
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2017	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(1) - BBWM has not yet develop a policy to account for New Yield in the Beaumont Basin.

Table 3-8
Appropriator's Production Right

Calendar Year	Operating Yield		Water Acquired		New Yield ⁽¹⁾		Water From Storage	Appropriator 's Production Right
	Temporary Surplus Water	Appropriative Water Right	Transfer of Overlying Water Rights to Appropriator	Transfers Between Appropriators /SGPWA	Capture Available Stream Flow	Increase Capture of Rising Water		
South Mesa Water Company								
2006	1,996.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,996.0
2007	1,996.0	0.0	0.0	-3,000.0	0.0	0.0	1,669.8	665.8
2008	1,996.0	235.2	0.0	-2,500.0	0.0	0.0	739.7	470.9
2009	1,996.0	633.2	0.0	-2,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	629.2
2010	1,996.0	668.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,664.6
2011	1,996.0	630.6	0.0	-3,500.0	0.0	0.0	1,293.3	419.9
2012	1,996.0	666.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,662.9
2013	998.0	721.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,719.1
2014	0.0	725.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	725.3
2015	0.0	832.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	832.9
2016	0.0	833.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	833.5
2017	0.0	819.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	819.3
2018	0.0	823.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	823.2
2019	0.0	559.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	559.2
2020	0.0	604.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	604.6
2021	0.0	609.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	609.0
2022	0.0	536.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	574.7
2023	0.0	559.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	559.0
2024	0.0	606.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	606.9
2025	0.0	573.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	573.3

(1) - BBWM has not yet develop a policy to account for New Yield in the Beaumont Basin.

Table 3-8
Appropriator's Production Right

Calendar Year	Operating Yield		Water Acquired		New Yield ⁽¹⁾		Water From Storage	Appropriator 's Production Right
	Temporary Surplus Water	Appropriative Water Right	Transfer of Overlying Water Rights to Appropriator	Transfers Between Appropriators /SGPWA	Capture Available Stream Flow	Increase Capture of Rising Water		
Yucaipa Valley Water District								
2006	2,173.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,173.0
2007	2,173.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,173.0
2008	2,173.0	255.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,428.9
2009	2,173.0	689.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,862.0
2010	2,173.0	727.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,900.5
2011	2,173.0	686.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,859.2
2012	2,173.0	725.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,898.6
2013	1,086.5	784.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,871.2
2014	0.0	789.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	409.2	1,198.5
2015	0.0	906.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	906.3
2016	0.0	907.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	907.0
2017	0.0	891.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	891.5
2018	0.0	895.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	895.9
2019	0.0	608.5	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	672.5
2020	0.0	657.9	194.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	555.0	1,407.7
2021	0.0	662.7	366.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	199.0	1,228.5
2022	0.0	583.4	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,061.7
2023	0.0	608.3	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,086.6
2024	0.0	660.4	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,138.6
2025	0.0	623.8	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,102.1

(1) - BBWM has not yet develop a policy to account for New Yield in the Beaumont Basin.

Table 3-8
Appropriator's Production Right

Calendar Year	Operating Yield		Water Acquired		New Yield ⁽¹⁾		Water From Storage	Appropriator 's Production Right
	Temporary Surplus Water	Appropriative Water Right	Transfer of Overlying Water Rights to Appropriator	Transfers Between Appropriators /SGPWA	Capture Available Stream Flow	Increase Capture of Rising Water		
Totals - All Appropriators								
2006	16,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,000.0
2007	16,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,669.8	17,669.8
2008	16,000.0	1,884.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	739.7	18,623.9
2009	16,000.0	5,073.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21,073.7
2010	16,000.0	5,357.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21,357.4
2011	16,000.0	5,053.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,293.3	22,346.5
2012	16,000.0	5,343.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21,343.5
2013	8,000.0	5,778.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,778.4
2014	0.0	5,811.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,489.5	10,301.3
2015	0.0	6,673.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,362.8	10,036.4
2016	0.0	6,678.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,678.6
2017	0.0	6,564.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,564.6
2018	0.0	6,596.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,596.6
2019	0.0	4,481.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	462.9	5,007.9
2020	0.0	4,844.4	194.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,331.1	6,370.3
2021	0.0	4,879.6	366.8	507.8	0.0	0.0	9,892.9	15,647.1
2022	0.0	4,296.1	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,135.1	15,909.4
2023	0.0	4,479.5	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,957.8
2024	0.0	4,862.7	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,341.0
2025	0.0	4,593.7	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,072.0

(1) - BBWM has not yet develop a policy to account for New Yield in the Beaumont Basin.

Table 3-9
Consolidation of Storage Accounts

Calendar Year	Appropriator 's Production Right	Appropriator's Annual Production	Water Supply Deficit	Supplemental Water				Withdrawals from Storage	Ending Storage Account Balance
				SWP Water Recharge	Recycled Water Recharge	Local Imported Water Recharge	Stormwater Recharge		
City of Banning - Authorized Storage Account: 80,000 ac-ft									
2006	5,029.0	1,827.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,393.9
2007	6,529.0	2,772.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,150.3
2008	5,621.2	2,933.6	0.0	1,534.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,371.9
2009	6,623.7	2,095.0	0.0	2,741.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23,641.8
2010	6,712.8	1,143.6	0.0	1,338.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30,549.0
2011	6,617.2	1,341.7	0.0	800.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36,624.5
2012	6,708.5	1,038.3	0.0	1,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43,494.7
2013	4,330.6	2,100.7	0.0	1,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46,924.7
2014	1,977.1	2,585.1	608.0	608.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.4	46,774.2
2015	2,097.5	1,678.3	0.0	694.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47,887.5
2016	2,099.1	1,472.7	0.0	1,477.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49,990.8
2017	2,063.2	1,443.5	0.0	1,350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51,960.6
2018	2,073.3	2,260.8	187.5	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52,273.1
2019	1,871.3	2,121.3	250.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	462.9	51,810.1
2020	2,298.6	2,548.6	250.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	776.0	51,034.1
2021	3,668.1	3,668.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,074.5	48,959.6
2022	3,558.7	3,593.7	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,208.4	46,751.2
2023	1,407.9	1,326.9	0.0	1,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47,832.2
2024	1,528.4	1,503.0	0.0	1,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49,357.6
2025	1,443.8	2,544.2	1,100.4	1,750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50,007.1

Table 3-9
Consolidation of Storage Accounts

Calendar Year	Appropriator 's Production Right	Appropriator's Annual Production	Water Supply Deficit	Supplemental Water				Withdrawals from Storage	Ending Storage Account Balance
				SWP Water Recharge	Recycled Water Recharge	Local Imported Water Recharge	Stormwater Recharge		
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District - Authorized Storage Account: 80,000 ac-ft									
2006	6,802.0	9,054.1	2,252.1	3,501.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	842.5
2007	8,302.0	11,383.3	3,081.3	4,501.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,262.2
2008	10,103.0	10,710.5	607.5	2,399.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,053.7
2009	10,958.8	10,133.9	0.0	2,741.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,619.8
2010	9,079.4	9,421.3	341.9	5,727.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,004.9
2011	12,450.1	9,431.3	0.0	7,979.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24,002.8
2012	9,073.5	10,162.0	1,088.5	7,783.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30,697.3
2013	5,857.4	11,097.4	5,240.0	7,403.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32,860.3
2014	6,400.5	10,805.5	4,405.0	4,405.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,929.9	28,930.4
2015	6,199.8	8,972.8	2,773.0	2,773.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,362.8	25,567.6
2016	2,839.1	10,159.8	7,320.7	9,319.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27,565.9
2017	2,790.6	11,650.7	8,860.1	13,590.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32,295.8
2018	2,804.2	12,209.2	9,405.0	12,121.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35,011.7
2019	1,904.9	11,140.9	9,236.0	13,645.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39,420.8
2020	2,059.4	12,539.2	10,479.9	11,005.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39,945.9
2021	10,141.5	12,609.5	2,468.0	2,468.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,619.4	32,326.5
2022	10,714.4	12,490.4	1,776.0	1,776.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,888.1	23,438.4
2023	1,904.2	10,213.3	8,309.0	18,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33,129.4
2024	2,067.2	10,883.3	8,816.1	14,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38,313.3
2025	1,952.8	10,996.0	9,043.2	16,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45,470.0

Table 3-9
Consolidation of Storage Accounts

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Table 3-9
Consolidation of Storage Accounts

Calendar Year	Appropriator 's Production Right	Appropriator's Annual Production	Water Supply Deficit	Supplemental Water				Withdrawals from Storage	Ending Storage Account Balance
				SWP Water Recharge	Recycled Water Recharge	Local Imported Water Recharge	Stormwater Recharge		
South Mesa Water Company - Authorized Storage Account: 20,000 ac-ft									
2006	1,996.0	616.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,001.1
2007	665.8	665.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,669.8	3,331.3
2008	470.9	470.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	739.7	2,591.6
2009	629.2	382.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,838.6
2010	2,664.6	405.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,098.2
2011	419.9	419.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,293.3	3,805.0
2012	2,662.9	448.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,019.4
2013	1,719.1	308.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,430.2
2014	725.3	473.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,681.7
2015	832.9	317.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,197.5
2016	833.5	352.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,678.3
2017	819.3	368.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,129.5
2018	823.2	364.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,587.8
2019	559.2	330.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,816.4
2020	604.6	229.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,191.8
2021	609.0	466.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,334.8
2022	574.7	574.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	10,296.2
2023	559.0	277.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,578.0
2024	606.9	224.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,960.2
2025	573.3	262.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,270.9

Table 3-9
Consolidation of Storage Accounts

Calendar Year	Appropriator 's Production Right	Appropriator's Annual Production	Water Supply Deficit	Supplemental Water				Withdrawals from Storage	Ending Storage Account Balance
				SWP Water Recharge	Recycled Water Recharge	Local Imported Water Recharge	Stormwater Recharge		
Yucaipa Valley Water District - Authorized Storage Account: 50,000 ac-ft									
2006	2,173.0	2,027.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,300.8
2007	2,173.0	1,682.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,790.9
2008	2,428.9	572.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,647.8
2009	2,862.0	504.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,005.4
2010	2,900.5	672.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,233.5
2011	2,859.2	534.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,558.6
2012	2,898.6	700.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,757.2
2013	1,871.2	1,030.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,597.6
2014	1,198.5	1,198.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	409.2	13,188.4
2015	906.3	119.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,975.5
2016	907.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,877.9
2017	891.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,769.2
2018	895.9	191.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,473.9
2019	672.5	528.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,617.8
2020	1,407.7	1,407.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	555.0	16,062.7
2021	1,228.5	1,228.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	199.0	15,863.7
2022	1,061.7	686.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,238.8
2023	1,086.6	891.7	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,933.7
2024	1,138.6	985.4	0.0	2,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,086.9
2025	1,102.1	997.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,191.2

Table 3-9
Consolidation of Storage Accounts

Calendar Year	Appropriator 's Production Right	Appropriator's Annual Production	Water Supply Deficit	Supplemental Water				Withdrawals from Storage	Ending Storage Account Balance
				SWP Water Recharge	Recycled Water Recharge	Local Imported Water Recharge	Stormwater Recharge		
Morongo Band of Mission Indians - Authorized Storage Account: 20,000 ac-ft									
2013		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2014		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2015		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2016		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2017		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2018		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency - Authorized Storage Account: 10,000 ac-ft									
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.8	257.8
2020	0.0	0.0	0.0	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	214.0	471.8
2021	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-471.8	0.0
2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
2023	0.0	0.0	0.0	893.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	893.6
2024	0.0	0.0	0.0	701.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,594.6
2025	0.0	0.0	0.0	924.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,518.6

Table 3-9
Consolidation of Storage Accounts

Calendar Year	Appropriator 's Production Right	Appropriator's Annual Production	Water Supply Deficit	Supplemental Water				Withdrawals from Storage	Ending Storage Account Balance
				SWP Water Recharge	Recycled Water Recharge	Local Imported Water Recharge	Stormwater Recharge		
Totals - All Agencies with Storage Accounts									
2006	16,000.0	13,524.9	2,252.1	3,501.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,538.3
2007	17,669.8	16,504.6	3,081.3	4,501.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,669.8	19,534.8
2008	18,623.9	14,687.0	607.5	3,933.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	739.7	26,665.0
2009	21,073.7	13,115.6	0.0	5,482.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40,105.6
2010	21,357.4	11,642.3	341.9	7,065.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56,885.6
2011	22,346.5	11,727.0	0.0	8,779.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,293.3	74,990.9
2012	21,343.5	12,348.9	1,088.5	8,983.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92,968.6
2013	13,778.4	14,537.2	5,240.0	8,603.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100,812.7
2014	10,301.3	15,062.8	5,013.0	5,013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,489.5	96,574.8
2015	10,036.4	11,087.4	2,773.0	3,467.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,362.8	95,628.0
2016	6,678.6	11,989.7	7,320.7	10,796.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101,112.9
2017	6,564.6	13,462.4	8,860.1	14,940.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	109,155.0
2018	6,596.6	15,026.1	9,592.6	12,621.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113,346.5
2019	5,007.9	14,121.5	9,486.0	14,152.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	720.7	117,922.8
2020	6,370.3	16,724.7	10,729.9	11,469.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,545.1	117,706.4
2021	15,647.1	17,972.1	2,468.0	2,504.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,421.1	107,484.6
2022	15,909.4	17,345.3	1,811.0	1,811.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,135.1	96,725.3
2023	4,957.8	12,709.1	8,309.0	20,393.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	109,366.9
2024	5,341.0	13,596.3	8,816.1	18,201.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	119,312.6
2025	5,072.0	14,800.7	10,143.6	18,874.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128,457.9

Table 3-10

Imported Water Recharge by Location and Deliveries to Water Agencies during Water Year 2025

Description	2024			2025									Total Deliveries
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Delivery Location													
Brookside East	860	739	495	10	397	724	572	126	1,056	922	820	885	7,606
Noble Creek Connection	646	797	1,504	43	637	1,582	1,401	1,389	996	867	1,312	1,573	12,747
Total:	1,506	1,536	1,999	53	1,034	2,306	1,973	1,515	2,052	1,789	2,132	2,458	20,353
Delivery to Agencies													
BCVWD	646	5,480	404	43	637	1,582	1,401	1,389	3,496	867	1,312	1,573	18,830
City of Banning		500							750				1,250
YVWD		1,000											1,000
TOTAL	646	6,980	404	43	637	1,582	1,401	1,389	4,246	867	1,312	1,573	21,080
SGPWA Storage Balance ⁽¹⁾													
Storage Balance	5,444	-	1,595	1,605	2,002	2,726	3,298	3,424	1,230	2,152	2,972	3,857	

Section 4

Water Quality Conditions

The purpose of this section is to document the water quality conditions in the Beaumont Basin during the 2021-2025 reporting period. TDS and nitrate concentrations in the basin are compared against groundwater quality objectives for anti-degradation and maximum benefit as established by the Regional Board for TDS and Nitrate (as N) in the Beaumont Management Zone (BMZ). In addition, water quality concentrations for a number of compounds are compared against Federal and State Drinking Water Standards. Figure 4-1 depicts all the wells that have groundwater quality data for the reporting period.

There are two main sources of data used in the assessment of water quality conditions in the Beaumont Basin and nearby surroundings: namely, the California Department of Public Health database, as part of the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) program, and the Beaumont Management Zone Maximum Benefit Monitoring Program. The GAMA database obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board focuses on drinking water sources; it contains 4,254 water quality results for the 2021-2025 reporting period. Water quality from the BMZ Maximum Benefit Monitoring Program was also available for the same period.

4.1 Comparison with Management Zone Objectives

Groundwater quality objectives for anti-degradation and maximum benefit have been established by the Regional Board for TDS and Nitrate (as N) in the BMZ, which encompasses portions of the Beaumont Basin, the Singleton and South Beaumont basins, and limited portions of Edgar Canyon above the Banning Fault as illustrated in Figure 4-1. The anti-degradation objectives are based on the historic ambient TDS and Nitrate (as N) concentration of 230 mg/L and 1.5 mg/L respectively.

Maximum benefit objectives were adopted by the Regional Board in 2004 at the request of STWMA and the City of Beaumont to allow for recharge of imported water and the reuse of recycled water. The maximum benefit objectives, set to 330 mg/L for TDS and 5.0 mg/L for Nitrate (as N), are relatively low compared to other basins and are protective of the beneficial uses of the Basin groundwater. According to the Basin Plan, salt mitigation will be required once the ambient TDS and Nitrate (as N) concentration exceeds the BMZ maximum benefit objectives.

4.1.1 Total Dissolved Solids

Figure 4-2 shows the maximum TDS concentrations for 59 wells measured within and in the vicinity of the Beaumont Basin. Concentrations used for most wells were based on the 2021-2025 reporting period; however, historical concentrations are used for a limited number of wells that did not have water quality information during this period. A total of 31 wells are located inside the Basin, 17 in the Singleton Basin / Edgar Canyon and the remaining 11 in the South Beaumont Basin.

TDS concentrations for wells owned by Appropriators within the basin ranged from 150 to 330 mg/L and averaged 224 mg/L while maximum concentrations average slightly higher at 231 mg/L. The average of maximum concentrations of all wells owned by Appropriators is 24 mg/L lower than the average maximum TDS concentration reported in the 2008-11 Engineering Report of 255 mg/L. Of the 12 overlying wells, TDS concentrations ranged from 100 to 400 mg/L and averaged 232 mg/L. Maximum concentrations averaged 247 mg/L, 16 mg/L higher than the average of maximum values for appropriator's wells. There are four additional wells with reported water quality information in the Beaumont Basin; these wells have an average TDS concentration of 264 mg/L and an average maximum concentration of 278 mg/L. The average TDS for all 31 groundwater wells in the Beaumont Basin for the reporting period was 232 mg/l, four mg/L higher than the 2020-24 reporting period of 228 mg/L documented in the 2024 Consolidated Annual and Engineering Report.

In the Singleton Basin / Edgar Canyon area, TDS concentrations ranged from 220 to 410 mg/L and averaged 271 mg/L. Maximum concentrations averaged 279 mg/L. The average TDS concentration in the Singleton Basin was 39 mg/L higher than in the Beaumont Basin.

In the South Beaumont Basin, TDS concentrations ranged from 180 to 870 mg/L and averaged 442 mg/L. Maximum concentrations averaged 493 mg/L for all wells in this basin.

Average and maximum TDS concentrations for all sampled wells within the basin and surroundings are as follows:

Well Classification	Count	Samples	Average Concentration	Avg Max Concentration
Beaumont Groundwater Basin				
Appropriators	15	24	224	231
Overliers	12	38	232	247
Others	4	22	264	278
Total	31	84	232	243
Singleton Basin / Edgar Canyon Area				
All Wells	17	38	271	279
South Beaumont Basin				
All Wells	11	63	442	493

Of the 27 wells owned by Appropriators and overlies, 14 wells had a maximum concentration at or below the anti-degradation objective of 230 mg/L, 11 wells were between the anti-degradation and at or below the maximum benefit objective of 330 mg/L. There were two wells above the maximum benefit objective: namely, SMHOA No. 1, SMHOA No. 2. BVCWD No. 16 was at the objective. None of the production wells samples exceeded the secondary

federal or state drinking water standard for TDS (500 mg/L). BCVWD wells along Edgar Canyon were not included in the analysis of domestic wells.

In the Singleton Basin / Edgar Canyon area, there is only one well with a maximum TDS concentration at or below the anti-degradation objective, 13 wells had maximum TDS concentrations between the anti-degradation and maximum benefit objective, and the two remaining wells exceeded the maximum objective, no wells exceeded the secondary MCL.

In the South Beaumont Basin, none of the wells had a maximum TDS concentration below the anti-degradation objective, three wells were below the maximum objective, and the remaining eight wells exceeded this objective. Four wells in this basin exceeded the Secondary MCL. Most of the wells with the highest TDS concentrations are located in the South Beaumont Basin.

4.1.2 Nitrate as N

Figure 4-3 shows the maximum Nitrate concentrations for 59 wells measured within and in the vicinity of the Beaumont Basin wells during the 2021-2025 reporting period. A total of 31 wells are located inside the basin, 17 wells in the Singleton Basin / Edgar Canyon and the remaining 11 in the South Beaumont Basin.

Average Nitrate concentrations for wells owned by Appropriators within the basin ranged 0.5 mg/L to 6.7 mg/L and averaged 2.01 mg/L. Maximum concentrations averaged 2.46 mg/L. Of the 11 overlying wells, average concentrations ranged from 0.25 mg/L to 6.90 mg/L and averaged 2.21 mg/L. Maximum concentrations for Overlying wells averaged 2.77 mg/L, 0.31 mg/L higher than Appropriator's wells. There are four additional wells with reported water quality information in the Beaumont Basin; these wells have an average Nitrate concentration of 1.11 mg/L and an average maximum concentration of 1.20 mg/L. The average Nitrate for all 31 groundwater wells in the Beaumont Basin for the reporting period was 2.19 mg/L while the average maximum Nitrate concentration was 2.61 mg/L.

In the Singleton Basin / Edgar Canyon area, Nitrate concentrations ranged from 0.61 mg/L to 15.0 mg/L and averaged 3.18 mg/L. Average maximum concentrations for all wells was 4.07 mg/L.

In the South Beaumont Basin, Nitrate concentrations ranged from 3.1 to 22.0 mg/L and averaged 9.58 mg/L. Maximum concentrations for all wells in this basin averaged 10.68 mg/L.

Of the 27 wells owned by Appropriators and overlies, six wells had a maximum concentration below the anti-degradation objective of 1.5 mg/L, 16 wells were between this objective and maximum benefit objective of 5.0 mg/L; five wells exceeded the maximum benefit objective for the BMZ. None of the production wells sampled exceeded the primary federal or state drinking water standard for Nitrate of 10 mg/L.

In the Singleton Basin / Edgar Canyon area, three wells had a maximum concentration below the anti-degradation objective, another eight wells had concentrations between the anti-

degradation and maximum objective while six wells exceeded the maximum benefit objective of 5.0 mg/L. Two wells exceeded drinking water standards.

In the South Beaumont Basin, five wells had a maximum concentration below the maximum objective while the remaining six exceeded the maximum objective and drinking water standards. There were no wells with nitrate concentrations below the anti-degradation limit.

Average and maximum Nitrate concentrations for all sampled wells within the Beaumont Basin area are as follows:

Well Classification	No. of Wells	Samples	Average Concentration	Avg Max Concentration
Beaumont Groundwater Basin				
Appropriators	17	199	2.01	2.46
Overliers	12	109	2.77	3.28
Other	4	22	1.10	2.20
Total	31	411	2.19	2.61
Singleton Basin / Edgar Canyon Area				
All Wells	17	71	3.18	4.07
South Beaumont Basin				
All Wells	11	63	9.58	10.68

4.1.3 Nitrate Studies in the Beaumont Management Zone

Rising nitrate concentrations observed in 2005 along the northern portion of the Basin prompted STWMA to launch an investigation in 2006 to determine the potential impact on groundwater quality from on-site waste disposal systems (OSWDS) commonly used in the Cherry Valley Community of Interest (CVCOI). STWMA retained the services of Wildermuth Environmental Inc. (WEI) to conduct this study.

The results of this study were disputed by the Beaumont Board of Supervisors' Groundwater Quality Evaluation Committee (GQEC) as they identified potential shortcomings in sampling design and project execution. The GQEC recommended that an independent assessment be conducted. They recommended that the second study should expand the study area, consider reasonable build-out projections and other sources of groundwater contamination. This independent study was conducted by scientist at the University of California, Riverside and funded as a Supplemental Environmental Project by the State Water Resources Control Board. The results of this study were published in early 2012. A brief summary and their findings are presented below for information purposes only.

4.1.3.1 Summary of Wildermuth Environmental Inc. Study

This study is titled: “*Water Quality Impacts from On-Site Waste Disposal Systems in the Cherry Valley Community of Interest*” (WEI, 2007). The bases for this study include the following:

- ✓ A review of scientific literature,
- ✓ A field study to estimate nitrogen concentrations in soil water below selected OSWDS,
- ✓ A tracer study of nitrogen isotope and pharmaceutical and personal care products (PPCP) to confirm the presence of effluent from OSWDS,
- ✓ An estimation of current and future discharge from OSWDS to groundwater,
- ✓ A planning-level evaluation of basin impacts using the groundwater flow and nitrate transport model, and
- ✓ A review of the threshold used in California to compel sewerage when OSWDS contaminate or threaten to contaminate groundwater

The results of the investigation are summarized as follows:

- ✓ Parcel density in the CVCOI violates the minimum half-acre parcel size requirement of the Regional Board to be on a septic system.
- ✓ Water produced from high nitrate wells in the area has a nitrogen isotopic signature and contain PPCPs consistent with discharge from OSWDS.
- ✓ Present contribution of OSWDS discharges is estimated at 665 ac-ft/yr.; this represents about five percent of total recharge to the BMZ. At ultimate buildout, there will be between 4,900 to 8,800 OSWDS in the CVCOI. Discharge contribution from these OSWDS is estimated between 1,700 and 3,100 ac-ft/yr. representing 13 to 21 percent of total recharge to the BMZ.
- ✓ At 4,900 lots, the contributions from OSWDS will significantly impact water quality to the point that well head treatment will be required at certain well locations in order to meet drinking water standards. At 8,800 lots, the contributions from OSWDS will rendered the entire BMZ non-potable.
- ✓ Left unmitigated, OSWDS discharges will contribute enough nitrate to exceed the Basin Plan objectives for the BMZ.
- ✓ There is sufficient evidence of groundwater contamination by OSWDS to warrant the Regional Board to issue a prohibition on new OSWDS in the CVCOI.

According to WEI, as a result of this investigation, the County of Riverside issued a moratorium, followed by a permanent prohibition on the installation of septic systems in Cherry Valley unless the septic system is designed to remove at least 50 percent of the nitrogen in the wastewater. In 2009, the County passed a new ordinance that removed the prohibition on conventional OSWDS. WEI further indicates that the Regional Board initiated a process in

2009 that may lead to amending the Basin Plan prohibiting conventional OSWDS and regulating the discharges to meet antidegradation objectives.

4.1.3.2 Summary of University of California, Riverside Study

This study is titled: *“Water Quality Assessment of the Beaumont Management Zone: Identifying Sources of Groundwater Contamination Using Chemical and Isotopic Tracers”* (UCR, 2012).

The study divides the BMZ into four distinct zones; their location is depicted in Figure 2 of the UCR report (not included here). A brief description of the zones is as follows:

Zone 1 – Region Influenced by Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent. This zone occupies the southernmost area of the BMZ. Water quality in this zone is influenced by effluent from the City of Beaumont wastewater treatment plant.

Zone 2 – Wildland and Low-Density Septic Disposal Region. This zone is defined as the area uphill of Edgar Canyon to the north of Cherry Valley. Water quality in this area had low to moderate concentrations of TDS and nitrate.

Zone 3 – Urban Region with On-site Septic Disposal Systems. This zone overlies the Cherry Valley area including the area around the Noble Creek and Little San Geronio Spreading Ponds. Human waste from homes and business in this zone is primarily disposed of in on-site waste disposal systems.

Zone 4 – Urban Region with Consolidate Sewer System. Zone 4 comprises those portions of the City of Beaumont utilizing a municipal wastewater system.

The UCR report attempted to answer a series of questions; the questions and a summary of their response is provided below. It is our understanding that this report was received and filed with no further action considered at the time of completion.

1.- Can different groundwater regions within the BMZ be defined using isotope, PPCP, and general chemical parameters?

According to the study,

- ✓ Zone 1 was characterized by relatively high levels of PPCPs and it has the highest likelihood for nitrate contamination from human waste.
- ✓ Zone 2 had detectable levels of some PPCPs. Septic contributions to groundwater are relatively minor.
- ✓ Zone 3 had several wells with clear signs of contamination by septic systems. Groundwater in the central portion of Cherry Valley appeared to be more strongly affected by septic systems than on the periphery of Cherry Valley.
- ✓ Zone 4 shows the fewest signs of human waste as most homes are served by consolidated sewer systems.

1A.- Do areas with septic systems have different chemistry than areas with sewers?

The report indicates that there are statistically significant differences between groundwater in areas with septic systems and groundwater where sewer service is available. The concentrations of PPCPs, TDS, Nitrate-N, the sum of base cations, Boron, and Isotopes of Nitrate were all significantly higher in areas with septic systems than in areas with sewer service.

1B.- Do areas where groundwater recharge with water from the State Water Project or wastewater treatment plant effluent have different chemistry from other areas?

Strong evidence of nitrate deriving from human waste was detected in Zone 1 as well as strong biological attenuation of nitrate transported in groundwater.

2.- What sources contribute nitrate to groundwater of the BMZ?

The report indicates that in Zone 1 the isotopes of nitrate values overlap those expected for human or animal waste. Similarly, in Zone 3 the isotopic composition of water suggests a high probability of inputs of nitrate from human or animal waste. The presence of PPCPs in most samples indicates the possibility that septic systems are contaminating groundwater within the central part of Cherry Valley.

3.- How much nitrate from human waste is making its way into the groundwater of the BMZ?

The report documents the following findings:

- ✓ Mixing models suggest that between 18 to 30 percent of the nitrate in central Cherry Valley groundwater is derived from septic systems.
- ✓ If septic systems were completely phased out, nitrate concentrations in central Cherry Valley groundwater could decline by 30 percent once a steady state condition is achieved. The time to reach a steady state is anticipated to be shorter than in other portions of the BMZ due to relatively high rates of recharge in Zone 3.
- ✓ Mass balance calculations show that nitrate-nitrogen inputs from septic systems is one of the largest inputs of nitrogen to groundwater in the BMZ.
- ✓ If the waste from septic tanks were to be conveyed to the City of Beaumont WWTP, about 30 percent of the current input of nitrate from human waste to groundwater would be removed.

4.2 Comparison with Federal and State Drinking Water Standards

The California Department of Health Services (CDPH) maintains an active water quality database of all public and private drinking water wells throughout the state. This database was recently incorporated into the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) program. The GAMA program is California's comprehensive groundwater quality monitoring program that was created by the State Water Resources Control Board in 2000. The program was later expanded by Assembly Bill 559, also known as the Groundwater Quality Monitoring Act of 2001.

Chemical information for drinking water sources is grouped in the GAMA program in various databases depending on the year(s) of information desired. This annual report documents water quality conditions for the 2021-25 period. To gather pertinent information, the 2018-22 and 2023-Present databases in the State of California Water Resources Control Board website were accessed. Accessing the water quality information in the GAMA program has been significantly enhanced compared to previous databases run through the CDPH website; it is better organized and easier to access and compile. The 2020 and earlier annual reports documented water quality information using databases from the CDPH website.

The objective of this water quality analysis was to determine whether any of the potable wells in the Beaumont Basin exceeded the Primary or Secondary Federal and State standards or the Notification Levels (NL) set by the state. Federal standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). These standards determine the maximum concentration allowable for a specific contaminant in drinking water. States have the option to adopt more stringent standards or develop standards regulations for contaminants that the federal government has not acted on. In California the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water is responsible for regulated public water systems that provide drinking water across the State and for establishing drinking water standards for contaminants that threaten our water supply.

Primary standards at the federal and state level are enforceable criteria that have been established to protect the public against consumption of drinking water contaminants that present a risk to human health. Secondary standards are not enforceable; they have been established for aesthetic qualities of water, such as taste, color, and others. Contaminants with secondary MCL are not considered to present a risk to human health at the established maximum level. Notification levels are not enforceable standards; however, they require that municipal water suppliers notify the public if the NL for a chemical has been exceeded.

A total of 4,254 water quality results were extracted from the GAMA database for all domestic production wells in the Beaumont Basin. Results were obtained for 31 minerals and inorganic chemicals and over 108 organic compounds sampled between 2021 and 2025. The results of the analysis indicate that not a single well exceeded the primary Federal MCL for any of the analytes tested. However, the State MCL for Hexavalent Chromium has been exceeded by several wells (See discussion later in this section).

Appendix G contains summary statistics of the analytical results for the 2021-2025 period for selected chemicals that have a federal or state drinking water standard as reported in the GAMA database.

4.2.1 Nitrate (as NO₃) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

A total of 303 samples were collected and analyzed for Nitrate; 78 of these samples were also analyzed for TDS. The current primary MCL for Nitrate (as NO₃) is 45 ppm (mg/L); the secondary MCL for TDS is 500 mg/L. Table 4-1 presents a summary of Nitrate and TDS concentration for all 22 domestic wells in the Beaumont Basin and the two wells owned and operated by the Oak Valley Golf Course.

Table 4-1
Nitrate (NO₃) and TDS Summary for Domestic Wells (2020-24)

Agency/ Well No.	Nitrate as NO ₃			Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		
	Count	Avg	Max	Count	Ave	Max
City of Banning						
Well C-2A	6	8.1	9.0	1	210	210
Well C-3	5	8.0	9.0	1	180	180
Well C-4	5	6.1	6.8	1	180	180
Well M-3	6	10.6	12.2	2	260	260
Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District						
Well 03	3	3.6	4.4	1	180	180
Well 16	55	21.9	30.2	1	330	330
Well 21	51	11.3	14.9	2	290	320
Well 22	5	7.2	9.0	2	215	230
Well 23	5	7.9	9.9	2	255	270
Well 24	5	8.6	9.5	2	200	200
Well 25	5	5.7	6.3	3	226	230
Well 26	4	5.0	9.5			
Well 29	6	8.7	12.6	2	205	210
South Mesa Water Company						
Well 4	6	13.4	14.0	2	185	220
Yucaipa Valley Water District						
Well 48	32	10.3	14.0	32	228	310
Overlying Users						
Sharondale 1	20	22.0	34.2	2	365	400
Sharondale 2	20	25.8	27.9	2	345	350
Plantation 1	5	8.7	9.5	1	280	280
RCMHP 1	13	22.1	24.3	1	250	250
RCMHP 2	20	22.8	27.5	1	250	250
Tukwet A	8	7.3	8.1	8	183	230
Tukwet D	9	10.0	11.7	9	201	250
Oak Valley 1	3	6.8	7.7	3	190	210
Oak Valley 2	6	10.7	12.6	3	190	210

The above table indicates that none of the domestic wells in the Beaumont Basin are near the MCL or the notification level of 80 percent MCL for Nitrate; however, there is one well, Sharondale MHOA No. 1 at 400 mg/L for TDS. Highest NO₃ concentration during the reporting period was recorded at Sharondale MHOA No. 1 at 34.2 mg/L and BCVWD Well No. 16 at 30.2 mg/L for Nitrates. Sharondale No. 1 and No. 2 at 400 mg/L and 350 mg/L respectively had the highest concentrations for total dissolved solids.

4.2.2 Trace Metals

As indicated earlier, not a single domestic well exceeded the primary federal standards during the reporting period; however, the state standard for Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6) has been exceeded by a number of wells in the Basin. While Chromium-6 is an issue, there has been a significant improvement for other trace metals over previous reporting periods when several wells exceeded the MCL in the 2004-2008 initial reporting five-year period. Trace metals are briefly discussed here and compared to previous reporting periods.

Aluminum. There were 28 water samples taken during the reporting period and tested for aluminum. Aluminum concentration at all wells was below the reporting level of 50 ug/L and significantly below the secondary MCL of 200 ug/L. Aluminum above the MCL can add color to water. Compared to the FY 2004-08 initial reporting period, one well exceeded the MCL at that time.

Arsenic. The current MCL for Arsenic has been set at 10 ug/L. There were 30 water samples collected and tested for arsenic during the reporting period with most wells reporting under the reporting level of 2.0 ug/L. There were two wells with arsenic concentration above the reporting level with the highest arsenic concentration observed at Tukwet Well A at 6.4 ug/L. Arsenic concentration at SMWC's Well No. 4 was 4.4 ug/L. The rise in arsenic concentration at Tukwet's A from 3.7 ug/L in June 2017 to 6.4 in August 2023 is relatively a new event. Arsenic at SMWC's 4 has increased from 4.2 ug/L in 2009, to 4.6 ug/L in 2012, to the highest value of 5.2 ug/L in April 2013. Samples taken at this well (SMWC's 4) in April 2019 indicated a concentration of 3.8 ug/L, lower than previous samplings; however, in April of 2022, it reported a concentration of 4.4 ug/L, closer to the range of historical readings. YVWD reported a concentration of 2.5 ug/L in July 2017 at Well No. 48; however, the latest analysis (Jul 2020) below the reporting level. Based on the latest values reported, arsenic continues to be a non-issue in the Beaumont basin.

Iron. A total of 36 water samples were taken during the reporting period and tested for iron. With the exception of one sample, iron concentration in all others was below the reporting level of 100 ug/L, which is significantly below the current secondary MCL of 300 ug/L. However, in August 2016, BCVWD Well No. 3 showed a concentration of 450 ug/L, exceeding the secondary MCL. Iron concentration at this well was below 100 ug/L in December 2020, increasing slightly to 110 ug/L in the latest sample taken (Dec 2023). Iron at a concentration above the MCL can impact color, odor, and taste in water. Five wells exceeded the secondary MCL during the FY 2004-08 reporting period.

Lead. There were 28 water samples collected and tested for lead during the reporting period. Lead concentrations were all below the reporting level of 0.005 mg/L (5 ppb), which is well below the current primary MCL of 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). Slightly higher concentrations were reported before in 2014 at BCVWD Well No. 25 (0.0065 mg/L) and at Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park (RCMHP) Well No. 1 (0.0058 mg/L). Lead concentration at these two wells was below the reporting level from the latest sample available. One well exceeded the MCL during the FY 2004-08 reporting period.

Manganese. There were 29 water samples taken during the reporting period and tested for Manganese. Manganese concentration at most wells was below the notification level of 20 ug/L, significantly below the secondary MCL of 50 ug/L. A concentration of 24ug/L (Dec 2023) was reported at BCVWD Well No. 3. Manganese can significantly impact color and taste in water at concentrations above the MCL. One monitoring well exceeded the secondary MCL during the FY 2004-08 reporting period.

Total Chromium. A total of 28 water samples were taken during the reporting period and tested for total chromium. The highest reported concentrations of total chromium during the reporting period were observed in August 2023 at Tukwet A and in April 2023 at Banning C-4 at 13 ug/L and 12 ug/L respectively. These values are significantly below the current state primary MCL of 50 ug/L. One well exceeded the state primary MCL during the FY 2004-08 reporting period.

Hexavalent Chromium. The federal drinking water standard for Hexavalent (Chromium-6) is 100 ug/L, established in 1991. However, effective October 1, 2024, the California MCL has been set at 10 ug/L. This maximum concentration has a significant impact on groundwater wells in the Beaumont Basin. During this reporting period, a total of 35 groundwater samples were tested for Hexavalent Chromium. Of the samples taken, 16 had concentrations exceeding the California MCL. Three of the four domestic wells owned and operated by the city of Banning in the basin exceed the current MCL while the latest sample in the fourth well is above 80 percent of the California MCL. In addition, BCVWD No. 25 and No. 26 and Rancho Calimesa MHP No. 2 exceed the current MCL during the reporting period while there are other wells approaching the MCL. The compliance date for agencies serving over 10,000 customers has been set for October 2026.

Of note, BCVWD recently replaced production well No. 3. Hexavalent Chromium concentration from water samples collected at this well between 2014 and 2017 ranged from 7.3 ug/L (8/2016) to 12.0 ug/L (12/2014). Latest water sample from this well, collected in Jan 2017, reported a concentration of 9.2 ug/L.

Vanadium. Two water samples were tested for vanadium during the reporting period from SMWC's Well 4. Vanadium at SMWC Well 4 has been consistently above the state Notification Level of 50 ug/L; latest test indicates a concentration of 81 ug/L (March 2025) with previously reported at 93 ug/L (April 2022). Vanadium concentration at YVWD No. 48 was 25 ug/L in 2014, increasing to 90 ug/L in the summer of 2017. Latest concentration was down to 22 ug/L (Jul 2020).

Copper. There were 28 water samples collected and tested for copper during the reporting period. None of the wells tested exceeded the detection limit of 50 ug/L. This concentration is

significantly below the state secondary MCL of 1,000 ug/L. This is consistent with previous reporting periods.

Zinc. There were 28 water samples collected and tested for zinc during the reporting period. Zinc concentrations in all wells were below the reporting limit of 50 ug/L (ppb), which is significantly lower than the current secondary MCL of 5.0 mg/l (ppm). Highest concentration reported was at RCMHP No. 1 at 17 ug/L (March 2024).

4.2.3 Organic Compounds

There were over 2,900 lab results for 158 organic compounds during the reporting period. Concentrations of these compounds in most cases were below the detection limit for purpose of reporting or just above it. Compounds of special concern include the following:

- ✓ TCE – Trichloroethylene (TCE) – 30 samples collected all reported below the reporting level of 0.5 ug/L. Current MCL is 5 ug/L.
- ✓ Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) - 30 samples collected all reported below the reporting level of 0.5 ug/L. Current MCL is 5 ug/L.
- ✓ Dibromo-chloropropane (DBCP) - 34 samples collected with most below the reporting level of detection limit of 0.01 ug/L. Three samples were reported above the reporting level at BCVWD 23; the highest concentration was reported at 0.033 ug/L in June 2022 while the latest concentration was 0.028 ug/L in December 2022. These concentrations are significantly below the current MCL of 0.2 ug/L.

4.2.4 pH

There are two secondary standards for pH, a lower limit of 6.5 and an upper limit of 8.5. There were two wells exceeding the upper MCL for pH during the reporting period, SMWC No. 4 at 8.8 in April 2022 and again at 9.2 in March 2025. Tukwet well A also exceeded the upper limit for pH at 8.7 in August 2023. YVWD 48, previously reported at 8.7 (Jul 2017) is now below the upper limit at 8.1 (Jul 2020). In addition, there are a number of wells with pH in the 8.0 to 8.4 range including Banning M-3, BCVWD No. 3, BCVWD No. 22, BCVWD No. 23, BCVWD No. 24, BCVWD No. 25, BCVWD No. 29. Both wells owned by Sharondale Mesa HOA are currently at 8.0. The lowest pH was reported from Plantation No. 1 at 7.7 (Mar 2023). Four wells in the basin exceeded the upper limit for pH during the FY 2004-08 reporting period.

4.2.5 Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness. Previous annual reports reported that all production wells in the Basin tested for turbidity none exceeded the primary federal and state MCL of 5 NTU. During the 2021-2025 reporting period, most wells had turbidity levels below 0.5 NTU. Banning M-3's BCVWD 3's turbidity was reported at 4.0 NTU in February 2021 and Plantation at 5.0 in December 2022.

4.3 Historical TDS Concentrations for Selected Wells in the Beaumont, Singleton, and South Beaumont Basins

Historical water quality records since 1974 from The California Department of Health Services GAMA database and water quality collected as part of the Beaumont Management Zone Maximum Benefit Monitoring Program were combined to develop historical TDS concentrations. The following figures illustrate historical TDS for selected wells around the basin.

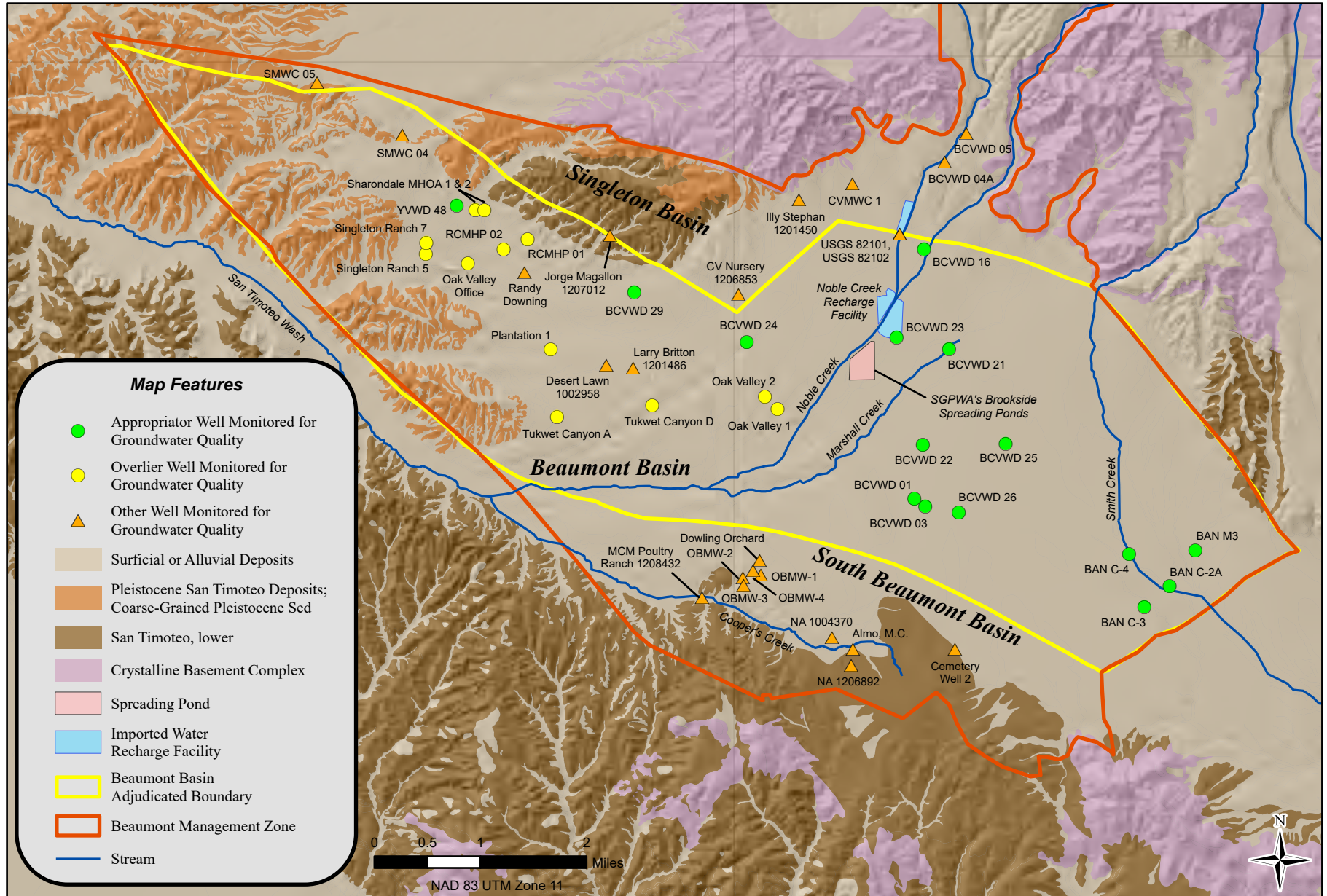
- ✓ Figure 4-4 – Noble Creek Area
- ✓ Figure 4-5 – East of Marshall Creek
- ✓ Figure 4-6 – Banning Area
- ✓ Figure 4-7 – West of Noble Creek
- ✓ Figure 4-8 – Northwest Area
- ✓ Figure 4-9 – Singleton Basin
- ✓ Figure 4-10 – South Beaumont Basin

4.4 Historical Nitrate (as N) Concentrations for Selected Wells in the Beaumont, Singleton, and South Beaumont Basins

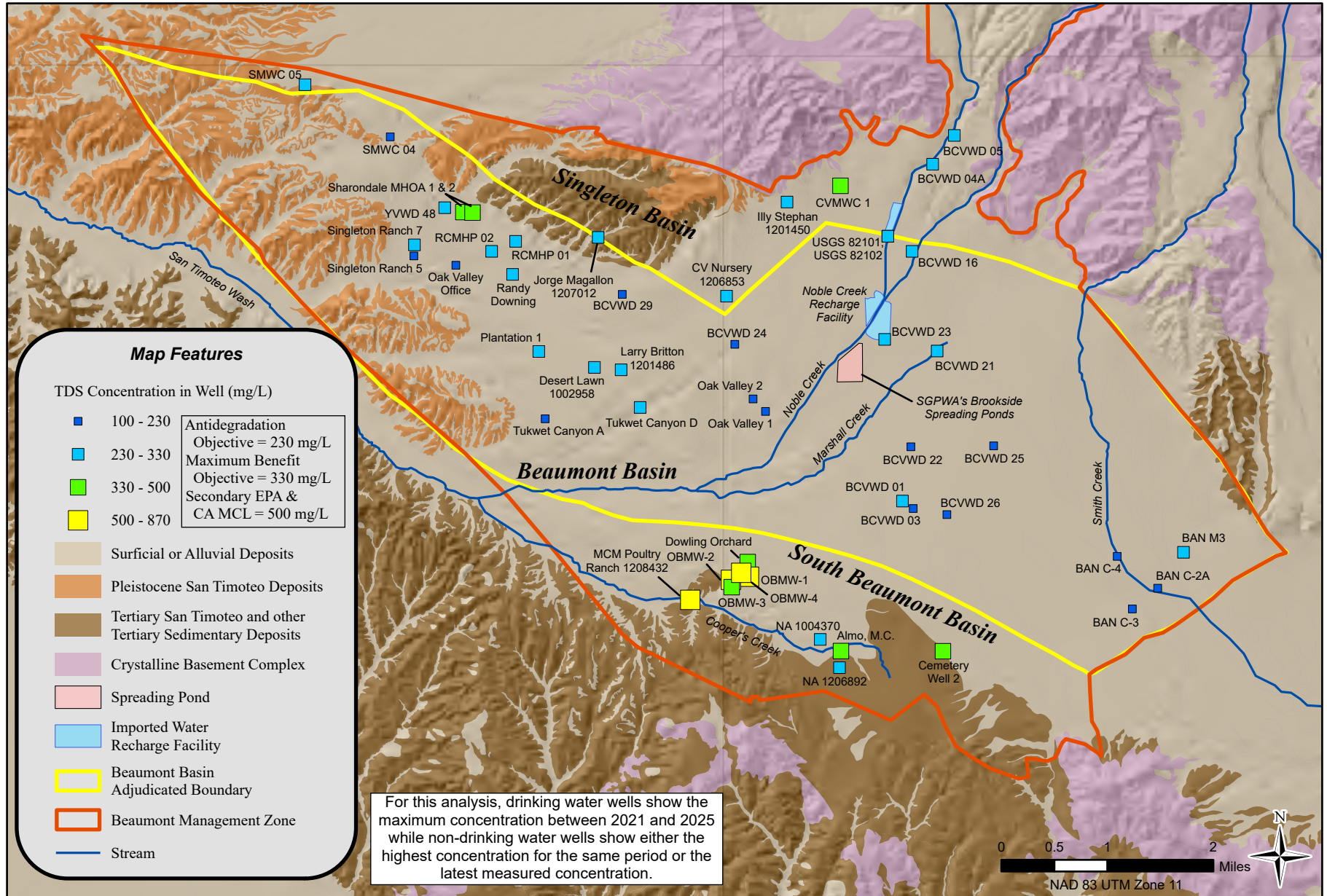
Similarly, the figures below illustrate historical nitrate (as N) concentrations for selected wells around the basin.

- ✓ Figure 4-11 – Noble Creek Area
- ✓ Figure 4-12 – East of Marshall Creek
- ✓ Figure 4-13 – Banning Area
- ✓ Figure 4-14 – West of Noble Creek
- ✓ Figure 4-15 – Northwest Area
- ✓ Figure 4-16 – Singleton Basin
- ✓ Figure 4-17 – South Beaumont Basin

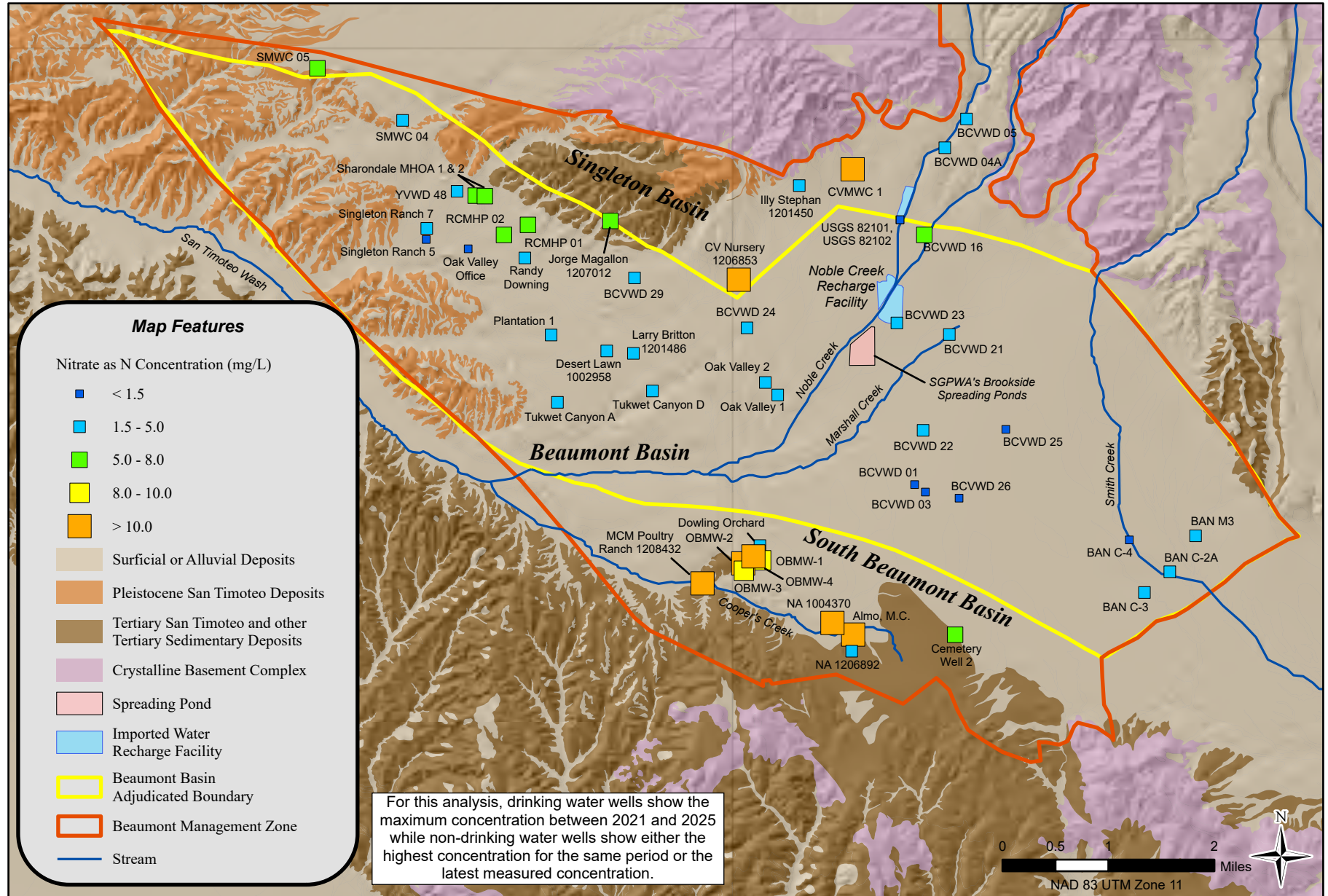
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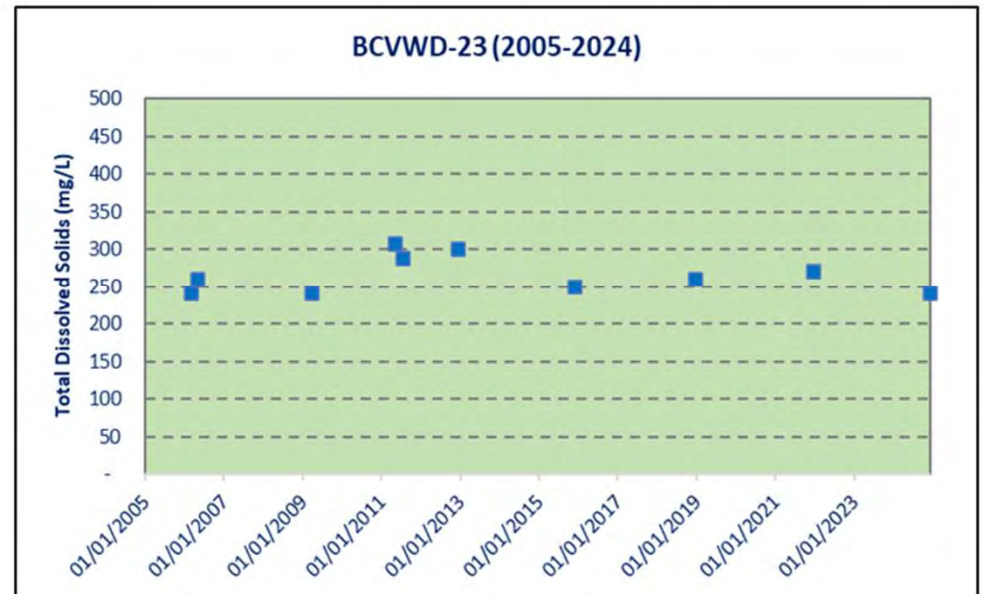
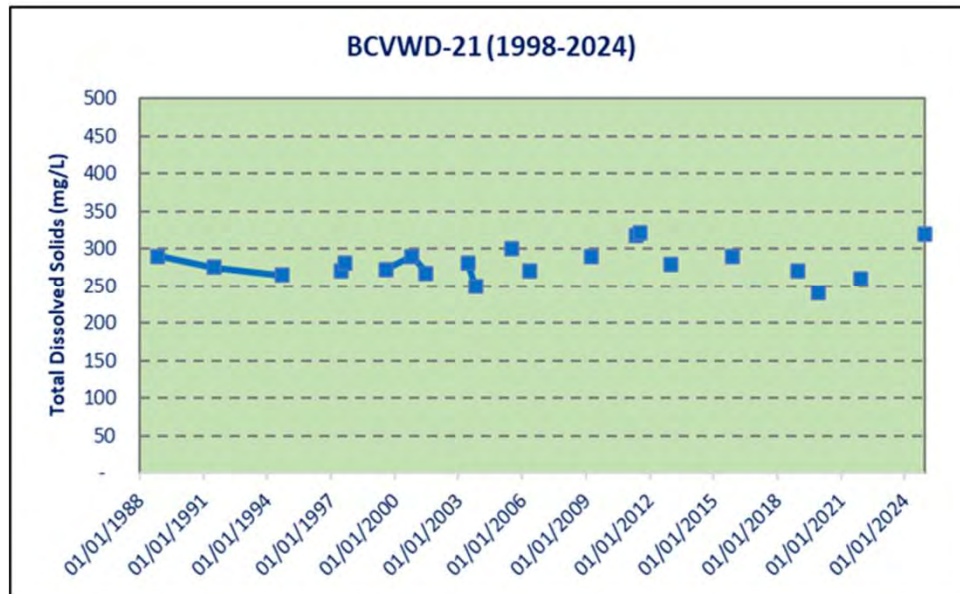
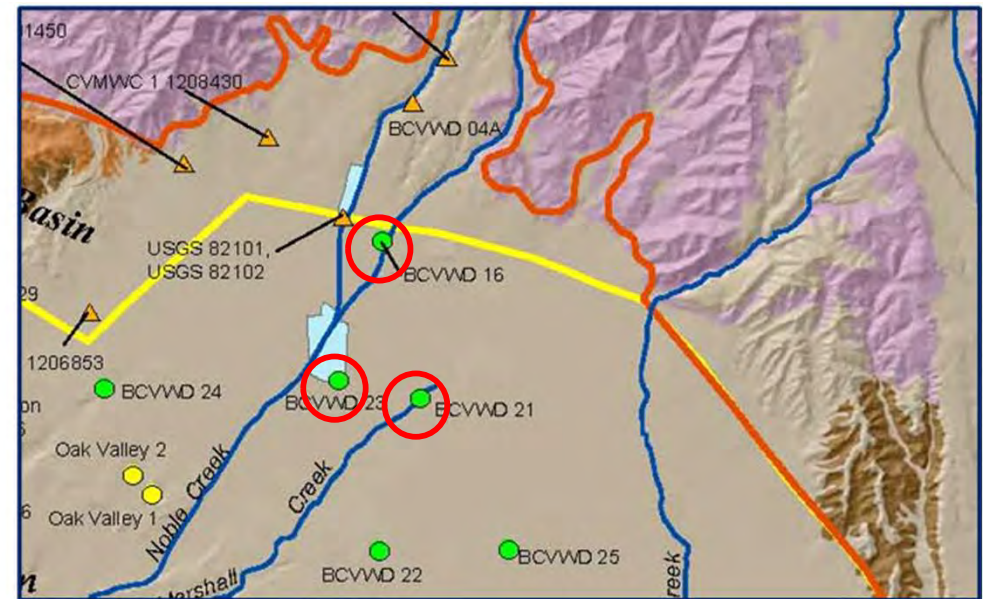
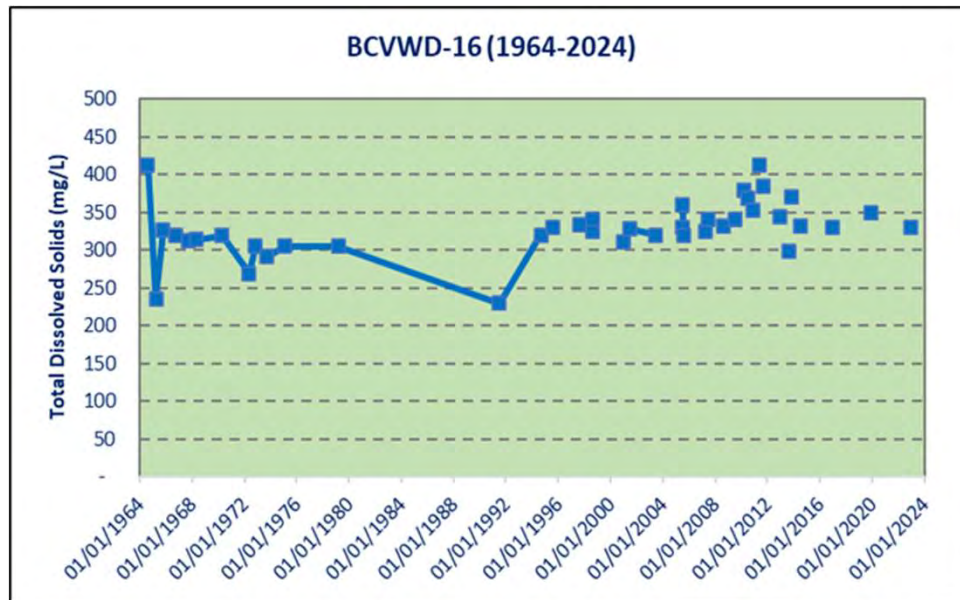


Figure 4-4
Noble Creek Area – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentration

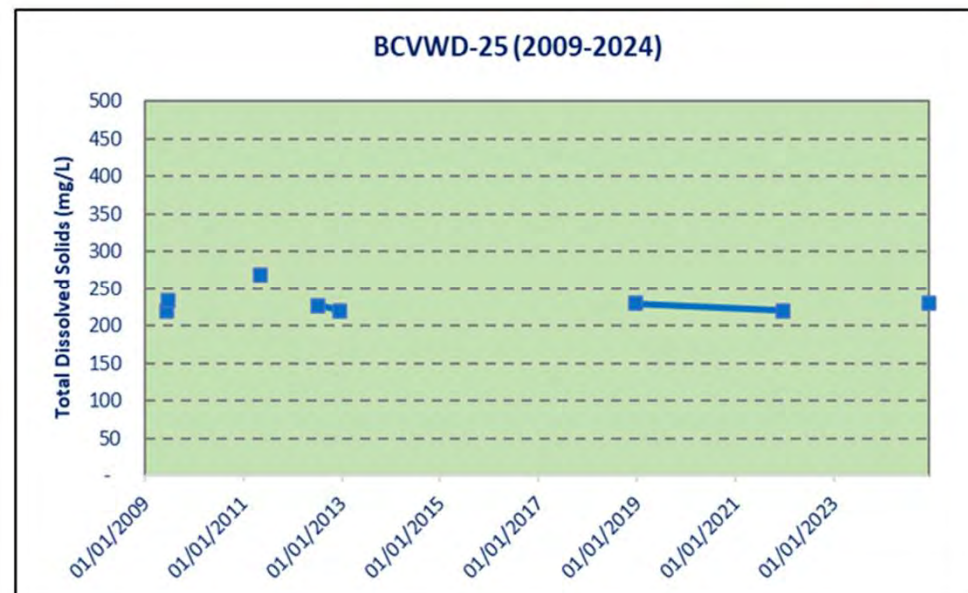
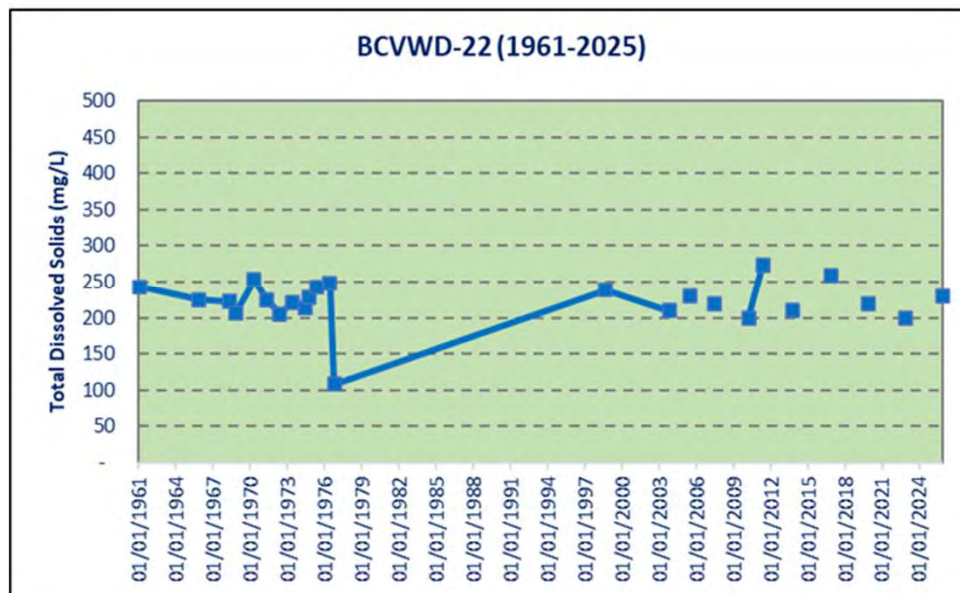
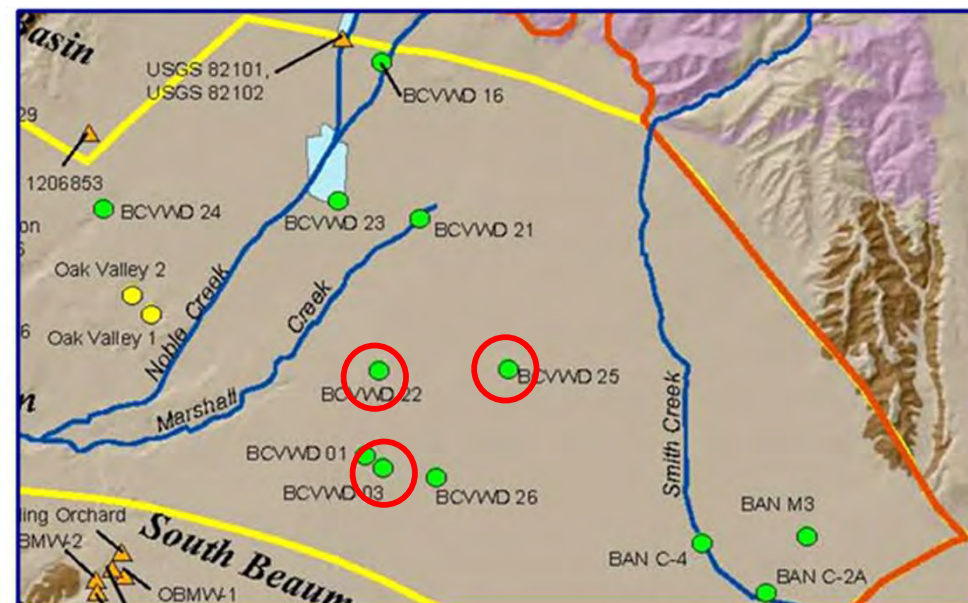
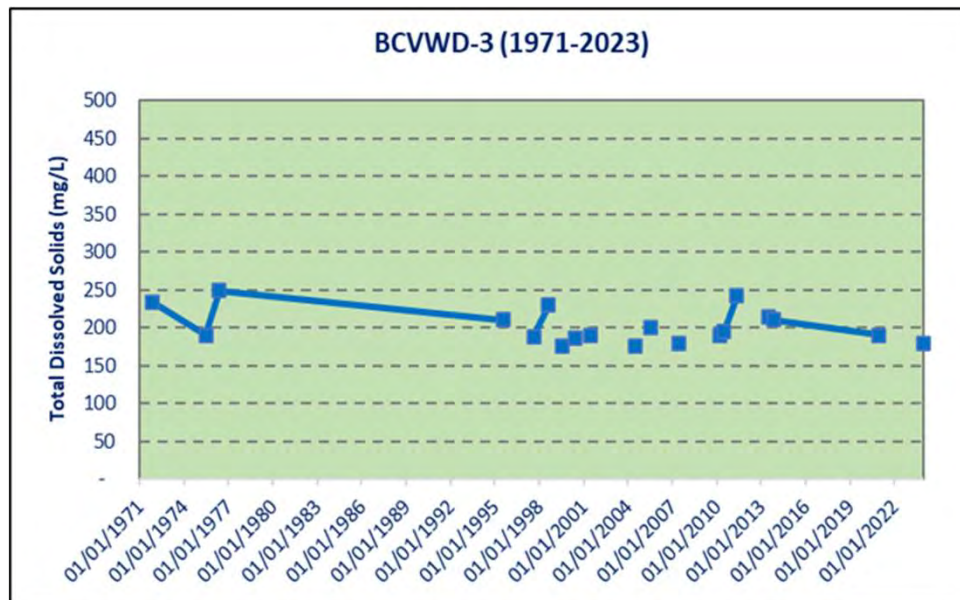


Figure 4-5
East of Marshall Creek – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentration

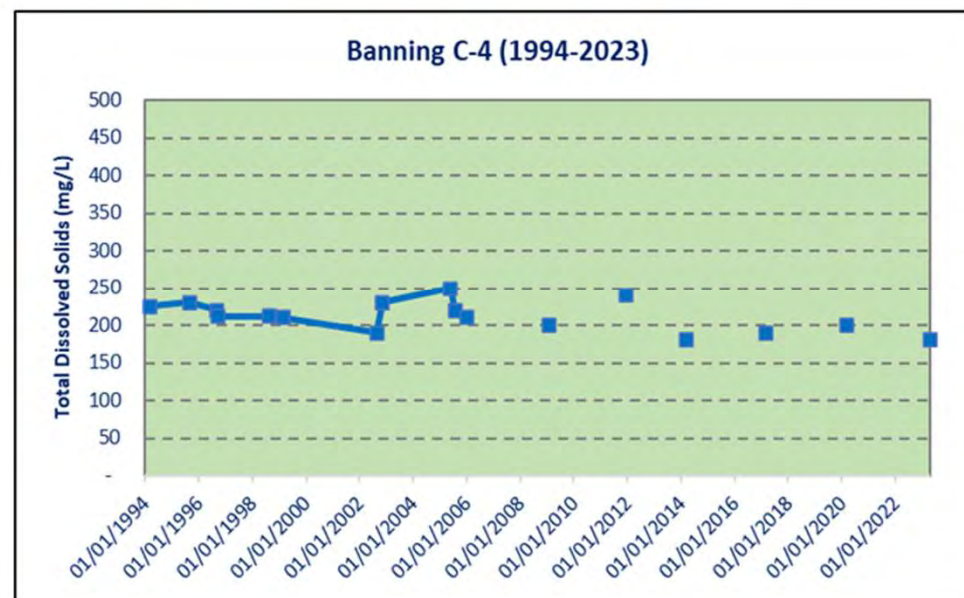
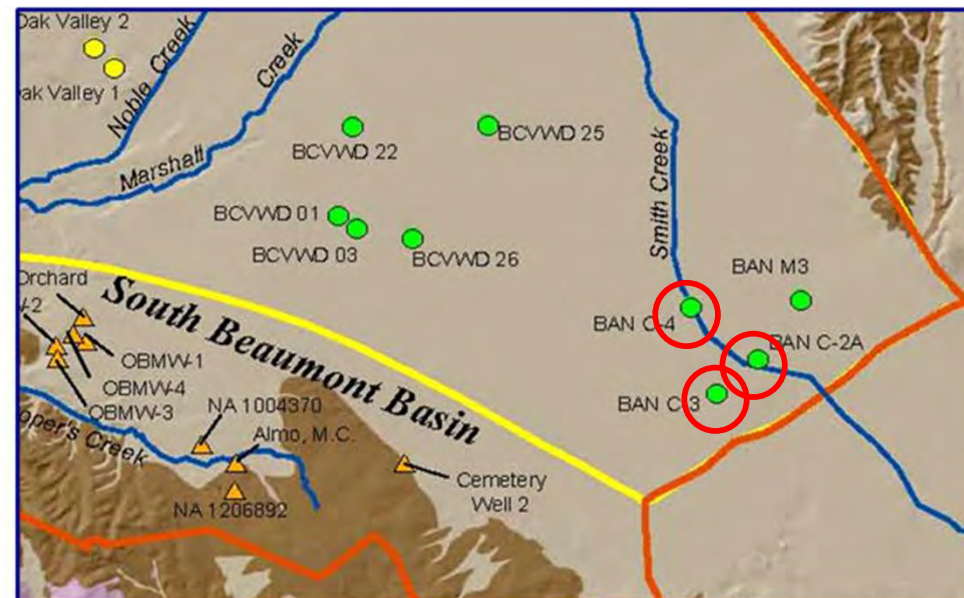
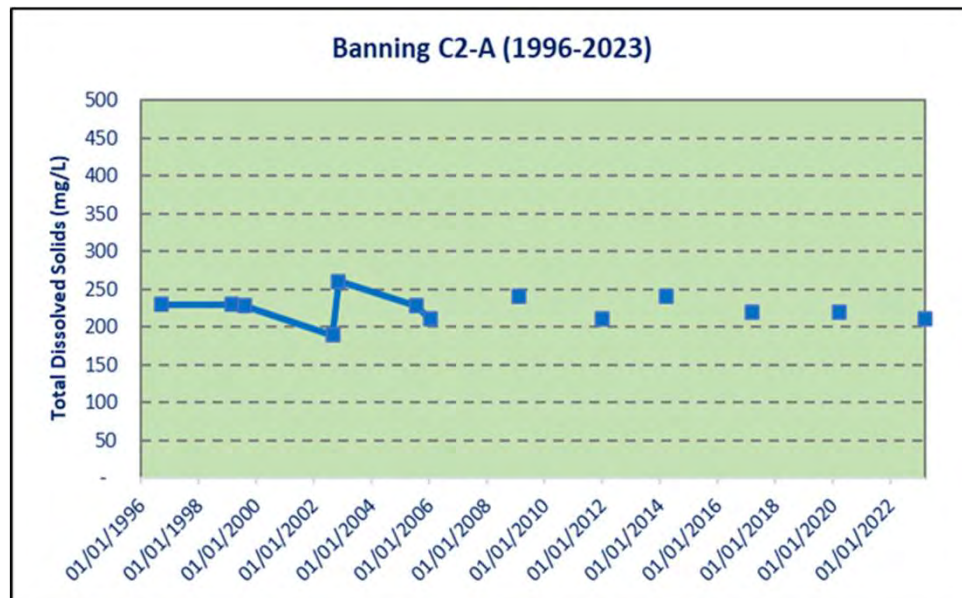


Figure 4-6
Banning Area – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentration

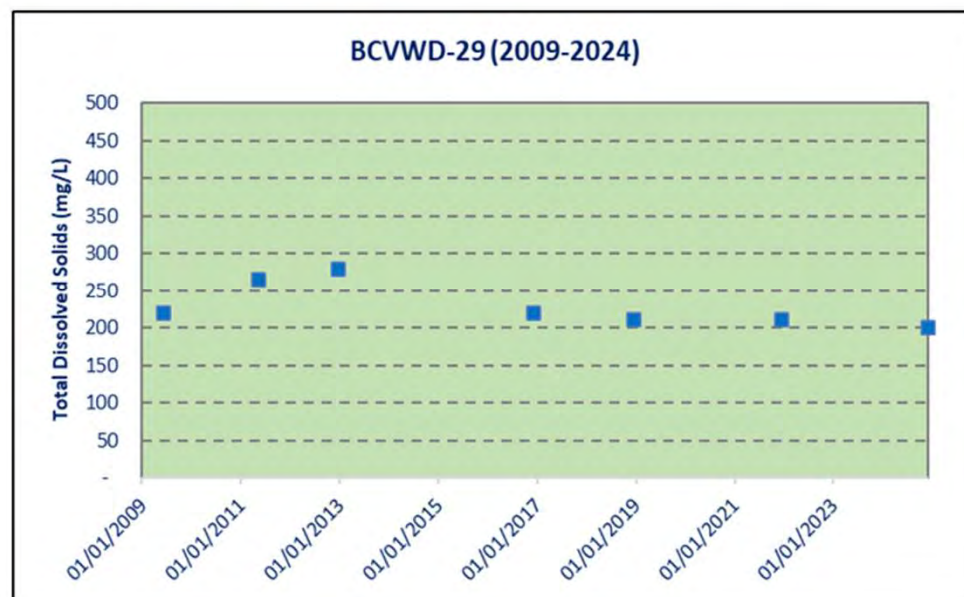
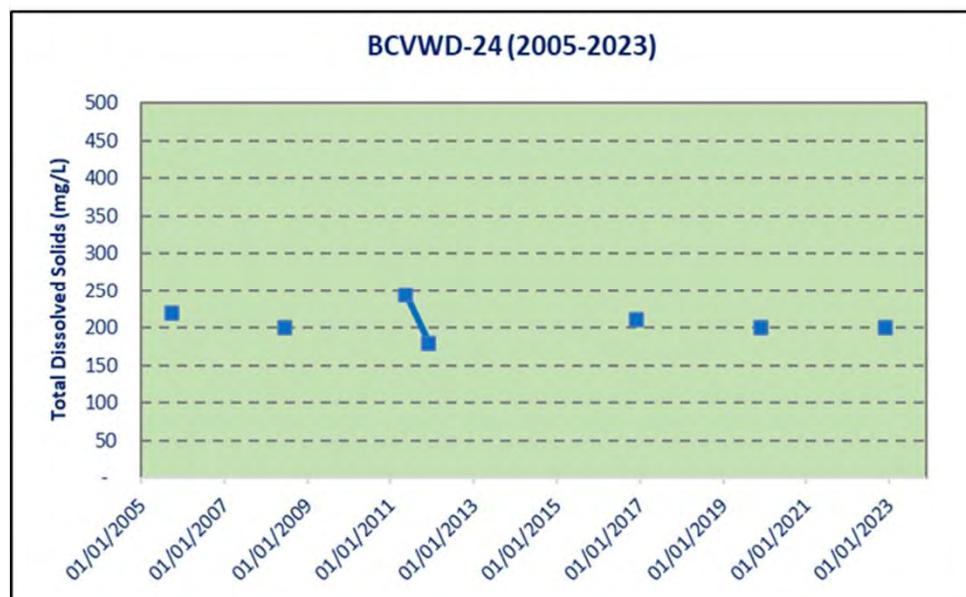
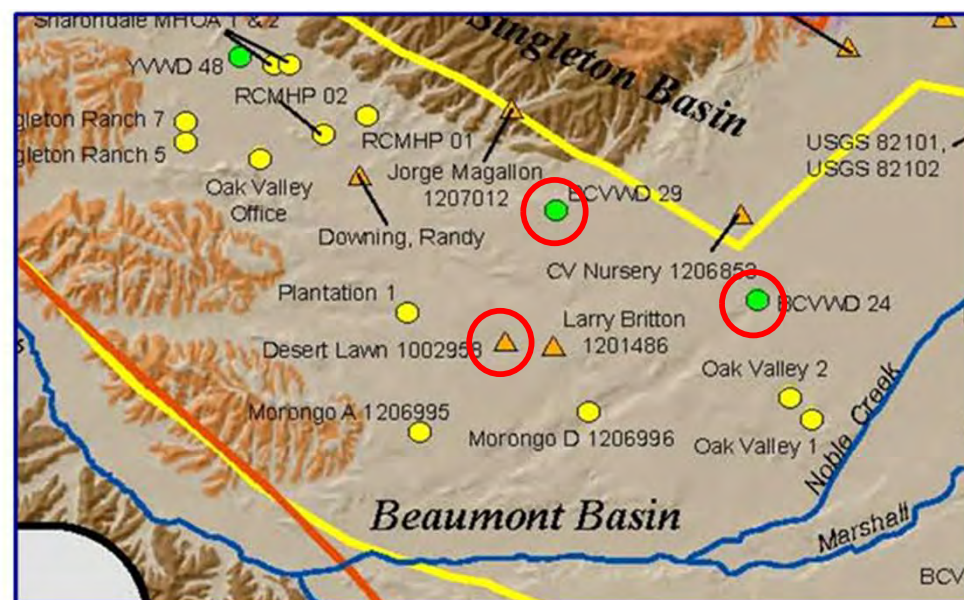


Figure 4-7
West of Noble Creek – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentration

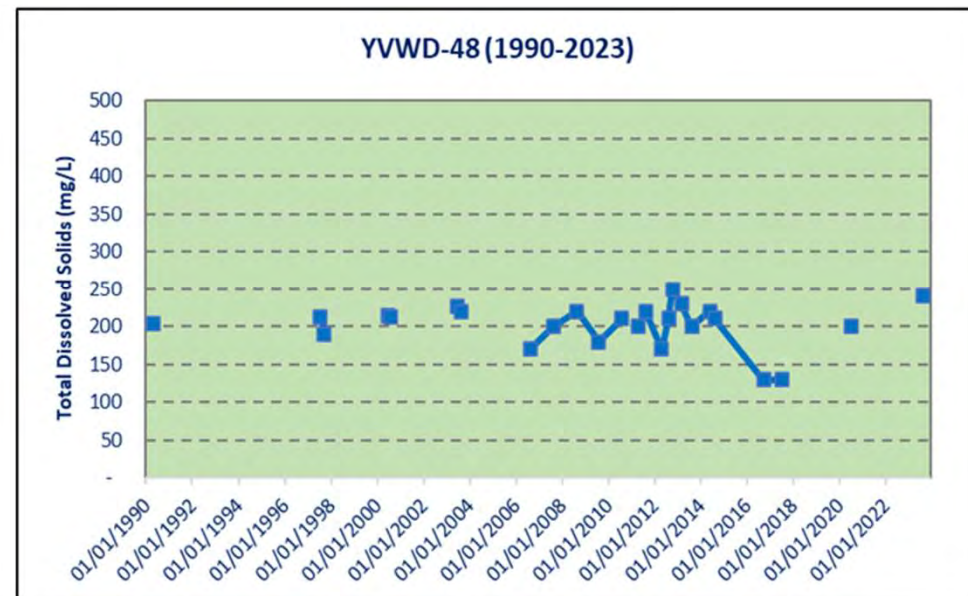
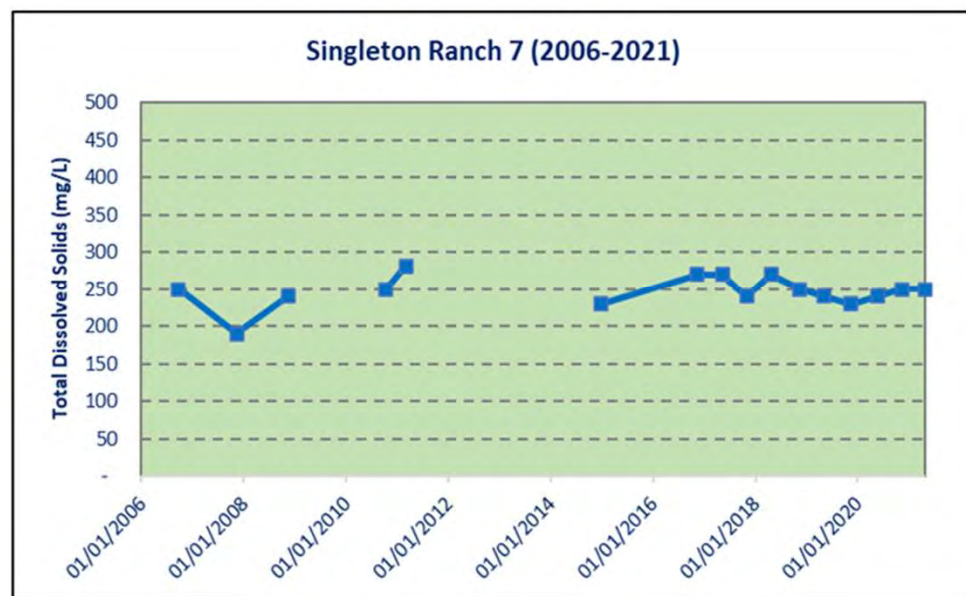
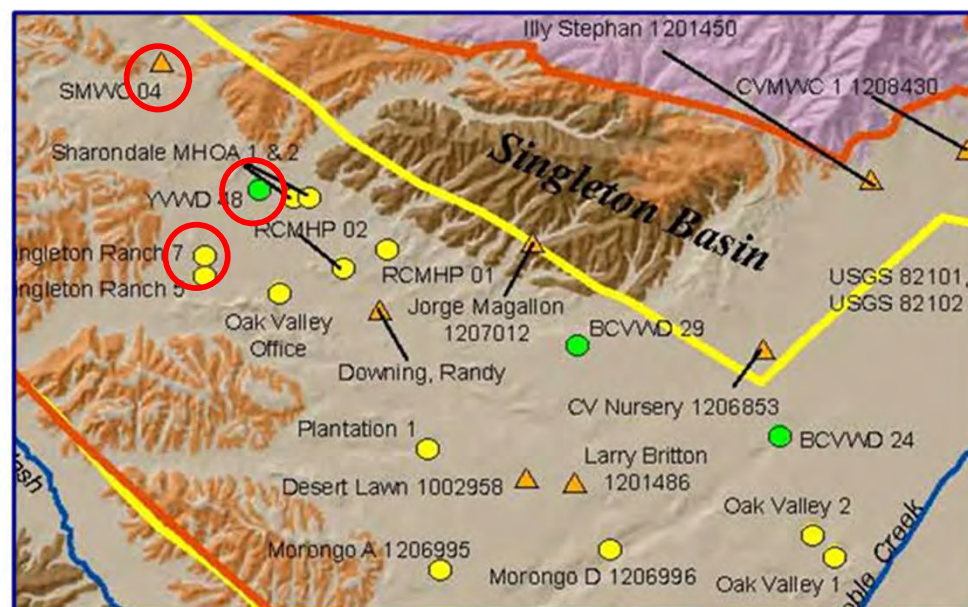
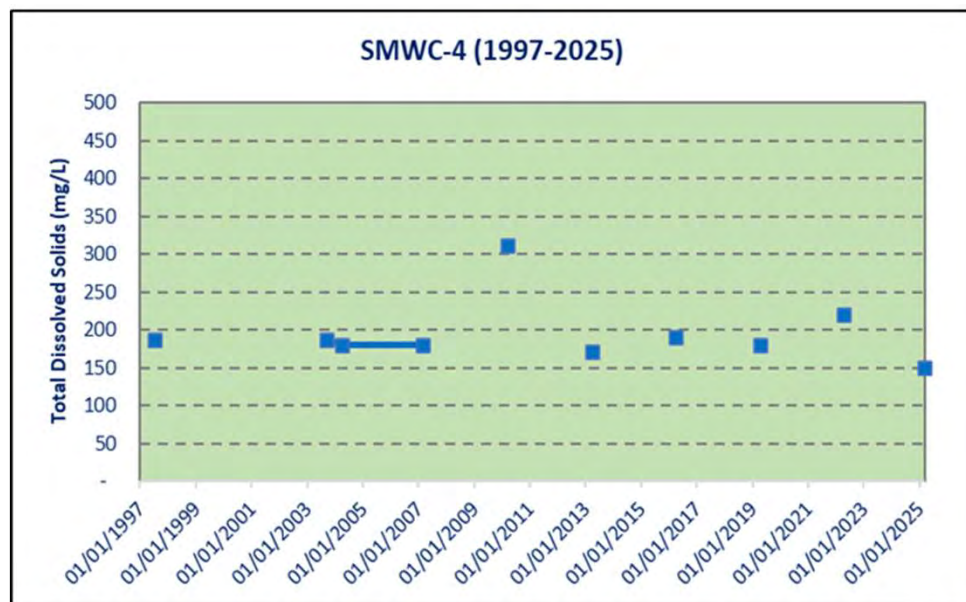


Figure 4-8
Northwest Area – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentration

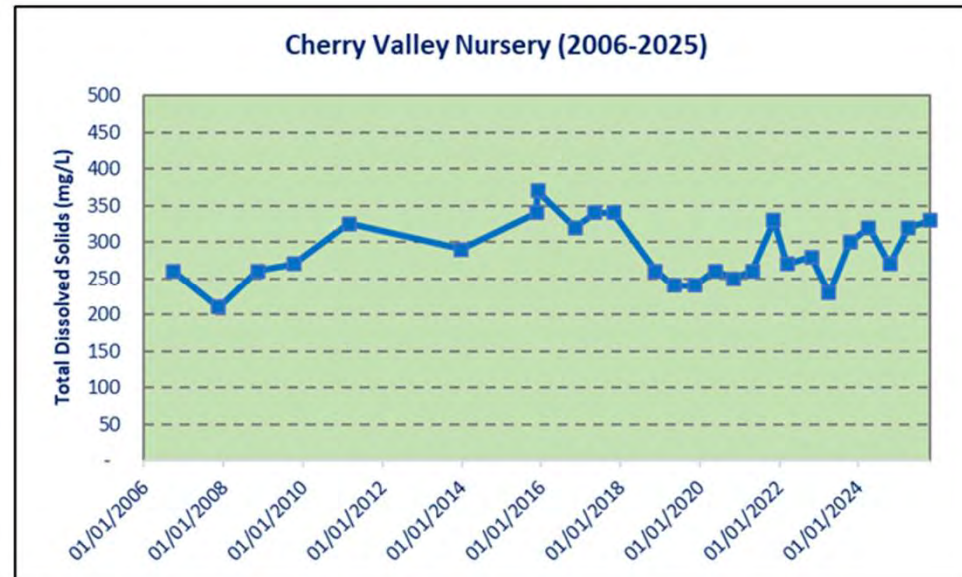
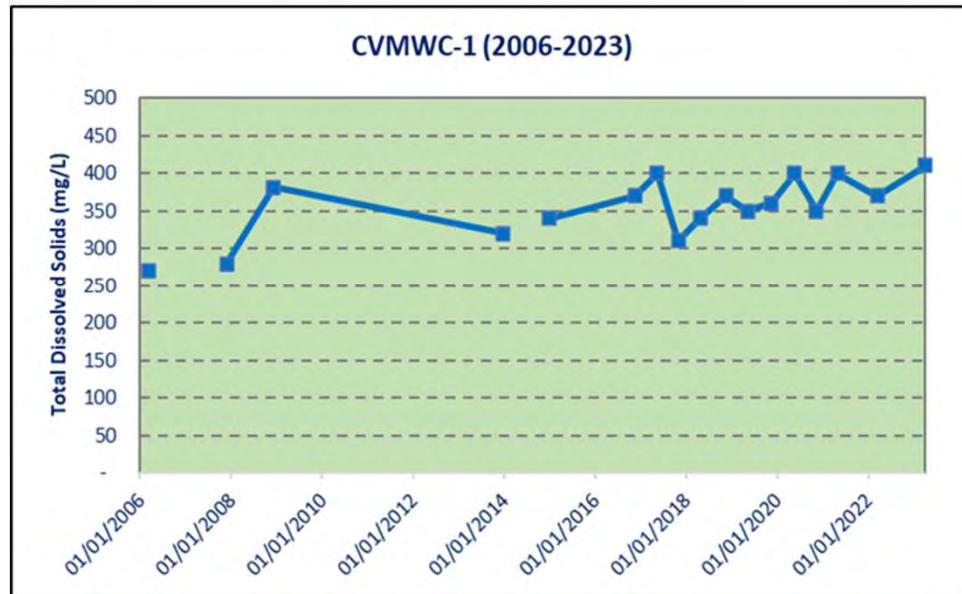
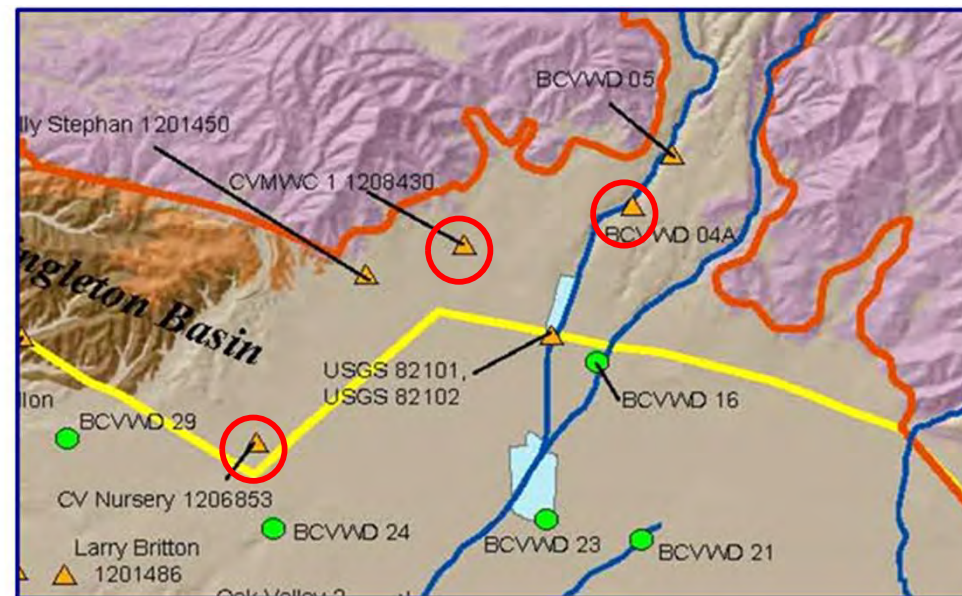
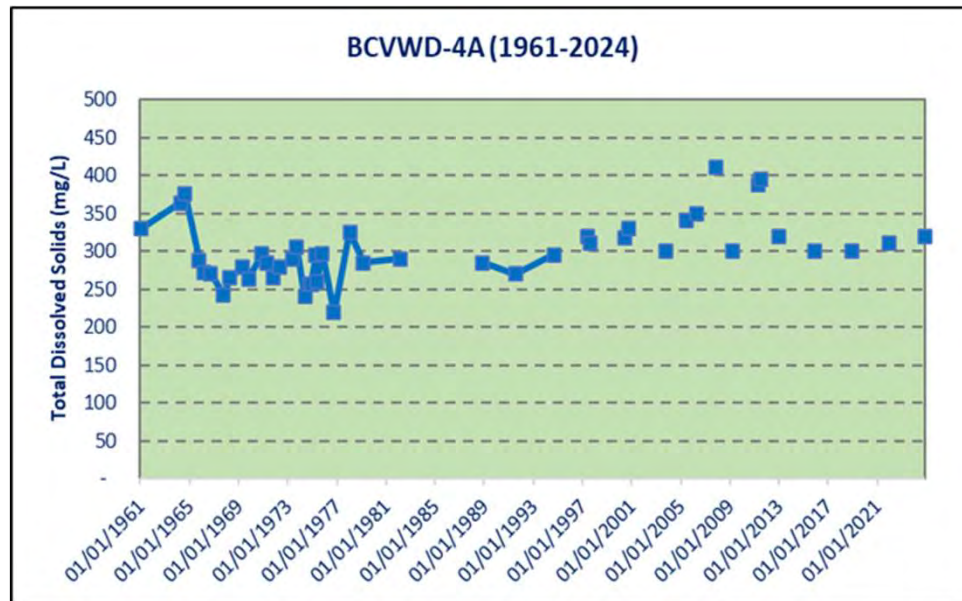


Figure 4-9
Singleton Basin – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentration

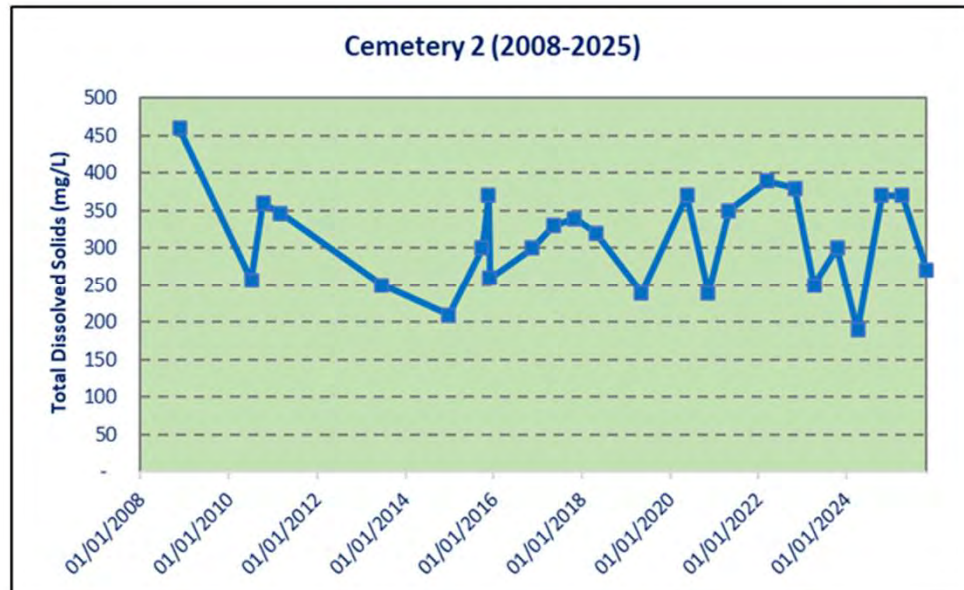
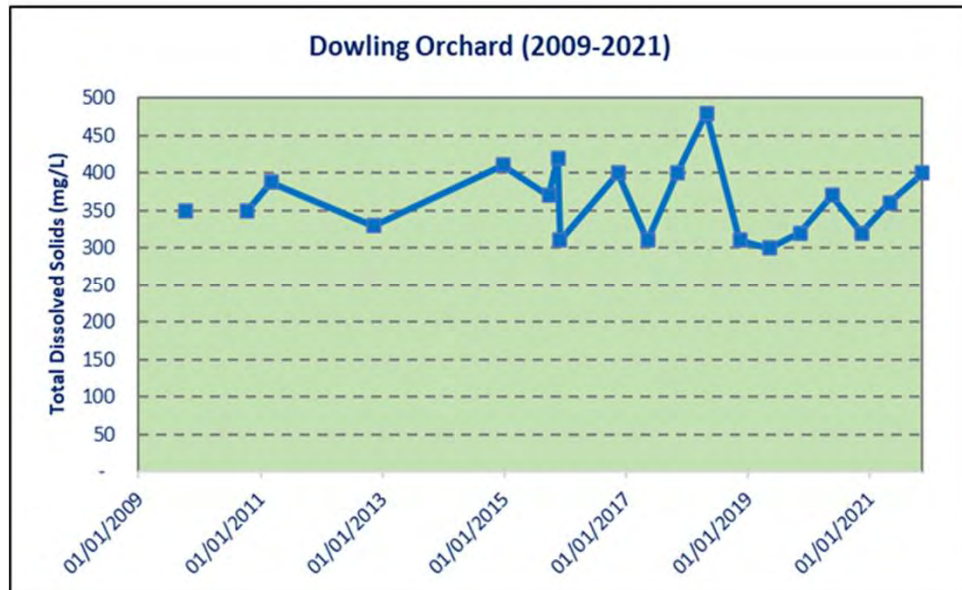
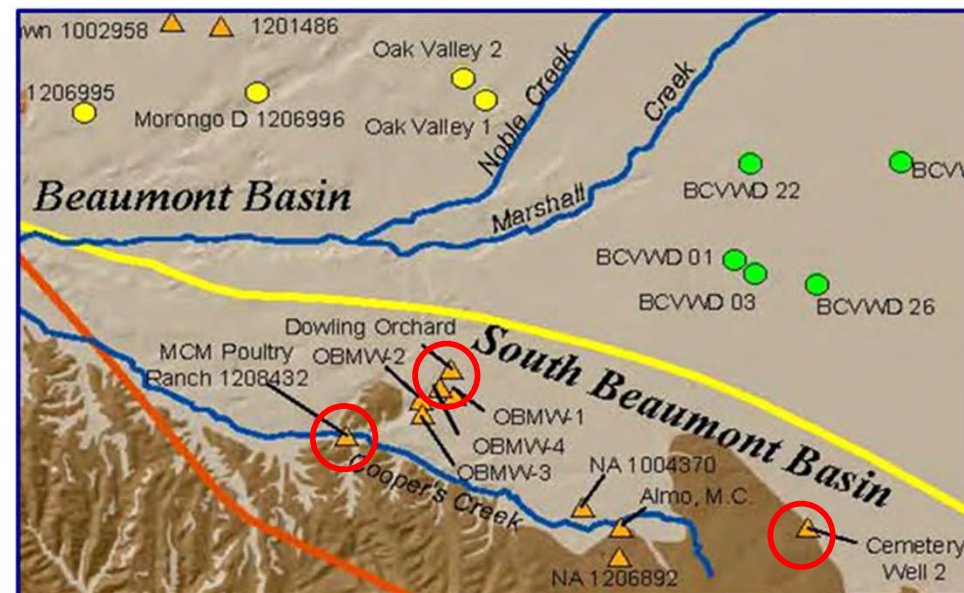
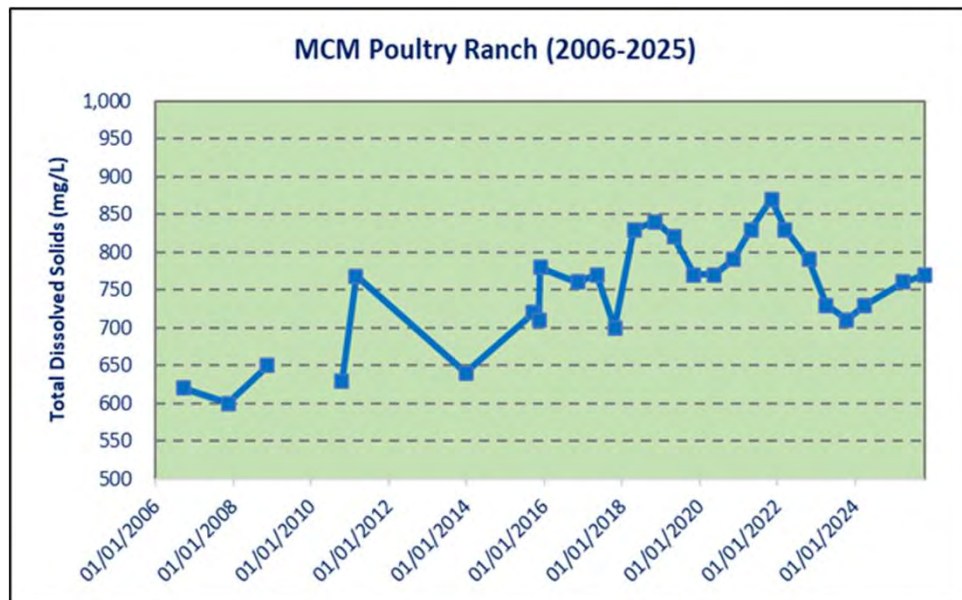


Figure 4-10
South Beaumont Basin – Historical Total Dissolved Solids Concentration

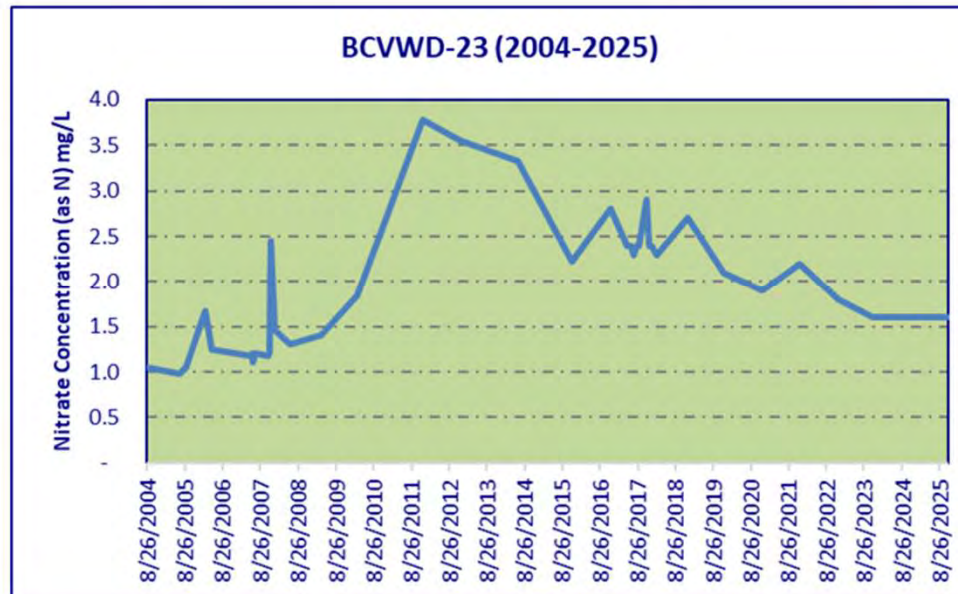
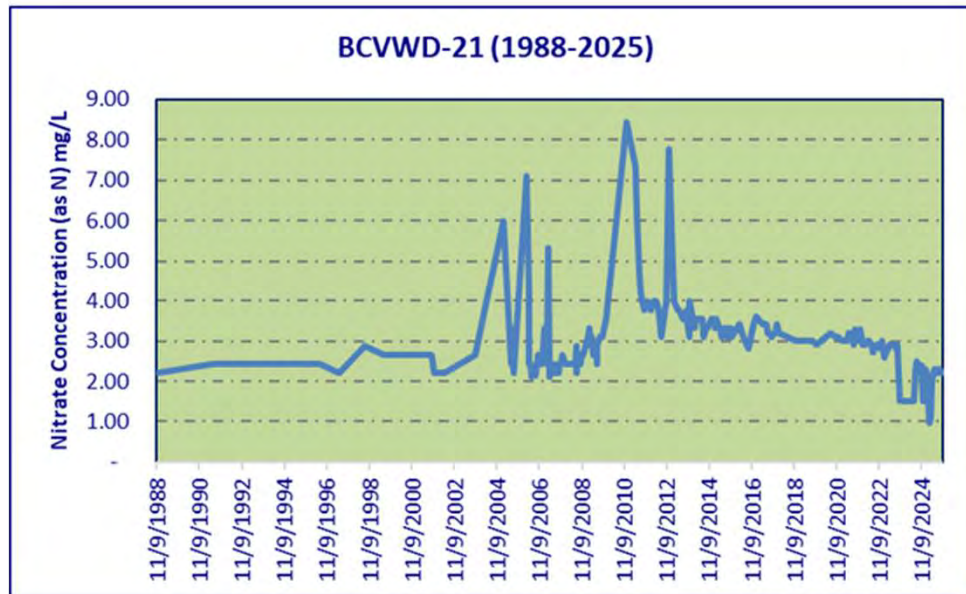
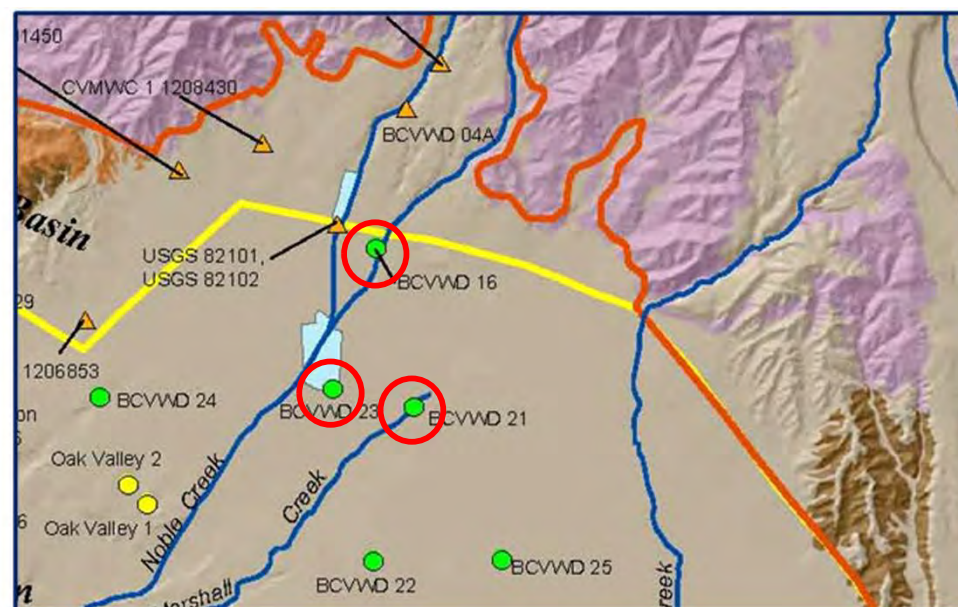
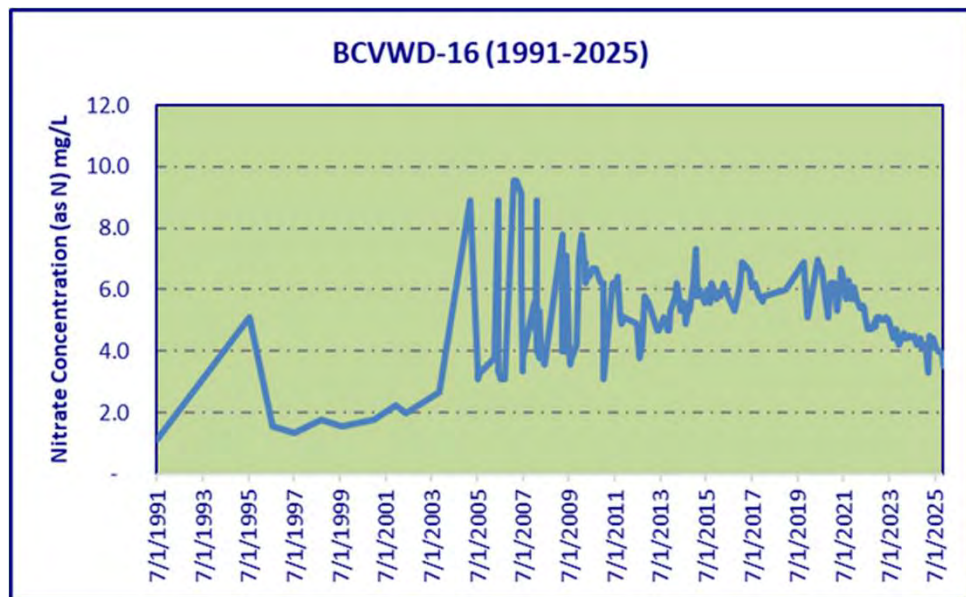


Figure 4-11
Noble Creek Area – Historical Nitrate Concentration

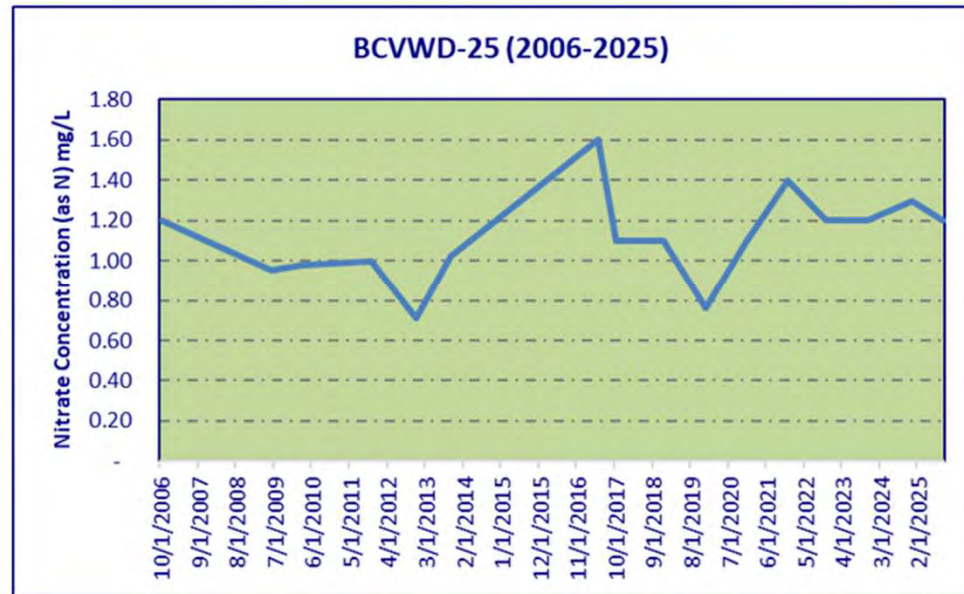
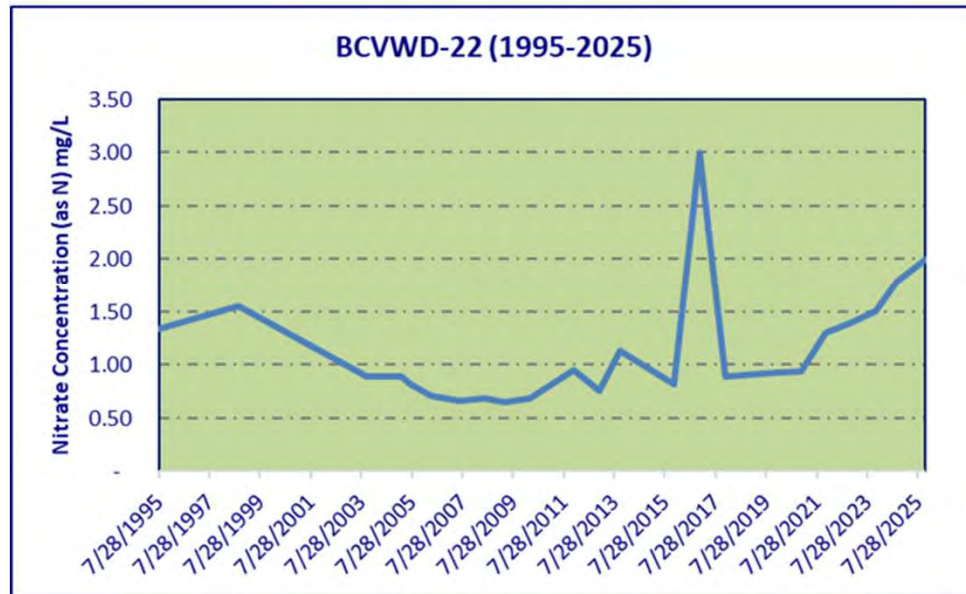
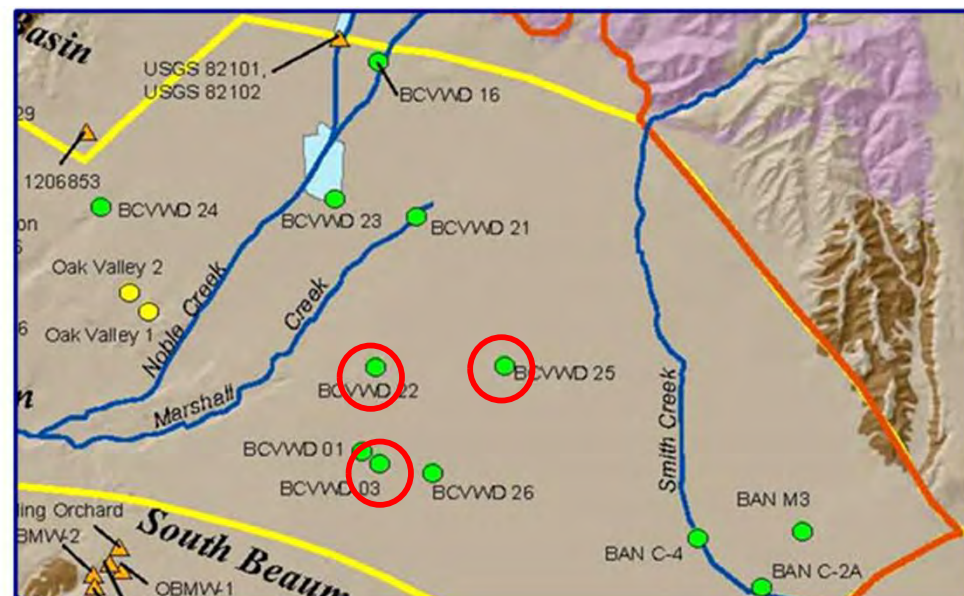
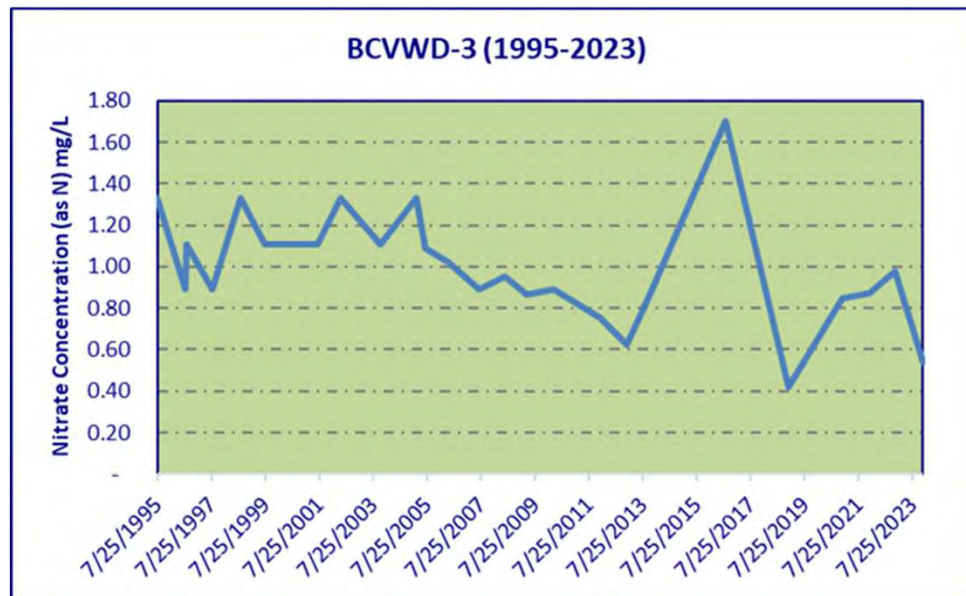


Figure 4-12
East of Marshall Creek – Historical Nitrate Concentration

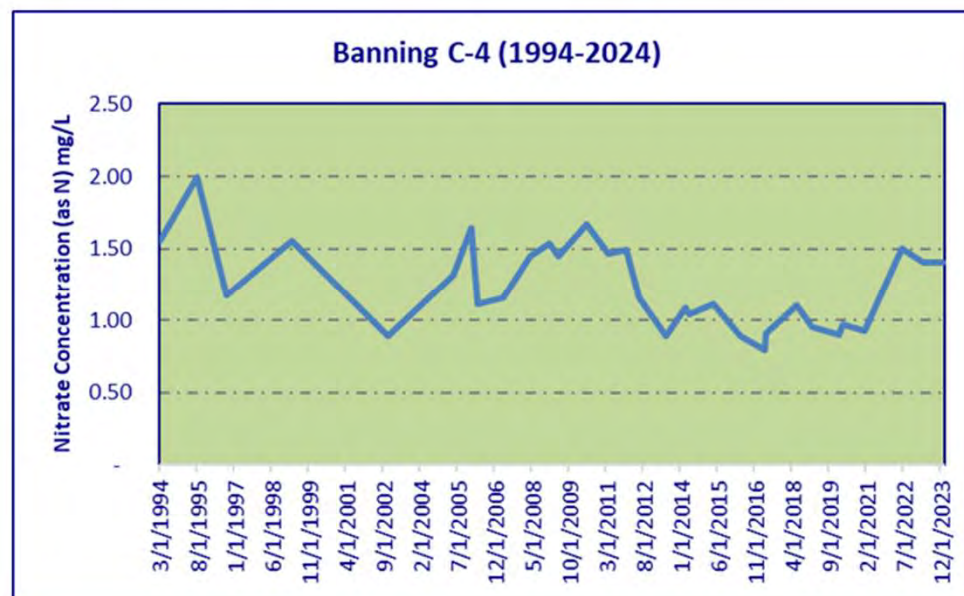
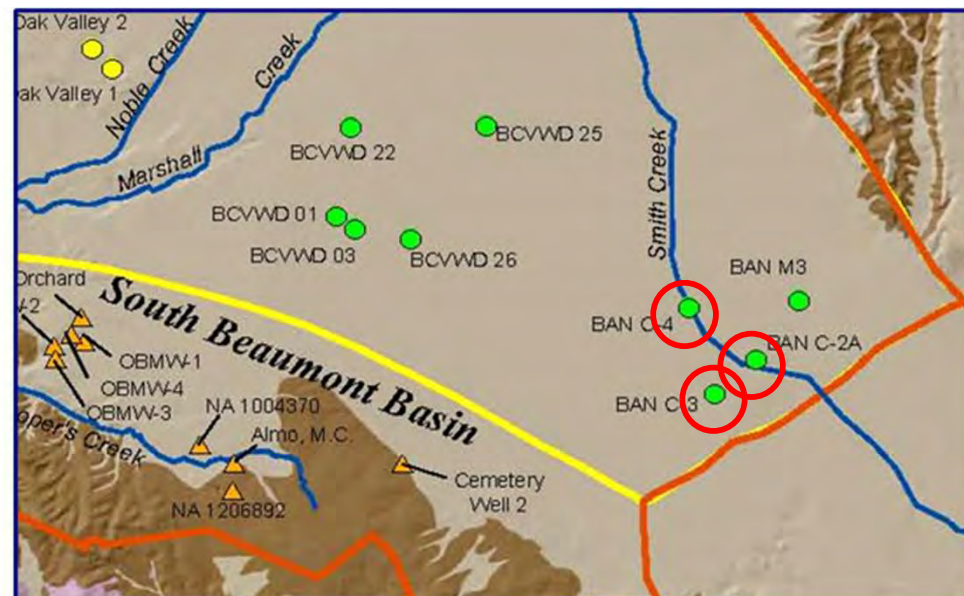
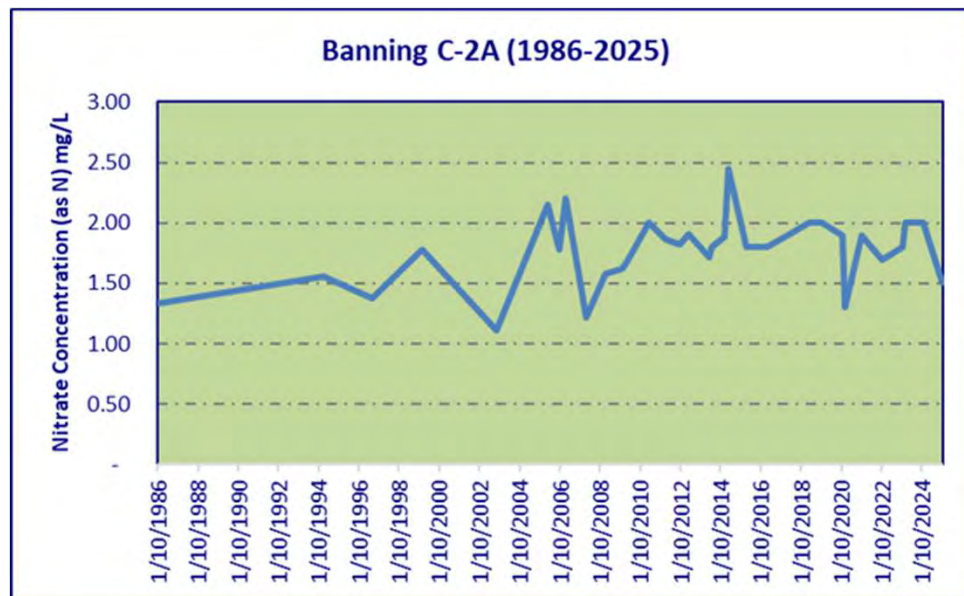


Figure 4-13
Banning Area – Historical Nitrate Concentration

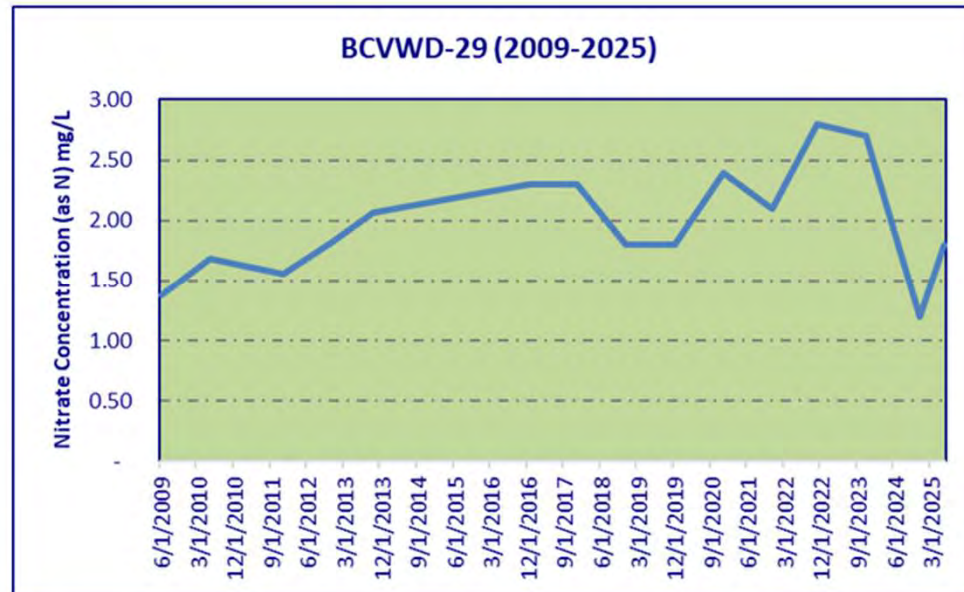
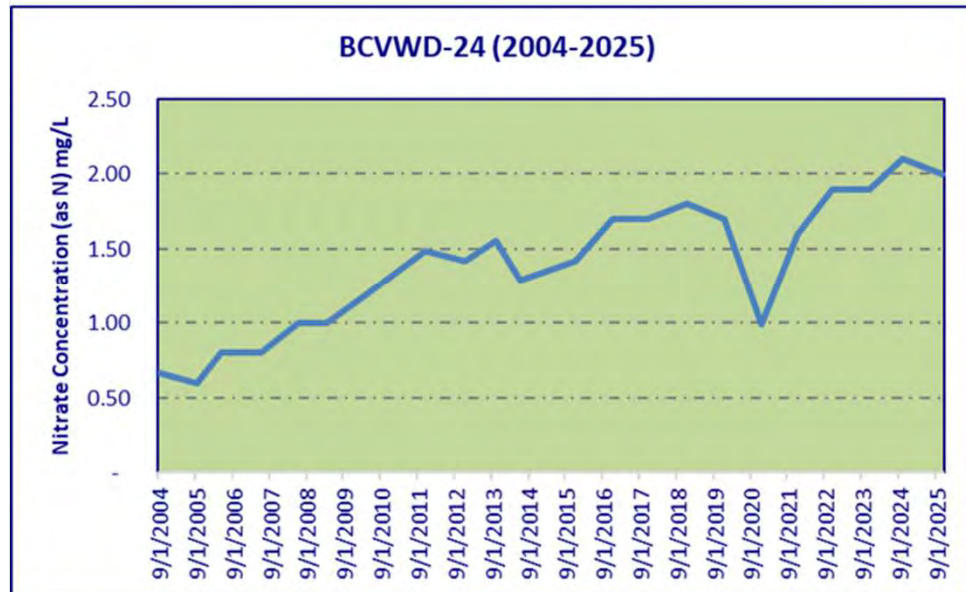
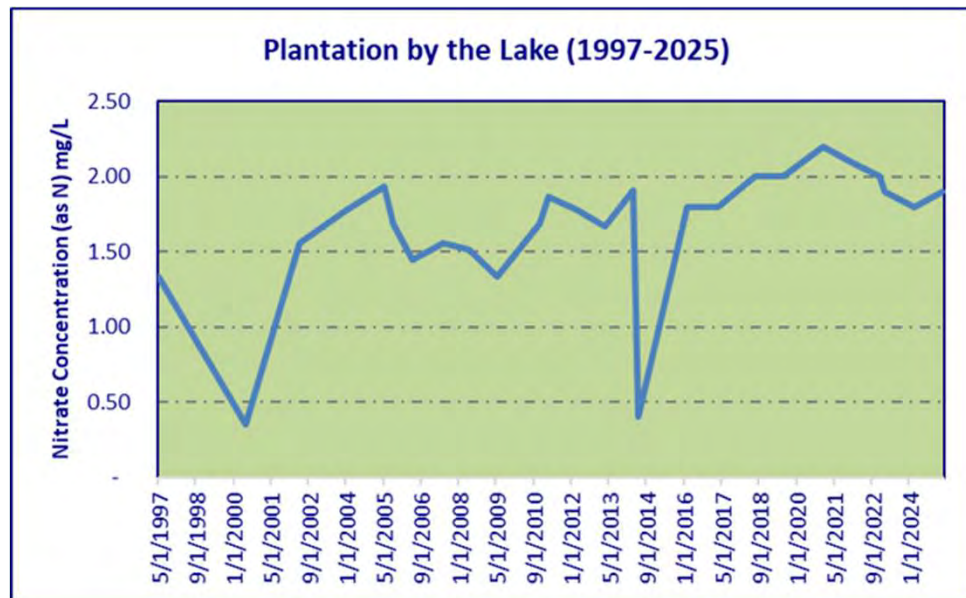


Figure 4-14
West of Noble Creek – Historical Nitrate Concentration

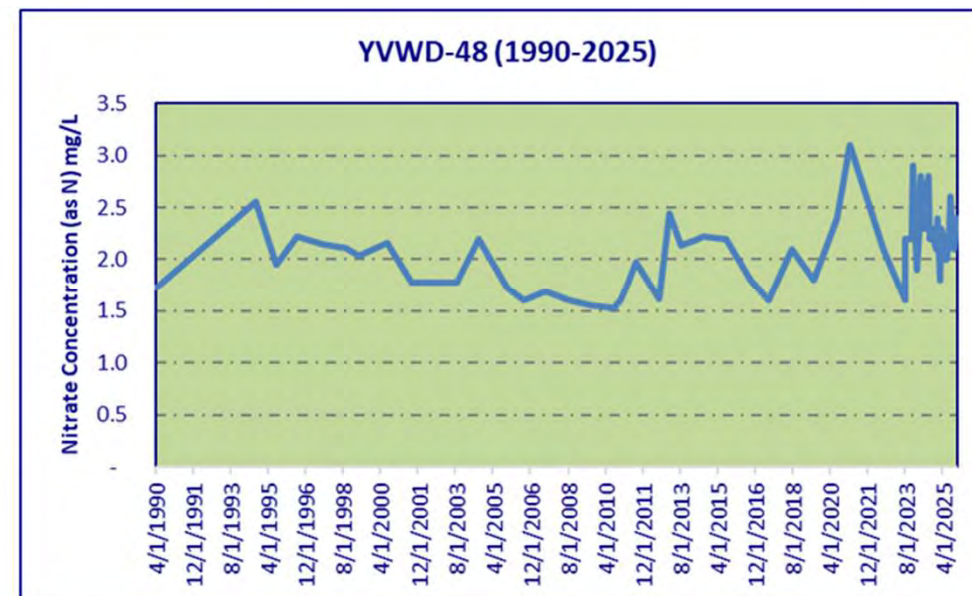
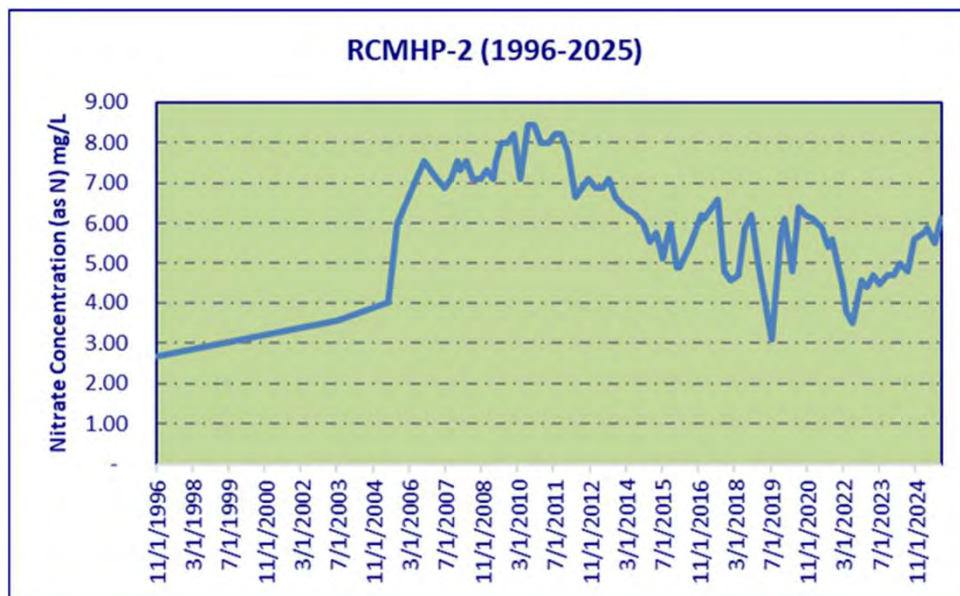
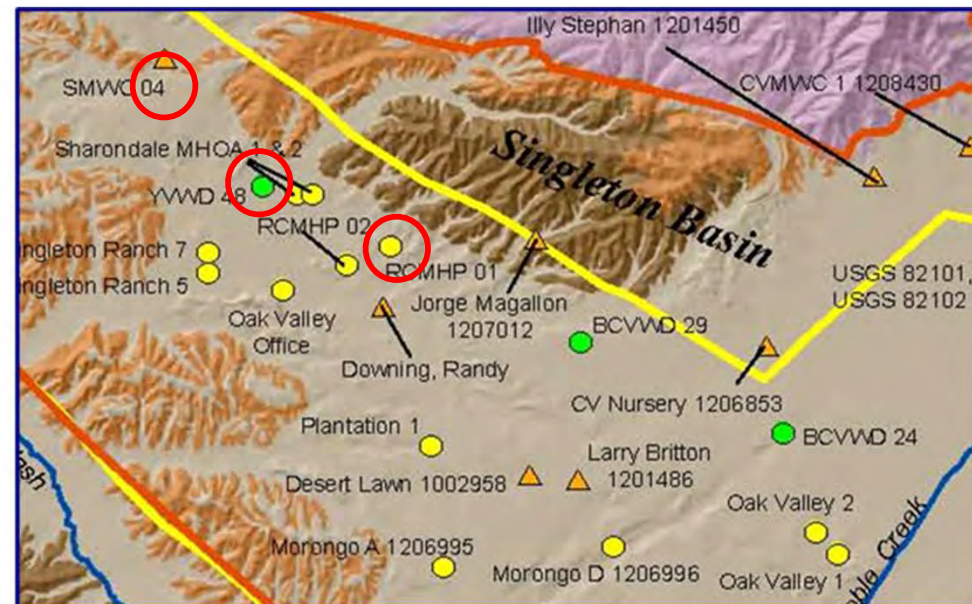
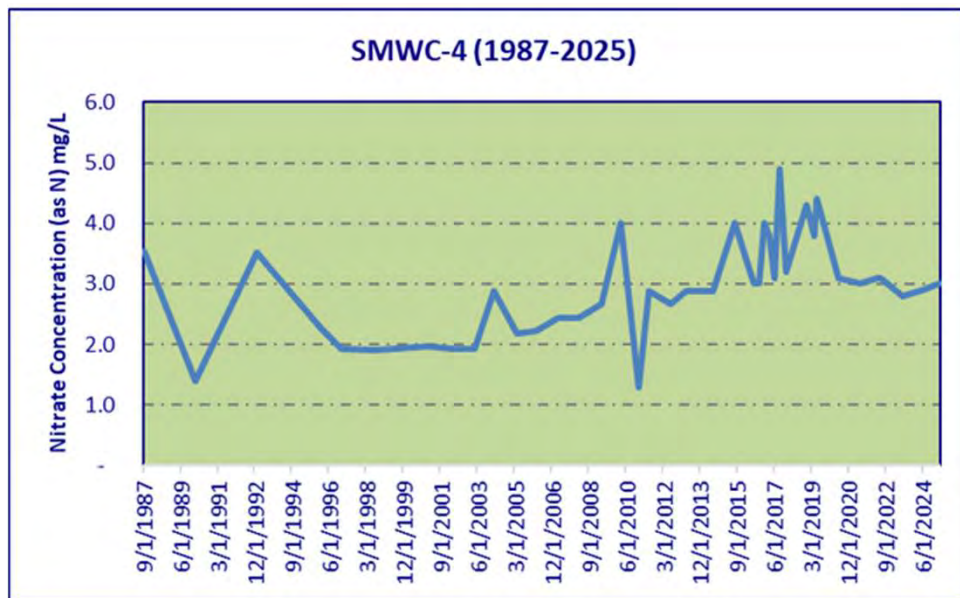


Figure 4-15
Northwest Area – Historical Nitrate Concentration

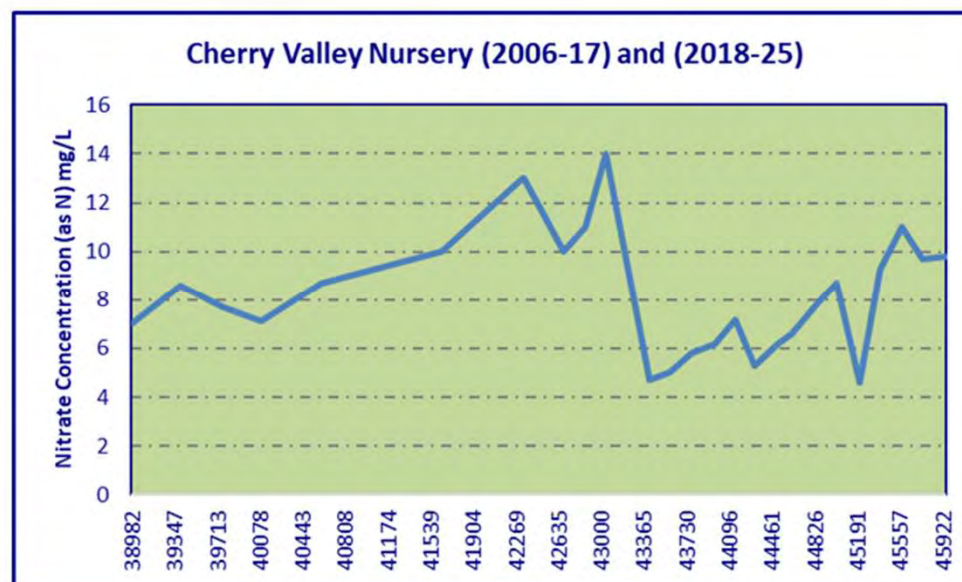
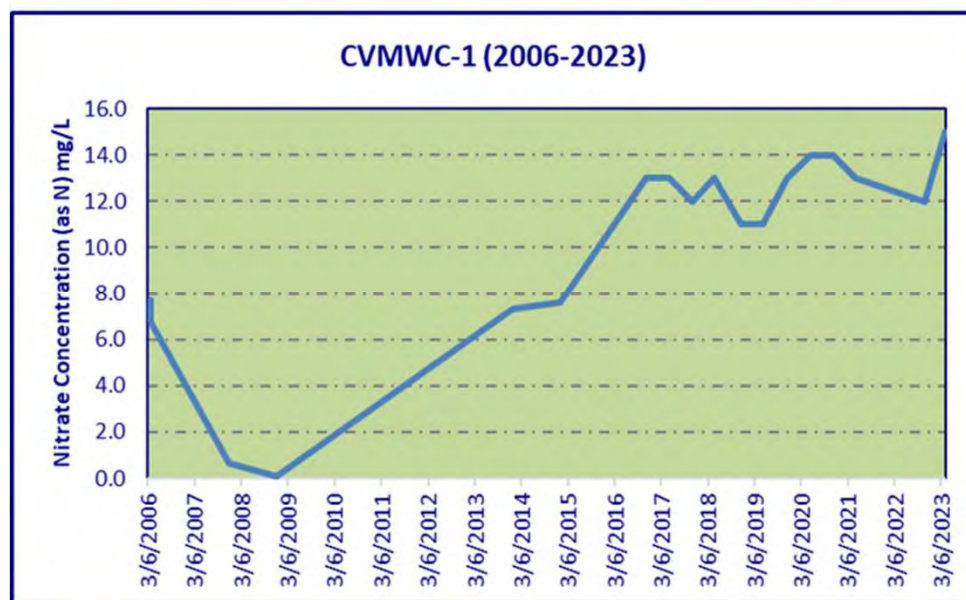
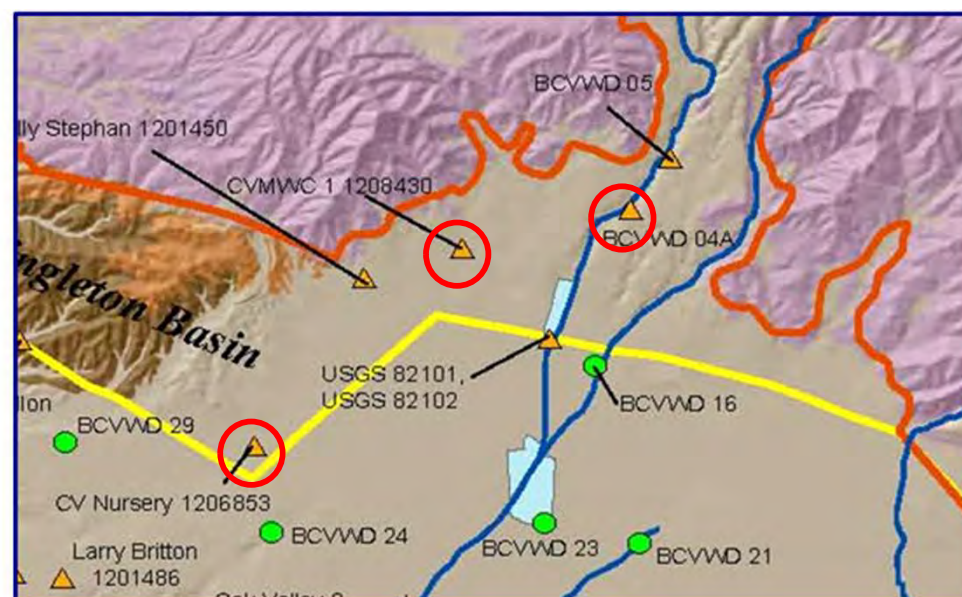
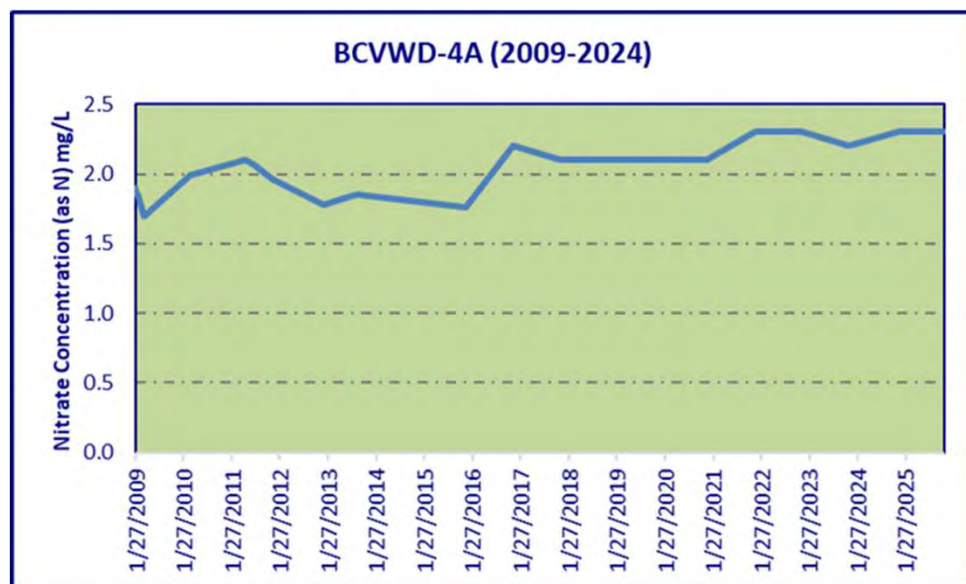


Figure 4-16
Singleton Basin – Historical Nitrate Concentration

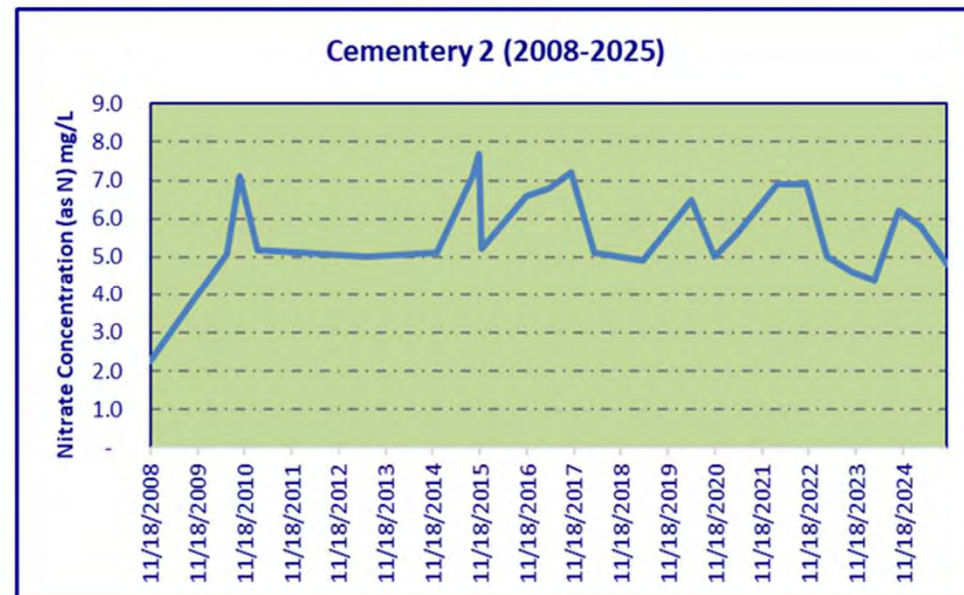
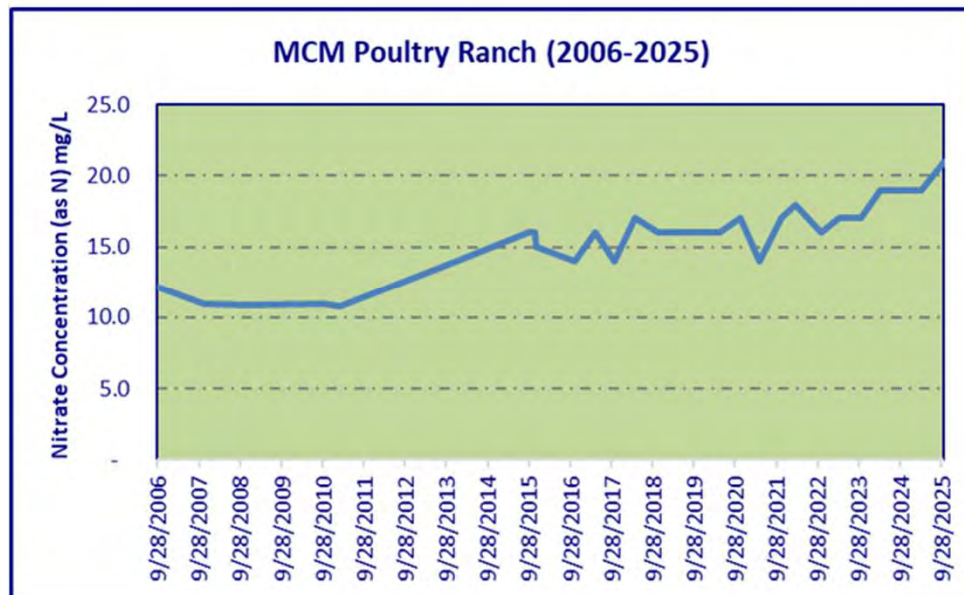
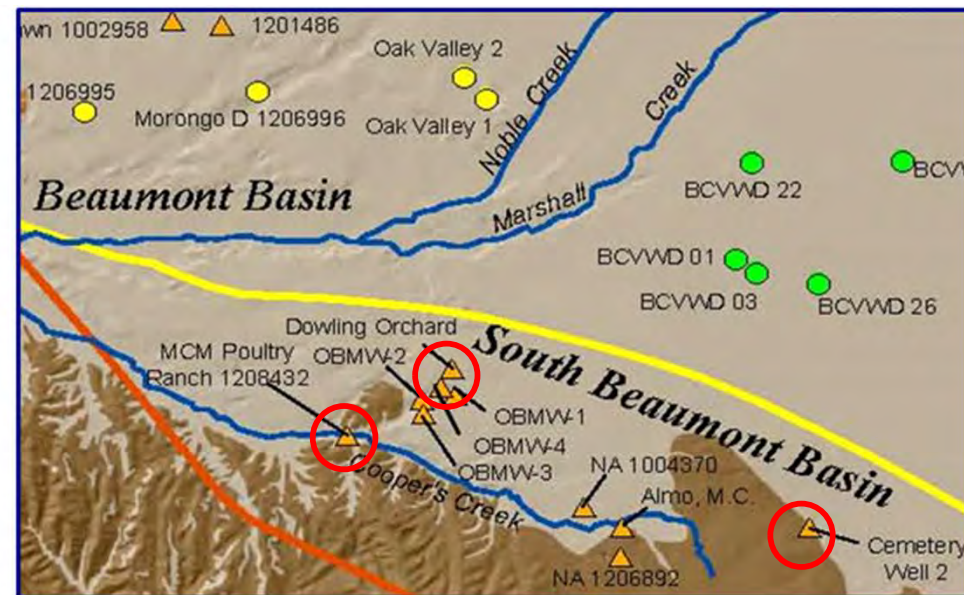
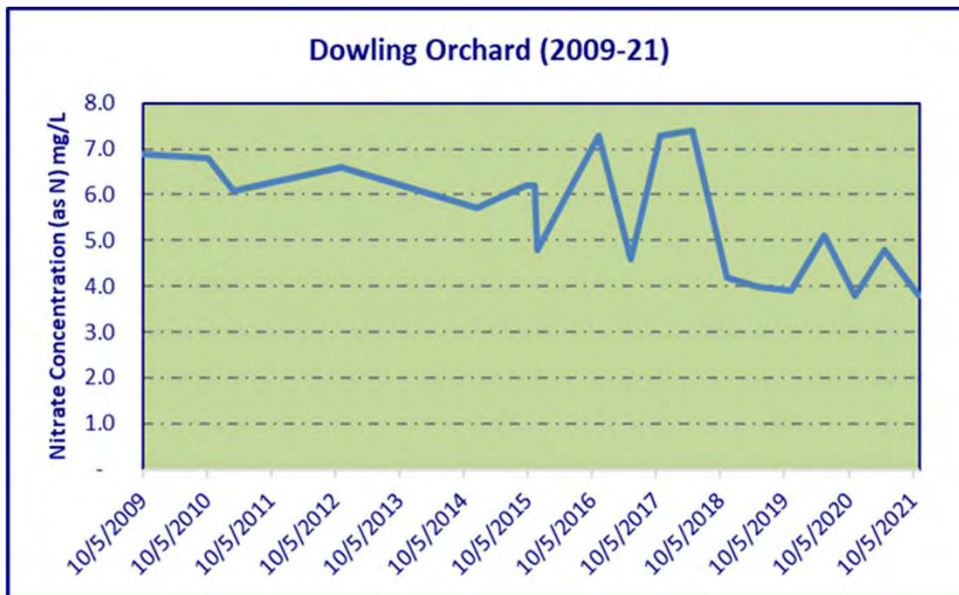


Figure 4-17
South Beaumont Basin – Historical Nitrate Concentration

Section 5

Land Subsidence

In the first ten years of operations under the Judgment, a temporary surplus was established that allows up to 160,000 ac-ft of overdraft within the Basin. The purpose of the temporary surplus was to create room for the safe storage of supplemental water and to reduce losses from the basin. A major concern is that overdraft of the groundwater basin may lead to the lowering of groundwater levels and, subsequently, to land subsidence and ground fissuring. To proactively address this concern, the STWMA and the Watermaster developed a monitoring program specifically to assess the occurrence of subsidence from past groundwater pumping and future pumping. To implement this program, the STWMA, on behalf of the Watermaster, successfully applied for an AB303 Grant from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

The Subsidence Monitoring Program was established in 2005. Initially, ground level information for the 1928 to 2000 period was analyzed. In mid to late 2006, 72 benchmark monuments were installed across the Basin and in nearby basins and an initial ground-level survey conducted to establish the initial elevations of all benchmarks. A second survey was conducted in 2007. A comparison analysis of the two surveying efforts reveals little vertical change; in addition, this minimum subsidence was evenly distributed across the Basin. According to the program, the ground level survey of all benchmarks was to be conducted on a tri-annual basis with the next round of survey scheduled for the spring of 2009. The 2009 survey was not conducted by Watermaster since it was determined that the level of subsidence was minimal. No additional surveys are scheduled at this time.

Appendix A

Minutes for the Regular and Special Committee Meetings held in 2025

**Record of the Minutes of the
Beaumont Basin Committee Meeting of the
Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Regular Meeting
Wednesday, February 5, 2025**

Meeting Location: Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave., Beaumont, CA 92223

I. Call to Order

Chair Art Vela called the meeting to order at 11:03 a.m.

II. Roll Call

<i>City of Banning</i>	<i>Art Vela</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>City of Beaumont</i>	<i>Robert Vestal</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District</i>	<i>Dan Jagers</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>South Mesa Water Company</i>	<i>David Armstrong</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Yucaipa Valley Water District</i>	<i>Joseph Zoba</i>	<i>Present</i>

Hannibal Blandon was present as engineer for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (BBWM).

Thomas Harder was present as hydrogeologist for BBWM.

Thierry Montoya was present as BBWM legal counsel.

Steve Stuart of Dudek was present as BBWM administrator.

Members of the public who registered and / or attended:

Allison Edmisten, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Erin Anton, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Joyce McIntire, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Mike Kostelecky, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Micah Knox, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Mickey Valdivia, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Matt Ford, Thomas Harder & Co.
Jim Van de Water, Thomas Harder & Co.
Mark Swanson, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Lauren Healey, Thomas Harder & Co.
Matt Howard, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Lance Eckhart, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Sarah Wargo, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Larry Smith, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Kevin Walton, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Thaxton Van Belle, City of Beaumont
Shah Nawaz, City of Banning
Robert Rasha, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Lynda Kerney, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Sean Walls
D. Lee

III. Pledge of Allegiance

IV. Public Comments: None.

V. Consent Calendar

A. Meeting Minutes

The Special Meeting slated for January 15, 2025 was cancelled

a. December 4, 2024 Special Meeting

B. Status Report on Water Level Monitoring throughout the Beaumont Basin through January 19, 2025

C. A Comparison of Production Rights versus Production through December 2024

It was moved by Member Jagers and seconded by Member Zoba to approve Consent Calendar items A, B and C.

AYES:	Armstrong, Jagers, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

VI. Reports

A. Report from Engineering Consultant – Hannibal Blandon, ALDA Engineering

Mr. Blandon reported there were stuck probes at Banning M-8 and BCVWD 25 wells. He will attend to them after the meeting.

B. Report from Hydrogeological Consultant – Thomas Harder, Thomas Harder & Co. (THC) – No report.

C. Report from Administrative Consultant – No report.

D. Report from Legal Counsel – Thierry Montoya – Frost, Brown, Todd
Counsel Montoya reported that the BBWM was in compliance with the California Public Records Act and had provided the requested data to the City of Beaumont. There is no reason or obligation for the Watermaster to follow up on whether the documents have met the satisfaction of the City or its consultants.

VII. Discussion Items

- A. Reorganization of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee - Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer

Recommendation: Either reaffirm the existing officers or conduct nominations for the appointment of new officers of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Vela to reaffirm the current slate of officers for 2025:

Chairperson	Art Vela	City of Banning
Vice Chair	David Armstrong	South Mesa Water Company
Secretary	Dan Jagers	Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Treasurer	Joseph Zoba	Yucaipa Valley Water District

AYES: Armstrong, Jagers, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None
STATUS: Motion Approved 5-0

- B. Update on City of Beaumont Request for Files related to the Beaumont Basin Numerical Model

Mr. Montoya had addressed this under Item VI – D, above. Member Jagers reiterated that the request had been fulfilled, and Member Vestal acknowledged that the information had been received.

- C. Update on Thomas Harder & Co. (THC) Investigation into Basin Losses

Mr. Harder reminded the Board of approval at the December meeting to begin the scope of work and reviewed the tasks.

Task 1 Quantification of subsurface outflow: Mr. Harder presented a map depicting inflow and outflow of the Basin. Major outflow is on the southeast at Banning, and on the southwest through San Timoteo. The same conditions occur whether or not there are managed recharge conditions in the Basin, the question is how much. He said he will have numbers at the next meeting.

Task 2 Develop Imported Water Forecasts: Mr. Harder provided a table of historical annual water deliveries through 2022 and shared an analysis and assumptions for forecasted imported water deliveries. Harder suggested using a greater range in State Water Project allocations in the analyses. He noted that THC met with the San

Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) to obtain input and is soliciting further input. The goal is to have scenarios at the March meeting.

Member Zoba pointed out the average wet years may be overstated and suggested a frequency analysis to come up with the range, such as 80 to 100 percent of the time, the State Water Project will deliver 70 percent. Mr. Harder said he will consult SGPWA to determine what is the best way to represent the forecast.

Committee members provided input and discussed the SGPWA water supply portfolio and data to be included. Mr. Harder acknowledged concern about overestimation of supply when estimating the Safe Yield and requested guidance. He assured the Committee that the data would be vetted and SGPWA would be consulted to develop alternative Imported Water Forecasts, three of which will be presented to the Committee at the March meeting.

Lance Eckhart, general manager of SGPWA, noted that everything has changed. The last three years are more indicative of how things will operate in the future. There is a Sustainable Groundwater Management Agency adjacent to the east, and Desert Water Agency (DWA) has asked about the underflow component to the lower desert. SGPWA will need to model and measure outflow and needs to know the underflow input to the San Gorgonio Pass Basin from the Beaumont Basin. He cautioned against misalignment with the other model, and encouraged not rushing in order to be in synch with the other model.

Mr. Eckhart also noted the additional water supply sources, meaning that lack of SWP water is as much of a reality moving forward. The management structure is of meeting annual obligations of the BBWM to get it back to zero and get the Basin to the point where there is three to five years of drought storage.

Mr. Eckhart also advised of fault lines in the Brookside area, which will affect where recharge water moves in the Basin and how pumping is managed.

Banning Heights Mutal Water Company and BCVWD have certain diversion rights that aggregate into the outflows, Jagers noted. He said this likely could have an impact on what is available to each District and recommended making sure DWA and others downstream are not counting water that could be diverted.

D. Discussion on Proposed Revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations

Mr. Stuart presented the redline document. The intent is to come back in March for consideration of adoption.

Stuart identified the sections that could impact the management of the Basin and groundwater resources: negative storage accounts and

accounting for Basin losses, which should be thoroughly discussed before inclusion. He noted proposed revisions to the forms.

Chair Vela noted the suggestions capture the intent of the Watermaster. Members will submit comments to Mr. Stuart for compilation and presentation at the March meeting.

E. Update on Development of Water Year Storage Change Estimates for the Beaumont Basin

Mr. Harder reminded that the Storage Change Estimates are based on the Water Year to align with the SGMA requirements. The report is due on April 1. He presented the draft September 2024 contour map but noted there are several wells for which data has not yet been received. Once that data is received, the information will be presented at the next meeting.

Mr. Jaggars confirmed that two or three of the missing wells are golf course wells (Tukwet Canyon) and suggested obtaining the data from the Morongo Tribe. The goal is to get the information by Feb. 12.

F. Consideration of Proposed Thomas Harder & Co. / Alda Engineering Task Order No. 10 for Groundwater Level Monitoring Services in 2025

Mr. Harder advised that this contract should have come to the Committee in December but was overlooked. It is for the annual work performed by Alda Engineering to prepare the annual groundwater monitoring and manage the transducers. It is identical to the prior year, he noted.

It was moved by Member Jaggars and seconded by Member Vela to Approve Task Order No. 10 with Thomas Harder & Co. and scope of services in an amount not to exceed \$28,120 and invoice each member of the Watermaster Committee for 20 percent of the amount payable.

AYES:	Armstrong, Jaggars, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

G. Evaluation, Discussion, and Determination of Future Agenda Items

Mr. Stuart guided a discussion of the topics, all of which are still relevant. Following thorough discussion, the Topics for Future Meetings table was updated as shown below in Item VIII.

VIII. Topics for Future Meetings

	Item	Date Listed
A	Development of a Recycled Water Policy including Incidental Discharge	3/27/2019
B	Development of a return flow accounting policy	3/27/2019
C	Monitoring of future west side well sites and methodologies, and potential collaboration with USGS	10/5/2022
D	Discussion on what to do when an Appropriator goes negative	10/4/2023 and 11/1/2023
E	Discussion on Policy to Document and Account for Emergency Potable Water Transfers from Appropriator to Overlying Party (Tabled from 4/17/24 meeting)	4/17/2024
F	Procurement Policy including thresholds for RFP process	8/17/2021

IX. Comments from the Watermaster Committee Members: None.

X. Announcements:

2025 Meeting Dates:

Wednesday, March 5 at 11 a.m.	Special Meeting
Wednesday, April 2 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, June 4 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, August 6 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, October 1 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, December 3 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting

XI. Adjournment: *Chair Vela adjourned the meeting at 12:19 p.m.*

Attest:



Daniel Jagers, Secretary
Beaumont Basin Watermaster

**Record of the Minutes of the
Beaumont Basin Committee Meeting of the
Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Special Meeting
Wednesday, March 5, 2025**

Meeting Location:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave., Beaumont, CA 92223

I. Call to Order

Chair Art Vela called the meeting to order at 11:00 a.m.

II. Roll Call

<i>City of Banning</i>	<i>Art Vela</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>City of Beaumont</i>	<i>Robert Vestal</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District</i>	<i>Dan Jagers</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>South Mesa Water Company</i>	<i>David Armstrong</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Yucaipa Valley Water District</i>	<i>Joseph Zoba</i>	<i>Present</i>

Hannibal Blandon was present as engineer for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (BBWM).

Thomas Harder was present as hydrogeologist for BBWM.

Thierry Montoya was present as BBWM legal counsel.

Steve Stuart of Dudek was present as BBWM administrator.

Members of the public who registered and / or attended:

Thaxton Van Belle, City of Beaumont
Allison Edmisten, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Erin Anton, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Jennier Ares, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Micha Knox, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Joyce McIntire, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Mickey Valdivia, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Lance Eckhart, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Emmett Campbell, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Matt Howard, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Sarah Wargo, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Kevin Walton, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Matt Ford, Thomas Harder & Co.
Jim Van de Water, Thomas Harder & Co.
Mark Swanson, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Lauren Healey, Thomas Harder & Co.
Yasmeen Nubani
Daniel Slawson, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Robert Rasha, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Lynda Kerney, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

III. Pledge of Allegiance

IV. Public Comments: None.

V. Workshop / Discussion Items

A. Consideration of 2024 Water Year Annual Change in Storage for Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Reporting

Recommendation: Approve the October 2023 to September 2024 estimate of the change in groundwater storage

Tom Harder of Thomas Harder & Co. advised the Committee that the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requests the change in storage in the Basin for the Water Year, October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2024 to be submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR). He presented the draft analysis.

Mr. Harder described the areas where groundwater levels declined or increased and calculated 312 acre-feet, which is less than had been anticipated. Year over year, the decrease cancels out the increase, he explained.

Chair Vela asked about the increase near the lower Basin, and Mr. Harder theorized that Tukwet Canyon had not been pumping as much as previously. He recalled prior conversation about the drop in levels on the west side.

Member Jagers pointed to the decline around Well 29 and noted the transducer has been out; data has not been recorded. Mr. Blandon indicated manual measurements had been taken. Jagers assured that Well 29 pumping had been managed and said he suspected that first year data may not be indicative of trends over time. Harder expressed confidence, but acknowledged that the data can be counterintuitive, and noted that recharge does not show up in the Basin for a length of time.

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Jagers to approve the October 2023 to September 2024 estimate of the change in groundwater storage.

AYES:	Armstrong, Jagers, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

B. Discussion and Consideration of Proposed Scenarios to Evaluate Basin Losses

Mr. Harder provided three scenarios of forecasts for State Water Project (SWP) deliveries.

He explained communication with the San Geronio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) and the determination to go back to the historic DWR allocations as a basis for wet/dry scenarios. He presented the basis of forecasts of imported water deliveries for 2024 forward, and three preliminary scenarios for Table A water. He noted limitations of the methodology, as the dry year allocation seemed low. In response to a question from Chair Vela, Harder stated he was open to conversation with SGPWA and inclusion of other sources in their water portfolio. SGPWA General Manager Lance Eckhart provided suggestions.

Harder advised that the infiltration rates of the basins offer more than enough capacity. If the detail is desired, it needs to be determined in which of the basins the water would be spread. Mr. Jagers acknowledged the information showed water in some basins but not others, when all are being exercised. Chair Vela asked about the use of basins on the west side and Harder said none were included. The YVWD ASR operation was discussed. Member Zoba stated it would not impact anything. Matthew Ford of THC and Co. indicated the ASR wells are included in the model beginning in 2026.

Member Jagers noted that the water supply portfolio is reasonably robust in the near term and pointed to the operations of the SGPWA on the water market. He said he liked the approach.

Chair Vela brought up the future Sites Reservoir and pointed out that it would impact deliveries only during the average and dry years. He noted the physical constraints to delivery in wet years.

Mr. Harder will revise the scenarios.

C. Discussion of Comments on Proposed Revisions to Watermaster Rules and Regulations

Steve Stuart of Dudek presented the comments received from Committee members.

Mr. Stuart explained that the annualized safe yield replaces the operating safe yield and is calculated with the same methodology as the

change in storage. It is not required by the judgment but is informative and can help guide understanding of the safe yield from year to year. The Committee can determine whether or not to leave it in the Rules. Chair Vela recalled the terminology in the judgment and Mr. Stuart acknowledged they are different, and the definition of annualized safe yield should be added.

Mr. Stuart highlighted the proposed introduction of a new term, the overlying appropriative right to track water transferred from an overlying party to an appropriator, which is subject to adjustment upon redetermination of the safe yield.

Mr. Stuart discussed the question of return flow constituting supplemental water in the new yield and suggested going through the process of quantifying that water and determining how to account for and categorize it. Member Jagers pointed to the assessment of the unused overliee reallocation and need for balance. If not balanced, over time, the overlies are allocated more water, Jagers stated. Return flow is included in the numerical model, Stuart noted.

The Committee discussed a proposed new assessment of 1.5 times the current SGPWA supplemental water purchase for the depletion of a storage account. Funds would be divided equally between appropriators as an annual "rental." Chair Vela called for a more focused discussion prior to considering adding the suggested rule.

Mr. Stuart requested feedback from other Committee members for further discussion and to continue the process.

Member Jagers pointed to the suggestions related to water level monitoring procedures and noted that individual agencies should consider them best management practices. He also noted the section related maintenance of measuring devices and noted the BBWM is supposed to be performing the maintenance. He suggested the addition of language to assure responsibility for accuracy. Mr. Stuart suggested rather than responsibility, the Watermaster validate the accuracy through documentation.

VI. Topics for Future Meetings

	Item	Date Listed
A	Development of a Recycled Water Policy including Incidental Discharge	3/27/2019
B	Development of a return flow accounting policy	3/27/2019
C	Monitoring of future west side well sites and methodologies, and potential collaboration with USGS	10/5/2022

D	Discussion on what to do when an Appropriator goes negative	10/4/2023 and 11/1/2023
E	Discussion on Policy to Document and Account for Emergency Potable Water Transfers from Appropriator to Overlying Party (Tabled from 4/17/24 meeting)	4/17/2024
F	Procurement Policy including thresholds for RFP process	8/17/2021

VII. Comments from the Watermaster Committee Members:

Member Jaggars pointed to communication from YVWD regarding Oak Valley Development Water Use; this should be memorialized. Member Zoba indicated it would be part of the annual report.

VIII. Announcements

Wednesday, April 2 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, June 4 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, August 6 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, October 1 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, December 3 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting

IX. Adjournment

Chair Vela adjourned the meeting at 12:07 p.m.

Attest:



Daniel Jaggars, Secretary
Beaumont Basin Watermaster

**Record of the Minutes of the
Beaumont Basin Committee Meeting of the
Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Regular Meeting
Wednesday, April 2, 2025**

Meeting Location:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave., Beaumont, CA 92223

I. Call to Order

Chair Art Vela called the meeting to order at 11:00 a.m.

II. Roll Call

<i>City of Banning</i>	<i>Art Vela</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>City of Beaumont</i>	<i>Robert Vestal</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District</i>	<i>Dan Jagers</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>South Mesa Water Company</i>	<i>David Armstrong</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Yucaipa Valley Water District</i>	<i>Joseph Zoba</i>	<i>Present</i>

Hannibal Blandon was present as engineer for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (BBWM).

Thomas Harder was present as hydrogeologist for BBWM.

Thierry Montoya was present as BBWM legal counsel.

Members of the public who registered and / or attended:

Thaxton Van Belle, City of Beaumont
Allison Edmisten, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Erin Anton, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Jennifer Ares, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Micah Knox, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Joyce McIntire, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Nyles O'Harra, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Brett Granlund, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Brittany Lim, South Mesa Water Company
Lance Eckhart, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Kevin Walton, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Matthew Howard, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Emmett Campbell, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Shah Nawaz, City of Banning
Matt Ford, Thomas Harder & Co.
Jim Van de Water, Thomas Harder & Co.
Lauren Healey, Thomas Harder & Co.
Evan Ward, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Robert Rasha, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Lynda Kerney, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Wes Miliband, Miliband Water Law

III. Pledge of Allegiance

IV. Public Comments:

Attorney Wes Miliband, representing the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, provided written correspondence and requested the Committee agendaize a discussion on the transfer of overlying rights.

V. Consent Calendar

A. Meeting Minutes

- i. February 5, 2025 Regular Meeting
- ii. March 5, 2025 Special Meeting

B. Status Report on Water Level Monitoring throughout the Beaumont Basin through March 18, 2025

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Jagers to approve Consent Calendar items A and B

AYES:	Armstrong, Jagers, Vela, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	Vestal
STATUS:	Motion Approved 4-0

C. A Comparison of Production Rights versus Production through February 2025

It was moved by Member Jagers and seconded by Member Zoba to approve Consent Calendar item C with correction to the Storage Account Balance table as of December 2024 (not 2023)

AYES:	Armstrong, Jagers, Vela, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	Vestal
STATUS:	Motion Approved 4-0

VI. Reports

A. Report from Engineering Consultant – Hannibal Blandon, ALDA Engineering

Mr. Blandon reported the problems at BCVWD well 25 have been solved and new probes will be installed. Banning M-8 continues to have problems and will be monitored on a monthly rather than hourly basis.

11:18 a.m. Committee Member Vestal arrived.

- B. Report from Hydrogeological Consultant – Thomas Harder, Thomas Harder & Co. (THC) – No report.
- C. Report from Legal Counsel – Thierry Montoya – Frost, Brown, Todd – No report.
- D. Financial Status Report – Period Ending February 28, 2025 – BBWM Treasurer Joe Zoba pointed to the report showing the fund balance status, budget status, and open and closed task orders. There were no questions.

VII. Workshop / Discussion Items

- A. Update on the Analysis of Losses in the Beaumont Basin - Thomas Harder & Co.

Recommendation: None. For information and discussion

Thomas Harder of Thomas Harder & Co. (TH&Co) presented an update on the progress of the Beaumont Basin loss analysis following the March Special Meeting. Harder recapped that the project is a forward-looking groundwater modeling effort intended to forecast potential basin losses under varying hydrological conditions. Since the March meeting, TH&Co engaged in detailed correspondence and a meeting with San Geronio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) staff to refine imported water delivery scenarios.

Harder described the revised modeling approach based on three hydrologic scenarios: Baseline, Dry, and Wet. For each scenario, imported water deliveries were forecasted using historical Department of Water Resources (DWR) Table A allocation percentages corresponding to identified proxy periods. The Baseline scenario assumes an average hydrological period (2005–2014), Dry reflects about 10% below average conditions, and Wet reflects about 10% above average conditions. Detailed tables were shown to illustrate how these historical conditions and allocation percentages were used to generate assumptions about available imported water supplies and basin capacity over a 50-year forecast period.

The presentation detailed the model inputs, including the assumptions around the Brookside West Basins becoming operational in 2030, adjustments for basin capacity versus theoretical supply, and additional water sources such as Article 21, Nickel, Yuba, and Sites Reservoir supplies. Harder noted that under long-term average conditions, the basin would receive approximately 13,792 acre-feet annually, with lower averages for Dry conditions (11,033 AF) and higher for Wet conditions (16,292 AF).

Importantly, supplies were capped at 27,000 AF in any given year to reflect physical limitations.

Committee members expressed appreciation for the thorough work and coordination. Jagers noted that the modeling effort appeared robust and provided a solid foundation for anticipating boundary conditions for future imported water supplies. In closing, Harder outlined the next steps: finalizing the historical model runs with/without managed recharge, setting up and analyzing the forecasted recharge scenarios, conducting particle tracking analyses, and preparing to present results at a proposed July 2025 workshop.

B. Certification of Groundwater Production, Imported Water Spreading, and Change in Storage in the Beaumont Groundwater Basin in Water Year 2024

Recommendation: Certify groundwater production, imported water spreading, and change in storage in the Beaumont Basin in Water Year 2024

Anibal Blandon of ALDA presented the annual report of amount of production, groundwater production, the amount of important water deliveries and the changing groundwater storage done on a water year basis and reported to the DWR by April 1. He reviewed the figures in the report (water year):

- *Total production: 14,650 acre-feet (af)*
- *Metered production: 14,637 af (exceeding 99 percent of total production)*
- *State Water Project deliveries: 15,387 af*
- *Total water use: 14,650 af*
- *2024 change in storage for the water year: +312 af*

Blandon said this information was submitted to the BBWM Committee on March 20 and he understood it had been submitted to the DWR website. A copy of the final annual report will be submitted, also.

The Committee took no action: there was no vote to certify the report.

C. Independent Accountant's Financial Report of Agreed-Upon Procedures for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster

Recommendation: Receive and file the Independent Accountant's Financial Report for the period ending June 30, 2024

Treasurer Zoba presented the Report: Beginning the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the BBWM had an unrestricted fund balance of \$324,597. During

the year, the Watermaster collected \$197,730 in revenues and expended \$462,303 as contracts out with consultants. As of June 30 on 2024 the water master had an unrestricted net position of \$60,024.

It was moved by Member Jaggars and seconded by Member Armstrong to receive and file the Independent Accountant's Financial Report for the period ending June 30, 2024

AYES:	Armstrong, Jaggars, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

D. Consideration of the Watermaster Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26

Recommendation: Approve the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 and invoice each Committee member for administrative expenses

Treasurer Joe Zoba reminded that costs are usually split between the five Committee member agencies. The Watermaster has not, however, recently been invoicing for administrative costs, which has tended to drive down the fund balance for legal fees which are not collected on a regular basis. This year's budget includes \$27,500 for legal expenses, reserve funding of \$20,000, and the annual audit for \$2,250. The recommended budget would necessitate invoicing each member for \$9,935 for routine administrative expenses.

Member Jaggars pointed out that the ESRI data management cost is recurring annually, and Member Zoba noted that it was a task order expense but could be included as an administrative cost. For the current contract year, the expense will come from reserves and will be addressed in next year's budget.

It was moved by Member Jaggars and seconded by Member Zoba to Approve the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 and invoice each Committee member for administrative expenses

AYES:	Armstrong, Jaggars, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

E. Presentation of Draft 2024 Consolidated Annual Report and Engineering Report

Recommendation: None. Presentation only; no action required

Hannibal Blandon of ALDA, Inc., in association with Thomas Harder & Company, presented the Draft 2024 Consolidated Annual Report and Engineering Report to the Committee. He highlighted key sections of the report, including resolutions, groundwater production, financials, basin conditions, water transfers, spreading, and water quality for the 2024 calendar year. The presentation also reviewed the Operating Safe Yield (OSY) estimates and provided a comparison of groundwater production trends among agencies and overlayers.

Member Armstrong questioned the Watermaster's engineering costs of \$375,000, noting a concern that basin studies have been ongoing since the 1930s. He recommended reducing redundant expenditures. Blandon clarified that the high cost was primarily due to the legally required ten-year Safe Yield re-evaluation, along with support work such as the basin loss analysis.

Committee members engaged in detailed discussions regarding precipitation trends, groundwater production fluctuations, and the impact of mass grading projects on production numbers. Jagers remarked that peak production figures could reflect construction cycles and encouraged a holistic view of production trends. Blandon acknowledged the value of including broader context in future reports, such as production compared to total water supply sources.

In reviewing groundwater storage accounting and flow directions, Tom Harder pointed out the Annual Report's section on the Operating Safe Yield (OSY) may no longer be meaningful due to inconsistencies in interpreting losses and changes in storage. Harder acknowledged that the OSY is not mentioned in the Judgement and is not informative for the Watermaster. Harder proposed removing the OSY section from the annual report. Member Zoba recommended retaining the OSY section but supplementing it with a historical table to monitor trends and better understand anomalies.

Chair Vela and Member Jagers agreed that while the OSY should be maintained for consistency and continuity, it must be accompanied by clear narrative explanations to prevent misinterpretation, especially when negative OSY values appear. Jagers further suggested that any perceived losses of water from the basin could be addressed in the future through physical recovery and redelivery efforts, highlighting potential operational strategies.

Based on the consensus of the Committee, the consultant was directed to retain the OSY section, provide historical data in tabular form, and add narrative language to explain and qualify results where necessary. Harder and Bandon confirmed they would implement these changes in the next draft.

Bandon provided a summary of groundwater quality observed from 2020 to 2024 at wells owned by the appropriators and overlies. Chair Vela inquired about the status of new Chromium-6 regulations effective October 2024. Bandon confirmed that data reflecting the new standards were not yet available but agreed to add a note acknowledging this fact in the final report. Additionally, Committee members requested that the missing 2024 wastewater recharge data from the City of Beaumont be obtained and included in the final report. Bandon agreed to forward the outstanding data request to City representatives and coordinate follow-up.

Regarding next steps, Bandon requested formal written comments from the Committee members by May 16, 2025, to allow incorporation of edits before the June 4, 2025 regular meeting. Bandon committed to issuing reminders and providing an updated draft ahead of the meeting to facilitate Committee review and potential approval. There was also agreement that, if necessary, a second draft could be circulated in June, with final approval delayed until August.

VIII. Topics for Future Meetings

	Item	Date Listed
A	Development of a Recycled Water Policy including Incidental Discharge	3/27/2019
B	Development of a return flow accounting policy	3/27/2019
C	Monitoring of future west side well sites and methodologies, and potential collaboration with USGS	10/5/2022
D	Discussion on what to do when an Appropriator goes negative	10/4/2023 and 11/1/2023
E	Discussion on Policy to Document and Account for Emergency Potable Water Transfers from Appropriator to Overlying Party (Tabled from 4/17/24 meeting)	4/17/2024
F	Procurement Policy including thresholds for RFP process	8/17/2021

IX. Comments from the Watermaster Committee Members: None.

X. Announcements

Wednesday, June 4 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, August 6 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, October 1 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, December 3 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting

XI. Adjournment

Chair Vela adjourned the meeting at 12:28 p.m.

Attest:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Jagers', is written over a horizontal line.

Daniel Jagers, Secretary
Beaumont Basin Watermaster

**Record of the Minutes of the
Beaumont Basin Committee Meeting of the
Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Special Meeting
Wednesday, June 11, 2025**

Meeting Location:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave., Beaumont, CA 92223

I. Call to Order

Chair Art Vela called the meeting to order at 11:03 a.m.

II. Roll Call

<i>City of Banning</i>	<i>Art Vela</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>City of Beaumont</i>	<i>Dustin Christensen</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District</i>	<i>Dan Jagers</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>South Mesa Water Company</i>	<i>David Armstrong</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Yucaipa Valley Water District</i>	<i>Joseph Zoba (until 12:20 p.m.)</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Yucaipa Valley Water District</i>	<i>Jennifer Ares (after 12:20 p.m.)</i>	<i>Present</i>

Hannibal Blandon was present as engineer for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (BBWM).

Thomas Harder was present as hydrogeologist for BBWM.

Thierry Montoya was present as BBWM legal counsel.

Steve Stuart was present as Administrator of the BBWM.

Members of the public who registered and / or attended:

Thaxton Van Belle, City of Beaumont
Erin Anton, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Jennifer Ares, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Joyce McIntire, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Mike Kostelecky, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Lance Eckhart, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Sarah Wargo, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Kevin Walton, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Larry Smith, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Blair Ball, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Matthew Howard, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Mickey Valdivia, San Geronio Pass Water Agency
Matt Ford, Thomas Harder & Co.
Lauren Healey, Thomas Harder & Co.
Daniel Slawson Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Mark Swanson, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Robert Rasha, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Lynda Kerney, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Wes Miliband, Miliband Water Law
D. Lee
Anthony Mendoza

III. Pledge of Allegiance

IV. Public Comments: None.

V. Consent Calendar

A. Meeting Minutes

i. April 2, 2025 Regular Meeting

B. Status Report on Water Level Monitoring throughout the Beaumont Basin through May 28, 2025

C. A Comparison of Production Rights versus Production through April 2025

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Jagers to approve the Consent Calendar items:

AYES:	Armstrong, Christensen, Jagers, Vela, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

VI. Reports

A. Report from Engineering Consultant – Hannibal Blandon, ALDA Engineering

Mr. Blandon reported some inconsistency issues at Yucaipa Well 34. He will investigate after the meeting.

B. Report from Hydrogeological Consultant – Thomas Harder, Thomas Harder & Co. (THC) – No report

C. Report from Administrative Consultant – Steve Stuart, Dudek

Mr. Stuart reminded everyone to use the microphones in order to be heard on the meeting recording.

D. Report from Legal Counsel – Thierry Montoya – Frost, Brown, Todd – No report.

11:06 a.m. City of Beaumont Alternate Member Christensen joined the meeting.

VII. Discussion Items

- A. Consideration of a request from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) to further amend the Beaumont Basin Judgment to authorize the transfer of overlying groundwater rights to other parties, including appropriators. The proposal would remove existing limitations that tie overlying rights to appurtenant land

Recommendation: Discussion only; no action

Legal Counsel Thierry Montoya summarized a request submitted by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) seeking to amend the Beaumont Basin Judgment to permit the transfer of overlying groundwater rights to third parties.

Mr. Montoya explained that the requested amendment would authorize unrestricted transfers of overlying rights, thereby establishing a private groundwater market and decoupling the rights from the land. He stated that such a change would be inconsistent with California water law, under which overlying rights are inherently appurtenant to the land. He explained that the amended judgment already allows for limited transfers under specific conditions, citing sections 3.3(b), 3.3(e), Rule 6.5, and Form 5.

Mr. Montoya also noted that the proposed amendment would undermine the current mechanism that returns unused overlying rights to the appropriative pool, thereby weakening appropriators' access to reserves and complicating long term management. He concluded that the Tribe had not demonstrated a sufficient legal ground to modify the judgment, and recommended that the Watermaster decline to advance the proposed amendment.

Watermaster administrator Steve Stuart supported counsel's position and elaborated on the only two existing mechanisms in the Judgment that allow for transfer of overlying rights:

- 1. When an appropriator provides potable water service to an overlier, the volume transferred compensates for the service.*
- 2. When an appropriator provides recycled water service to an overlier, the transfer is temporary and contingent on continued recycled water delivery.*

Mr. Wes Miliband, representing the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI), suggested Watermaster legal counsel's memorandum was based on inaccurate assumptions about the Tribe's request. He emphasized that the Tribe's April 1 letter was intended to initiate dialogue on a possible amendment to the Beaumont Basin Judgment—not to present a fully formed legal proposal. He stated that his expectation was for a process to begin, potentially through the formation of an ad hoc committee, a meaningful dialog between the Watermaster and the Tribe.

Miliband clarified that the Tribe's goal is to enable transferability of overlying rights. He stressed that the proposal is consistent with California water law, and noted that other groundwater basins and adjudicated judgments in California permit this type of flexibility.

He explained that the current Judgment is a forbearance judgment (an uncommon structure) which limits water use options by overlying right holders. This limitation, he argued, not only affects the Tribe but also impacts appropriators and Watermaster operations. Miliband cited a 2021 court ruling by Judge Asbury that acknowledged this restriction and reinforced the view that the Judgment, as written, constrains beneficial use.

Miliband expressed desire to engage the Watermaster legal counsel in meaningful academic discussion. He said he intended to provide more robust documentation.

Public Comment: Mr. Mickey Valdivia, General Manager of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recreation and Park District, advised that the BCVRPD is also an overlying party (approximately 233 acre-feet). He said he would like to be included in the discussion with Mr. Miliband.

Member Armstrong reminded the Committee this topic had been previously covered in depth, but said he is willing to listen.

Chair Vela called for comment from the Committee, and Member Jagers expressed openness to discussion but emphasized the need for a more clearly defined written proposal before considering next steps. He noted BCVWD's historical and ongoing management of the Basin through development and return flows, pointing out that BCVWD delivers water to some developments that did not supply water rights, as they were moved around to parcels within the specific plans. Jagers stated that, absent scientific or technical justification, an ad hoc committee was premature and recommended that initial discussion take place in a public engineering workshop format.

Chair Vela stressed the potential complications to the Watermaster, and pushed back on the idea that the water is not being put to beneficial use. He said he was open to suggestion as to how to continue the dialogue and recommended further information could be brought forward by the Tribe before additional discussion.

Mr. Miliband noted the comment provided by Member Armstrong was related to Rule 7.3 and did not address the judgment topic itself. He also clarified that there is not a maximization of the beneficial use of water, and that is what the Tribe is seeking to move forward. He noted there appeared to be a lack of interest on the part of the Committee and legal counsel to engage, and noted

if there was no change, it would be taken under consideration for the next step.

The Committee took no action.

B. Update on Thomas Harder & Co. Study on Basin Losses

Recommendation: None. Presentation only

Thomas Harder presented the preliminary results of Task 1 of the Basin Losses Study initiated under the scope of work submitted in November 2024. The analysis aimed to evaluate the impacts of managed recharge on subsurface inflow and outflow patterns in the Beaumont Basin, comparing conditions before (1978–2006) and after (2006–2022) the implementation of managed recharge. Using the basin’s numerical groundwater model, Harder assessed changes in flow dynamics and conducted particle tracking simulations to evaluate travel paths and residence times of recharged water.

Key findings included:

- Managed recharge has not altered the general flow directions into and out of the basin.*
- The West Beaumont area showed increased net inflow, primarily attributed to BCVWD’s Well 29 pumping, which induces a local groundwater depression.*
- In the East Beaumont area, managed recharge increased outflow at the Banning fault and reduced inflow from Cherry Valley due to changes in hydraulic gradients.*
- Particle tracking simulations indicated that managed recharge water remains in the basin as of December 2022 and has not exited the adjudicated area.*

Mr. Harder clarified that these results represent one element of the broader water budget and are distinct from safe yield determinations. He concluded by outlining next steps, including analysis of three future recharge scenarios in coordination with San Geronimo Pass Water Agency (SGPWA).

Member Jagers discussed the mechanical operation of the Basin, and emphasized the value of strategically placed wells around recharge facilities to hydraulically control groundwater mounding. He noted that northward extraction could help restore inflow balance, and stressed the importance of mechanically operating the Basin in conjunction with hydrogeological considerations. Jagers also pointed out potential influences from return flows not fully represented in the model.

Lance Eckhart commended the study and advocated for regional coordination to manage mounding and distribute imported water more effectively. He noted

that such hydraulic controls could bring water quality and cost benefits. Eckhart also highlighted SGPWA budget allocations for a basin master planning effort, which would build on the findings presented.

C. Update on Draft 2024 Consolidated Annual Report and Engineering Report

Recommendation: Approve the 2024 Annual Report

Engineer Hannibal Blandon presented the most recent comments and technical updates to the draft Annual Report and noted that information on the operating safe yield and changes in groundwater levels had become available and was now included.

Three major content areas had been incomplete in the draft presented in April but were now fully developed and discussed:

- Treated Wastewater Discharge: The report's terminology was clarified to refer to "treated wastewater discharge" rather than "recharge," to reflect the fact that not all effluent is recharged to the Basin. Updated data from the City of Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant indicated an average discharge of 3.51 MGD in 2024, equating to approximately 3,958 acre-feet annually. Table 3-5 in the report was revised accordingly.*
- Chromium-6 (Cr-6) Update: A discussion of the new California Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Hexavalent Chromium (10 µg/L effective October 1, 2024, with compliance due by October 1, 2026 for agencies serving more than 10,000 people) was included. Multiple wells in the basin exceeded or approached this limit, notably BCVWD Wells 25 and 26. Member Jagers noted that BCVWD Well 3, which is currently offline, also exceeds the MCL. He offered to provide data for inclusion in the final report.*
- Operating Safe Yield (OSY) for 2024: The OSY was calculated using updated production, recharge, and groundwater storage data. A storage increase of 839 acre-feet was noted from winter 2023 to winter 2024; however, due to substantial recharge volumes, the OSY was negative (-1,910 acre-feet). This figure reflects a short-term condition rather than a shift in long-term basin sustainability. Mr. Blandon explained that discrepancies in OSY values (-1,910 vs. -1,959 acre-feet) stemmed from updated production data submitted by the City of Banning after the draft report was circulated.*

Member Armstrong requested that Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) activities on the western side of the Basin be brought forward for discussion in a future Watermaster meeting. Mr. Blandon clarified that ASR has not been agendized to date, and suggested it be formally proposed for future inclusion. Mr. Armstrong expressed interest due to the proximity of his own well to the ASR project and concerns about potential impacts on local groundwater conditions. Member Zoba noted that the required forms would be filed with the BBWM by YVWD, and that would be the time to provide an overview.

It was moved by Member Jagers and seconded by Member Armstrong to approve the 2024 Consolidated Annual Report and Engineering Report as presented with revisions as discussed.

AYES:	Armstrong, Christensen, Jagers, Vela, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

D. Update on Proposed Revisions to Watermaster Rules and Regulations

Recommendation: None. Presentation only; no action required

Administrator Steve Stuart provided an update on the proposed revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations, last discussed at the March 5, 2025 Special Meeting. He pointed to a summary of committee comments and highlighted key areas of focus based on prior feedback from the City of Banning and Yucaipa Valley Water District.

Two primary topics were emphasized:

- 1. Return Flows: Mr. Stuart described the need to develop a methodology for quantifying return flows and determining how they should be credited in storage accounting. He referenced earlier work by Thomas Harder in April 2022 and stated his intention to bring forward a proposal at a future meeting to address both calculation and ownership attribution for return flows.*
- 2. Depletion of Appropriator Storage Accounts: The issue of appropriator accounts going negative was raised as a priority concern. Mr. Stuart noted that options under consideration include levying replenishment fees, implementing transfer mechanisms between parties, and creating procedures for addressing deficits through temporary water transfers or other accounting methods. He committed to presenting draft methodologies for discussion at the next meeting.*

Mr. Stuart also requested written comments from the agencies that had not already done so to complete the current phase of revisions and move toward formal consideration and adoption.

Member Jagers advocated for exploring strategic use of SGPWA storage accounts as a regional buffer against future overdraft. He suggested the SGPWA maintain a reserve within the Beaumont Basin that could be accessed in times of drought or when appropriators approach negative storage. Mr.

Jaggers proposed leveraging existing reserves (approximately 1,500 acre-feet locally and an additional 3,200 acre-feet stored externally) and encouraged integration of SGPWA into contingency planning. He emphasized that such an approach could provide regional flexibility and promote fairness, particularly for agencies with high usage levels.

Member Zoba acknowledged the value of the discussion but expressed concern over the possibility of broadly subsidizing deficits across agencies. He advocated for investment in regional water supply development—such as recycled water and local recharge projects—over reliance on imported water contracts that divert funds outside the region. Mr. Zoba urged a proactive strategy to strengthen basin resilience and reduce dependence on external sources.

Mr. Stuart indicated the discussion provided sufficient input and that no further guidance was required at this time. He will bring forward proposals at a future meeting addressing both return flow accounting and negative storage account management.

E. Proposed Schedule for Future Special Meetings of the Watermaster

Recommendation: Consider meeting dates and direct staff as desired

Mr. Stuart presented two proposed special meeting dates. Member Zoba expressed concern about the added \$12,000 cost to hold the extra meetings. Vela and Jaggers acknowledged potential loss of Committee momentum, but consensus was to stay with the existing schedule.

Chair Vela tabled this item. No added dates were set.

F. Thomas Harder & Co. Proposal to Participate in Future Special Meetings

Recommendation: Approve the proposal for future meeting support

Chair Vela tabled this item.

G. Certification of Groundwater Production, Imported Water Spreading, and Change in Storage in the Beaumont Groundwater Basin in Water Year 2024

Recommendation: Certify groundwater production, imported water spreading, and change in storage in the Beaumont Basin in Water Year 2024

Mr. Blandon advised that some of the groundwater production numbers require reconciliation. Chair Vela tabled this item.

VIII. Topics for Future Meetings

Item G was added at the request of Member Armstrong:

	Item	Date Listed
A	Development of a Recycled Water Policy including Incidental Discharge	3/27/2019
B	Development of a return flow accounting policy	3/27/2019
C	Monitoring of future west side well sites and methodologies, and potential collaboration with USGS	10/5/2022
D	Discussion on what to do when an Appropriator goes negative	10/4/2023 and 11/1/2023
E	Discussion on Policy to Document and Account for Emergency Potable Water Transfers from Appropriator to Overlying Party (Tabled from 4/17/24 meeting)	4/17/2024
F	Procurement Policy including thresholds for RFP process	8/17/2021
G	YVWD Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project	6/11/2025

IX. Comments from the Watermaster Committee Members: None.

X. Announcements

Wednesday, August 6 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, October 1 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, December 3 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting

XI. Adjournment

Chair Vela adjourned the meeting at 12:27 p.m.

Attest:


Daniel Jagers, Secretary
Beaumont Basin Watermaster

**Record of the Minutes of the
Beaumont Basin Committee Meeting of the
Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Special Meeting
Wednesday, August 6, 2025**

Meeting Location:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave., Beaumont, CA 92223

I. Call to Order

Chair Art Vela called the meeting to order at 11:02 a.m.

II. Roll Call

<i>City of Banning</i>	<i>Art Vela</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>City of Beaumont</i>	<i>Dustin Christensen</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District</i>	<i>Dan Jagers</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>South Mesa Water Company</i>	<i>David Armstrong</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Yucaipa Valley Water District</i>	<i>Joseph Zoba</i>	<i>Present</i>

Hannibal Blandon attended via teleconference as engineer for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (BBWM).

Thomas Harder was present as hydrogeologist for BBWM.

Thierry Montoya was present as BBWM legal counsel.

Steve Stuart was present as Administrator of the BBWM.

Members of the public who registered and / or attended:

Thaxton Van Belle, City of Beaumont

Shah Nawaz, City of Banning

Erin Anton, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Jennifer Ares, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Joyce McIntire, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Mike Kostecky, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Allison Edmisten, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Brett Granlund, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Lance Eckhart, San Geronio Pass Water Agency

Larry Smith, San Geronio Pass Water Agency

Emmett Campbell, San Geronio Pass Water Agency

Michael Plinski, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

Jenny Savron, West Valley Water District

Matt Ford, Thomas Harder & Co.

Lauren Healey, Thomas Harder & Co.

Mark Swanson, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Lynda Kerney, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

D. Lee

Erik M.

Travis Van Ligten

Jessica Wright
Anthony Mendoza

III. Pledge of Allegiance

IV. Public Comments: None.

V. Consent Calendar

- A. Meeting Minutes
 - i. June 11, 2025 Special Meeting
- B. Status Report on Water Level Monitoring throughout the Beaumont Basin through July 27, 2025
- C. A Comparison of Production Rights versus Production through June 2025
- D. City of Banning: Notification of New Well C8 within the Beaumont Basin

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Jagers to approve the Consent Calendar items:

AYES:	Armstrong, Christensen, Jagers, Vela, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

VI. Reports

- A. Report from Engineering Consultant – Hannibal Blandon, ALDA Engineering
Mr. Blandon advised that the completed 2024 Final Annual Consolidated Engineering Report should be posted in the next day or two.
- B. Report from Hydrogeological Consultant – Thomas Harder, Thomas Harder & Co. (THC) – No report
- C. Report from Administrative Consultant – Steve Stuart, Dudek – No report
- D. Report from Legal Counsel – Thierry Montoya – Frost, Brown, Todd – *Mr. Montoya reported that staff is responding to a Public Records Act request from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.*

Montoya advised the Committee that no action could be taken during a Special Meeting.

VII. Discussion Items

A. Update on Analysis of Losses in the Beaumont Basin - Thomas Harder & Co.

Recommendation: Discussion only; no action

Consultant Tom Harder of Thomas Harder & Company (TH&Co) provided an update on the ongoing modeling effort to evaluate changes in subsurface outflow under varying hydrologic conditions. He explained that three imported water delivery future scenarios—dry, baseline, and wet—were analyzed to assess how recharge affects basin underflow. Average deliveries over the 50-year forecast period ranged from about 11,000 acre-feet under dry conditions to about 16,000 acre-feet under wet conditions.

Harder reviewed model output comparing inflow and outflow across the basin boundaries. The West Study Area showed little change between the scenarios, with net underflow remaining near 5,500 acre-feet annually. The analysis showed that with managed recharge in the east side during a wet scenario there will be some increase in underflow to the west, but it's very minor. The East Study Area, however, displayed greater variability: under baseline conditions, net outflow was about 2,700 acre-feet per year; wet conditions increased that loss, while dry conditions reduced it. Harder emphasized that this portion of the analysis is limited to underflow and does not represent the full basin water balance or safe yield.

Harder then described particle tracking simulations from the Noble Creek and Brookside recharge sites. The results suggested that most recharge water remains within the basin during the 50-year model period, with only limited movement toward the southeastern boundary. Sensitivity runs using different porosity values indicated that the distance traveled by water molecules could vary, but the general pattern remained the same.

During discussion, Member Dan Jagers asked whether water quality implications, such as dilution of chromium-6, could be evaluated. Harder noted that such questions could be considered in the future. Chairman Vela inquired about the porosity assumptions, and Harder explained they were drawn from published values and varied across the model. Jagers also confirmed with Harder that, under the model assumptions, recharge water remains in the basin and is not lost to outside areas within the 50-year forecast period. He observed that particle tracking may differ across the Beaumont Plains fault.

In conclusion, Harder stated that preliminary results show little change in the West Basin, greater variability in the East Basin, and that underflow changes are largely due to pressure differences created by managed recharge. Particle tracking analysis suggests that most imported water does not leave the basin in the 50-year forecast period. He added that a technical memorandum is being

prepared to summarize the analysis and outline potential policy considerations for future discussion.

Public Comment – Lance Eckhart (San Geronio Pass Water Agency): Mr. Eckhart remarked that while the modeling is valuable, assumptions such as porosity are highly sensitive and should be treated cautiously. He suggested examining a "no pumping" scenario and emphasized coordination with neighboring Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to ensure consistent assumptions about water moving east into Cabazon and the Coachella Valley.

He noted that groundwater basins "breathe" during wet and dry cycles, complicating comparisons between short-term modeling and long-term safe yield. Eckhart encouraged continued investment in monitoring programs to provide empirical data on basin conditions, supported mound control as a management tool, and cautioned against policies that might discourage local storage of imported water. He also observed that recycled water and other new sources will play a role in basin management moving forward.

B. Update on Proposed Revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations

BBWM Administrator Steve Stuart reminded the Committee about the presentation of the proposed revisions and ongoing discussion. He stated he had received comments / feedback from two of the five member agencies and is seeking comment from the others by September 15. Comments would be incorporated into the revision and presented at the December meeting for consideration of adoption. He will send reminder emails.

C. Consideration to Retain Dudek to Evaluate and Develop Management Strategies for when Groundwater Storage Accounts are Negative

Recommendation: Enter into agreement with Dudek to evaluate and develop management strategies for negative groundwater storage accounts for a sum of \$29,780 and send invoices to each Watermaster Committee member for 20% of the approved amount

BBWM Administrator Steve Stuart noted that the Stipulated Judgment and Watermaster Rules and Regulations establish groundwater storage accounts for Appropriators and Storage Parties. He reminded that questions have been raised about how to address situations where an account becomes negative, either due to water availability or financial circumstances. He proposed Dudek research other agencies' practices, assess management strategies, and recommend actions the Watermaster could adopt to prevent or remedy negative storage accounts. The proposed contract amount was \$29,780.

Committee members offered several perspectives. Member Jagers observed that BGVWD is the largest extractor in the basin and therefore has the greatest risk of being in deficit. He pointed out that a negative balance could arise for

different reasons: either the water was unavailable due to drought or system interruption, or the agency lacked funds to purchase supplemental water. Jagers described BGVWD's current pass-through funding mechanism, which collects money at the time of water sale to pay for imported water, and noted that this approach has kept the District's accounts in balance. He suggested the Committee consider developing rules that identify triggering events—such as drought or State Water Project interruptions—that could prompt collective action by the Watermaster.

Member Zoba expressed uncertainty about the need for an outside study. He commented that Watermaster members already understand the basic strategies to avoid going negative, and that self-management by the agencies could be more effective than relying on an engineering study. Zoba suggested that instead, the Committee could focus on developing a policy statement within the ongoing Rules and Regulations update. He acknowledged, however, that the Watermaster must still prepare for "what if" scenarios and define its responsibilities should a member agency's account go negative.

In response, Stuart noted that the Judgment already provides mechanisms for water transfers that could restore an account to balance. He added that Dudek's proposal was intended to gather and organize management options into a framework, but if the Committee preferred to frame a policy statement internally, that approach would also be workable.

Chair Art Vela recalled that the discussion originated with questions about the Watermaster's role if an agency goes negative. He stated that the ultimate goal was to avoid simply requiring the Watermaster to acquire water on behalf of an agency that fell short. Vela emphasized that a policy should include consequences or deterrents to discourage agencies from relying on the Watermaster to remedy their deficits, while still providing a clear plan of action.

Further discussion addressed potential supplemental sources of water, such as recycled water and return flows, which could provide more reliable options in the future. Jagers added that past droughts had demonstrated the need for flexible management and that off-site storage agreements and regional partnerships have strengthened reliability. He reiterated that advance planning and early recognition of triggering events would allow the Watermaster to convene and respond before a negative balance occurred.

After extended discussion, Zoba suggested tabling the item and rolling the matter into the Rules and Regulations update. He proposed that once policies addressing negative storage accounts are incorporated there, the Committee could reconsider whether additional technical work was necessary.

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Jagers to continue this item to a later meeting.

AYES:	Armstrong, Christensen, Jaggars, Vela, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

D. Consideration to Retain Dudek to Evaluate and Develop a Policy to Account for Return Flows in the Beaumont Basin

Recommendation: That the Watermaster Committee enter into agreement with Dudek to evaluate and develop a policy to account for return flows in the Beaumont Basin for a sum of \$27,400 and send invoices to each Watermaster Committee member for 20% of the approved amount

Steve Stuart explained that the proposal was a follow-up to a 2022 technical memorandum prepared by TH& Co. that estimated the volume of return flows to the Beaumont Basin. He noted that while the earlier work quantified return flows, the next step was to address ownership and accounting. Specifically, the study would confirm the legality of Appropriators claiming rights to return flows, review methodologies used elsewhere and develop a framework to incorporate return flows into groundwater storage accounts. Stuart emphasized that state precedent supports the right of purveyors to reuse their return flows, but clear policy was needed to formalize the process.

The proposal called for Dudek to conduct literature review and research, and then develop an approach for how return flows could be quantified and credited back to the agencies that generated them. Questions such as where water was applied, how it returned to the basin, and how much could properly be credited would be part of the evaluation. The contract amount was proposed at \$27,400, to be shared equally among the Watermaster members.

Committee members raised questions and observations. Member Armstrong observed that since SMWC had little or no services within the Beaumont Basin it may be exempt from participation. Stuart responded that rights to return flows would likely depend on where water was applied and whether it returned to the basin, suggesting that there could be cases where certain agencies would have no claim to return flows. Armstrong clarified that while South Mesa had limited involvement in return flows, his agency remained a team player and supported participating.

Member Jaggars commented that the issue was particularly relevant to agencies overlying the basin. He observed that return flows contribute to the basin's average annual yield and therefore have long-term implications for basin management and the ten-year reevaluation. Jaggars noted that return flows may vary by land use, citing older neighborhoods with irrigated turf and parks, compared to newer developments with less irrigation. He also cautioned

that state legislation promoting water conservation could reduce return flows over time, decreasing the benefit available for basin recharge.

Member Zoba emphasized the importance of considering not only the benefits of return flows but also their potential negative effects on water quality. He recommended that salt loading be included in the evaluation and stressed that agencies such as BCVWD and YVWD bear responsibility for salt management. Stuart confirmed that Dudek could incorporate water quality considerations into the study.

Chair Art Vela added that while some agencies, such as SMWC, may see little direct benefit, there could be indirect benefits across the basin. For example, if additional return flows are credited to Banning's account, that might reduce the amount of imported water the city needs to purchase, leaving more water available to others. He cautioned against excluding agencies from participation, noting that proportionality arguments could complicate basin governance. Vela concluded that the proposal had potential basin-wide value and supported moving forward if the Committee was committed to developing a policy.

Several members indicated support for the proposal and agreed that the discussion was valuable. The Committee concurred on bringing the item back at the next regular meeting for action.

E. Consideration of Special Meetings / Workshops in 2025

Recommendation: Consider setting a schedule for special meetings / workshops in 2025

The Committee declined to add special meetings.

VIII. Topics for Future Meetings

	Item	Date Listed
A	Development of a Recycled Water Policy including Incidental Discharge	3/27/2019
B	Development of a return flow accounting policy	3/27/2019
C	Monitoring of future west side well sites and methodologies, and potential collaboration with USGS	10/5/2022
D	Discussion on what to do when an Appropriator goes negative	10/4/2023 and 11/1/2023
E	Discussion on Policy to Document and Account for Emergency Potable Water Transfers from Appropriator to Overlying Party (Tabled from 4/17/24 meeting)	4/17/2024
F	Procurement Policy including thresholds for RFP process	8/17/2021
G	YVWD Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project	6/11/2025

IX. Comments from the Watermaster Committee Members:

Member Armstrong pointed to Item VIII-G (above) and requested that the Yucaipa Valley Water District Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project be placed on a future agenda for Watermaster discussion, noting the importance of reviewing such projects at the Committee level. Member Zoba responded that information on the project is still being developed and stated that YVWD intends to bring a full report to the Watermaster once testing and data are available. The Committee agreed that the matter could be agendaized for discussion at a future meeting.

Member Jagers reported that the City of Beaumont is making progress on their recycled water Adaptive Management Plan, leading toward better management of the Basin.

X. Announcements

2025 Meeting Dates:

Wednesday, October 1 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, December 3 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting

2026 Meeting Dates:

Wednesday, February 4 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, April 1 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, June 3 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, August 5 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, October 7 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, December 2 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting

XI. Adjournment

Chair Vela adjourned the meeting at 12:08 p.m.

Attest:



Daniel Jagers, Secretary
Beaumont Basin Watermaster

**Record of the Minutes of the
Beaumont Basin Committee Meeting of the
Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Regular Meeting
Wednesday, October 1, 2025**

Meeting Location:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave., Beaumont, CA 92223

I. Call to Order

Chair Art Vela called the meeting to order at 11:04 a.m.

II. Roll Call

<i>City of Banning</i>	<i>Art Vela</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>City of Beaumont</i>	<i>Dustin Christensen</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District</i>	<i>Dan Jagers</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>South Mesa Water Company</i>	<i>David Armstrong</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Yucaipa Valley Water District</i>	<i>Jennifer Ares</i>	<i>Present</i>

Hannibal Blandon was present as engineer for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (BBWM).

Thomas Harder was present as hydrogeologist for BBWM.

Thierry Montoya was present as BBWM legal counsel.

Steve Stuart was present as Administrator of the BBWM.

Members of the public who registered and / or attended:

Thaxton Van Belle, City of Beaumont

Shah Nawaz, City of Banning

Erin Anton, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Mike Kostelecky, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Allison Edmisten, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Brett Granlund, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Brittney Lim, South Mesa Water Company

Lance Eckhart, San Geronio Pass Water Agency

Kevin Walton, San Geronio Pass Water Agency

Sarah Wargo, San Geronio Pass Water Agency

John Covington, Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Lauren Healey, Thomas Harder & Co.

Mark Swanson, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

James Bean, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Cenica Smith, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Lynda Kerney, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Robert Rasha, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Stetson Engineering

D. Lee

III. Pledge of Allegiance

IV. Public Comments: None.

V. Consent Calendar

A. Meeting Minutes

i. August 6, 2025 Special Meeting

B. Status Report on Water Level Monitoring throughout the Beaumont Basin through September 15, 2025

C. A Comparison of Production Rights versus Production through August 2025

D. Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee 2026 Meeting Schedule

It was moved by Member Armstrong and seconded by Member Jagers to approve the Consent Calendar items:

AYES:	Armstrong, Ares, Christensen, Jagers, Vela
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

VI. Reports

A. Report from Engineering Consultant – Hannibal Blandon, ALDA Engineering

Mr. Blandon reported that September 30 was the end of the 2024-25 water year. Data is being collected to present to the Committee in February a draft of the required letter to the State with the conditions of the Basin.

B. Report from Hydrogeological Consultant – Thomas Harder, Thomas Harder & Co. (THC) – No report

C. Report from Administrative Consultant – Steve Stuart, Dudek – No report

D. Report from Legal Counsel – Thierry Montoya – Frost, Brown, Todd – *Mr. Montoya reminded that he was asked by Chair Vela to look at the issue of whether injection wells installed in the Basin raise a Watermaster oversight issue. With no information on particular wells or specific water quality issues, Mr. Montoya generally examined the amended judgement and identified provisions that could impose BBWM oversight in a general sense. More information would be needed on wells and water quality.*

VII. Discussion and Possible Action Items

Chair Vela called Item D out of order.

- D. Discussion of Beaumont Basin Watermaster Responsibilities, Powers, and Duties regarding Basin Oversight related to proposed recycled water recharge projects and Yucaipa Valley Water District and the City of Beaumont

Recommendation: None. Information / discussion only

Member Jagers explained that he placed the item on the agenda due to increasing activity by the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) and the City of Beaumont related to proposed recharge and Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) wells. He stated that the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) overlies most of the basin and that advancing projects in the basin warranted a presentation to the Watermaster. Jagers noted that YVWD had been asked to provide a discussion of its ASR wells but had not yet done so. He described reviewing recent YVWD staff reports and CEQA materials and expressed concern that recent project actions appeared to differ from what was described in earlier CEQA documents.

Jagers summarized his understanding of YVWD's recent board actions, stating that wells released for construction in 2024 and 2025 appeared to exceed the scope of the original Phase One CEQA plan, which anticipated one test injection well and one monitoring well. He observed that three injection wells were constructed, and additional extraction wells were being pursued. Jagers stated his interest in receiving updated information explaining the changes and allowing others an opportunity to comment. He also referenced elements from YVWD's August board agenda, including actions related to the "Calimesa Crystal Vault" and bond authorizations.

Jagers emphasized the BBWM responsibility to provide basin management. He stated that advanced treated recycled water projects represented significant financial investments and that basin health must be maintained for future generations. He described BCVWD's long history in the basin and noted interest in the City of Beaumont's recharge activities as well. All such activities should occur transparently and within public forums.

Jagers reviewed Watermaster responsibilities including basin administration, approval of producer activities, water quality and supply management, well policy, replenishment, monitoring, and groundwater storage agreements. He identified storage agreements as a central concern and stated that BCVWD and the City of Beaumont have storage agreements with recharge provisions, whereas YVWD's agreement does not have the recharge box checked. Jagers stated that, based on his reading of the judgment and Rules and Regulations, YVWD would need to apply for a modification to its storage agreement if it intends to conduct recharge.

Jaggers expressed concern that construction and bidding activities were moving forward without prior Watermaster review or application submission. Allowing projects to proceed without Watermaster oversight could limit the Watermaster's ability to manage the basin. He also stated that overlies and nearby well owners, such as golf courses and existing water systems, may be affected and ought to have an opportunity to understand the potential impacts.

Jaggers further noted that BCVWD had notified the Watermaster in October 2023 regarding its own work on two wells, citing that transparency is essential for all agencies. He reiterated that CEQA documentation for YVWD's project appeared to rely on categorical exemptions that may not reflect current project activities. He asserted that these issues warranted open discussion and early involvement by the Watermaster.

In closing, Jaggers stated that he was not opposed to recharge or ASR projects but wanted to ensure that basin health, regulatory compliance, and fair treatment of all basin parties, including overlies, were maintained. He emphasized constructive input, early coordination, and a clear understanding of proposed activities before major investments are finalized.

Member Armstrong stated that he shared Jaggers' concerns and noted that, as a well owner, he could be directly affected. He described contacting the State Water Resources Control Board regarding YVWD's project and receiving conflicting information about whether recycled water or potable water would be injected. Armstrong agreed that the Watermaster had a responsibility to seek information and ensure no adverse impacts occur.

Committee members, including Chair Vela, emphasized that Watermaster responsibilities include receiving applications for recharge of supplemental water and that early information could help alleviate uncertainties. Vela stated that while a complete data set may not yet be available, an initial presentation from YVWD would still be beneficial to the Watermaster and the public.

Public comment: John Covington, representing the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, pointed out that overlies lack representation on the Watermaster Committee and have historically experienced a lack of transparency. He described past interactions with the Watermaster related to an overlie project and expressed concern that current recharge discussions again appeared to move forward without adequate inclusion of overlies.

Public comment: YVWD Board Member Brett Granlund responded that YVWD holds transparent board meetings and that its general manager takes direction from the YVWD Board rather than the Watermaster. He stated that YVWD would provide information and presentations once necessary data and finalized project details are available. Granlund remarked that no Watermaster Committee members had previously requested meetings with him directly.

Legal counsel Thierry Montoya advised that questions regarding CEQA compliance should be addressed carefully and urged YVWD to present information clarifying the project and resolving concerns. He also noted that allegations of CEQA deficiencies should be verified and addressed as needed.

Member Jennifer Ares stated that YVWD cannot yet provide the information being requested because testing and consultant data are still pending, and that a full report will be brought to the Watermaster once that information becomes available. She emphasized that the project is subject to required approvals and multiple checks and balances, and that YVWD maintains transparency through its public meetings.

Participants expressed a desire for future presentations and discussions to ensure basin oversight responsibilities are met and that all basin stakeholders have adequate information about potential recharge activities.

Member Jaggars moved that the Watermaster Committee formally request the Yucaipa Valley Water District:

- Submit an application for groundwater recharge, utilizing the recycled water in accordance with Beaumont Basin Watermaster rules and regulations section five: Recharge as they stand now
- Provide a presentation on the subject project at the next regularly scheduled meeting or a special meeting

Member Armstrong seconded.

Member Ares pointed out that the recommendation on the item is for discussion only and posited that there can be no motion. Legal Counsel Montoya concurred. Jaggars informally requested this item be brought back in 30 days.

No action was taken. A legal update was requested for the next meeting and was placed on the Topics for Future Meetings list.

- A. Update on Analysis of Losses in the Beaumont Basin - Thomas Harder & Co.

Recommendation: None. Information / discussion only

Consultant Tom Harder of Thomas Harder & Company (TH&Co) provided an update on the ongoing analyses. He stated the technical memorandum is complete except for the policies, which warrant review by Engineer Blandon and Administrator Stuart. He said it is expected the draft policy will be presented at the December meeting.

- B. Update on Proposed Revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations

BBWM Administrator Steve Stuart reminded the Committee about progress on the revisions. Rules, terminology, and forms needed updating, to bring those up to speed with everything that the Watermaster Committee has been talking

about and deliberating on for the last couple of years. Revisions were presented last year, and comments have been received from members except the City of Beaumont. Some comments were contradictory or in conflict, he noted. Once received, the comments will be compiled into a redline version for discussion. Member Christensen indicated he would follow up.

C. Consideration to Retain Dudek to Evaluate and Develop Management Strategies for when Groundwater Storage Accounts are Negative

Recommendation: Enter into agreement with Dudek to evaluate and develop a policy to account for return flows in the Beaumont Basin for a sum of \$27,400 and send invoices to each Watermaster Committee member for 20% of the approved amount

BBWM Administrator Steve Stuart reminded about discussion of this item at the previous meeting when the Committee was unable to take action. He described the proposal:

- Revisit the methodology of calculating return flows back to the basin and expanding more on that.*
- Examine legal precedent for the appropriateness to take a claim to the return flows*
- Capture of water accounting for it in storage accounts*
- Further updating the information from the 2019 and 2022 Thomas Harder studies on return flows into the basin*
- Preparing a technical memorandum that lays out how to move forward*

Stuart estimated the time frame for completion to be from six to nine months.

Member Jagers indicated support and pointed out this is to help understand the health of the Basin over time, taking into consideration the new Making Conservation a California Way of Life reductions.

It was moved by Member Jagers and seconded by Member Vela to enter into agreement with Dudek to evaluate and develop a policy to account for return flows in the Beaumont Basin for a sum of \$27,400 and send invoices to each Watermaster Committee member for 20% of the approved amount.

AYES:	Ares, Armstrong, Christensen, Jagers, Vela
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

D. Item D was heard earlier in the meeting.

VIII. Topics for Future Meetings

	Item	Date Listed
A	Development of a Recycled Water Policy including Incidental Discharge	3/27/2019
B	Monitoring of future west side well sites and methodologies, and potential collaboration with USGS	10/5/2022
C	Discussion on what to do when an Appropriator goes negative	10/4/2023 and 11/1/2023
D	Discussion on Policy to Document and Account for Emergency Potable Water Transfers from Appropriator to Overlying Party	Tabled 4/17/2024
E	Procurement Policy including thresholds for RFP process	8/17/2021
F	Presentation on YVWD Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project (discussed 10/1/2025 / requested for 12/3/25 / to be presented February 2026)	6/11/2025
G	Legal Counsel update / opinion on the YVWD Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project	10/1/2025

IX. Comments from the Watermaster Committee Members: None.

Chair Vela said he would provide legal counsel with a request for the appointment of Shah Nawaz as the City of Banning's alternate, replacing Nate Smith.

X. Announcements

A special meeting in November 2025 was considered but not calendared.

2025 Meeting Dates:

Wednesday, December 3 at 11 a.m. Regular Meeting

2026 Meeting Dates:

Wednesday, February 4 at 11 a.m. Regular Meeting

Wednesday, April 1 at 11 a.m. Regular Meeting

Wednesday, June 3 at 11 a.m. Regular Meeting

Wednesday, August 5 at 11 a.m. Regular Meeting

Wednesday, October 7 at 11 a.m. Regular Meeting

Wednesday, December 2 at 11 a.m. Regular Meeting

XI. Adjournment

Chair Vela adjourned the meeting at 12:07 p.m.

Attest:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Daniel Jagers', is written over a horizontal line.

Daniel Jagers, Secretary
Beaumont Basin Watermaster

**Record of the Minutes of the
Beaumont Basin Committee Meeting of the
Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Regular Meeting
Wednesday, December 3, 2025**

Meeting Location:

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Ave., Beaumont, CA 92223

I. Call to Order

Chair Art Vela called the meeting to order at 11:00 a.m.

II. Roll Call

<i>City of Banning</i>	<i>Art Vela</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>City of Beaumont</i>	<i>Robert Vestal</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District</i>	<i>Mark Swanson</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>South Mesa Water Company</i>	<i>David Armstrong</i>	<i>Present</i>
<i>Yucaipa Valley Water District</i>	<i>Joe Zoba</i>	<i>Present</i>

Hannibal Blandon was present as engineer for the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (BBWM).

Thomas Harder was present as hydrogeologist for BBWM.

Thierry Montoya was present as BBWM legal counsel.

Steve Stuart was present as Administrator of the BBWM.

Members of the public who registered and / or attended:

Thaxton Van Belle, City of Beaumont

Shah Nawaz, City of Banning

T. Milford Harrison, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

Paul R. Kielhold, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

Michael Plinski, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

Erin Anton, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Mike Kostelecky, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Allison Edmisten, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Brett Granlund, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Joyce McIntire, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Jennifer Ares, Yucaipa Valley Water District

Anthony Mendoza, Eastern Municipal Water District

Brittney Lim, South Mesa Water Company

Matt Ford, Thomas Harder & Co.

Dan Jagers, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (as a member of the public)

Lynda Kerney, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Robert Rasha, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

III. Pledge of Allegiance

IV. Public Comments: None.

V. Consent Calendar

A. Meeting Minutes

- i. October 1, 2025 Special Meeting

B. Status Report on Water Level Monitoring throughout the Beaumont Basin through November 12, 2025

C. A Comparison of Production Rights versus Production through October 2025

D. Receive and File Proposed Order for Substitution of City of Banning's Alternate Watermaster Representative (Shah Nawaz)

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Vestal to approve the Consent Calendar items:

AYES:	Armstrong, Swanson, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None
STATUS:	Motion Approved 5-0

VI. Reports

A. Report from Engineering Consultant – Hannibal Blandon, ALDA Engineering

Mr. Blandon advised that he would be making repairs to groundwater monitoring equipment after the meeting.

B. Report from Hydrogeological Consultant – Thomas Harder, Thomas Harder & Co. (THC)

Mr. Harder reported on recent coordination efforts with the San Geronio Pass Water Agency regarding groundwater modeling. The agencies discussed aligning their respective groundwater models for the Cabazon–Beaumont area to ensure consistency between BCVWD's modeled outflows and SGPWA's modeled inflows for GSA purposes. SGPWA will make a formal data request for BCVWD's updated model files and related information, and staff anticipates coordinating closely on this effort.

Harder also noted progress on regional monitoring infrastructure. A first SGPWA monitoring well has been installed near the boundary between the Beaumont Basin and the Banning Basin, with a second well either already underway or expected to be drilled shortly. Data from these wells will provide valuable information for groundwater management and model calibration.

Harder clarified for the group that the SGPWA did not provide funding for BCVWD's model development. However, BCVWD had previously shared an older version of its model with SGPWA for use in developing their own. He added that BCVWD's updated model differs significantly, including a revised layer structure, which is the primary reason the SGPWA is seeking alignment.

Chair Vela commented that the SGPWA had developed a model in the past to support IRWM or SGMA-related efforts. Mr. Zoba suggested BCVWD consider inviting the SGPWA to participate as a funding partner in future model-related work, creating a shared, open-source model for mutual use.

- C. Report from Administrative Consultant – Steve Stuart, Dudek – No report
- D. Report from Legal Counsel – Thierry Montoya – Frost, Brown, Todd

Thierry Montoya provided an update on his review of potential Watermaster concerns related to Yucaipa Valley Water District's proposed injection of recycled water into the basin. He stated that, at the Board's request, he evaluated whether the entitlement phase of the project posed any issues for the Watermaster. His review of the CEQA process found no irregularities, noting that YVWD's reliance on a small equipment categorical exemption was consistent with statutory exemptions and applicable case law.

The entitlement phase itself does not create any harm or risk to the Watermaster. The only potential concern would arise if water were injected without an approved storage account, in which case the Watermaster would have authority under the judgment to take action, including seeking an injunction, to protect water quality. However, he stated that this scenario is not anticipated, as YVWD does not intend to inject water without proper authorization.

Mr. Montoya reported that, based on discussions with Joe Zoba, YVWD plans to complete its entitlement process, compile water quality data, and then formally request a storage account. He recommended that, when the District is ready, staff circulate the request to the Committee and coordinate with Mr. Stuart to complete the appropriate forms, at which point information regarding the quantity of water, water quality, and number of wells would be available for consideration.

Chair Vela asked whether the proposed injection would involve an amendment to YVWD's existing storage account or a new account. Montoya responded that it was unclear and would depend on how YVWD elects to proceed. Dan Jagers commented that, based on his review of existing storage account records, the current YVWD storage account did

not indicate recharge of new or supplemental water, suggesting that the matter would still need to be addressed through the Watermaster process. Jagers also stated that BCVWD would be interested in evaluating groundwater modeling impacts related to existing and planned master wells that have been documented since 2015.

VII. Discussion and Possible Action Items

A. Update on Analysis of Losses in the Beaumont Basin - Thomas Harder & Co.

Consultant Tom Harder of Thomas Harder & Company (TH&Co) explained that the analysis of losses in the Beaumont Basin is intended to evaluate whether supplemental water recharged into the Basin contributes to subsurface outflow and how this affects storage accounts. He reviewed the scope of work completed to date, including historical analysis of subsurface outflow, coordination with SGPWA on imported water forecasts, preparation of model input files, and presented preliminary findings.

Harder summarized results from particle-tracking analyses, noting that recharged water introduced into the Basin is not predicted to physically leave the basin over a 25-year period. However, recharge creates groundwater mounding that increases hydraulic pressure, which can force additional native groundwater out of the Basin. As a result, changes in recharge rates can affect the volume of underflow leaving the basin, even if the recharged water itself remains within Basin boundaries.

Harder reviewed historical trends comparing storage accounts and modeled physical storage from 2014 to 2024. During that period, storage accounts increased by approximately 22,000 acre-feet, while physical storage in the basin declined by approximately 9,700 acre-feet. He noted that this divergence indicates a growing discrepancy between paper storage accounts and actual basin conditions. While the long-term trends generally track together, he expressed concern that continued divergence could pose issues if projected forward.

Turning to forecast conditions, Harder explained that under the baseline scenario storage accounts are projected to decline faster than physical storage. He attributed this outcome primarily to significantly higher groundwater pumping rates assumed in the forecast compared to historical conditions. He noted that increased pumping may reduce basin losses by capturing water that would otherwise leave the Basin, but would also accelerate drawdown of both storage accounts and physical storage.

BCVWD representative Mark Swanson commented that the BCVWD pumping projections used in the analysis are largely based on the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and may no longer reflect current conditions. He stated that

BCVWD has refined its understanding of existing development, planned projects, and future land use, and emphasized that recent conservation requirements, including reductions in per-capita indoor water use, are already affecting demand. Updated projections will be developed as part of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, expected to be completed in mid-2026.

Public comment: Dan Jagers advised that BCVWD's actual groundwater production over the past several years has averaged approximately 13,500 acre-feet per year, which is lower than the forecasted pumping shown in the analysis. He stated that conservation measures could significantly reduce future demand and that BCVWD has already adjusted projections. He indicated that updated demand data is undergoing final validation and is intended to align with information to be provided to the Urban Water Management Plan consultant.

Chair Vela commented that similar updates to demand projections are anticipated for all appropriators as they begin preparation of their 2025 Urban Water Management Plans. He suggested that it may be appropriate to wait for updated projections before finalizing the basin loss analysis, so that modeling reflects the most current and realistic assumptions for all parties.

Harder presented a comparison showing that if future groundwater production were held at the ten-year historical average, storage account declines would be substantially less than under the baseline forecast. He recommended reevaluating the baseline, dry, and wet scenarios once updated pumping projections are available, and stated that if the current projections are ultimately considered realistic, the technical analysis would be finalized based on those assumptions.

B. Update on Proposed Revisions to the BBWM Rules and Regulations

BBWM Administrator Steve Stuart provided an update on the proposed revisions to the Rules and Regulations and summarized comments received from four of the five Committee members (the City of Beaumont provided no comments). The purpose of the discussion was to review key areas requiring clarification, resolve outstanding issues, and provide direction to finalize a revised version of the Rules and Regulations and a draft resolution for consideration at the February 2026 regular meeting.

Final Determinations and Direction on Rule Revisions

- **Salt Credits**
 - *The Committee reached consensus to remove references to Salt Credits from the Rules and Regulations.*
 - *The Committee agreed not to add Salt Debts at this time.*
 - *Members concluded that salt management is already addressed through other regulatory programs and that the existing language was incomplete and could create unnecessary complexity.*

- *Any future consideration of salt accounting would be addressed through a separate, comprehensive policy if needed.*
- *Stored Water Definition*
 - *The Committee agreed to retain and revise the definition of Stored Water to include both Supplemental Water and New Yield Water.*
 - *Members confirmed that Supplemental Water and New Yield Water remain distinct categories but may both be tracked within storage accounts.*
 - *The Committee acknowledged that irrigation return flows are not Supplemental Water or New Yield Water and may require future methodological development as a separate accounting category.*
- *Definitions Repeated from the Judgment*
 - *While some comments suggested deleting definitions already contained in the Judgment, the Committee generally supported retaining key definitions in the Rules and Regulations for clarity and ease of reference, provided they remain consistent with the Judgment.*
- *Assessments and Notice of Pending Applications*
 - *The Committee did not designate a specific Watermaster officer to issue invoices or collect payments within the Rules and Regulations.*
 - *Members expressed preference for addressing invoicing procedures, deposits, and cost recovery through separate resolutions or administrative practices, rather than embedding rigid requirements in the Rules and Regulations.*
 - *The Committee supported the concept that applicants should bear the costs associated with application review.*
- *Annualized Safe Yield*
 - *The Committee directed that the Rules and Regulations not specify detailed components of the Annualized Safe Yield calculation.*
 - *Members agreed that the language should retain flexibility to allow consultants to apply professional judgment and adapt methodologies over time, while maintaining consistency and reproducibility.*
- *Overlying Water Rights and Redetermination of Safe Yield*
 - *The Committee agreed on a methodology that ties future adjustments to the original 2004 overlying water right allocations, using proportional percentages to account for transfers and subsequent redeterminations of safe yield.*
 - *Members supported revising language to ensure clarity that transfers are based on quantities at the time of transfer, while proportional percentages govern future reallocations.*

- o *The Committee acknowledged that additional refinement to forms and language may be necessary to clearly reflect percentage-based tracking.*

Committee discussion emphasized the importance of flexibility, clarity, and administrative practicality in revising the Rules and Regulations. At the conclusion of discussion, the Committee confirmed that Mr. Stuart had sufficient guidance to finalize a clean and redlined version of the Rules and Regulations, along with a draft resolution, for presentation at the February 2026 Beaumont Basin Watermaster regular meeting.

C. Reformation of Ad Hoc Committee to develop procurement policy

BBWM Administrator Steve Stuart reminded that former Committee member Jeff Hart had been previously assigned to the ad hoc Procurement Policy Committee and asked if the Committee desired to proceed with policy development. Committee members indicated support for a brief and efficient policy. Member Zoba pointed out that, as Treasurer, there are few checks issued each month and noted the Committee does not actually procure much. Mr. Stuart will present the process at the February meeting.

D. Modification of frequency of Beaumont Watermaster Committee meetings from bimonthly to quarterly

BBWM Administrator Steve Stuart broached the possibility of changing the current bi-monthly meeting schedule to quarterly (February, May, August, November) and offered to draft a resolution for consideration at the February 2026 meeting. Special meetings can be called when warranted. Mr. Swanson pointed out that contracts denoting the number of meetings for attendance would have to be addressed. Member Zoba pointed out the annual business items required including SGMA reporting.

E. Consideration of an Agreement to Retain Dudek to Provide Administrative and Technical Support Services in Calendar Year 2026

BBWM Administrator Steve Stuart introduced the proposal to continue providing the same administrative and technical services in calendar year 2026. Mr. Swanson noted the need to adjust the number of meetings if the schedule changes, but suggested leaving it at 10 meetings per year.

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Vela to extend the contract with Dudek for Professional Administrative and Technical Support Services for the 2026 calendar year for a sum of \$84,240 and send invoices to each Watermaster Committee member for 20% of the approved amount.

AYES: Armstrong, Swanson, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None
STATUS: Motion Approved 5-0

- F. Consideration of an Agreement to Retain Thomas Harder & Company to Provide Hydrogeological and Engineering Services and Preparation of the 2025 Annual Report (Task Order No. 11)

Consultant Tom Harder introduced the proposal for providing the same scope of services for calendar year 2026, including data collection, preparation of the 2025 annual report, determination of annualized safe yield, change in storage, support for rules and regulations, and meeting attendance. There has been a slight increase in rates, he noted.

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Swanson to approve Task Order No. 11 to Retain Thomas Harder & Company to Provide Hydrogeological and Engineering Services and Preparation of the 2025 Annual Report for a sum not to exceed \$122,810.00.

AYES: Armstrong, Swanson, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None
STATUS: Motion Approved 5-0

- G. Consideration of proposed Thomas Harder & Company/Alda Engineering Task Order No. 12 for Groundwater Level Monitoring Services in 2026

Consultant Tom Harder introduced the proposal for continuing the same scope of services for groundwater level monitoring.

It was moved by Member Zoba and seconded by Member Swanson to approve Thomas Harder & Company/Alda Engineering Task Order No. 12 for Groundwater Level Monitoring Services in 2026 sum not to exceed \$34,070.00.

AYES: Armstrong, Swanson, Vela, Vestal, Zoba
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None
STATUS: Motion Approved 5-0

VIII. Topics for Future Meetings

	Item	Date Listed
A	Development of a Recycled Water Policy including Incidental Discharge	3/27/2019
B	Monitoring of future west side well sites and methodologies, and potential collaboration with USGS	10/5/2022
C	Discussion on what to do when an Appropriator goes negative	10/4/2023 and 11/1/2023
D	Discussion on Policy to Document and Account for Emergency Potable Water Transfers from Appropriator to Overlying Party	Tabled 4/17/2024
E	Presentation on YVWD Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project (discussed 10/1/2025 / to be presented February 2026)	6/11/2025

IX. Comments from the Watermaster Committee Members: None.

Chair Vela introduced Shah Nawaz, who is pending appointment as the City of Banning's alternate, replacing Nate Smith.

X. Announcements

Subject to change if the Meeting Schedule is altered by the Committee

2026 Meeting Dates:

Wednesday, February 4 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, April 1 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, June 3 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, August 5 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, October 7 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting
Wednesday, December 2 at 11 a.m.	Regular Meeting

XI. Adjournment

Chair Vela adjourned the meeting at 12:16 p.m.

Attest:



Daniel Jagers, Secretary
Beaumont Basin Watermaster

Appendix B

Active and Interested Party List

Beaumont Basin - 2025 Active and Interested Party List

City of Banning

Arturo Vela - Director of Public Works / City Eng.
99 E. Ramsey Street
Banning, CA 92220
avela@ci.banning.ca.us

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Dan Jagers, General Manager
560 Magnolia Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223
dan.jagers@bcvwd.org

South Mesa Mutual Water Company

Dave Armstrong
Post Office Box 458
Calimesa, CA 92320
darmstrongsmwc@yahoo.com

San Bernardino Valley MWD

Douglas Headrick
380 East Vanderbilt Way
San Bernardino, CA 92408

California Oak Valley Golf and Resort, LLC.

Ron Sullivan
27710 Jefferson Avenue, Suite 301
Temecula, CA 92590

Albor Properties

Eric Borstein
12301 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 302
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Plantation on the Lake

James Krueger
10961 Desert Lawn Drive
Calimesa, CA 92320
jimk@mrc1.com

Robert C. Newman

29455 Live Oak Canyon Road
Redlands, CA 92373
newman4governor@aol.com

Yucaipa Valley Water District

Joseph Zoba, General Manager
12770 Second Street
Yucaipa, CA 92399
jzoba@yvwd.dst.ca.us

City of Beaumont

Robert Vestal, Principal Engineer
550 East Sixth Street
Beaumont, CA 92223
rvestal@beaumontca.gov

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

Lance Eckhart, General Manager
1210 Beaumont Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223
Leckhart@sgpwa.com

Oak Valley Partners, LP.

John Ohanian
Post Office Box 645
10410 Roberts Road
Calimesa, CA 92320

Sharondale Mesa Owners Association

Ira Pace
9525 Sharon Way
Calimesa, CA 92320
rbnib@msn.com

Merlin Properties, LLC.

Fred and Richard Reidman
6475 East Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 399
Long Beach, CA 90803
riedman@gte.net

Manheim, Manheim, and Berman

Steve Anderson, Esq.
Best, Best and Krieger
3750 University Avenue, Suite 400
Riverside, CA 92501

Niki Magee

38455 Vineland Street
Cherry Valley, CA 92223

Beaumont Basin - 2025 Active and Interested Party List

Judy Bingham

115 Viele Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223

Robert Hawkins, Esq.

14 Corporate Plaza
Ste 120
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Thomas Harder and Company

Thomas Harder
1260 N. Hancock, Suite 109
Anaheim, CA 92807
tharder@thomashardercompany.com
714.792.3875

Latham and Watkins, LLP.

Paul Singarella, Esq.
650 Town Center Drive, 20th Floor
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-1925

Alda, Inc.

Anibal Blandon
5928 Vineyard Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701
blandon@aldaengineering.com
909.587.9916

Appendix C

Fiscal Year 2023-24 Audit Letter

**BEAUMONT BASIN WATERMASTER
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON APPLYING
AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES
ON THE BEAUMONT BASIN WATERMASTER SCHEDULES**

JUNE 30, 2024



ROGERS, ANDERSON, MALODY & SCOTT, LLP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS SINCE 1998

735 E. Carnegie Dr. Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408
909 889 0871 T
909 889 5361 F
ramscca.net

PARTNERS

Scott W. Haines, CPA, CFPA
Laura Boudreau, CPA, CFPA
Bradford A. Wadell, CPA, CFPA
Jenny W. Liu, CPA, HVT
Gardelyn Dean, CPA, CFPA
Aranta Schmitt, CPA, CQPA
Shonda J. Ordo, CPA, HVT (Pastor Emerita)
Terry E. Moore, CPA (Pastor Emerita)

Independent Accountant's Report

Yucaipa Valley Water District as Treasurer
of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Yucaipa, California

MANAGERS / STAFF

Sammy Hays, LEO, CPA, MBA
Erin H. Henshaw, BA, CPA
Corinna Henshaw, CPA
Lana A. Jones, CPA
John Henshaw, CPA, HVT
Lara Henshaw, CPA, HVT
Dana Hays, CPA
Jeffrey Henshaw, CPA
Helen A. Wysocki, CPA

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the Watermaster Schedules (Schedules), attached as Exhibit A and Exhibit B, on the full accrual basis of accounting as of June 30, 2024, and for the year then ended. Yucaipa Valley Water District (the District) management, as treasurer of the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (the Watermaster), is responsible for the Schedules as of June 30, 2024.

The Watermaster, the District and its member agencies have agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of evaluating certain amounts reported in the Schedules, attached as Exhibit A and Exhibit B, on the full accrual basis of accounting as of June 30, 2024, and for the year then ended and its compliance with the Rules and Regulations regarding assessments and expenses. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The Watermaster has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet their purposes. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and the associated findings are as follows:

1. Procedure

Agree the unrestricted net position, beginning of year amount on the Schedule of Revenues and Expenses (Exhibit B) to the unrestricted net position, end of year amount noted on the trial balance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Finding

No exceptions were noted as a result of applying the procedure.



2. Procedure

Agree the cash balance reported on Exhibit A to the bank reconciliation, bank statement and trial balance. Select all of the deposits in transit and outstanding checks and trace their clearing to the subsequent month's bank statement.

Finding

No exceptions were noted as a result of applying the procedure.

3. Procedure

Trace all member agency assessments recorded in the Schedule of Revenues and Expenses (Exhibit B) to the invoices and the bank statements.

Finding

No exceptions were noted as a result of applying the procedure.

4. Procedure

Compare the ending check number for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 to the beginning check number for the period beginning on July 1, 2023. Note any breaks in check sequence for the period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.

Finding

No exceptions were noted as a result of applying the procedure.

5. Procedure

Based on the population of checks issued during July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024, select all payments and trace the check to supporting invoice noting whether the activity pertains to the Watermaster. Agree the dollar amount and vendor on the invoice to the check for accuracy.

Finding

No exceptions were noted as a result of applying the procedure.

6. Procedure

Obtain the general ledger detail for the period of July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. Select all journal entries and trace the transaction to an approved journal entry and documentation supporting the nature and rationale of the journal entry.

Finding

No exceptions were noted as a result of applying the procedure.

We were engaged by the Watermaster, the District, and its member agencies to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the schedule of assets, liabilities and net position (Exhibit A) and the schedule revenues and expenses (Exhibit B). Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of the Watermaster, the District, and its member agencies and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Watermaster, the District, and its member agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

Rogers, Anderson, Malodiy & Scott, LLP.

August 7, 2024
San Bernardino, California

Exhibit A

**Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Schedule of Assets, Liabilities and Net Position
(Unaudited)
June 30, 2024**

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 60,024</u>
Total assets	<u>60,024</u>

Liabilities

Accounts payable	<u>-</u>
------------------	----------

Net position

Unrestricted	<u><u>\$ 60,024</u></u>
--------------	-------------------------

Exhibit B

**Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Schedule of Revenues and Expenses
(Unaudited)
For the year ended June 30, 2024**

Revenues	
Assessments	\$ 197,665
Interest	<u>65</u>
Total revenues	<u>197,730</u>
Expenses	
Special projects	
Engineering	375,190
Monitoring and data acquisition	44,768
Administrative	
Meetings and miscellaneous	17,260
Legal and professional	25,066
Bank charges	<u>19</u>
Total expenses	<u>462,303</u>
Change in net position	(264,573)
Unrestricted net position, beginning of year	<u>324,597</u>
Unrestricted net position, end of year	<u><u>\$ 60,024</u></u>

Appendix D

Production Estimation Methods for Unmetered Overlying Producers

University of California Riverside - CIMIS Station 44

Monthly Evapotranspiration Values - 2003 through 2024

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	3.05	2.57	4.61	5.00	5.65	5.16	7.05	7.46	5.54	4.08	2.23	2.07	54.47
2004	2.49	2.76	4.81	5.90	7.10	6.50	7.55	6.81	5.83	3.39	2.44	2.30	57.88
2005	2.02	2.21	3.93	5.41	6.47	6.49	7.28	6.68	5.32	3.65	2.84	2.15	54.45
2006	2.92	3.35	3.42	4.26	6.02	7.16	7.73	7.20	5.70	3.95	3.14	2.94	57.79
2007	3.28	2.91	5.02	5.04	6.47	7.16	7.57	7.09	5.44	4.34	2.81	2.24	59.37
2008	1.69	2.31	5.30	6.04	6.28	7.59	7.53	7.23	5.79	5.02	3.14	1.89	59.81
2009	3.32	2.41	4.62	5.58	6.32	5.37	7.60	6.68	5.89	4.40	3.18	2.08	57.45
2010	2.35	2.44	4.67	5.11	6.18	6.25	6.57	6.99	5.45	2.10	3.22	1.78	53.11
2011	2.91	2.91	4.22	5.57	6.67	6.95	7.76	7.65	5.47	4.03	2.45	2.82	59.41
2012	3.02	3.41	4.51	5.85	7.00	7.62	7.93	7.84	6.44	4.38	2.72	1.70	62.42
2013	2.72	3.18	4.80	5.71	7.01	7.36	7.13	7.37	6.14	4.27	2.76	2.80	61.25
2014	3.27	3.03	4.95	6.52	7.65	7.61	7.77	7.29	6.19	4.52	3.21	2.01	64.02
2015	2.84	3.32	5.85	6.28	5.37	7.46	6.75	7.66	5.81	4.22	2.77	2.35	60.68
2016	2.09	4.29	4.92	6.04	6.21	7.21	7.74	6.88	5.30	3.87	3.18	1.99	59.72
2017	1.81	2.08	5.01	6.13	5.95	6.98	7.11	6.40	4.92	4.54	2.35	3.09	56.37
2018	2.41	3.17	3.81	5.69	5.57	7.61	8.04	7.35	5.86	4.30	3.13	2.24	59.18
2019	2.29	2.37	4.36	5.90	4.95	6.49	8.03	7.68	5.76	5.11	3.05	1.81	57.80
2020	2.65	3.71	3.66	4.83	7.25	6.42	8.17	7.74	6.33	4.81	3.22	2.70	61.49
2021	2.98	3.51	4.66	5.87	6.45	7.41	8.10	7.14	5.86	4.03	3.31	1.52	60.84
2022	3.01	3.96	5.39	6.05	6.54	7.96	8.15	7.86	5.74	3.87	2.97	1.77	63.27
2023	2.21	2.85	3.29	5.73	5.54	5.91	8.51	7.47	4.95	4.70	3.41	2.29	56.86
2024	2.30	2.16	4.03	5.36	5.76	6.91	8.05	7.62	5.49	4.45	3.10	2.31	57.54
2025	3.17	3.10	3.89	4.96	6.04	6.99	7.63	7.36	5.48	3.99	2.49	2.37	57.47

Crop Coefficient (Warm Season Bermuda Grass)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Kc	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

Indoor Water Use: 0.35 ac-ft/yr/du

Irrigation Efficient 70%

Estimated Pumping - All Unmetered Accounts

Year	Total Use
2004	466.11
2005	443.64
2006	81.28
2007	12.23
2008	13.78
2009	13.47
2010	11.85
2011	12.67

Year	Total Use
2012	13.07
2013	12.91
2014	13.28
2015	12.84
2016	12.71
2017	12.28
2018	12.64
2019	12.46

Year	Total Use
2020	12.94
2021	12.86
2022	13.18
2023	12.34
2024	12.43
2025	12.42

Monthly Water Requirements (inches)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2004	1.74	1.93	3.37	4.13	4.97	4.55	5.29	4.77	4.08	2.37	1.71	1.61	40.52
2005	1.41	1.55	2.75	3.79	4.53	4.54	5.10	4.68	3.72	2.56	1.99	1.51	38.12
2006	2.04	2.35	2.39	2.98	4.21	5.01	5.41	5.04	3.99	2.77	2.20	2.06	40.45
2007	2.30	2.04	3.51	3.53	4.53	5.01	5.30	4.96	3.81	3.04	1.97	1.57	41.56
2008	1.18	1.62	3.71	4.23	4.40	5.31	5.27	5.06	4.05	3.51	2.20	1.32	41.87
2009	2.32	1.69	3.23	3.91	4.42	3.76	5.32	4.68	4.12	3.08	2.23	1.46	40.22
2010	1.65	1.71	3.27	3.58	4.33	4.38	4.60	4.89	3.82	1.47	2.25	1.25	37.18
2011	2.04	2.04	2.95	3.90	4.67	4.87	5.43	5.36	3.83	2.82	1.72	1.97	41.59
2012	2.11	2.39	3.16	4.10	4.90	5.33	5.55	5.49	4.51	3.07	1.90	1.19	43.69
2013	1.90	2.23	3.36	4.00	4.91	5.15	4.99	5.16	4.30	2.99	1.93	1.96	42.88
2014	2.29	2.12	3.47	4.56	5.36	5.33	5.44	5.10	4.33	3.16	2.25	1.41	44.81
2015	1.99	2.32	4.10	4.40	3.76	5.22	4.73	5.36	4.07	2.95	1.94	1.65	42.48
2016	1.46	3.00	3.44	4.23	4.35	5.05	5.42	4.82	3.71	2.71	2.23	1.39	41.80
2017	1.27	1.46	3.51	4.29	4.17	4.89	4.98	4.48	3.44	3.18	1.65	2.16	39.46
2018	1.69	2.22	2.67	3.98	3.90	5.33	5.63	5.15	4.10	3.01	2.19	1.57	41.43
2019	1.60	1.66	3.05	4.13	3.47	4.54	5.62	5.38	4.03	3.58	2.14	1.27	40.46
2020	1.86	2.60	2.56	3.38	5.08	4.49	5.72	5.42	4.43	3.37	2.25	1.89	43.04
2021	2.09	2.46	3.26	4.11	4.52	5.19	5.67	5.00	4.10	2.82	2.32	1.06	42.59
2022	2.11	2.77	3.77	4.24	4.58	5.57	5.71	5.50	4.02	2.71	2.08	1.24	44.29
2023	1.55	2.00	2.30	4.01	3.88	4.14	5.96	5.23	3.47	3.29	2.39	1.60	39.80
2024	1.61	1.51	2.82	3.75	4.03	4.84	5.64	5.33	3.84	3.12	2.17	1.62	40.28
2025	2.22	2.17	2.72	3.47	4.23	4.89	5.34	5.15	3.84	2.79	1.74	1.66	40.23

Estimated Pumping by Merlin Properties

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.37	0.53	1.58
2005	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.35	0.50	1.55
2006	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.37	0.53	1.58
2007	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.38	0.54	1.59
2008	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.38	0.55	1.60
2009	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.37	0.53	1.58
2010	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.34	0.49	1.54
2011	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.38	0.54	1.59
2012	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.40	0.57	1.62
2013	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.39	0.56	1.61
2014	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.41	0.59	1.64
2015	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.39	0.56	1.61
2016	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.38	0.55	1.60
2017	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.36	0.52	1.57
2018	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.38	0.54	1.59
2019	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.37	0.53	1.58
2020	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.39	0.56	1.61
2021	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.39	0.56	1.61
2022	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.41	0.58	1.63
2023	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.36	0.52	1.57
2024	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.37	0.53	1.58
2025	48	3	1.05	0.11	0.37	0.53	1.58

Estimated Pumping by Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	34	2	0.70	12.10	40.85	58.36	59.06
2005	34	2	0.70	12.10	38.43	54.90	55.60
2006	34	2	0.70	12.10	40.79	58.27	58.97
2007	34	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2008	34	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2009	34	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2010	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2011	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2012	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2014	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2018	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2019	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2020	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2021	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2022	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2023	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2024	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2025	34	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Estimated Pumping by Leonard Stearns

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	91	3	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
2005	91	3	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
2006	91	3	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
2007	91	3	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
2008	91	3	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
2009	91	3	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
2010	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2011	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2012	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2013	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2014	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2015	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2016	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2017	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2018	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2019	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2020	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2021	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2022	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2023	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2024	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
2025	91	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70

Estimated Pumping by Sunny Cal

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Number of Chickens	Chicken Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	200	10	3.50	1,200,000	80.65	66.40	224.19	320.27	404.42
2005	200	10	3.50	1,200,000	80.65	66.40	210.90	301.29	385.44
2006	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.35	1.93	2.63
2007	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.39	1.98	2.68
2008	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.44	3.49	4.19
2009	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.35	3.35	4.05
2010	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.17	3.10	3.80
2011	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.43	3.47	4.17
2012	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.55	3.64	4.34
2013	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.50	3.57	4.27
2014	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.61	3.73	4.43
2015	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.48	3.54	4.24
2016	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.44	3.48	4.18
2017	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.30	3.29	3.99
2018	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.42	3.45	4.15
2019	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.36	3.37	4.07
2020	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.51	3.59	4.29
2021	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.48	3.55	4.25
2022	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.58	3.69	4.39
2023	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.32	3.32	4.02
2024	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.35	3.36	4.06
2025	185	2	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.35	3.35	4.05

Water consumption per chicken estimated at 6.0 gal/100 chickens

Estimated Pumping by Albor Properties

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006	122	2	0.70	2.60	8.76	12.52	13.22
2007	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.39	1.98	2.33
2008	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.40	1.99	2.34
2009	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.34	1.92	2.27
2010	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.24	1.77	2.12
2011	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.39	1.98	2.33
2012	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.46	2.08	2.43
2013	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.43	2.04	2.39
2014	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.49	2.13	2.48
2015	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.42	2.02	2.37
2016	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.39	1.99	2.34
2017	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.32	1.88	2.23
2018	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.38	1.97	2.32
2019	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.35	1.93	2.28
2020	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.43	2.05	2.40
2021	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.42	2.03	2.38
2022	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.48	2.11	2.46
2023	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.33	1.90	2.25
2024	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.34	1.92	2.27
2025	122	1	0.35	0.40	1.34	1.92	2.27

Estimated Pumping by Nikodinov

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.27	0.39	0.74
2007	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.28	0.40	0.75
2008	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.28	0.40	0.75
2009	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.27	0.38	0.73
2010	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.25	0.35	0.70
2011	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.28	0.40	0.75
2012	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.29	0.42	0.77
2013	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.29	0.41	0.76
2014	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.30	0.43	0.78
2015	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.28	0.40	0.75
2016	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.28	0.40	0.75
2017	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.26	0.38	0.73
2018	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.28	0.39	0.74
2019	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.27	0.39	0.74
2020	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.29	0.41	0.76
2021	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.28	0.41	0.76
2022	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.30	0.42	0.77
2023	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.27	0.38	0.73
2024	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.27	0.38	0.73
2025	10	1	0.35	0.08	0.27	0.38	0.73

Estimated Pumping by McAmis

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.54
2007	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2008	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2009	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.54
2010	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.12	0.18	0.53
2011	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2012	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.15	0.21	0.56
2013	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2014	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.15	0.21	0.56
2015	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2016	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2017	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.54
2018	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2019	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.54
2020	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2021	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.55
2022	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.15	0.21	0.56
2023	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.54
2024	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.54
2025	0.9	1	0.35	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.54

Estimated Pumping by Aldama

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.34	0.48	0.83
2007	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.49	0.84
2008	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.50	0.85
2009	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.34	0.48	0.83
2010	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.31	0.44	0.79
2011	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.50	0.85
2012	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.36	0.52	0.87
2013	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.36	0.51	0.86
2014	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.37	0.53	0.88
2015	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.51	0.86
2016	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.50	0.85
2017	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.33	0.47	0.82
2018	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.49	0.84
2019	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.34	0.48	0.83
2020	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.36	0.51	0.86
2021	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.51	0.86
2022	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.37	0.53	0.88
2023	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.33	0.47	0.82
2024	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.34	0.48	0.83
2025	1.4	1	0.35	0.10	0.34	0.48	0.83

Estimated Pumping by Gutierrez

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.47	0.67	1.37
2007	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.48	0.69	1.39
2008	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.49	0.70	1.40
2009	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.47	0.67	1.37
2010	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.43	0.62	1.32
2011	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.49	0.69	1.39
2012	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.51	0.73	1.43
2013	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.50	0.71	1.41
2014	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.52	0.75	1.45
2015	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.50	0.71	1.41
2016	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.49	0.70	1.40
2017	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.46	0.66	1.36
2018	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.48	0.69	1.39
2019	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.47	0.67	1.37
2020	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.50	0.72	1.42
2021	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.50	0.71	1.41
2022	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.52	0.74	1.44
2023	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.46	0.66	1.36
2024	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.47	0.67	1.37
2025	2	2	0.70	0.14	0.47	0.67	1.37

Estimated Pumping by Damont

Year	Parcel Size (acres)	D.U.	Indoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Irrigated Acres	Irrigation Requirement (ac-ft/yr)	Outdoor Water Use (ac-ft/yr)	Total Use (ac-ft/yr)
2004	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2007	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2008	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2009	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2010	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2011	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2012	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2013	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2014	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2015	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2016	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2017	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2018	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2019	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2020	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2021	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2022	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2023	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2024	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
2025	0.5	1	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35

Appendix E

Supporting Documentation to be Provided by YVWD as part of the Transfer of Overlying Rights from OVP to YVWD for CY 2025

For Inclusion into the Final Report

Appendix F

Evaluation of Groundwater Conditions and Operating Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin - 2025

DRAFT Technical Memorandum



To: Mr. Hannibal Blandon
Alda, Inc.

From: Thomas Harder, P.G., CH.G.
Lauren Healey, P.G.
Thomas Harder & Co.

Date: 18-Mar-26

Re: Evaluation of Groundwater Conditions and Operating Safe Yield for the Beaumont Basin – Calendar Year 2025

1 Introduction

This Technical Memorandum (TM) summarizes an evaluation of groundwater level trends, change in groundwater storage, and operating safe yield for the Beaumont Basin for the 2025 calendar year. Data summarized in this TM is for use in the Beaumont Basin Watermaster 2025 Annual Report. Groundwater level changes were evaluated at both the local level (as measured in key monitoring wells across the basin) and on a basin-wide basis.

Basin-wide changes in groundwater levels reflect the overall water balance of the basin. Rising groundwater levels in any given time period indicate that recharge from all sources (e.g. areal recharge, return flow, artificial recharge, etc.) is exceeding discharge from all sources (e.g. pumping, underflow out, evapotranspiration, etc.) and the volume of groundwater in storage increases. Declining groundwater levels indicate the opposite. Regional changes in groundwater levels were used as a basis for estimating the change in groundwater storage of the Beaumont Basin. The change in storage estimate was used to evaluate the operating safe yield (OSY) of the basin for calendar year 2025.



2 Sources and Types of Data

All data summarized in this TM were provided by the appropriators and overlyers within the Beaumont Basin through Alda, Inc. Other sources of information included:

- The Beaumont Basin Watermaster website
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA)
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)

The types of data compiled and reviewed for this TM included:

- Groundwater production data from appropriators and overlyers
- Groundwater recharge data
- Groundwater levels
- Well locations

A well map showing Appropriator and Overlyer wells is provided on **Figure 2-1**. The ten wells used in the hydrograph analysis of groundwater level trends are also shown on **Figure 2-1**.

3 Analysis of Groundwater Flow and Changes in Groundwater Levels

Changes in groundwater flow and groundwater levels between 2024 and 2025 were evaluated based on measured data in monitoring wells located throughout the Beaumont Basin (**Figures 3-1 and 3-2**). Separate groundwater level contour maps were created for Winter 2024 (i.e., using groundwater levels from October, November, and December 2024 as available) and Winter 2025 (i.e., using groundwater levels from October, November, and December 2025 as available) to evaluate changes in groundwater flow patterns and basin-wide changes in groundwater levels over the time period. It is noted that the majority of groundwater levels used for the Winter 2024 contour map were from November and December 2024; an October 2024 groundwater level was used at the USGS Highland Well (02S/01W-35J03) since that is the last available 2024 groundwater level. Additionally, the majority of groundwater levels used for the Winter 2025 contour map were from December 2025, with two groundwater levels used from November 2025 and one groundwater level used from October 2025.

Groundwater flow direction and gradient within the Beaumont Basin varies depending on location (**Figures 3-1 and 3-2**). In the west central portion of the basin (immediately west of the Beaumont Plains Fault Zone), groundwater generally flows to the north from the lowest reach of Noble Creek. Further to the west near Calimesa, the groundwater flow direction becomes westerly and then southwesterly toward San Timoteo Wash. In the eastern part of the basin, groundwater flows to the



southeast towards the City of Banning. The groundwater flow directions did not change significantly between 2024 and 2025.

Basin-wide groundwater level trends in the Beaumont Basin were evaluated based on hydrographs from ten key wells (**Figure 3-3**) and the groundwater level change map developed by subtracting the 2024 groundwater surface from the 2025 groundwater surface (**Figure 3-4**). In the west central portion of the basin (near Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) Well 29), groundwater levels showed some seasonal variability in 2025 and increased by approximately 1 foot between December 2024 and December 2025 (**Figure 3-3**).

In the northwest portion of the basin at Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) Well 34, groundwater levels have shown a downward trend since approximately 2020 but were relatively stable between December 2024 and December 2025. At this well, groundwater levels increased by approximately four feet between December 2024 and December 2025 (**Figure 3-3**). At Moreno Well 6, groundwater levels steadily dropped from 2003 to 2022 at which time they became relatively stable. Between November 2024 and December 2025, groundwater levels at this well declined by approximately 2 feet. At Tukwet Canyon Golf Club B, groundwater levels were relatively stable in 2025 and decreased by approximately 1 foot between December 2024 and December 2025.

In the central portion of the basin, groundwater levels at Oak Valley No. 1 are highly variable and likely influenced by groundwater pumping. As judged by the highest peaks in the hydrograph, the overall groundwater level trend at this well has been relatively stable in 2025 (**Figure 3-3**).

In the northern part of the basin, a groundwater mound developed at the BCVWD Noble Creek recharge site with as much as approximately 23 feet of rise between December 2024 and December 2025 (**Figure 3-3**). The rise in groundwater elevation is correlated with an increase in managed recharge at the facility in 2025 (12,227 acre-ft), 2024 (10,417 acre-ft), and 2023 (11,172 acre-ft) relative to 2022 (1,812 acre-ft) and 2021 (2,504 acre-ft). In 2025, an additional 6,647 acre-ft of water was delivered to the SGPWA spreading grounds south of Brookside Drive, which also contributed to the groundwater level rise in the area (**Table 3-1**).

In the south-central portion of the basin, groundwater levels at BCVWD Well No. 2 showed some seasonal variability during 2025 and increased by approximately 10 feet between December 2024 and December 2025. At Banning Well C-4 (southeast Beaumont Basin), static groundwater levels were not available for Winter 2025. Groundwater levels in other southeast area wells declined between December 2024 and December 2025 by as much as approximately 19 feet (**Figure 3-3**).

Groundwater levels in the northeast portion of the basin (near USGS Highland Springs Monitoring Well) increased by approximately 15 feet between December 2024 and December 2025 (**Figure 3-3**). However, it is noted that Winter 2025 static groundwater levels were not available for the USGS Highland Springs Monitoring Well.



4 Analysis of Change in Groundwater Storage

Basin-wide change in groundwater storage between Winter 2024 and Winter 2025 was analyzed as a function of the difference in groundwater levels across the basin and the specific yield of the aquifer sediments. Specific yield values were obtained from the calibrated groundwater flow model of the Beaumont Basin used in the 2023 Reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield (TH&Co, 2024). Groundwater level change across the basin was analyzed using the following procedure:

1. The Winter 2024 and Winter 2025 hand-generated groundwater contour maps were each converted into three-dimensional raster surfaces.
2. The basin was discretized into 100-foot by 100-foot grid cells.
3. Attributes were assigned to each saturated grid cell including groundwater level change and specific yield.
4. The resulting attribute table was processed in a Geographic Information System (GIS) for calculating the change in storage.

Results of the analysis show an overall increase in groundwater storage within the adjudicated basin of approximately 1,451 acre-ft between Winter 2024 and Winter 2025. This increase is associated with an increase in imported deliveries to the Noble Creek Recharge Facilities and the SGPWA spreading grounds south of Brookside Drive, relative to previous years.

5 Operating Safe Yield

For purposes of this TM, the annual operating safe yield (OSY) describes the net infiltration to the adjudicated groundwater basin (not including artificial recharge) for any given year. It is noted that the OSY is different than the Operating Yield, which is a function of the unused overlying production (Appropriative Water) and Temporary Surplus, as described in the Beaumont Basin Judgment (San Timoteo Management Authority v. Banning et al., 2004).

Operating safe yield is estimated based on the following equation:

$$OSY = \frac{\sum P + \Delta S - \sum AR}{\Delta T}$$



where:

ΣP	=	The sum of groundwater production (acre-ft)
ΔS	=	The change in groundwater storage (acre-ft)
ΣAR	=	The sum of artificial recharge of imported water (acre-ft)
ΔT	=	The time over which the OSY is estimated (years)

Total Beaumont Basin groundwater production in calendar year 2025 was 16,778 acre-ft (**Table 5-1**). Total artificial recharge in calendar year 2025 was 18,874 acre-ft (**Table 3-1**). It is noted that only recharge at the Noble Creek Recharge Facility and SGPWA recharge facilities south of Brookside Avenue was used in the analysis of OSY (recharge at the Little San Gorgonio Creek facility is not included because it is outside the adjudicated area). The change in groundwater storage estimate is based on the analysis of groundwater levels described earlier in this TM. The period of time over which the OSY is evaluated is one year. The resulting OSY for 2025 is estimated as:

$$OSY = \frac{16,778 + 1,451 - 18,874}{1} = -645 \text{ acre} - ft$$

The OSY for 2025 is not representative of the long-term Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin. The negative OSY value is likely a function of underestimated positive storage change resulting from groundwater level data gaps at the SGPWA Brookside East recharge basins and other areas downgradient of the Noble Creek recharge basins. The storage change estimated from the available data is significantly lower than volume of water known to have been spread at the recharge basins. While some of the discrepancy may be explained through increased flow out of the basin, it is believed that most of the imported recharge water is still in the basin but cannot be estimated based on the available groundwater level data. Comparison of the 2025 OSY with historical OSY values since 2011 is presented in **Table 5-2**.

6 References

San Timoteo Management Authority vs. Banning et al., 2004. Judgment Pursuant to Stipulation Adjudicating Groundwater Rights in the Beaumont Basin. Case No. RIC 389197. Filed February 4, 2004.

Thomas Harder & Co., 2024. 2023 Reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield. December 4, 2024.



Delivered Water by Imported Water Recharge Facility in 2025 (acre-ft)

Month-Year	Brookside East Turnout ¹	Noble Creek Turnout	Total ²
Jan-25	10	43	53
Feb-25	397	637	1,034
Mar-25	724	1,582	2,306
Apr-25	572	1,401	1,973
May-25	126	1,389	1,515
Jun-25	1,056	996	2,052
Jul-25	922	867	1,789
Aug-25	820	1,312	2,132
Sep-25	885	1,573	2,458
Oct-25	633	1,393	2,026
Nov-25	489	1,004	1,493
Dec-25	13	30	43
Total	6,647	12,227	18,874

Notes:

¹ In previous annual reports, Brookside East Turnout was listed as Mountain View Turnout as reported by the San Geronio Pass Water Agency.

² Total monthly delivered water spread on behalf of Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District and the City of Banning.

**Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Evaluation of Groundwater Conditions and
Operating Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin - 2025**

**DRAFT
Table 5-1**

Water Production by Appropriator Producer in 2025 (acre-ft) ¹

Appropriator	Well Name	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Banning, City of	Well C2-A	82.4	52.6	65.8	53.3	14.9	36.6	81.3	84.8	89.1	91.6	85.1	74.2	811.7
	Well C3	22.1	14.4	17.4	53.2	84.4	98.4	107.9	101.5	81.8	83.1	36.0	2.4	702.6
	Well C4	2.7	0.7	1.1	63.1	145.9	139.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	363.2
	Well M3	0.7	0.3	0.4	25.1	57.7	57.1	69.4	69.8	67.8	62.9	23.6	58.8	493.7
	Well M9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	From BCVWD ²	67.9	7.5	4.4	12.9	15.3	12.9	9.2	7.2	37.4	33.7	14.2	10.8	233.4
	Subtotal	176.0	75.5	89.1	207.5	318.1	344.8	277.8	263.3	276.1	271.2	158.9	146.2	2,604.6
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	Well 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Well 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Well 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Well 16	39.0	8.7	0.7	19.6	11.6	72.8	74.4	76.6	64.2	68.4	51.1	33.3	520.5
	Well 21	89.1	70.1	72.2	78.3	119.5	157.1	173.1	165.8	162.1	172.4	89.7	110.8	1,460.0
	Well 22	89.5	59.7	35.8	97.0	93.2	126.1	139.1	137.8	133.6	140.9	84.0	86.5	1,223.3
	Well 23	221.4	92.8	79.4	199.1	192.1	263.2	269.6	267.8	255.7	251.8	239.1	244.6	2,576.7
	Well 24	181.0	198.3	166.5	109.7	218.1	216.4	198.1	230.1	214.1	160.7	191.0	181.8	2,265.8
	Well 25	145.6	92.8	174.6	241.9	267.1	293.1	301.2	267.8	30.4	21.0	11.6	9.8	1,856.9
	Well 26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	118.8	131.5	66.8	36.2	32.1	443.7
	Well 29	2.1	2.3	0.0	13.6	6.2	57.6	156.2	158.6	194.4	109.1	76.5	45.6	822.1
	To Banning ²	-67.9	-7.5	-4.4	-12.9	-15.3	-12.9	-9.2	-7.2	-37.4	-33.7	-14.2	-10.8	-233.4
	Subtotal	699.8	517.3	524.8	746.3	892.6	1,173.3	1,360.7	1,416.1	1,148.6	957.3	765.1	733.6	10,935.6
South Mesa Water Company	3rd No. 4 Well	26.4	18.8	14.0	17.7	21.4	11.4	0.9	34.0	42.0	33.9	21.9	20.3	262.6
	Subtotal	26.4	18.8	14.0	17.7	21.4	11.4	0.9	34.0	42.0	33.9	21.9	20.3	262.6
Yucaipa Valley Water District	Well 35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Well 48	127.1	67.6	35.8	72.3	66.9	89.6	130.6	138.5	111.0	94.0	64.3	0.0	997.8
	I-10 Logistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal	127.1	67.6	35.8	72.3	66.9	89.6	130.6	138.5	111.0	94.0	64.3	0.0	997.8
Total		1,029.3	679.1	663.7	1,043.9	1,299.1	1,619.1	1,770.1	1,851.9	1,577.8	1,356.4	1,010.2	900.2	14,800.7

**Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Evaluation of Groundwater Conditions and
Operating Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin - 2025**

**DRAFT
Table 5-1**

Water Production by Overlying Parties in 2025 (acre-ft) ¹

Overlying Party	Well Name	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Beckman, Walter M ³	-	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
California Oak Valley Golf and Resort LLC ⁴	Oak Valley #1	4.2	2.3	10.2	40.6	34.3	80.1	72.2	80.5	84.7	50.8	25.1	0.0	485.0
	Oak Valley #2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Merlin Properties ⁵	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6
Oak Valley Partners ⁶	Singleton Ranch #5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Singleton Ranch #7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Irrigation Stokes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantation on the Lake LLC	-	21.2	16.0	19.9	23.6	30.4	35.6	39.3	44.2	31.6	29.8	26.1	19.9	337.5
Rancho Calimesa	Well 1	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.6	31.8
Mobile Home Park ⁷	Well 2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Bernardino ⁵	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sharondale Mesa Owners Association ⁷	Well 1	2.6	2.3	1.6	3.6	4.6	6.8	8.9	8.3	10.7	5.2	2.7	2.3	59.6
	Well 2	2.7	2.2	1.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	6.1	2.8	3.8	4.1	2.4	2.4	38.2
Tukwet Canyon Golf Course ⁸	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.7	28.9
	C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	D	58.4	28.6	32.1	67.1	75.1	133.8	150.3	153.1	119.1	80.1	38.6	43.6	979.8
Stearns, Leonard M. and Dorothy D. ⁵	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Sunny Cal ⁵	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1
Albor Properties III, LP ⁵	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3
Nikodinov, Nick ⁵	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
McAmis, Ronald L. ⁵	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Aldama, Nicolas and Amalia ⁵	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Gutierrez, Hector, et. al. ⁵	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
Darmont, Boris and Miriam ⁵	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total		93.3	55.9	68.5	141.8	173.6	264.7	281.7	294.4	254.2	176.1	99.0	73.7	1,976.9
Basin Total		1,122.6	734.9	732.2	1,185.7	1,472.7	1,883.9	2,051.8	2,146.3	1,832.0	1,532.5	1,109.2	973.9	16,777.6

**Beaumont Basin Watermaster
Evaluation of Groundwater Conditions and
Operating Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin - 2025**

**DRAFT
Table 5-1**

Notes:

- ¹ All values rounded and subject to revision based on receipt of more accurate information.
- ² Pursuant to Part I, Paragraph 3B of the Judgment, and a separate Agreement (a copy of which is on file with the Watermaster). A portion of the production from certain wells, operated by BCVWD and co-owned by the City of Banning and BCVWD, is delivered to the City of Banning at two connections, Sun Lakes and Highland Springs where flow meters are read.
- ³ Mr. Beckman has not provided production information since 2014.
- ⁴ Monthly production provided by BCVWD.
- ⁵ Not metered; water duty method used to estimate annual production. Production estimated in all months based on annual total.
- ⁶ Wells are abandoned and are no longer used for production.
- ⁷ Monthly production since 2011 provided by Clearwater Solutions for Sharondale Mesa Owner Association and since 2014 for Rancho Calimesa Mobile Home Park.
- ⁸ Monthly production provided by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.



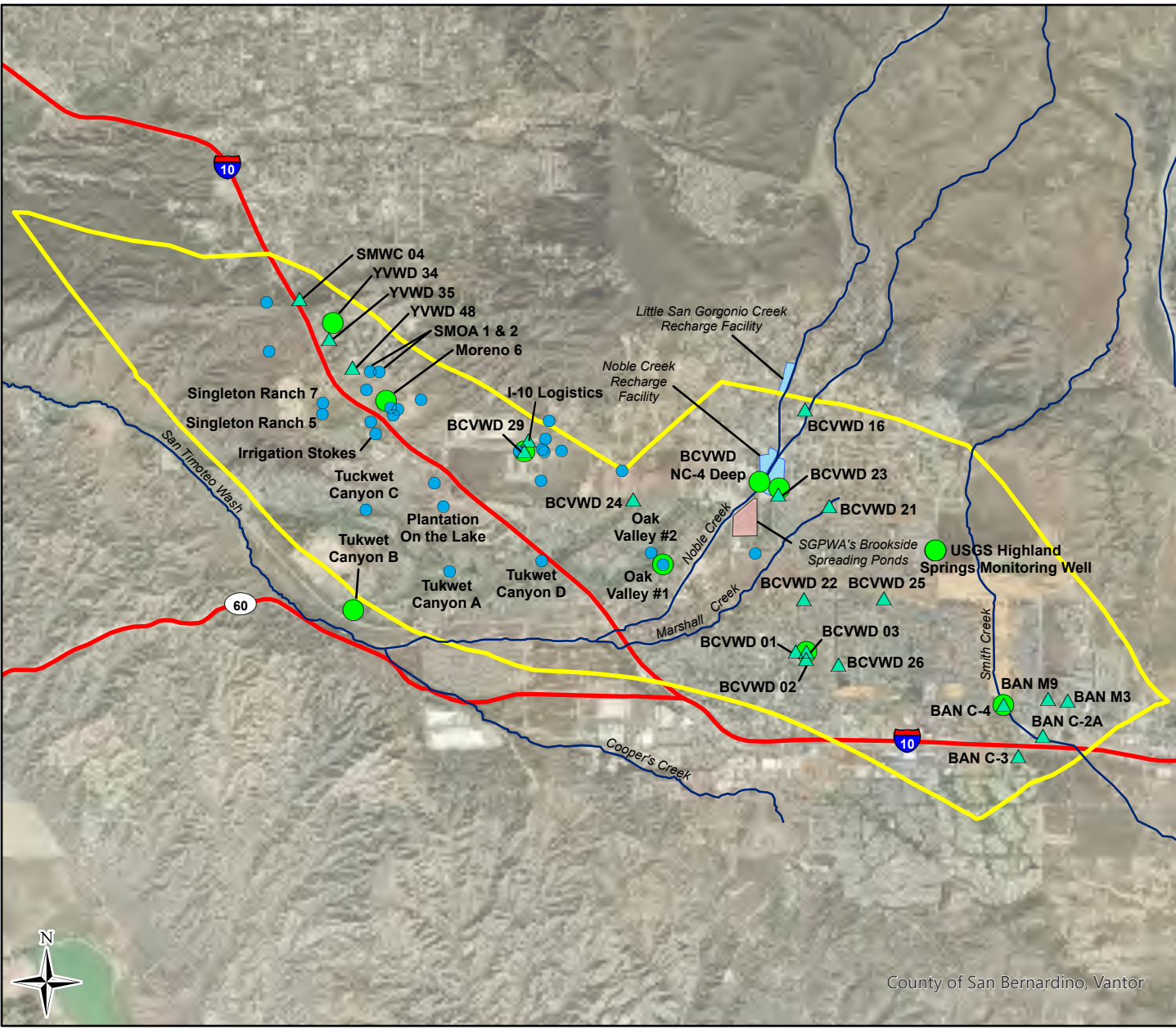
Summary of Historical Operating Safe Yield for the Beaumont Basin

Calendar Year	Groundwater Production	Change in Groundwater Storage	Artificial Recharge of Imported Water	Operating Safe Yield ¹
2011	13,986	2,560	8,779	7,767
2012	14,710	1,770	8,983	7,497
2013	17,114	-783	9,485	6,846
2014	16,985	-4,475	5,013	7,497
2015	12,926	-1,679	3,476	7,771
2016	13,777	1,279	10,796	4,260
2017	15,867	1,362	14,940	2,289
2018	17,279	173	12,621	4,831
2019	15,895	2,268	14,153	4,010
2020	18,636	-5,577	11,469	1,590
2021	20,006	-9,522	2,504	7,980
2022	19,480	-10,601	1,812	7,067
2023	14,227	11,462	20,392	5,297
2024	15,452	839	18,202	-1,911
2025	16,778	1,451	18,874	-645

Note:

¹ Operating Safe Yield = Groundwater Production + Change in Groundwater Storage - Artificial Recharge of Imported Water

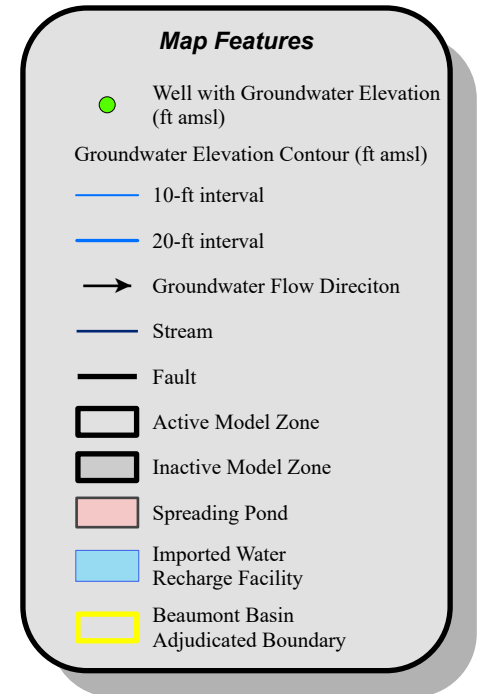
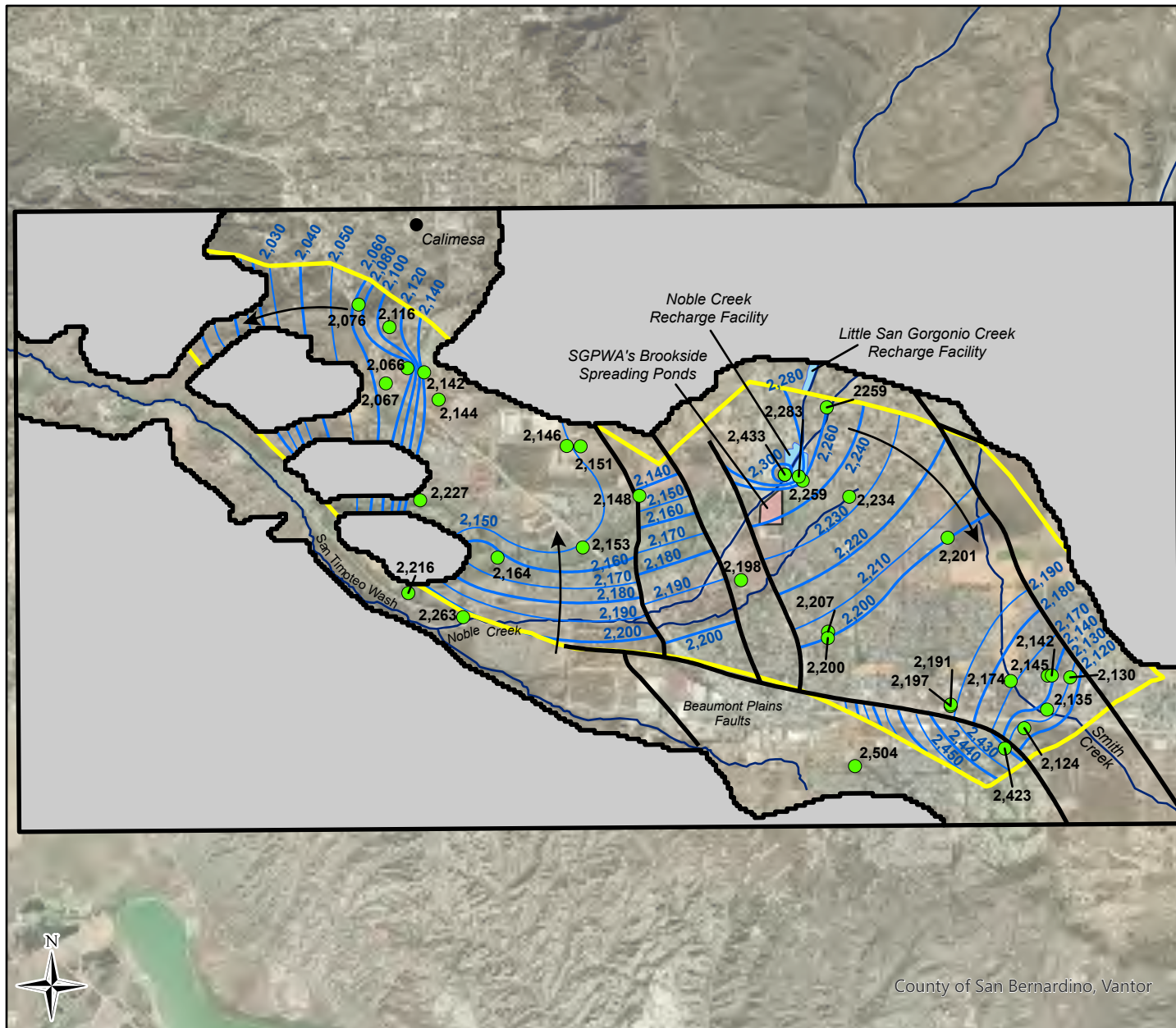
Beaumont Basin Watermaster



Map Features

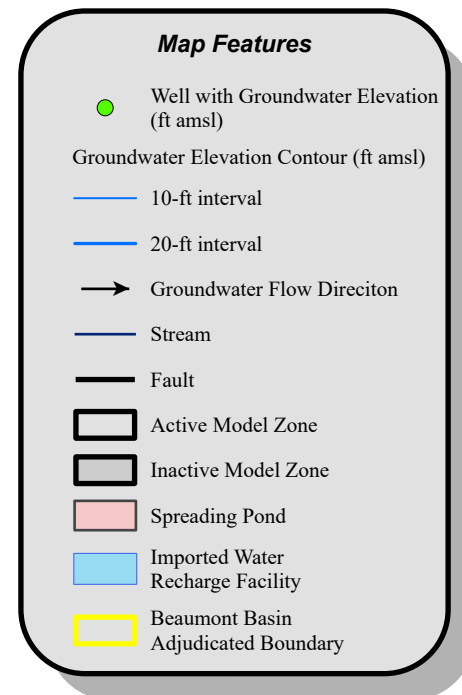
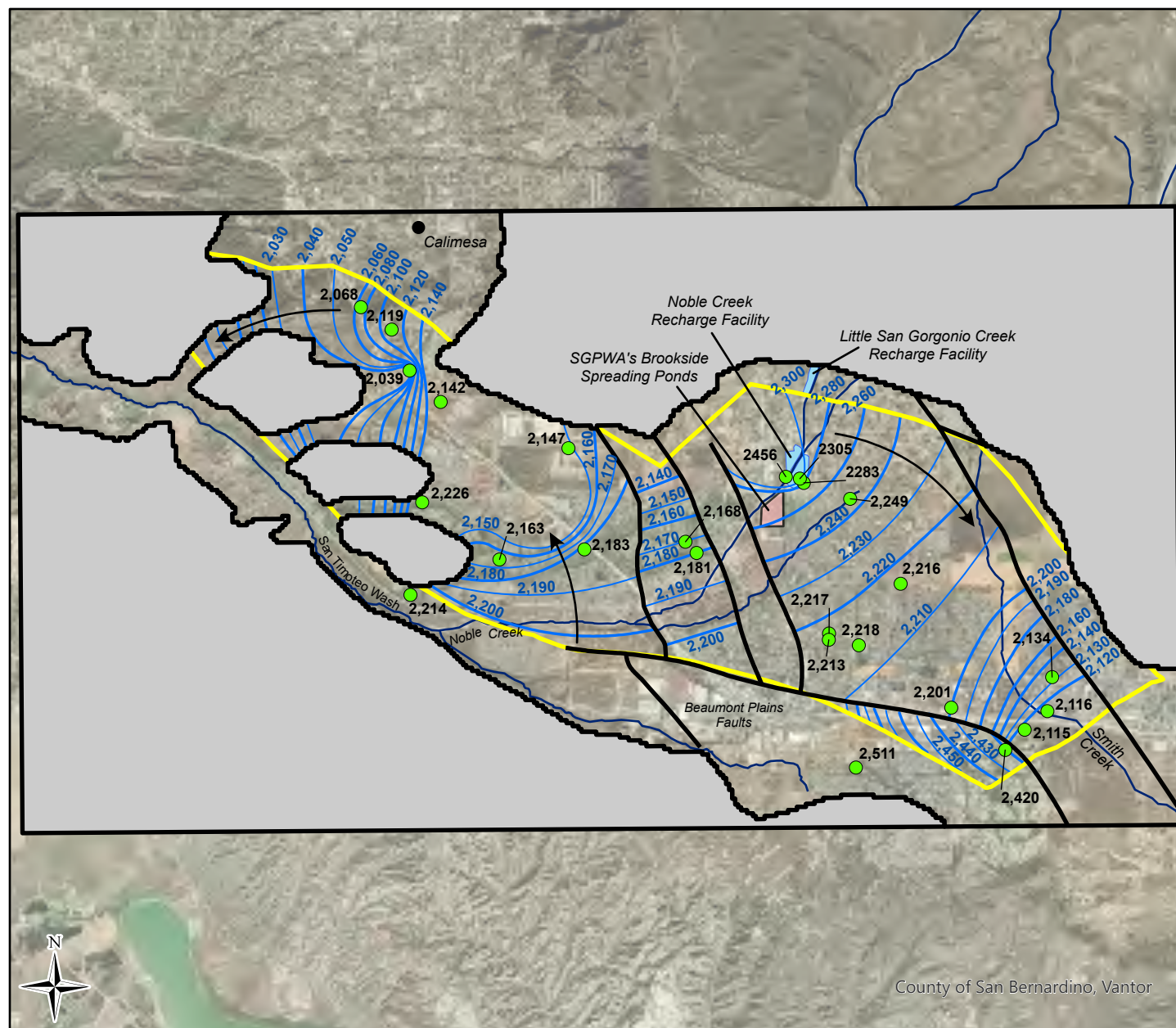
- ▲ Appropriator Party
- Overlying Party
- Well Used in Hydrograph Analysis
- Stream
- Freeway/Highway
- Spreading Pond
- Imported Water Recharge Facility
- Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Boundary

Well Locations in the Beaumont Basin

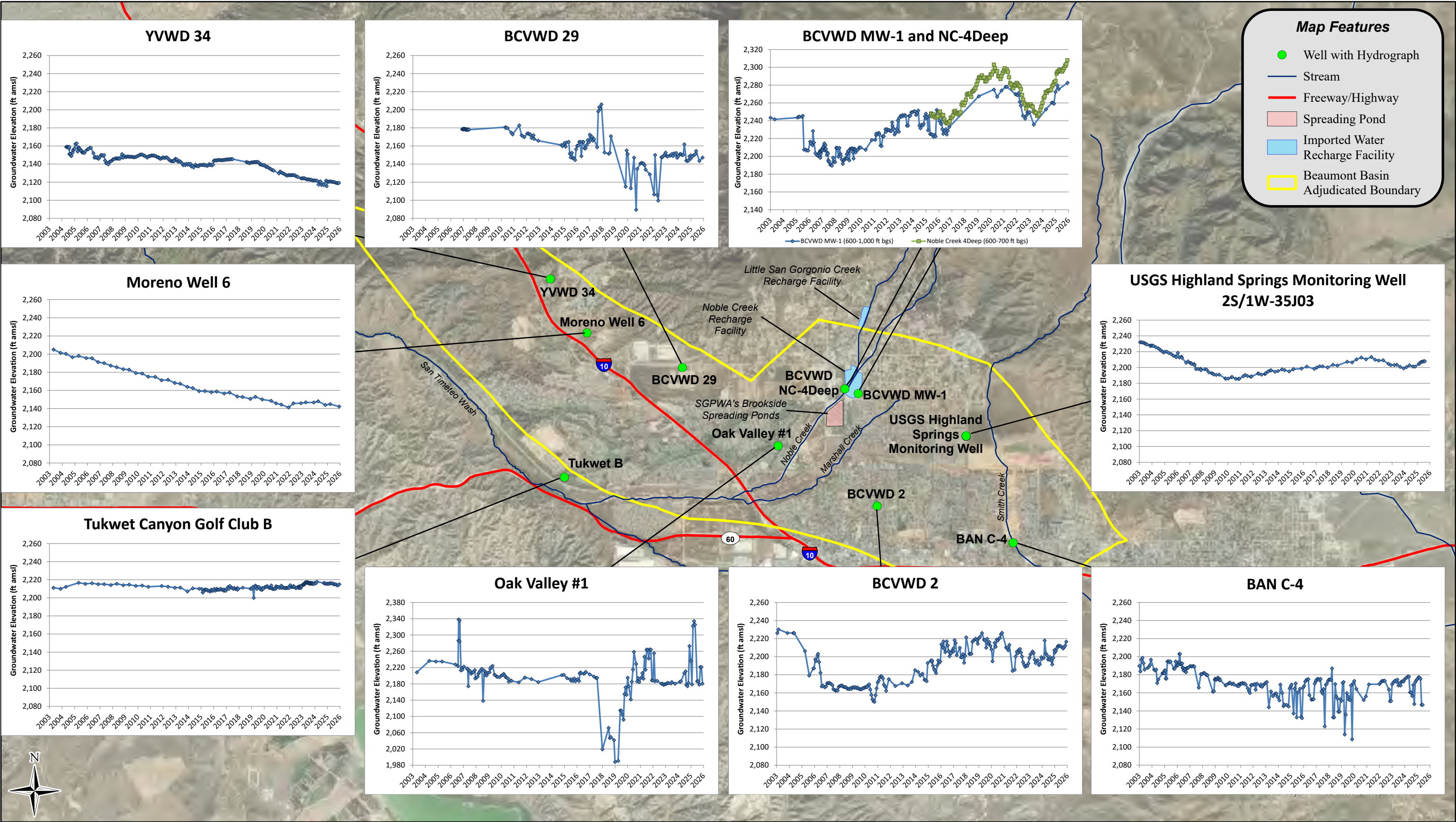


**Groundwater Contours in the
Beaumont Basin - Winter 2024**

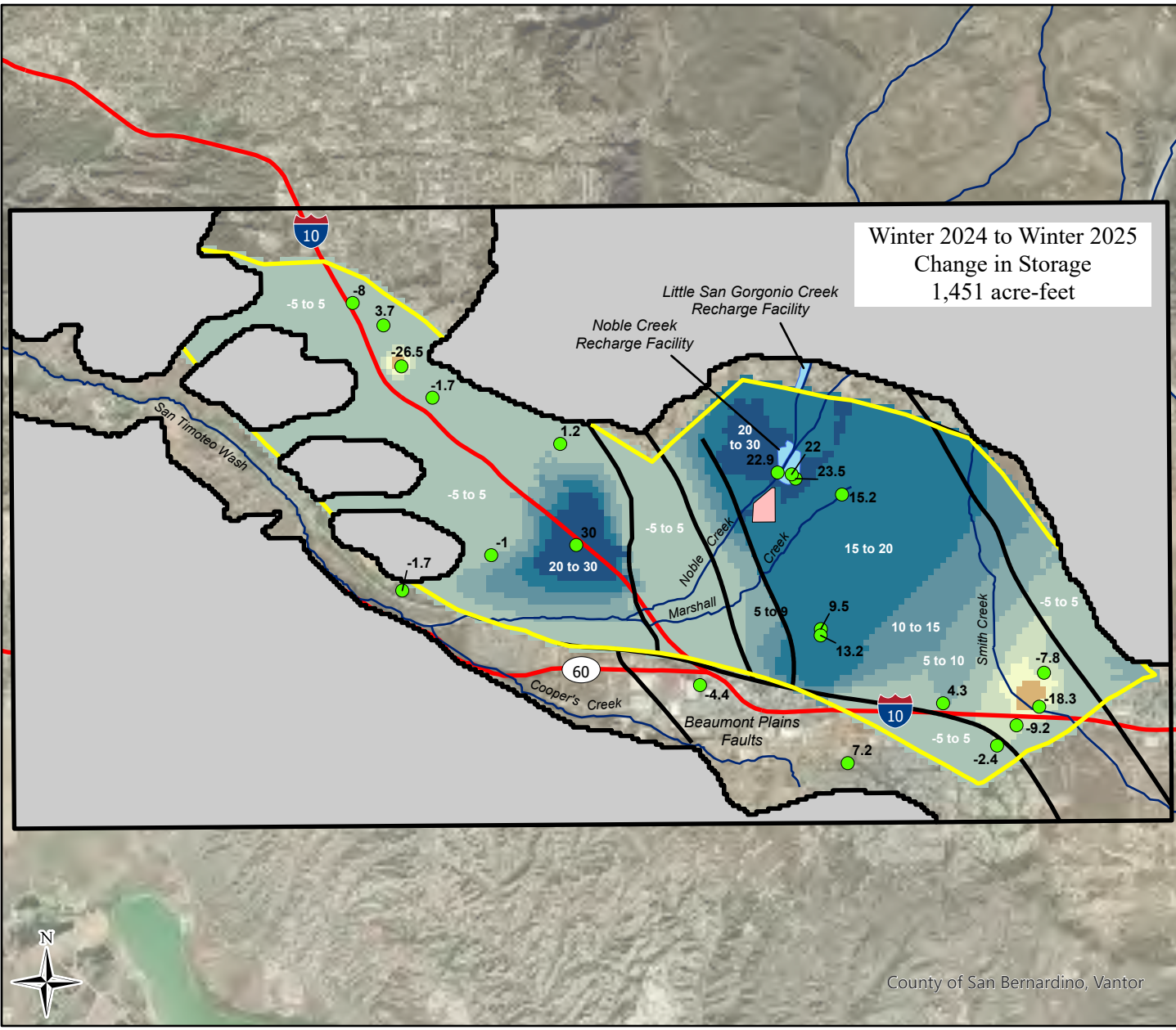
Beaumont Basin Watermaster



**Groundwater Contours in the
Beaumont Basin - Winter 2025**



Beaumont Basin Watermaster



Map Features

2024 to 2025 Groundwater Elevation Change (ft)

- 20 to 30
- 15 to 20
- 10 to 15
- 5 to 10
- 5 to 5
- 5 to -10
- 10 to -15
- 15 to -26

Well with Groundwater Elevation Change (ft)

Stream

Fault

Freeway/Highway

Spreading Pond

Imported Water Recharge Facility

Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Boundary

**Change in Groundwater Elevation
Winter 2024 to Winter 2025**

Appendix G

GAMA Water Quality Analysis Summary (2021-2025) for Drinking Water Production Wells

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Banning - C2A	9/5/2024	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - C2A	12/4/2024	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - C2A	3/9/2023	ASBESTOS		MFL
Banning - C2A	3/24/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	16	UG/L
Banning - C2A	6/17/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	16	UG/L
Banning - C2A	9/25/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	16	UG/L
Banning - C2A	12/10/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	16	UG/L
Banning - C2A	3/10/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C2A	5/23/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C2A	8/11/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C2A	11/14/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C2A	1/6/2021	NITRATE	1.9	MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/6/2021	NITRATE	1.9	MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/19/2022	NITRATE	1.7	MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/18/2023	NITRATE	1.8	MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/25/2024	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/29/2025	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/6/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/6/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/19/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/18/2023	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/25/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C2A	1/29/2025	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C3	9/5/2024	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - C3	12/4/2024	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - C3	3/8/2023	ASBESTOS		MFL
Banning - C3	3/27/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	14	UG/L
Banning - C3	6/18/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	13	UG/L
Banning - C3	9/25/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	13	UG/L
Banning - C3	12/10/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	15	UG/L
Banning - C3	3/10/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C3	5/23/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C3	8/11/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C3	11/15/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C3	1/19/2022	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
Banning - C3	1/18/2023	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
Banning - C3	1/30/2024	NITRATE	1.7	MG/L
Banning - C3	1/29/2025	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
Banning - C3	1/19/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C3	1/18/2023	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C3	1/30/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C3	1/29/2025	NITRITE		MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	150	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	150	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	ARSENIC		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	ASBESTOS		MFL
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	BARIUM		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	CADMIUM		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	CALCIUM	26	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	CHLORIDE	10	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	CHROMIUM	12	UG/L
Banning - C4	3/24/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	12	UG/L
Banning - C4	6/17/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	15	UG/L
Banning - C4	9/25/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	4.2	UG/L
Banning - C4	12/10/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	6.8	UG/L
Banning - C4	6/28/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C4	8/11/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C4	11/14/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	CYANIDE		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	FLUORIDE	0.41	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	90	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	IRON		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	LEAD		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	MAGNESIUM	6.0	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	MANGANESE		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	MERCURY		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	NICKEL		UG/L
Banning - C4	1/6/2021	NITRATE	0.93	MG/L
Banning - C4	1/6/2021	NITRATE	0.93	MG/L
Banning - C4	6/28/2022	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	NITRATE	1.4	MG/L
Banning - C4	1/25/2024	NITRATE	1.4	MG/L
Banning - C4	1/29/2025	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
Banning - C4	1/6/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C4	1/6/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C4	6/28/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C4	1/25/2024	NITRITE		MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Banning - C4	1/29/2025	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	PH	8.0	PH
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	POTASSIUM	1.1	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	SELENIUM		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	SILVER		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	SODIUM	32	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	SULFATE	14	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	TDS	180	MG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Banning - C4	4/17/2023	ZINC		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - M3	9/5/2024	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - M3	12/4/2024	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	170	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	190	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	170	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	190	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	ARSENIC		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	ARSENIC		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	ASBESTOS		MFL
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	ASBESTOS		MFL
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	BARIUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	BARIUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	CADMIUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	CADMIUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	CALCIUM	37	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	CALCIUM	38	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	CHLORIDE	16	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	CHLORIDE	15	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	CHROMIUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	CHROMIUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	3/24/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	8.3	UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Banning - M3	3/10/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - M3	5/23/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - M3	8/11/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - M3	11/14/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	CYANIDE		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	CYANIDE		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	FLUORIDE	0.3	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	FLUORIDE	0.35	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	150	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	150	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	IRON		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	IRON		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	LEAD		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	LEAD		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	MAGNESIUM	13	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	MAGNESIUM	13	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	MANGANESE		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	MANGANESE		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	MERCURY		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	MERCURY		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	NICKEL		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	NICKEL		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/6/2021	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/6/2021	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/19/2022	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/18/2023	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	NITRATE	2.7	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	NITRATE	2.7	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/6/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - M3	1/6/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - M3	1/19/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - M3	1/18/2023	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	PH	8.1	PH
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	PH	8.1	PH

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	POTASSIUM	2.2	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	POTASSIUM	1.8	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	SELENIUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	SELENIUM		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	SILVER		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	SILVER		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	SODIUM	39	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	SODIUM	34	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	SULFATE	33	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	SULFATE	24	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	TDS	260	MG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	TDS	260	MG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Banning - M3	2/11/2021	ZINC		UG/L
Banning - M3	1/25/2024	ZINC		UG/L
Banning - M4	1/29/2025	NITRATE	2.6	MG/L
Banning - M5	1/29/2025	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 03	3/22/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	9/28/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	140	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	140	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	BARIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	CALCIUM	32	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	CHLORIDE	6.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	CHROMIUM	11	UG/L
BCVWD - 03	9/14/2021	COMBINED URANIUM	1.1	PCI/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	FLUORIDE	0.28	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	110	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	IRON	110	UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	LEAD		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	MAGNESIUM	6.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	MANGANESE	24	UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/9/2021	NITRATE	0.87	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	11/30/2022	NITRATE	0.98	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	NITRATE	0.54	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	PH	8.1	PH
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	POTASSIUM	1.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	SODIUM	30	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	SULFATE	12	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	TDS	180	MG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/13/2023	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 03	12/3/2024	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	3/22/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	9/28/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	190	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	190	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	BARIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	CALCIUM	53	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	CHLORIDE	34	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	CHROMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	5/7/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	3.2	UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	FLUORIDE	0.64	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	210	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	MAGNESIUM	19	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	MANGANESE		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	2/9/2021	NITRATE	6.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	3/23/2021	NITRATE	5.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	4/29/2021	NITRATE	6.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	5/26/2021	NITRATE	6.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	6/29/2021	NITRATE	6.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	7/28/2021	NITRATE	6.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	8/23/2021	NITRATE	5.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	9/21/2021	NITRATE	6.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	10/28/2021	NITRATE	5.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/23/2021	NITRATE	5.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	12/9/2021	NITRATE	6.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	1/26/2022	NITRATE	5.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	2/23/2022	NITRATE	5.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	3/23/2022	NITRATE	5.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	4/28/2022	NITRATE	5.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	5/24/2022	NITRATE	5.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	6/22/2022	NITRATE	5.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	7/28/2022	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	9/22/2022	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	10/25/2022	NITRATE	4.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/28/2022	NITRATE	5.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	NITRATE	4.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	12/20/2022	NITRATE	5.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	2/1/2023	NITRATE	5.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	3/7/2023	NITRATE	5.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	4/25/2023	NITRATE	5.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	5/16/2023	NITRATE	5.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	6/21/2023	NITRATE	5.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	7/26/2023	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	8/31/2023	NITRATE	4.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	9/19/2023	NITRATE	4.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	10/23/2023	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/22/2023	NITRATE	4.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	2/26/2024	NITRATE	4.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	3/18/2024	NITRATE	4.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	4/15/2024	NITRATE	4.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	5/20/2024	NITRATE	4.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	7/29/2024	NITRATE	4.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	8/12/2024	NITRATE	4.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	9/23/2024	NITRATE	4.2	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 16	10/24/2024	NITRATE	4.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/12/2024	NITRATE	4.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	12/4/2024	NITRATE	4.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	1/13/2025	NITRATE	4.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	2/4/2025	NITRATE	4.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	3/17/2025	NITRATE	3.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	4/14/2025	NITRATE	4.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	5/12/2025	NITRATE	4.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	6/12/2025	NITRATE	4.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	7/10/2025	NITRATE	4.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	8/21/2025	NITRATE	4.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	9/17/2025	NITRATE	4.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	10/21/2025	NITRATE	3.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/12/2025	NITRATE	3.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	12/15/2025	NITRATE	4.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	PH	7.9	PH
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	POTASSIUM	1.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	SODIUM	37	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	SULFATE	48	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	TDS	330	MG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/24/2025	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/30/2022	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	11/24/2025	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 16	12/13/2023	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	3/22/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	9/28/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	170	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	130	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	170	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	130	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	ARSENIC		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	BARIUM	22	UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	BARIUM	22	UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	CALCIUM	53	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	CALCIUM	51	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	CHLORIDE	32	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	CHLORIDE	56	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	CHROMIUM	1.5	UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	CHROMIUM	7.7	UG/L
BCVWD - 21	10/24/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	7.6	UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	FLUORIDE	0.49	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	FLUORIDE	0.54	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	210	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	200	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	MAGNESIUM	19	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	MAGNESIUM	18	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	2/9/2021	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	3/23/2021	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	4/29/2021	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	5/26/2021	NITRATE	3.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	6/29/2021	NITRATE	3.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	7/28/2021	NITRATE	3.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	8/23/2021	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	9/21/2021	NITRATE	3.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	10/28/2021	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 21	11/23/2021	NITRATE	3.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	NITRATE	3.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	1/26/2022	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	2/23/2022	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	3/23/2022	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	4/28/2022	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	5/24/2022	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	6/22/2022	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	7/28/2022	NITRATE	2.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	9/22/2022	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	10/25/2022	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/28/2022	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/30/2022	NITRATE	2.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/20/2022	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	2/1/2023	NITRATE	2.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	3/7/2023	NITRATE	2.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	4/25/2023	NITRATE	2.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	5/16/2023	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	6/21/2023	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	7/26/2023	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	8/31/2023	NITRATE	2.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	9/19/2023	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	10/23/2023	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	6/24/2024	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	7/29/2024	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	8/12/2024	NITRATE	2.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	9/23/2024	NITRATE	2.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	10/24/2024	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/12/2024	NITRATE	2.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	1/13/2025	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	2/4/2025	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	3/17/2025	NITRATE	0.96	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	4/14/2025	NITRATE	1.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	5/12/2025	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	6/12/2025	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	7/10/2025	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	8/21/2025	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	9/17/2025	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	10/21/2025	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/12/2025	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/15/2025	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	PH	8.1	PH
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	PH	7.8	PH
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	POTASSIUM	1.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	POTASSIUM	1.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	SODIUM	25	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	SODIUM	23	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	SULFATE	31	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	SULFATE	35	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	TDS	260	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	TDS	320	MG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/30/2022	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/24/2025	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/4/2024	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/30/2022	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/24/2025	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	12/9/2021	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 21	11/30/2022	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	3/22/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	9/28/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	200	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	180	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE		MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	200	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	180	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	BARIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	BARIUM	16	UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	CALCIUM	40	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	CALCIUM	42	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	CHLORIDE	8.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	CHLORIDE	8.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	CHROMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	CHROMIUM	7.3	UG/L
BCVWD - 22	5/7/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	7.3	UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	FLUORIDE	0.32	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	FLUORIDE	0.31	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	170	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	180	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	MAGNESIUM	17	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	MAGNESIUM	18	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	12/9/2021	NITRATE	1.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	NITRATE	1.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/22/2023	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	10/3/2024	NITRATE	1.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	PH	8.0	PH
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	PH	8.0	PH
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	POTASSIUM	1.5	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	POTASSIUM	1.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	SODIUM	18	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	SODIUM	19	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	SULFATE	11	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	SULFATE	12	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	TDS	200	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	TDS	230	MG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/24/2025	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/30/2022	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/24/2025	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	12/4/2024	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 22	11/13/2025	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	0.024	UG/L
BCVWD - 23	6/23/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	0.033	UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/22/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	0.028	UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	150	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	160	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	150	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	160	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	BARIUM	27	UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	BARIUM	26	UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	CALCIUM	49	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	CALCIUM	46	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	CHLORIDE	46	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	CHLORIDE	26	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	CHROMIUM	5.3	UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	CHROMIUM	6.7	UG/L
BCVWD - 23	5/7/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	6.9	UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	FLUORIDE	0.41	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	FLUORIDE	0.32	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	200	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	170	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	1/18/2024	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	4/17/2024	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	7/29/2024	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	10/17/2024	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	1/22/2025	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	4/14/2025	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	7/10/2025	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	10/21/2025	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	MAGNESIUM	18	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	MAGNESIUM	13	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/22/2022	NITRATE	1.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	11/22/2023	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	11/12/2025	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	PH	8.0	PH
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	PH	7.8	PH

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	POTASSIUM	1.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	POTASSIUM	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	SODIUM	20	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	SODIUM	22	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	SULFATE	25	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	SULFATE	21	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	TDS	270	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	TDS	240	MG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/3/2024	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	12/15/2021	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 23	11/30/2022	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	3/22/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	9/28/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	170	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	150	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE		MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	170	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	150	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	BARIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	BARIUM	18	UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	CALCIUM	38	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	CALCIUM	40	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	CHLORIDE	6.7	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	CHLORIDE	7.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	CHROMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	CHROMIUM	8.7	UG/L
BCVWD - 24	5/7/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	8.6	UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	FLUORIDE	0.38	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	FLUORIDE	0.36	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	150	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	150	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	MAGNESIUM	13	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	MAGNESIUM	13	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	12/9/2021	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	NITRATE	1.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/22/2023	NITRATE	1.9	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	10/3/2024	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	PH	7.9	PH
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	PH	8.0	PH
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	POTASSIUM	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	POTASSIUM	1.5	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	SODIUM	19	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	SODIUM	19	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	SULFATE	11	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	SULFATE	11	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	TDS	200	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	TDS	200	MG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/24/2025	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/30/2022	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/24/2025	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	12/3/2024	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 24	11/13/2025	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	3/22/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	9/28/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	180	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	180	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	180	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	180	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	BARIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	BARIUM	14	UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	CALCIUM	43	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	CALCIUM	46	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	CHLORIDE	11	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	CHLORIDE	11	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	CHROMIUM	11	UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	CHROMIUM	11	UG/L
BCVWD - 25	5/7/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	12	UG/L
BCVWD - 25	3/17/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	11	UG/L
BCVWD - 25	6/12/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	11	UG/L
BCVWD - 25	9/4/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	11	UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	FLUORIDE	0.24	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	FLUORIDE	0.23	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	160	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	170	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	MAGNESIUM	13	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	MAGNESIUM	14	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	NITRATE	1.4	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	11/30/2022	NITRATE	1.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	11/22/2023	NITRATE	1.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	NITRATE	1.3	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	9/4/2025	NITRATE	1.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	PH	8.1	PH
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	PH	8.0	PH
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	POTASSIUM	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	POTASSIUM	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	SODIUM	21	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	SODIUM	22	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	SULFATE	16	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	SULFATE	16	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	TDS	220	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	TDS	230	MG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/4/2024	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	12/15/2021	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 25	11/30/2022	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 26	5/7/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	14	UG/L
BCVWD - 26	11/30/2022	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
BCVWD - 26	12/9/2021	NITRATE	0.74	MG/L
BCVWD - 26	11/30/2022	NITRATE	1.0	MG/L
BCVWD - 26	11/19/2025	NITRATE	0.79	MG/L
BCVWD - 26	12/4/2024	ZINC		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	160	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	160	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	160	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	160	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	ALUMINUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	ARSENIC		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	BARIUM	20	UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	BARIUM	18	UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	CADMIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	CALCIUM	41	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	CALCIUM	36	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	CHLORIDE	15	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	CHLORIDE	8.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	CHROMIUM	7.6	UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	CHROMIUM	9.3	UG/L
BCVWD - 29	5/7/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	3.7	UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	CYANIDE		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	CYANIDE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	FLUORIDE	0.33	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	FLUORIDE	0.30	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	160	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	140	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	IRON		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	LEAD		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	MAGNESIUM	14	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	MAGNESIUM	12	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	MANGANESE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	MERCURY		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	NICKEL		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	11/30/2022	NITRATE	2.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	11/22/2023	NITRATE	0.96	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	11/22/2023	NITRATE	2.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	NITRATE	1.2	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	6/12/2025	NITRATE	1.8	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	PH	8.1	PH
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	PH	8.0	PH
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	POTASSIUM	1.7	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	POTASSIUM	1.6	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	SELENIUM		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	SILVER		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	SODIUM	19	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	SODIUM	18	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	SULFATE	12	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	SULFATE	11	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	TDS	210	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	TDS	200	MG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/3/2024	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
BCVWD - 29	12/15/2021	ZINC		UG/L
Plantation - 01	2/25/2025	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	240	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	200	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	ARSENIC		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	ASBESTOS		MFL
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	BARIUM		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	CADMIUM		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	CALCIUM	50	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	CHLORIDE	15	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	CHROMIUM		UG/L
Plantation - 01	2/25/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	6.6	UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	CYANIDE		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	FLUORIDE	0.42	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	200	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	IRON		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	LEAD		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	MAGNESIUM	18	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/3/2022	MANGANESE		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	MANGANESE		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	MERCURY		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	NICKEL		UG/L
Plantation - 01	12/20/2021	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
Plantation - 01	12/21/2022	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	NITRATE	1.9	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/25/2024	NITRATE	1.8	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/24/2025	NITRATE	1.9	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	NITRATE-NITRITE	1.9	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	NITRITE		MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	PH	7.7	PH
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	POTASSIUM		MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	SELENIUM		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	SILVER		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	SODIUM	19	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	SULFATE	12	MG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	TDS	280	MG/L
Plantation - 01	2/25/2025	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Plantation - 01	2/25/2025	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Plantation - 01	3/23/2023	ZINC		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	180	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	180	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	ALUMINUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	ARSENIC		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	BARIUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	CADMIUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	CALCIUM	44	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	CHLORIDE	19	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	CHROMIUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	10/23/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	6.0	UG/L
RCMHP - 01	1/24/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	6.1	UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	FLUORIDE	0.36	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	180	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	IRON		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	LEAD		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	MAGNESIUM	16	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	MANGANESE		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	MERCURY		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	NICKEL		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	1/18/2021	NITRATE	5.2	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	5/10/2021	NITRATE	5.2	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	8/2/2021	NITRATE	4.8	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	10/18/2021	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	2/7/2022	NITRATE	4.8	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	4/22/2022	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	7/18/2022	NITRATE	4.6	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	NITRATE	4.9	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	4/24/2024	NITRATE	5.4	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	7/9/2024	NITRATE	5.4	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	10/23/2024	NITRATE	5.4	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	1/24/2025	NITRATE	5.2	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
RCMHP - 01	4/10/2025	NITRATE	5.1	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	10/22/2025	NITRATE	4.8	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	2/7/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	NITRITE		MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	PERCHLORATE	1.3	UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	PH	8.1	PH
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	SELENIUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	SILVER		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	SODIUM	21	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	SULFATE	9.9	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	TDS	250	MG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
RCMHP - 01	3/19/2024	ZINC	17	UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	190	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	190	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	ALUMINUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	ARSENIC		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	BARIUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	CADMIUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	CALCIUM	43	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	CHLORIDE	26	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	CHROMIUM	10	UG/L
RCMHP - 02	10/23/2024	CHROMIUM, HEX	9.6	UG/L
RCMHP - 02	3/24/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	9.9	UG/L
RCMHP - 02	4/3/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	12	UG/L
RCMHP - 02	7/3/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	7.2	UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	FLUORIDE	0.59	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	170	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	IRON		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	LEAD		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	MAGNESIUM	16	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	MANGANESE		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	MERCURY		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	NICKEL		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	1/18/2021	NITRATE	6.1	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	5/10/2021	NITRATE	5.9	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	8/2/2021	NITRATE	5.4	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
RCMHP - 02	10/18/2021	NITRATE	5.6	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	2/7/2022	NITRATE	4.5	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	4/22/2022	NITRATE	3.8	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	7/18/2022	NITRATE	3.5	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	NITRATE	4.6	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	1/9/2023	NITRATE	4.4	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	4/10/2023	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	7/3/2023	NITRATE	4.5	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	10/9/2023	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	1/11/2024	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	4/24/2024	NITRATE	5.0	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	7/9/2024	NITRATE	4.8	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	10/10/2024	NITRATE	5.6	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	3/26/2025	NITRATE	5.8	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	4/3/2025	NITRATE	5.9	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	7/3/2025	NITRATE	5.5	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	10/22/2025	NITRATE	6.1	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	2/7/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	PH	8.0	PH
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	POTASSIUM	1.6	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	SELENIUM		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	SILVER		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	SODIUM	30	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	SULFATE	13	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	TDS	250	MG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
RCMHP - 02	11/21/2022	ZINC		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/21/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	200	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	260	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE		MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	200	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	260	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	ARSENIC		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	ARSENIC		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/21/2022	ASBESTOS		MFL
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	BARIUM	42	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	BARIUM	58	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	CADMIUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	CADMIUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	CALCIUM	47	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	CALCIUM	58	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	CHLORIDE	28	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	CHLORIDE	40	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	CHROMIUM	6.2	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	CHROMIUM	5.4	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	5/2/2025	COMBINED URANIUM	1.2	PCI/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	12/19/2022	CYANIDE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	CYANIDE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	FLUORIDE	0.47	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	FLUORIDE	0.45	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	190	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	240	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	IRON		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	IRON		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	LEAD		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	LEAD		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	MAGNESIUM	17	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	MAGNESIUM	22	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	MANGANESE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	MANGANESE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	MERCURY		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	MERCURY		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	12/20/2021	NICKEL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	NICKEL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/12/2021	NITRATE	6.5	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	5/10/2021	NITRATE	4.8	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	8/2/2021	NITRATE	4.8	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	10/18/2021	NITRATE	5.0	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	NITRATE	5.0	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/3/2022	NITRATE	6.9	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	10/24/2022	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/21/2022	NITRATE	3.3	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/9/2023	NITRATE	4.7	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	4/10/2023	NITRATE	5.3	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	7/3/2023	NITRATE	1.9	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	10/9/2023	NITRATE	2.7	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/11/2024	NITRATE	4.2	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	4/24/2024	NITRATE	4.5	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	5/28/2024	NITRATE	4.6	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	7/11/2024	NITRATE	4.0	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	NITRATE	7.4	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	7/3/2025	NITRATE	5.4	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	10/27/2025	NITRATE	7.6	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/21/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	NITRITE		MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	12/20/2021	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	PERCHLORATE	1.0	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	PH	8.0	PH
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/21/2022	PH	7.9	PH
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	PH	8.0	PH
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	POTASSIUM	2.2	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	12/20/2021	SELENIUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	SELENIUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	SILVER		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	SILVER		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	SODIUM	44	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	SODIUM	49	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	SULFATE	21	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	SULFATE	25	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	TDS	330	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	TDS	400	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/21/2022	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	5/14/2025	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	12/20/2021	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/21/2022	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	5/14/2025	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	11/8/2021	ZINC		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 01	1/24/2025	ZINC		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/21/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	5/2/2025	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	200	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	220	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE		MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	200	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	220	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	ARSENIC		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	ARSENIC		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/21/2022	ASBESTOS		MFL
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	BARIUM	44	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	BARIUM	52	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	CADMIUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	CADMIUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	CALCIUM	50	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	CALCIUM	49	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	CHLORIDE	40	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	CHLORIDE	40	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	CHROMIUM	9.5	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	CHROMIUM	9.4	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	8.4	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	5/2/2025	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	5/2/2025	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	12/19/2022	CYANIDE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	CYANIDE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	FLUORIDE	0.57	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	FLUORIDE	0.52	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	200	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	200	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	IRON		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	IRON		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	LEAD		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	LEAD		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	MAGNESIUM	19	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	MAGNESIUM	19	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	MANGANESE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	MANGANESE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	MERCURY		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	MERCURY		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	12/20/2021	NICKEL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	NICKEL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/12/2021	NITRATE	5.4	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	5/10/2021	NITRATE	5.6	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	8/2/2021	NITRATE	5.1	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	10/18/2021	NITRATE	5.6	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	NITRATE	5.8	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/3/2022	NITRATE	5.9	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	10/24/2022	NITRATE	5.0	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/21/2022	NITRATE	5.5	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/9/2023	NITRATE	5.7	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	4/10/2023	NITRATE	5.8	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	7/3/2023	NITRATE	5.6	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	10/9/2023	NITRATE	5.9	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/11/2024	NITRATE	5.9	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	4/24/2024	NITRATE	5.6	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	5/28/2024	NITRATE	6.1	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	NITRATE	5.9	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	3/26/2025	NITRATE	6.0	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	7/3/2025	NITRATE	6.2	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	10/27/2025	NITRATE	6.1	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/21/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	NITRITE		MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	12/20/2021	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	PERCHLORATE	1.2	UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	PH	7.9	PH
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/21/2022	PH	8.0	PH
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	PH	8.0	PH
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	POTASSIUM	2.1	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	12/20/2021	SELENIUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	SELENIUM		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	SILVER		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	SILVER		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	SODIUM	41	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	SODIUM	42	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	SULFATE	18	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	SULFATE	18	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	TDS	340	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	TDS	350	MG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/21/2022	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	5/14/2025	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Sharondale MHOA - 02	12/20/2021	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/21/2022	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	5/14/2025	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	11/8/2021	ZINC		UG/L
Sharondale MHOA - 02	1/24/2025	ZINC		UG/L
SMWC - 04	10/26/2021	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	98	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	110	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE	12	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	100	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	110	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	ALUMINUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	ALUMINUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	ARSENIC	4.4	UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	ARSENIC	4.1	UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	BARIUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	BARIUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	BORON, TOTAL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	BORON, TOTAL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	CADMIUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	CADMIUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	CALCIUM	5.3	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	CALCIUM	7.0	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	CHLORIDE	16	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	CHLORIDE	18	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	CHROMIUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	CHROMIUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	CHROMIUM, HEX	1.9	UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	1.8	UG/L
SMWC - 04	8/13/2025	COMBINED URANIUM		PCI/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	CYANIDE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	CYANIDE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	FLUORIDE	0.39	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	FLUORIDE	0.39	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	13	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	18	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	IRON		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	IRON		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	LEAD		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	LEAD		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	MAGNESIUM		MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	MAGNESIUM		MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	MANGANESE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	MANGANESE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	MERCURY		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	MERCURY		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	NICKEL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	NICKEL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	6/14/2021	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	NITRATE	3.1	MG/L
SMWC - 04	6/6/2022	NITRATE	3.1	MG/L
SMWC - 04	6/9/2023	NITRATE	2.8	MG/L
SMWC - 04	6/10/2024	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	NITRATE	3.0	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	NITRATE-NITRITE	3.1	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	NITRATE-NITRITE	3.0	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	NITRITE		MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	NITRITE		MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	PH	8.8	PH
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	PH	9.2	PH
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	POTASSIUM		MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	POTASSIUM		MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	SELENIUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	SELENIUM		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	SILVER		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	SILVER		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	SODIUM	63	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	SODIUM	66	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	SULFATE	15	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	SULFATE	15	MG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	TDS	220	MG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	TDS	150	MG/L
SMWC - 04	5/26/2023	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
SMWC - 04	5/26/2023	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	VANADIUM, TOTAL	93	UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	VANADIUM, TOTAL	81	UG/L
SMWC - 04	4/19/2022	ZINC		UG/L
SMWC - 04	3/18/2025	ZINC		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	100	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE	33	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	140	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	ARSENIC	5.8	UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	ARSENIC	6.4	UG/L
Tukwet - A	7/24/2024	ASBESTOS		MFL
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	BARIUM		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	CADMIUM		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	CALCIUM	8.1	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	CHLORIDE	17	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	CHROMIUM	13	UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	FLUORIDE	0.66	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	31	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	IRON		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	LEAD		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	MAGNESIUM	2.6	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	MANGANESE		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	MERCURY		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	NICKEL		UG/L
Tukwet - A	4/28/2021	NITRATE	1.7	MG/L
Tukwet - A	11/10/2021	NITRATE	1.8	MG/L
Tukwet - A	3/16/2022	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
Tukwet - A	10/26/2022	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
Tukwet - A	4/5/2023	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
Tukwet - A	10/18/2023	NITRATE	1.5	MG/L
Tukwet - A	4/4/2024	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	NITRITE		MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	PERCHLORATE	2.1	UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	PH	8.7	PH
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	POTASSIUM	1.0	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	SELENIUM		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	SILVER		UG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	SODIUM	59	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	SULFATE	5.6	MG/L
Tukwet - A	4/28/2021	TDS	180	MG/L
Tukwet - A	11/10/2021	TDS	230	MG/L
Tukwet - A	3/16/2022	TDS	160	MG/L
Tukwet - A	10/26/2022	TDS	180	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	TDS	160	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	TDS	160	MG/L
Tukwet - A	10/18/2023	TDS	200	MG/L
Tukwet - A	4/4/2024	TDS	190	MG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Tukwet - A	8/15/2023	ZINC		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	170	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE		MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	170	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	ALUMINUM		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	ARSENIC		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	ARSENIC		UG/L
Tukwet - D	7/24/2024	ASBESTOS		MFL
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	BARIUM		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	CADMIUM		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	CALCIUM	29	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	CHLORIDE	11	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	CHROMIUM	11	UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	COPPER, FREE		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	FLUORIDE	0.50	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	130	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	IRON		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	LEAD		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	MAGNESIUM	14	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	MANGANESE		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	MERCURY		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	NICKEL		UG/L
Tukwet - D	4/28/2021	NITRATE	2.4	MG/L
Tukwet - D	11/10/2021	NITRATE	2.6	MG/L
Tukwet - D	3/16/2022	NITRATE	2.4	MG/L
Tukwet - D	10/26/2022	NITRATE	2.5	MG/L
Tukwet - D	4/5/2023	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
Tukwet - D	10/18/2023	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
Tukwet - D	4/4/2024	NITRATE	1.7	MG/L
Tukwet - D	10/16/2024	NITRATE	2.4	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	NITRITE		MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	PERCHLORATE		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	PH	7.8	PH
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	POTASSIUM	1.5	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	SELENIUM		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	SILVER		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	SODIUM	25	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	SULFATE	9.4	MG/L
Tukwet - D	4/28/2021	TDS	210	MG/L
Tukwet - D	11/10/2021	TDS	250	MG/L
Tukwet - D	3/16/2022	TDS	170	MG/L
Tukwet - D	10/26/2022	TDS	220	MG/L
Tukwet - D	4/5/2023	TDS	160	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	TDS	200	MG/L
Tukwet - D	10/18/2023	TDS	220	MG/L
Tukwet - D	4/4/2024	TDS	180	MG/L
Tukwet - D	10/16/2024	TDS	200	MG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	THALLIUM, TOTAL		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
Tukwet - D	8/15/2023	ZINC		UG/L
YVWD - 48	8/18/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
YVWD - 48	11/9/2022	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
YVWD - 48	11/18/2025	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE		UG/L
YVWD - 48	2/19/2025	CHROMIUM, HEX	7.3	UG/L
YVWD - 48	2/18/2021	NITRATE	3.1	MG/L
YVWD - 48	8/18/2022	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
YVWD - 48	8/8/2023	NITRATE	1.6	MG/L
YVWD - 48	8/15/2023	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	9/19/2023	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	10/3/2023	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	11/14/2023	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	12/19/2023	NITRATE	2.9	MG/L
YVWD - 48	1/17/2024	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	1/17/2024	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	2/21/2024	NITRATE	1.9	MG/L
YVWD - 48	3/20/2024	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
YVWD - 48	4/15/2024	NITRATE	2.8	MG/L

GAMA Water Quality for the 2021-2025 Period for Domestic Wells in the Beaumont Basin

Well	Sample Date	Analyte Name	Result	Units
YVWD - 48	5/21/2024	NITRATE	2.5	MG/L
YVWD - 48	6/19/2024	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
YVWD - 48	7/17/2024	NITRATE	2.6	MG/L
YVWD - 48	8/27/2024	NITRATE	2.8	MG/L
YVWD - 48	9/25/2024	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	10/16/2024	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	11/6/2024	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	11/6/2024	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
YVWD - 48	12/17/2024	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
YVWD - 48	1/22/2025	NITRATE	2.4	MG/L
YVWD - 48	2/19/2025	NITRATE	1.8	MG/L
YVWD - 48	3/19/2025	NITRATE	2.3	MG/L
YVWD - 48	4/16/2025	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	5/21/2025	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
YVWD - 48	6/17/2025	NITRATE	2.0	MG/L
YVWD - 48	7/15/2025	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	8/19/2025	NITRATE	2.6	MG/L
YVWD - 48	9/17/2025	NITRATE	2.2	MG/L
YVWD - 48	10/21/2025	NITRATE	2.1	MG/L
YVWD - 48	11/18/2025	NITRATE	2.4	MG/L
YVWD - 48	8/17/2022	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
YVWD - 48	8/19/2025	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
YVWD - 48	8/17/2022	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L
YVWD - 48	8/19/2025	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		UG/L

ALDA Inc.

In Association with

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