



2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN





East Valley Water District
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2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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ACRONYMS

Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
AWE	Alliance for Water Efficiency
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BMP	Best Management Practice
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDP	Census Designated Place
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CWC	California Water Code
CWSRF	California Water State Revolving Fund
CY	Calendar year
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DCP	Drought Contingency Plan
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERNIE	Emergency Response Network of the Inland Empire
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
EVWD	East Valley Water District
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRCC	Groundwater Recharge Coordinating Committee
GPCD	Gallons per capita per day
IRUWMP	Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan
MHI	Median Household Income
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
N/A	Not Applicable
NFMWC	North Fork Mutual Water Company
PWS	Public Water System
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RIX	Rapid Infiltration Extraction
SAWPA	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
SB	(California) Senate Bill
SBB	San Bernardino Basin
SBCFCD	San Bernardino County Flood Control District
SBMWD	San Bernardino Municipal Water District
SBVMWD	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

UCR	University of California, Riverside
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WEBB	Albert A. Webb Associates
WET	Water Education for Teachers
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
YSMN	Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation

Units of Measurement and Chemical Symbols

AF	Acre Feet
AFY	Acre Feet per Year
ADU	Accessory Dwelling Unit
CY	Calendar Year
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit
°F	Fahrenheit
FY	Fiscal Year
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
HCF	Hundred Cubic Feet
MEU	Meter Equivalent Unit
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND LAY DESCRIPTION

1.1 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act). The Act is codified in California Water Code (CWC or Water Code) sections 10610 - 10657. The Act requires an urban water supplier (Supplier) that is providing water for municipal purposes, either directly or indirectly, to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and update it every five years for the purpose of demonstrating water supply reliability in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. The Act requires each Supplier to submit their UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). DWR staff reviews the UWMP to make sure Suppliers have prepared a plan that contains all the requirements of the Act, including any subsequent revisions to the UWMP. DWR then submits a report to the State Legislature summarizing the status of the UWMPs.

For a Supplier to be eligible for any water grant or loan administered by DWR, a current UWMP must be on file with DWR that meets current Act requirements. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the Supplier throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR. Depending on the conditions that are specified in the funding guidelines, a current UWMP may also be required to be eligible for other State funding sources.

With the adoption of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB X7-7 (Senate Bill 7 of the Senate's 7th Extraordinary Session), the State is required to reduce urban per-person water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. SB X7-7 is codified in CWC sections 10608 – 10608.64. Although 2020 has passed, each Supplier that prepares an UWMP is still required to report on their progress toward meeting their urban water use target.

The last UWMP update reflected Supplier data from calendar year (CY) 2016 through CY 2020. This UWMP reflects data from CY 2021- CY 2025. Since 2020, the Legislature has made only minor changes to the Water Code consisting of additional definitions.



MISSION

Provide our community with exceptional water and wastewater services by prioritizing sustainability, efficiency, innovation, and ongoing collaboration.

East Valley Water District (EVWD or “District”) is a public retail urban water supplier. It is the stated goal of EVWD to deliver safe, reliable water and wastewater services to the community. This UWMP outlines the District’s progress toward conservation and supply reliability goals over the past five years, and to outline future long-term opportunities to meet projected water demands while also assessing the impacts of long-term drought periods and climate change. The identification of future opportunities for water supplies in the UWMP neither commits EVWD to any stated endeavor, nor precludes them from exploring a different project that is not identified in the UWMP.

Another purpose of this document is to inform the local wholesale water provider about EVWD’s projected population growth and projected need for water supplies. The local water wholesaler is San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD).

Albert A. Webb Associates (WEBB) was contracted to prepare this document on behalf of EVWD under their staff advisement and approval.

1.2 SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION OF THE 2025 UWMP FINDINGS IN LAYMAN’S TERMS

The California Water Code requires EVWD to prepare this document every five years for the purpose of demonstrating the District’s planning efforts to ensure reliable water supplies. The checklist provided in **Appendix B** documents where each required element from the Water Code can be found in this document. This section satisfies the requirement in Water Code section 10630.5 to include a simple layman’s description of the District’s water service reliability and the reasonably foreseeable challenges and corresponding solutions for providing water to its customers that may be anticipated for the next 20 years.

EVWD was originally formed by local residents as the East San Bernardino County Water District in 1954. The name was changed to East Valley Water District in 1982. As of 2025, the District's water and wastewater service area covers approximately 19,251 acres, or 30.1 square miles that serves more than 109,000 customers. The District's service area includes the City of Highland, Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, Patton State Hospital, and portions of both the City and County of San Bernardino. Additionally, the District is within the sphere of influence of the Inland Valley Development Agency, which oversees the development and reuse of land surrounding the former Norton Air Force Base (now, San Bernardino International Airport).

The District's water supply comes from three sources: two from surface water and one from local groundwater. Surface water supplies come from the local Santa Ana River and imported from Northern California through an agreement with San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD). EVWD has always been able to provide its customers with the water they need and fully expects that it will continue to do so for the foreseeable future based on the analysis herein.

Since the adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, EVWD has been successful in meeting the goals and intent of the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 and the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The District has accomplished the following items over the past five years, which are discussed further in this document:

- In calendar year (CY) 2025, EVWD supplied 16,766 acre-feet (AF) of drinking water to 22,221 metered connections.¹
- EVWD met the SB X7-7 water use target of 172 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) with an actual CY 2020 water use rate of 165 GPCD.
- EVWD updated its water conservation ordinance, revised its Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and prepared a Drought Contingency Plan.
- EVWD adopted three annual rate adjustments in accordance with Proposition 218.

¹ One acre-foot of water is the same as 325,851.43 gallons.

- EVWD prepared and submitted validated water loss audits to the State Department of Water Resources each year.
- EVWD repaired approximately 1,000 service connection breaks or leaks and approximately 500 water main breaks or leaks between 2021 and 2025.
- EVWD maintained a robust water conservation and public education/outreach program, with increased customer rebates for certain water conservation actions.
- EVWD improved mapping of non-residential properties with dedicated irrigation meters pursuant to State requirements.
- EVWD remained a member of the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP), the Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE), and the Emergency Response Network of the Inland Empire (ERNIE).
- EVWD updated its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- EVWD updated its annual 5-Year Work Plan and adopted a new Strategic Plan.
- EVWD began the process of planning and designing at least two new well sites (Plant 129 and Plant 152).
- EVWD began providing up to 8 million gallons per day of wastewater treatment and recycled water production by opening the Sterling Natural Resources Center Wastewater Treatment Facility to increase groundwater recharge in the local groundwater basin.

Water Supplies

EVWD obtains the majority of its water supply from the local groundwater basin, which has been historically stable and sufficient to meet the needs of the District. Recorded groundwater levels show the basin is resilient to short-term and long-term drought conditions. The groundwater that EVWD pumps and distributes to customers is of high quality and requires minimal treatment consisting of disinfection and some minimal orthophosphate injection as an

anti-corrosion measure. Although the groundwater is tested regularly, EVWD's groundwater wells do not require treatment systems for PFAS at this time.

EVWD supplements its groundwater supply with surface water from the Santa Ana River and purchases of imported water from San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District. These two sources are treated at the District's Plant 134 prior to distribution to customers, and they are the most sensitive to droughts and climate change impacts. In the event of a catastrophic event that would cut off water supplies to at least some, but not likely all, of the District, EVWD is prepared to bring in water from neighboring agencies, utilize water in storage reservoirs, use backup generators, and reroute water to bring the system back online as quickly as possible.

For the future, the District is planning to add additional wells and expand treatment facilities at Plant 134 over the next 20 years to replace closed wells and optimize the ability to fully utilize surface water supplies to meet the needs of future customers.

Climate change models predict that over the next 20 years, the potential effects of climate change to this region of the state will result in a general increase in temperature and a general decrease in rainfall, with rainfall occurring in more intense but shorter events. This may affect how much groundwater is available to infiltrate into the ground and change how much water customers use outdoors to keep lawns and landscaping thriving in the hotter temperatures.

Water Use

The majority of EVWD customers are single-family residential, which make up 91% of all service connections and 57% of all water demands as of 2025. The District also supplies water to multi-family properties, commercial/retail/offices, non-residential irrigation meters, Patton State Hospital, schools, Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation tribal lands, and agricultural properties that are stakeholders in the North Fork Water Company. It is estimated that there are approximately 109,942 people living within the District's water service boundary as of CY 2025. The District population is projected to increase by approximately 20,000 people by around 2050 as properties develop according to the City's and County's current land use plans.

Fundamental Determinations of the Plan

The water supplies that are currently available to the District are projected to remain a reliable source of water to meet the demands of customers regardless of reasonably foreseeable potential constraints including drought and water quality. Additional water supplies in the form of new wells and larger requests of imported water will be brought online to meet the projected demands of future residents through buildout of the EVWD service area. This is coupled with a robust water conservation and public education/outreach program. The projections of reliability within this plan have considered the potential effects of climate change, impacted water quality, water shortage, the effectiveness of water conservation and emergency water supplies, and the effects of five-consecutive-year drought periods. The District will continue its efforts to plan and prepare for emergency scenarios, evaluate the need for enhanced water treatment methods, and expand the production of recycled water and groundwater recharge to lessen the impacts of catastrophic events to the distribution system and supply sources.

CHAPTER 2 PLAN PREPARATION

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10620(b), every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier. In previous years, EVWD met reporting requirements through an Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan (IRUWMP). This year EVWD will prepare and adopt an UWMP individually.

This Plan follows the report organization outlined in the State UWMP Guidebook (Final January 2026). DWR has provided standardized submittal tables that are required to be completed by the District as part of the UWMP. Because EVWD is a retail water supplier and not a “wholesale” water supplier, the tables and information provided in the UWMP follow the requirements for “retail” water suppliers. The required UWMP tables provided by DWR are in shades of blue and titled “Submittal Table 2-1,” for example. The additional tables created during the writing of this report that are not required for DWR are numbered using the chapter number in alphabetical order such as “Table 2A,” for example. A checklist to ensure compliance of this Plan with the UWMP Act requirements is provided in **Appendix B**.

Water Code requires that the water use and planning data for the entire year of 2025 is used, and because EVWD reports on a calendar year (CY) basis, data included in this UWMP is through December 31, 2025. During CY 2025, EVWD supplied 16,766 acre-feet (AF) of potable water to 22,221 potable meters, as shown in **Submittal Table 2-1**. The District has just one Public Water System (PWS). Each PWS is assigned a number, and they are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB or State Water Board), Division of Drinking Water.

Submittal Table 2-1 – Retail Public Water System

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
CA3610064	East Valley Water District	22,221	16,766
Total		22,221	16,766
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES: Connections from Customer Service; volume from CY2025 Source Water sheet.			

DWR suggests that water suppliers engage in *regional* planning to reduce inefficiencies when many agencies are sharing the same water supply source. Although Water Code provides mechanisms for participating in regional urban water management planning, EVWD has chosen “Individual Reporting” for its UWMP, as identified in **Submittal Table 2-2**.

Submittal Table 2-2 – Plan Identification

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	Type of Plan	Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP (Drop Down List)
☒	Individual UWMP	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
NOTES:		

Suppliers must report their water data in the same units consistently throughout the UWMP.

Submittal Table 2-3 confirms that EVWD is a retailer with the data provided herein on a calendar year (CY) basis and all units of measure in this UWMP are in acre-feet (AF).

Submittal Table 2-3 – Supplier Information

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☒	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☒	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

2.1 PLAN COORDINATION WITH WHOLESALER

EVWD is located within the service area of San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD) which is a State Water Contractor and wholesale supplier of water from the State Water Project (SWP). EVWD purchases SWP water through SBVMWD and therefore, pursuant to Water Code section 10631(h), has informed SBVMWD of this plan and the District's projected water use. Copies of all coordination with the wholesaler are provided in **Appendix C**.

Another reason EVWD has coordinated with SBVMWD is that SBVMWD is one of two court-appointed members of the Western-San Bernardino Watermaster (the other being Western Municipal Water District), which is responsible for implementing the court's adjudication of the groundwater basin that EVWD utilizes. This includes reporting to the court all groundwater production and recharge activities by all pumpers in the basin, including EVWD.

Coordination with the local water wholesaler pursuant to Water Code section 10631(h) consisted of:

- EVWD provided its water supply projections to SBVMWD on April 15, 2026 as documented in **Submittal Table 2-4**.
- EVWD received a draft version of the “Past I: Regional Context” section from SBVMWD’s Regional UWMP on May 4, 2026. This document contains regional assumptions on SBVMWD’s water supply, regional demands, and supply/demand comparison.

Submittal Table 2-4 – Water Supplier Information Exchange

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)	
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.	
Wholesale Water Supplier Name	
Add additional rows as needed	
SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	
NOTES:	

2.2 PLAN COORDINATION WITH OTHER NEIGHBORING AGENCIES

Water Code also requires EVWD to coordinate the preparation of this UWMP with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable (CWC section 10620(d)(3)). Further, the Water Code requires notices to be sent at least 60 days prior to the public hearing of the UWMP to any city or county within the District’s service area (CWC section 10621(b)). The District’s water service area is comprised of the City of Highland, portions of the City of San Bernardino and unincorporated County of San Bernardino, and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation.² EVWD notified and solicited input from the following pertinent agencies for preparation of this Plan:

² Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN) is a sovereign American Indian tribe of Serrano people.

- City of Highland
- City of San Bernardino
- County of San Bernardino
- Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation
- San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
- San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District
- East Highland Homeowners Association
- Redlands Unified School District
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- City of Riverside Public Utilities
- San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
- Western-San Bernardino Watermaster
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- Patton State Hospital
- Cal Fire, San Bernardino Unit
- San Bernardino City Unified School District
- Gabrieleño Band of Missing Indians – Kizh Nation
- Certain private individuals who have requested notification

EVWD issued a letter dated March 11, 2026 to the entities listed above, which was sent on March 16, 2026, notifying of the District’s intent to update the UWMP including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. EVWD sent a second notice to the same entities, dated March 20, 2026, and sent on March 26, 2026 with details on the public hearing for the UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Copies of all notices are included in **Appendix D**. No responses to the letters were received by the District. Chapter 10 includes detailed information on notifications and plan adoption proceedings.

2.2.1 Land Use Agency Coordination

As described in Chapter 3, EVWD and WEBB met with staff from the County of San Bernardino on January 26, 2026 and City of Highland on February 4, 2026 pursuant to CWC Section 10631(a). Staff from the City of San Bernardino did not meet with the District but instead provided electronic files of the City’s current land use plan for use in this UWMP. The meetings with the County and City of Highland were held for the specific purpose of coordinating on the most appropriate land use data to use for the 2025 UWMP. The City and County staff provided current information on land use plan updates, major new developments, and accessory dwelling unit (ADU) applications.

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CHAPTER 3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

EVWD was originally formed to provide domestic water service to the unincorporated and agricultural-based communities of Highland and East Highlands. As the population increased, the residents voted to give EVWD the additional responsibility for creating and managing a modern sewer system. Currently, EVWD is empowered to manage water resources and to construct, operate, maintain, repair, and replace water and wastewater system facilities as needed to provide water and sewer service in compliance with applicable standards and regulations.

EVWD is a public entity and California Special District that is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large. Each Director resides within the District and is elected to a four-year term. The role of the Board of Directors is to provide oversight and establish the governing policies of the District. The District's General Manager/CEO oversees the day-to-day operations with approximately 75 full-time employees. The Board of Directors conduct regular Board meetings on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at 5:00 PM at the District Headquarters.

3.1 SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY

The EVWD service area boundary encompasses an area of approximately 19,251 acres (30.1 square miles) along the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains in San Bernardino County (refer to **Figure 3-1 – Vicinity Map**).³ The water service and sewer service areas are coterminous with the jurisdictional boundary of the District. As shown on **Figure 3-2 – Water Service Area**, EVWD serves approximately 10,927 acres (17.07 square miles) of the City of Highland, 5,133 acres (8.02 square miles) of the City of San Bernardino, and 3,191 acres (4.99 acres) of unincorporated San Bernardino County.

EVWD also provides water and sewer services to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN). YSMN is a sovereign Native American tribe (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) that is partly represented in the unincorporated County land use plan and partly within the City of San Bernardino land use plan. Approximately 635 acres of YSMN Tribal Reservation and 479 acres of YSMN Tribal Trust Land are within EVWD's service area

³ Figures are located at the end of each chapter.

(approximately 6% of the EVWD service area), as shown on **Figure 3-3 – Tribal Lands in Water Service Area**.

Neighboring water suppliers are shown on **Figure 3-4 – Surrounding Water Providers**, and consist of the City of San Bernardino Water Department, City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department, Rocky Comfort Mutual Water Company, Yucaipa Valley Water District, and Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency.

3.1.1 Service Area Annexations or Detachments

EVWD has had no changes to its jurisdictional boundary since the 2020 UWMP.

3.1.2 Potable Water System and Pressure Zones

EVWD has three existing sources of water supply:

- Local groundwater pumped from EVWD-owned wells;
- Imported surface water from the State Water Project; and
- Local surface water from the Santa Ana River (North Fork Water)

As of 2025, the District's water production facilities include 12 active wells with a total well capacity of approximately 16,806 gallons per minute (gpm) (24.2 million gallons per day [MGD] or 27,108 AFY).⁴ (Well capacities are obtained from 2025 pump tests.) All wells are located within the EVWD boundary and draw from the San Bernardino Basin (SBB).

Imported surface water from the State Water Project is purchased from SBVMWD and treated at EVWD's Philip A. Disch membrane filtration surface water treatment plant, aka Plant 134. Plant 134 has a treatment capacity of 8 MGD (8,961 AFY).

Local surface water from the Santa Ana River is diverted from the river (when available) at the North Fork Sandbox and conveyed to Plant 134 for treatment prior to distribution to customers. Refer to Chapter 6 for more details on water supply.

⁴ Active wells as of 2025 are: Well Nos. 11A, 24A/24B, 25A, 28A, 39, 40A, 120, 125, 132-5, 141, 142, and 151.

EVWD's existing water system as of 2025 consists of 12 active wells, 18 storage reservoirs, 23 booster pumping stations,⁵ 14 pressure reducing stations, and approximately 308 miles of pipeline. The water distribution system is divided into six pressure zones: the Lower Zone, the Intermediate Zone, the Upper Zone, the Foothill Zone, the Canal Zone, and the Mountain Zone. The Canal Zone consists of three hydraulically disconnected sub-zones: Canal 1, Canal 2, and Canal 3 Zones. There are also four hydropneumatic zones and three zones that are supplied through pressure reducing valves (PRVs). The hydropneumatic zones⁶ are designated: Hydro Zone 59, Hydro Zone 101, Hydro Zone 149, and Hydro Zone 34. The PRV supplied zones are designated: Highland Upper Zone, Mercedes Zone, and Baldrige Canyon Zone. All pressure zones in the existing and planned future system are gravity-fed from storage reservoirs, through pressure reducing stations, or by hydropneumatic tanks. Booster pumping stations are used to pump water from lower to higher pressure zones, where needed. The Upper Zone is the largest pressure zone in the system. This zone contains Plant 134, four groundwater wells, and four reservoirs. (WMP, pp. 2.1-2.2)

3.2 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

Like much of inland Southern California, climate in the District's service area is characteristically Mediterranean with short, mild winters and hot, dry summers.

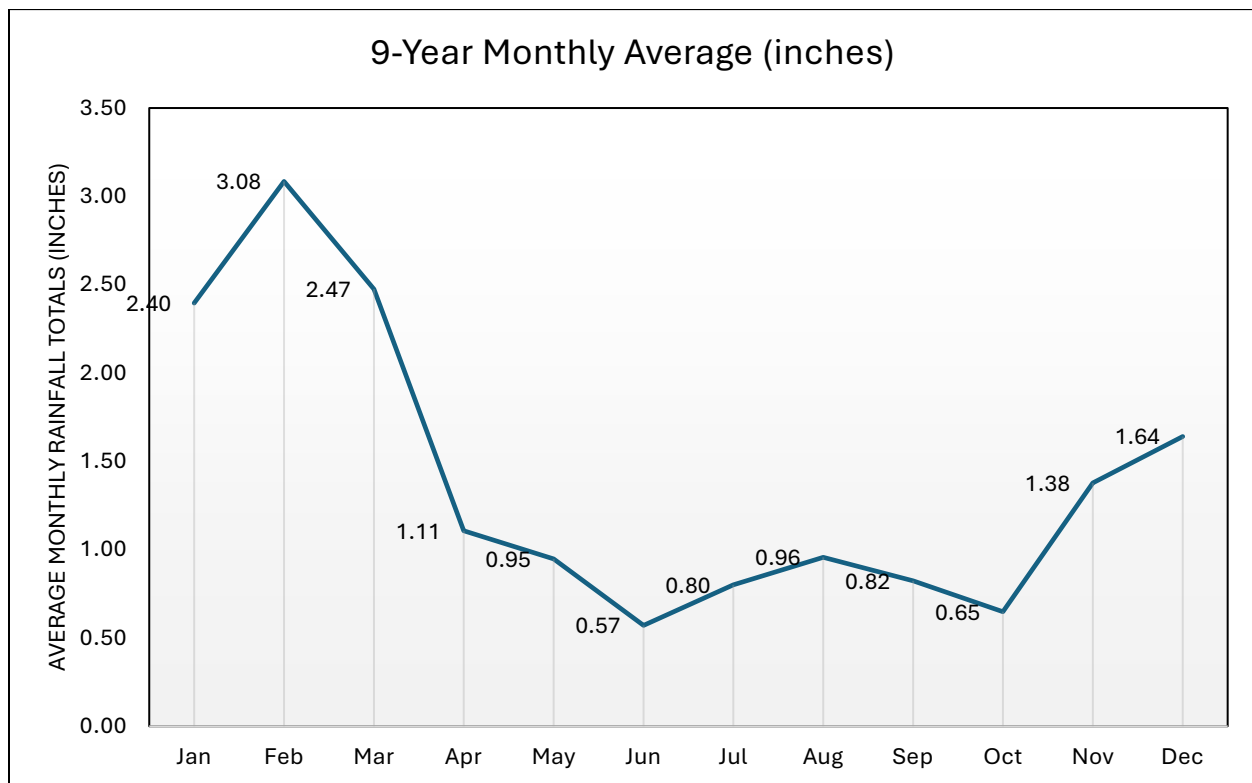
3.2.1 Rainfall

Rainfall data for this plan was available from DWR's California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station No. 251 located in Highland. The available dataset included monthly rainfall totals from January 2017 through December 2025. As shown in **Chart 3-1**, the majority of precipitation in the District occurs during the winter months.

⁵ Booster Stations are located at Plants 24, 25, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 56, 59, 99, 101, 108, 120, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, 134, 137, 140, 142, and 149.

⁶ Hydropneumatic zones receive water at a low pressure and boost the pressure from a pneumatically filled, pressurized tank. They are typically used when constructing a storage tank to serve high elevation zones is not feasible.

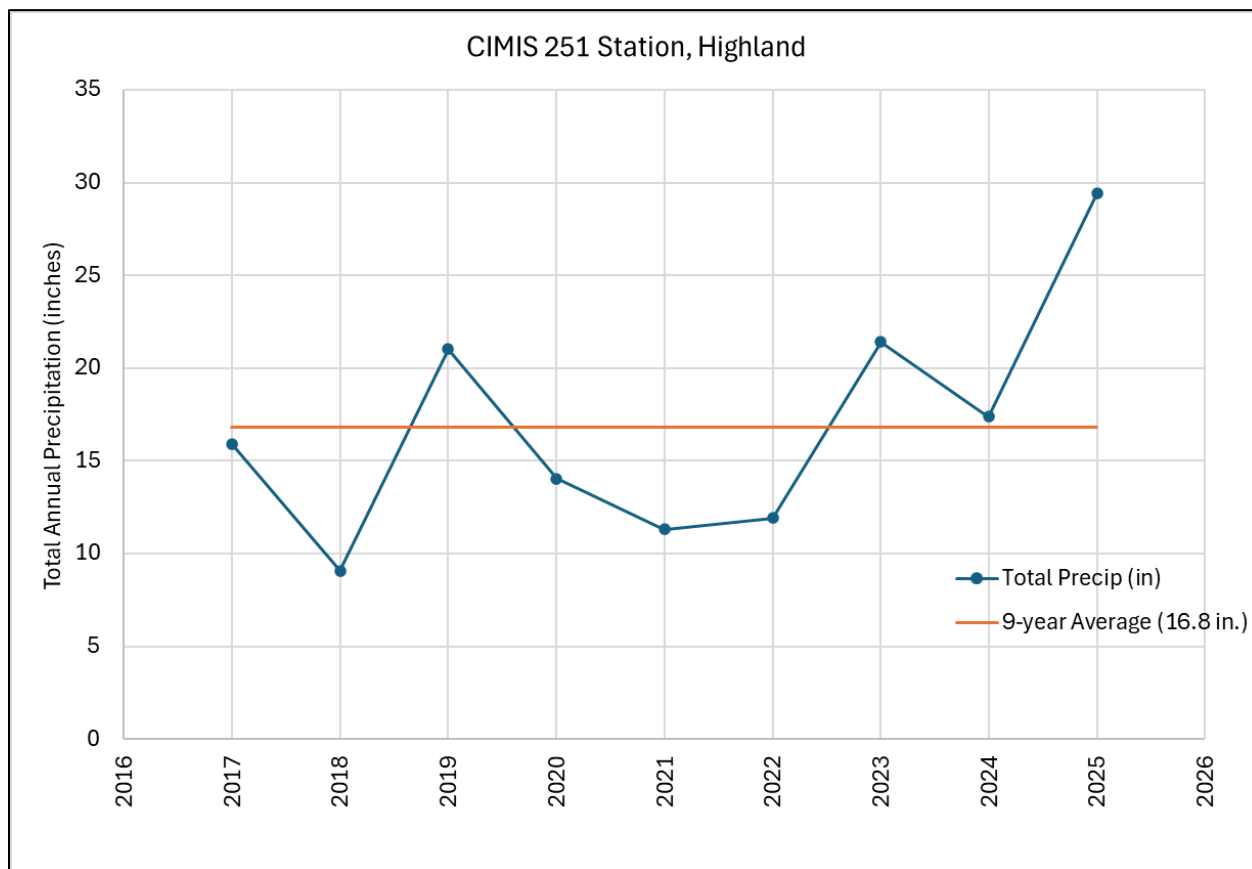
Chart 3-1: Monthly Average Rainfall from CY 2017-2025 (inches)



(Source: CIMIS 251 Highland)

Furthermore, annual rainfall totals from the same time period of 2017 through 2025 are shown in **Chart 3-2**. The average annual rainfall depth for this time period at the Highland station is 16.8 inches.

Chart 3-2: Total Annual Rainfall from CY 2017-2025 (inches)

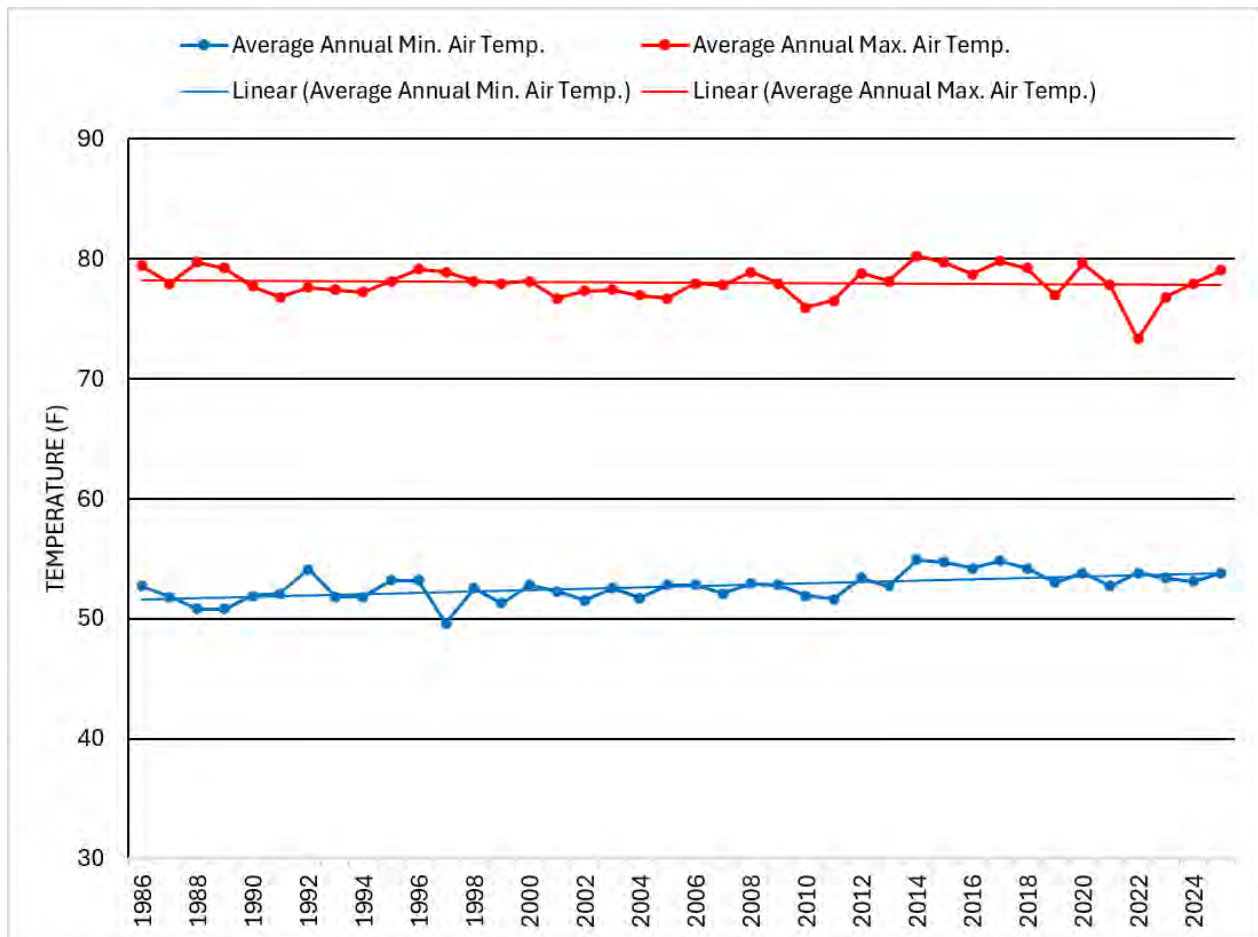


(Source: CIMIS 251 Highland)

3.2.2 Temperature

Temperature data for this plan was obtained from the CIMIS Station No. 44 (University of California, Riverside) since it offered a longer time period of January 1986 through December 2025 than the Highland CIMIS station. Like most of inland Southern California, temperatures in the EVWD service area are typically mild, with cool winters and hot summers. Maximum temperatures occur in summer months based on the last 39 years of data, as shown in **Chart 3-3**, with the hottest monthly average of 103.4 °F occurring in August 1998. Minimum temperatures occur in winter months with average minimums at 52.8°F. The linear trendlines suggest a downwards trend for maximum temperatures and an upwards trend for minimum temperatures.

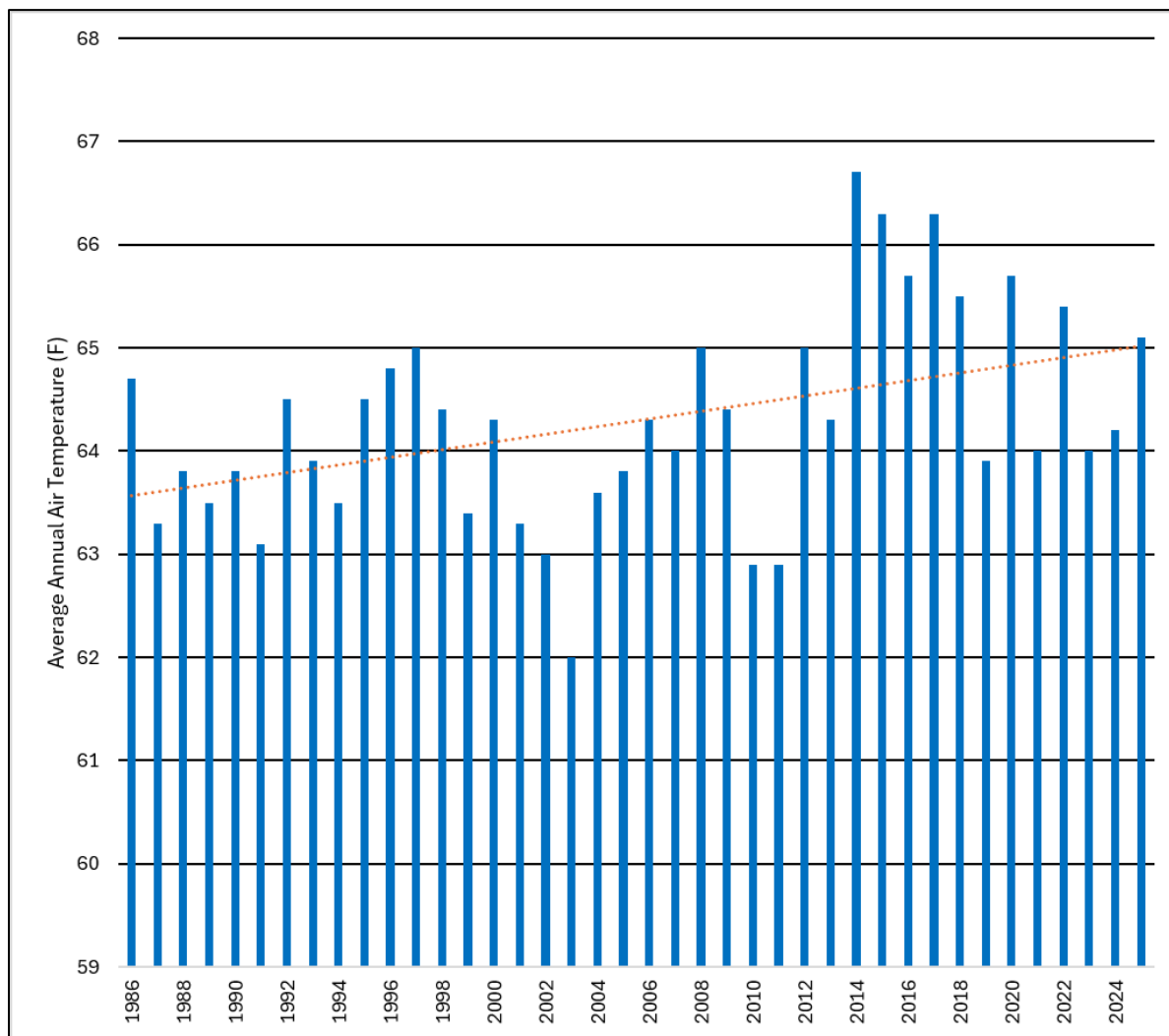
Chart 3-3: Annual Average Maximum and Minimum Temperatures 1986-2025



(Source: CIMIS 44 UCR)

Average annual temperatures for the service area over the last 39 years are shown in **Chart 3-4**. The trendline suggests a gradual increase in the average annual temperature.

Chart 3-4: Annual Average Temperature 1986-2025

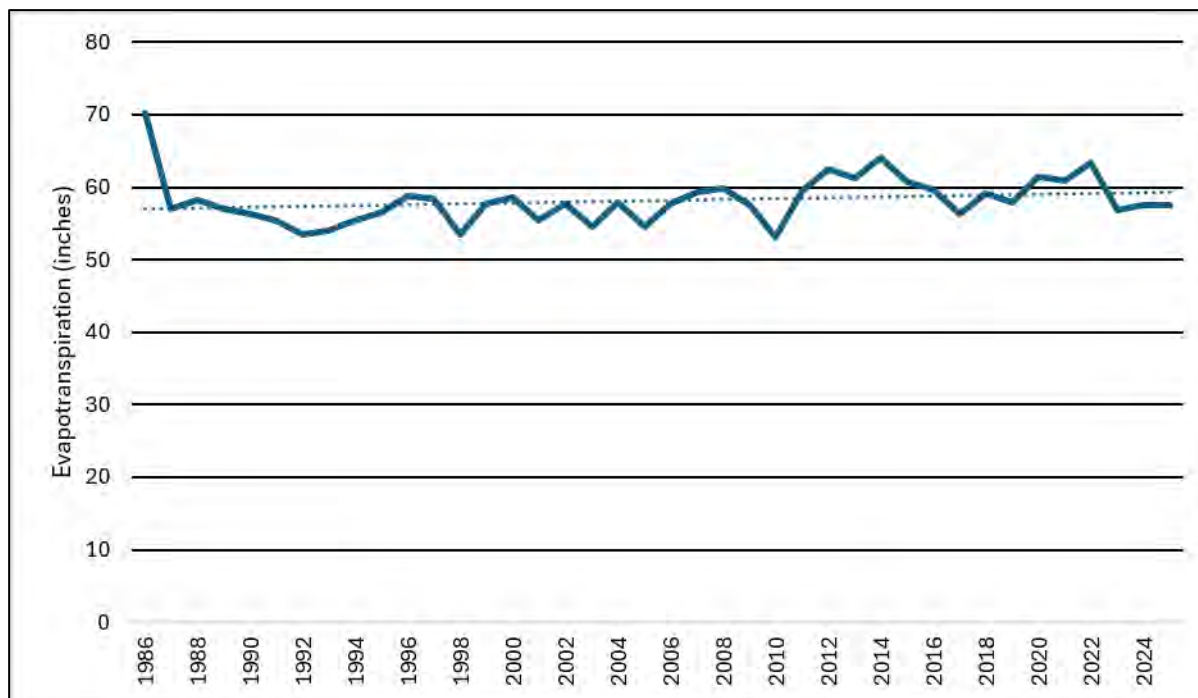


(Source: CIMIS 44 UCR)

3.2.3 Evapotranspiration

Evapotranspiration (ET) data for this plan was also obtained from the CIMIS Station No. 44 located at U.C. Riverside. ET is the combination of processes when water is lost from the soil surface by evaporation and lost from plants by transpiration. The evaporation power of the atmosphere is expressed by the reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o) in units of depth of water over time (e.g., inches/day). The greater the ET rate, the more water needed to satisfy plant demands. Total annual ET_o from 1986 to 2025 measured in proximity to the District service area is shown in **Chart 3-5**.

Chart 3-5: Total Annual Evapotranspiration (inches), 1986-2025



(Source: CIMIS 44 UCR)

The annual average ET_o rate for this time period is 57.6 inches/year and the linear trendline suggests an increase in ET_o over the time period.

3.2.4 Summary of Potential Climate Changes

Water Code requires that water suppliers account for the impacts of climate change on water supplies and supply reliability in their 2025 UWMPs. Although the Water Code does not specify the technical nor general methods for how to consider climate change in UWMPs, DWR provides guidance on common approaches that can be used. Detailed discussions of the potential effects of climate change on District water demands, water supplies, and water reliability are provided in Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization, Chapter 6 – Water Supply Characterization, and Chapter 7 – Water Service Reliability Assessment. The following is a summary of the anticipated climate changes or scenarios within the District.

This discussion is guided by the “Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025” and relies, in part, on the tools and resources available on the Cal-Adapt Website (<https://cal-adapt.org/>), which synthesizes volumes of downscaled climate change projections and climate impact

research from California's scientific community. The default visualizations in the Cal-Adapt projections shown herein are based on the average values from a variety of models and are projections of future climate that were generated to support California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment.⁷ They are not weather predictions and should not be treated as such.⁸

Climate projections cannot tell us what will happen on a given date in the future. But they can tell us what to expect from our future climate in general and how much more often (or less often) extreme events such as heat waves and heavy rainfall are likely to occur in the future. However, they cannot predict when those events will occur.

The Cal-Adapt climate models presented here make predictions for the period of 2015 to 2100 and recreate the historical climate for the period 1950 to 2014. Two future climate projections using medium and high greenhouse gas and aerosol emissions scenarios are presented here. These scenarios are known as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP). Each RCP represents a standardized set of assumptions of humanity's trajectory in the coming years. Cal-Adapt does not provide data for a "low" greenhouse gas emissions scenario.

The Medium Emissions Scenario (RCP 4.5) represents a mitigation scenario where global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions peak by 2040 and then decline. Statewide, temperature is projected to increase 2-4 degrees Celsius (°C) (3.6-7.2 degrees Fahrenheit [°F]) for this scenario by the end of this century.

The High Emissions Scenario (RCP 8.5) represents a scenario where CO₂ emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century. Statewide, temperature is projected to increase 4-7°C (7.2-12.6°F) for this scenario by the end of this century.

Cal-Adapt's "Local Climate Change Snapshot" tool provides the following climate projections for temperature, precipitation, and wildfire for the District's service area. The City of Highland was selected as the representative location of the District's service area.

⁷ The Fourth Climate Change Assessment is published by the California Energy Commission:
<https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/reports/californias-fourth-climate-change-assessment>

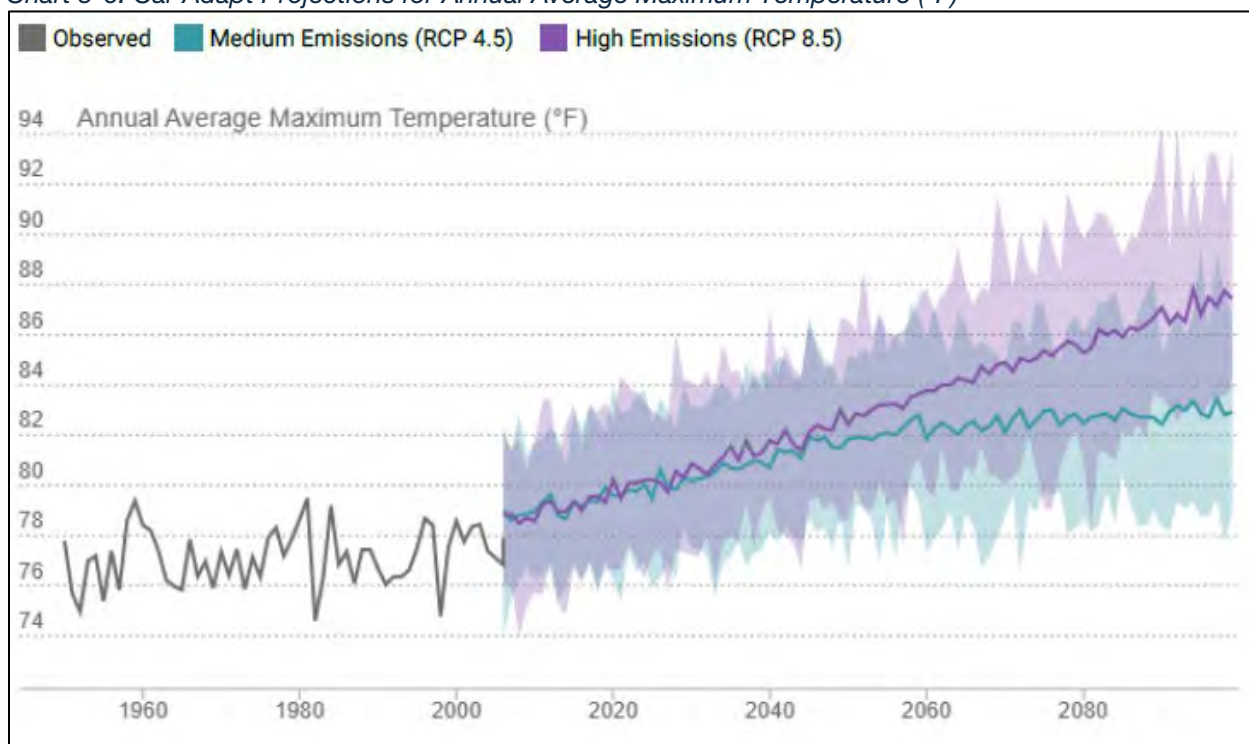
⁸ "Weather" is the behavior of the atmosphere over short periods, such as days and weeks. "Climate" is the long-term behavior of the atmosphere, and it is almost always expressed in averages; for example, average annual temperature, average monthly rainfall, or average water equivalent of mountain snowpack at a given time of year. In other words, climate is the statistics of weather.

Cal-Adapt Temperature Projections

Temperatures are projected to rise in California during the 21st century; however, the local impacts will vary greatly. Four separate climate indicators are reported by Cal-Adapt for temperature changes: 1) Annual Average Maximum Temperature, 2) Annual Average Minimum Temperature, 3) Extreme Heat Days, and 4) Warm Nights.

Annual Average Maximum Temperature reports the average of all the hottest daily temperatures in a year. The most likely outcome and range of future projections of Annual Average Maximum Temperature in the Highland area are shown in **Chart 3-6**.

Chart 3-6: Cal-Adapt Projections for Annual Average Maximum Temperature (°F)



(Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland)

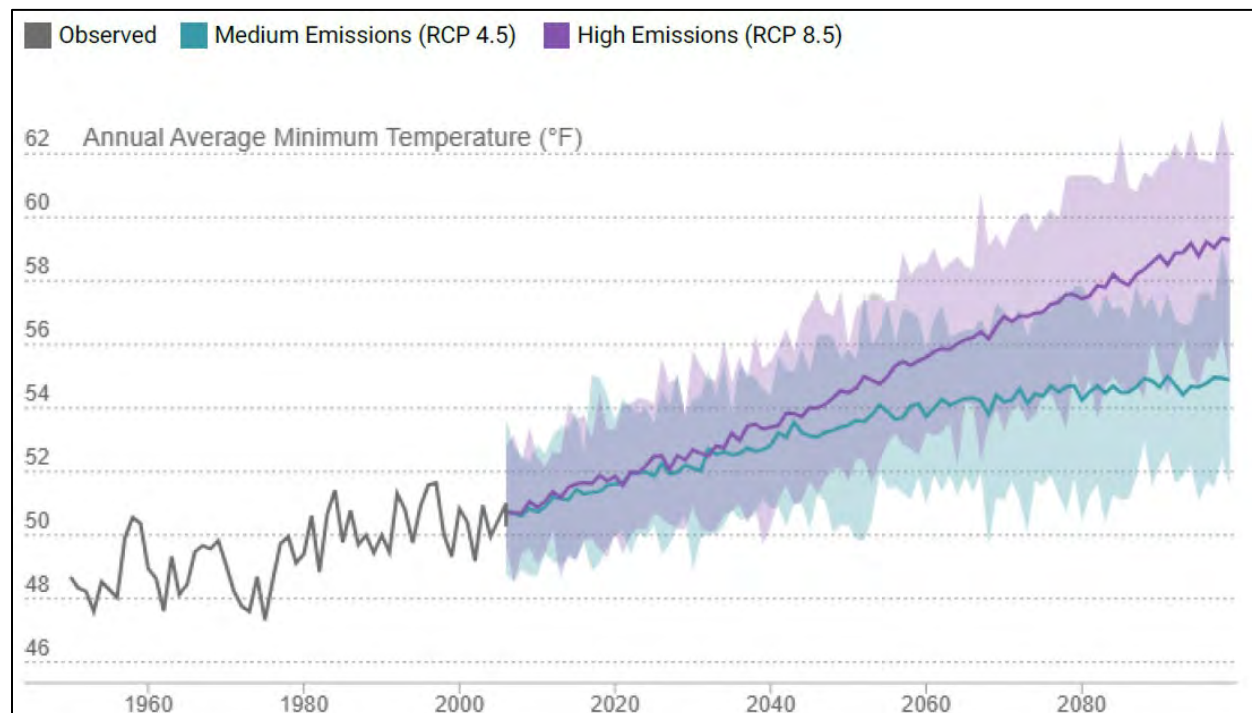
Table 3A below provides a summary of Cal-Adapt projections for Annual Average Maximum Temperature for baseline (1961-1990) and mid-century (2035-2064) time periods in the Highland area.

Table 3A - Cal-Adapt Projections for Annual Average Maximum Temperature

Time Period	Change from Baseline	30-year Average	30-year Range
Baseline (1961-1990)	--	76.9 °F	76.6- 77.3 °F
Mid-Century (2035-2064)			
RCP 4.5	+4.8 °F	81.7°F	79.3 – 84.4 °F
RCP 8.5	+5.7 °F	82.6 °F	79.9 – 85.1 °F
Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland . RCP: representative concentration pathway; 4.5: medium emissions scenario; 8.5: high emissions scenario.			

Annual Average Minimum Temperature reports the average of all the coldest daily temperatures in a year. Shown on **Chart 3-7** is the most likely outcome and range of future projections of Annual Average Minimum Temperature in the Highland area.

Chart 3-7: Cal-Adapt Projections for Annual Average Minimum Temperature (°F)



(Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland)

Table 3B below provides a summary of Cal-Adapt projections for Annual Average Minimum Temperature for baseline and mid-century time periods in the Highland area.

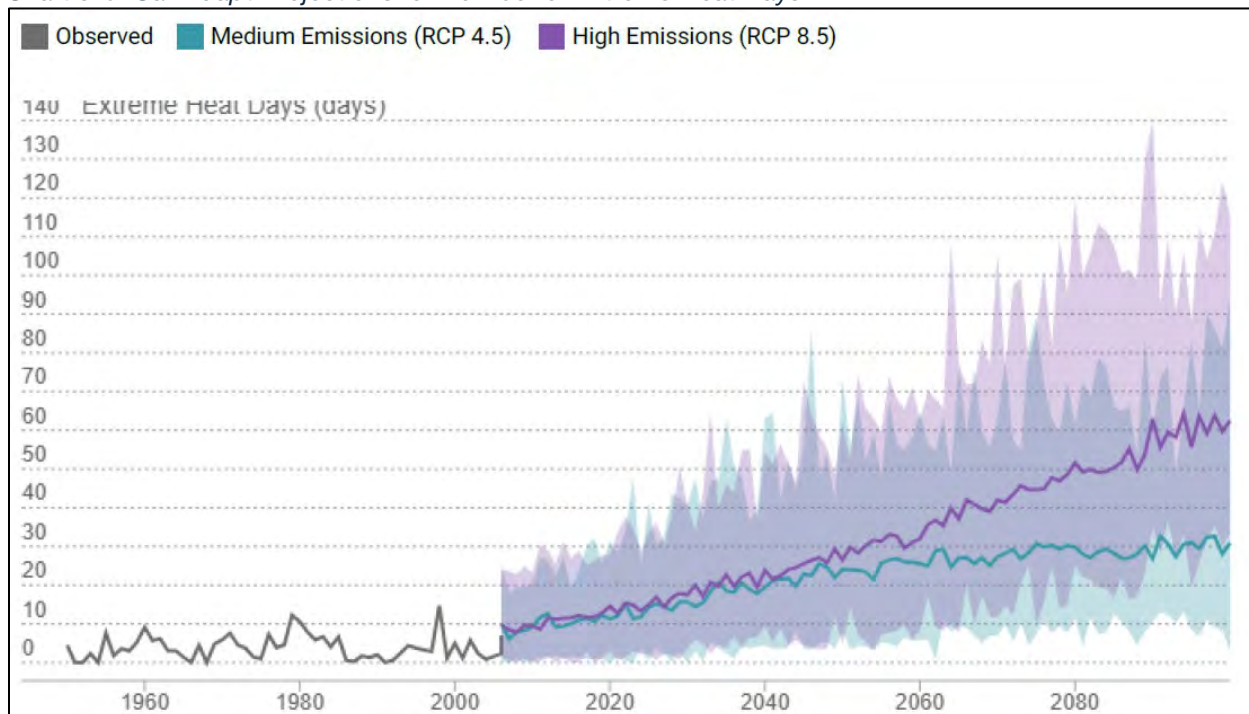
Table 3B - Cal-Adapt Projections for Annual Average Minimum Temperature

Time Period	Change from Baseline	30-year Average	30-year Range
Baseline (1961-1990)	--	49.3 °F	49.0 – 49.5 °F
Mid-century (2035-2064)			
RCP 4.5	+4.1 °F	53.4 °F	51.7 – 55.0 °F
RCP 8.5	+5.2 °F	54.5 °F	52.6 – 56.1 °F
Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland. RCP: representative concentration pathway; 4.5: medium emissions scenario; 8.5: high emissions scenario.			

Extreme Heat Days reports the number of days in a year when daily maximum temperature is above a threshold temperature of 104.1 °F. Shown in **Chart 3-8** is the most likely outcome and range of future projections of Extreme Heat Days in the Highland area.⁹

⁹ Note the threshold temperature used in Cal-Adapt is location specific. It is defined as the 98th percentile value of historical daily maximum/minimum temperatures (from 1961–1990, between April and October) observed at a location.

Chart 3-8: Cal-Adapt Projections for Number of Extreme Heat Days



(Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland)

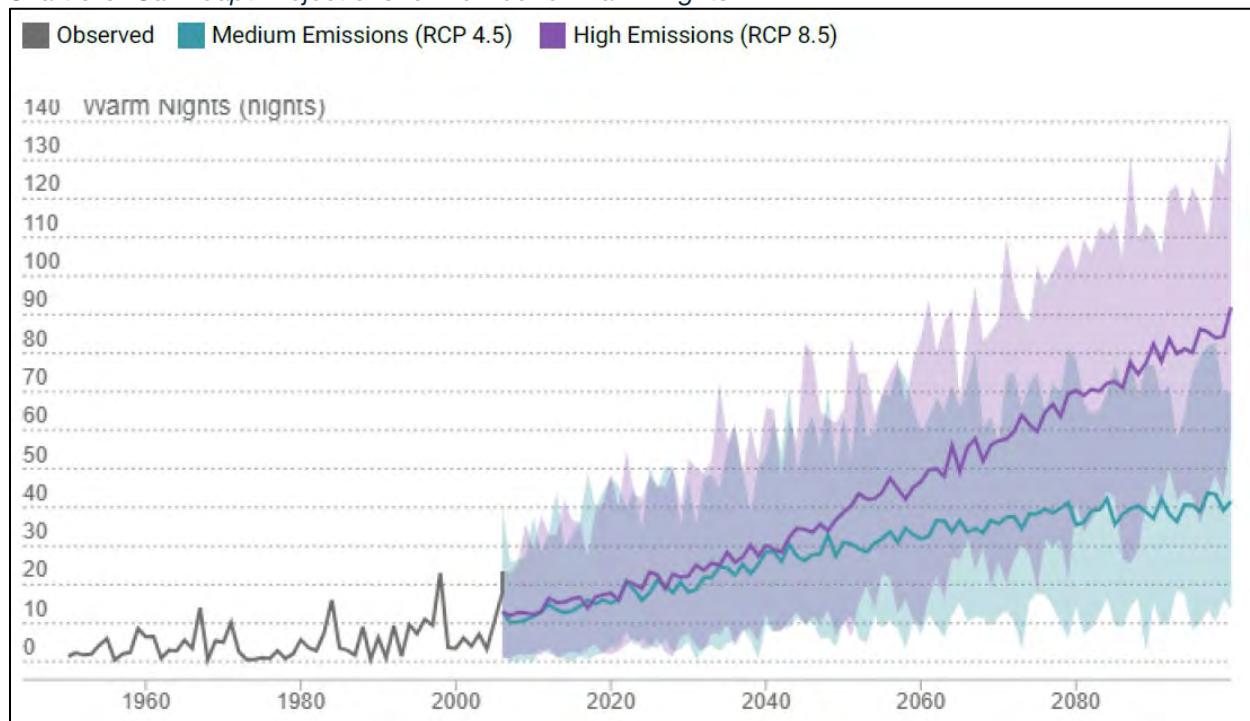
Table 3C below provides a summary of Cal-Adapt projections for Extreme Heat Days for baseline and mid-century time periods in the Highland area.

Table 3C – Cal-Adapt Projections for Number of Extreme Heat Days

Time Period	Change from Baseline	30-year Average	30-year Range
Baseline (1961-1990)	--	4 days	2 – 5 days
Mid-century (2035-2064)			
RCP 4.5	+19 days	23 days	13 – 53 days
RCP 8.5	+24 days	28 days	17 – 57 days
Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland RCP: representative concentration pathway; 4.5: medium emissions scenario; 8.5: high emissions scenario.			

Warm Nights reports the number of days in a year when daily minimum temperature is above a threshold temperature of 68.7 °F. Shown on **Chart 3-9** is the most likely outcome and range of future projections of Warm Nights in the Highland area.¹⁰

Chart 3-9: Cal-Adapt Projections for Number of Warm Nights



(Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland)

Table 3D below provides a summary of Cal-Adapt projections for Warm Nights for baseline (1961-1990) and mid-century (2035-2064) time periods in the Highland area.

¹⁰ Note the threshold temperature used in Cal-Adapt is location specific. It is defined as the 98th percentile value of recorded daily maximum/minimum temperatures (from 1961–1990, between April and October) observed at a location.

Table 3D – Cal-Adapt Projections for Number of Warm Nights

Time Period	Change from Baseline	30-year Average	30-year Range
Baseline (1961-1990)	--	6 days	2 – 10 days
Mid-century (2035-2064)			
RCP 4.5	+24 days	30 days	15 – 50 days
RCP 8.5	+32 days	38 days	22 – 59 days
Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland RCP: representative concentration pathway; 4.5: medium emissions scenario; 8.5: high emissions scenario.			

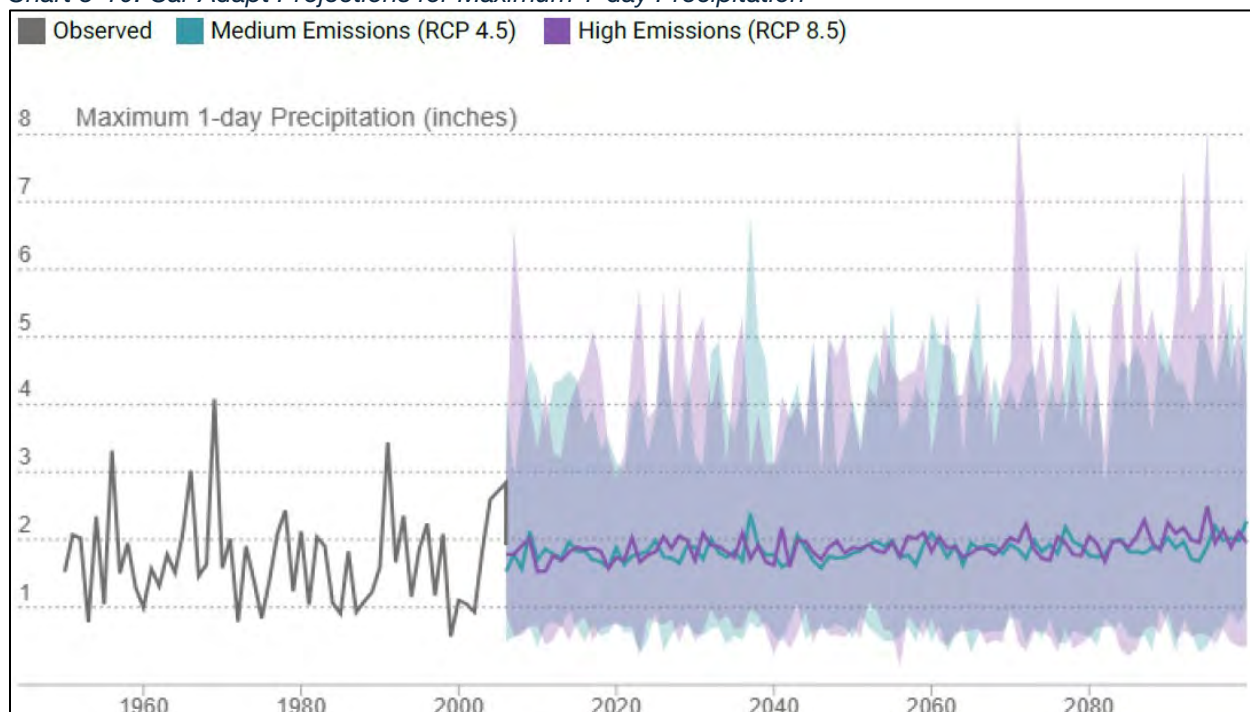
Cal-Adapt Precipitation Projections

California’s climate varies between wet and dry years. Research suggests that for much of the state, wet years will become wetter, and the dry years will become drier. Dry years are also likely to be followed by dry years, thus increasing the risk of drought. While California does not see the average annual precipitation changing significantly in the next 50-75 years, precipitation will likely be delivered in more intense storms and within a shorter wet season.

Three separate climate indicators are reported by Cal-Adapt for precipitation changes: 1) Maximum 1-Day Precipitation, 2) Maximum Length of Dry Spell, and 3) Annual Precipitation.

The **Maximum 1-Day Precipitation** amount for each year is the greatest amount of daily rain or snow over a 24-hour period for each year. **Chart 3-10** shows the most likely outcome and range of future projections of Maximum 1-day Precipitation in the Highland area.

Chart 3-10: Cal-Adapt Projections for Maximum 1-day Precipitation



(Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland)

Table 3E, below provides a summary of Cal-Adapt’s projections for Maximum 1-day Precipitation for baseline (1961-1990) and mid-century (2035-2064) time periods for the Highland Area.

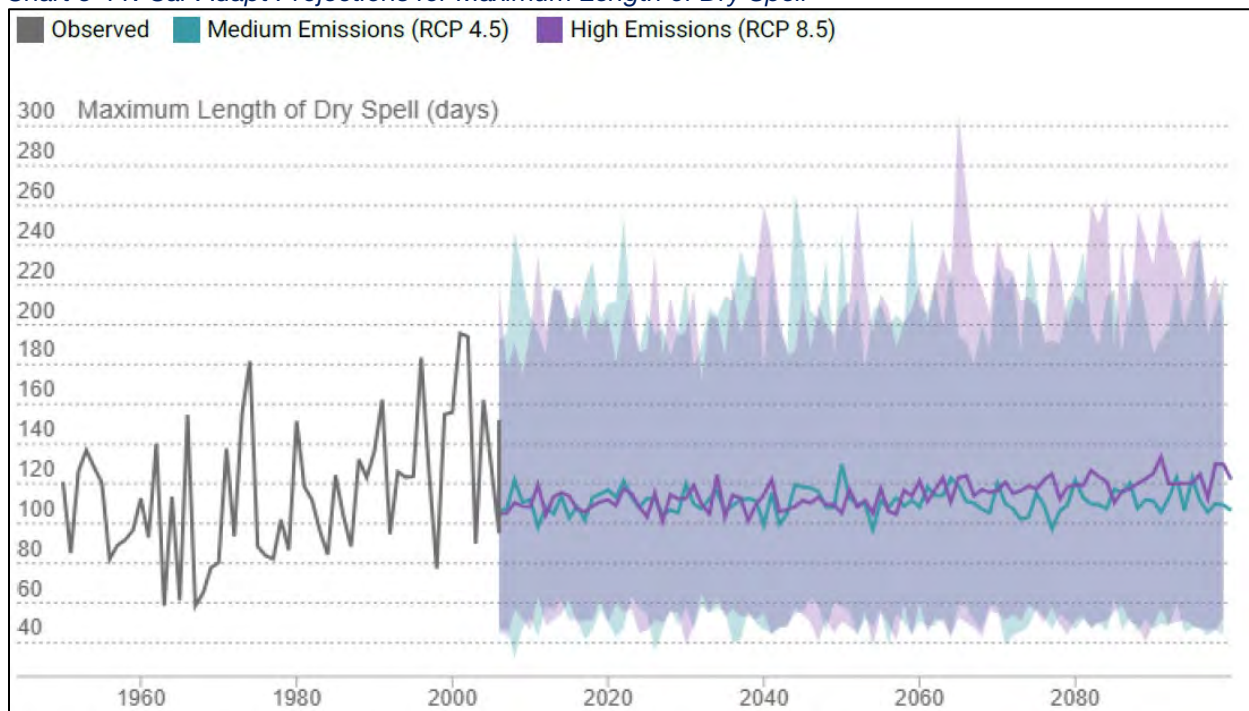
Table 3E– Cal-Adapt Projections for Maximum 1-Day Precipitation

Time Period	Change from Baseline	30-year Average	30-year Range
Baseline (1961-1990)	--	1.730 inches	1.538 – 1.927 inches
Mid-century (2035-2064)			
RCP 4.5	+0.098 inches	1.828 inches	1.522 – 2.115 inches
RCP 8.5	+0.144 inches	1.874 inches	1.531 – 2.238 inches
Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland RCP: representative concentration pathway; 4.5: medium emissions scenario; 8.5: high emissions scenario.			

Maximum Length of Dry Spell is the maximum length of dry spell for each year. In other words, the maximum number of consecutive days during one year with precipitation of less

than one millimeter. **Chart 3-11** shows the most likely outcome and range of future projections of Maximum Length of Dry Spell in the Highland area.

Chart 3-11: Cal-Adapt Projections for Maximum Length of Dry Spell



(Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland)

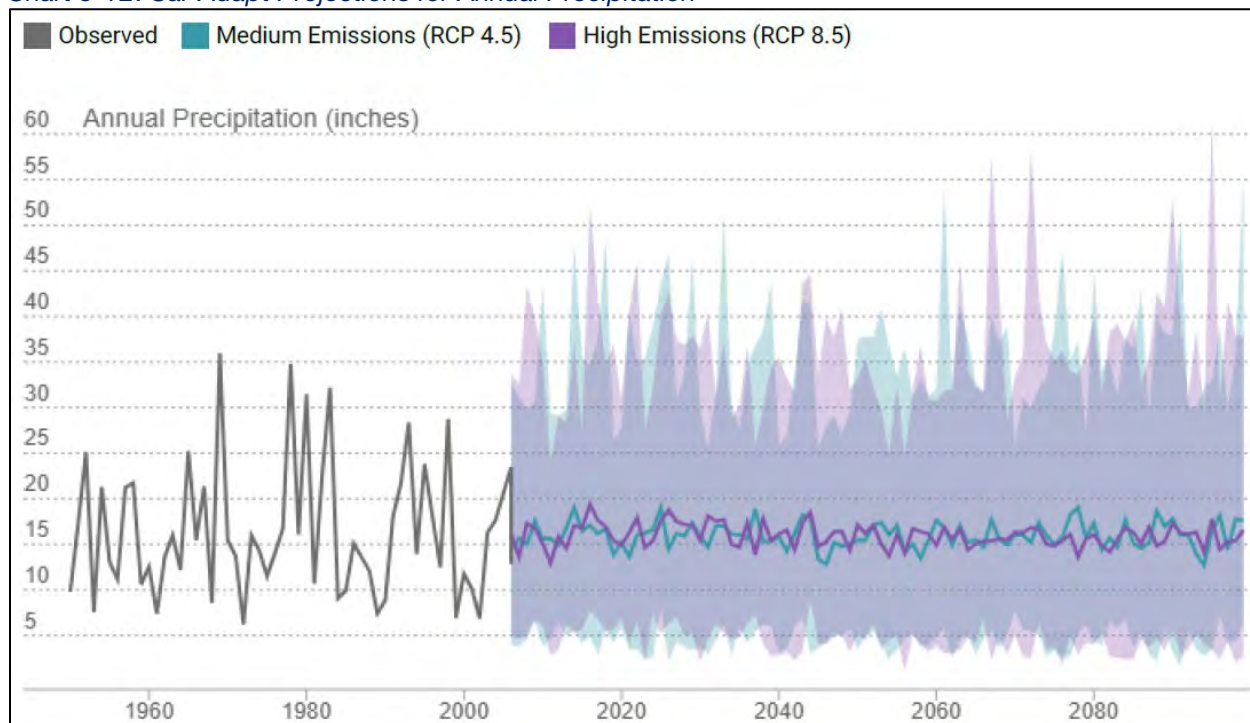
Table 3F, below provides a summary of Cal-Adapt projections for Maximum Length of Dry Spell for baseline and mid-century time periods in the Highland area.

Table 3F – Cal-Adapt Projections for Maximum Length of Dry Spell

Time Period	Change from Baseline	30-year Average	30-year Range
Baseline (1961-1990)	--	104 days	89 - 124 days
Mid-century (2035-2064)			
RCP 4.5	+8 days	112 days	88 – 139 days
RCP 8.5	+7 days	111 days	73 – 140 days
Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland RCP: representative concentration pathway; 4.5: medium emissions scenario; 8.5: high emissions scenario.			

Annual Precipitation is the total precipitation projected for a year. **Chart 3-12** shows the most likely outcome and range of future projections of Annual Precipitation in the Highland area.

Chart 3-12: Cal-Adapt Projections for Annual Precipitation



(Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland)

Table 3G, below provides a summary of Cal-Adapt’s projections for Annual Precipitation for baseline (1961-1990) and mid-century (2035-2064) time periods in the Highland area.

Table 3G - Cal-Adapt Projections for Annual Precipitation

Time Period	Change from Baseline	30-year Average	30-year Range
Baseline (1961-1990)	--	16.4 inches	14.3 – 17.7 inches
Mid-century (2035-2064)			
RCP 4.5	-0.6 inches	15.8 inches	12.4 – 20.4 inches
RCP 8.5	-0.5 inches	15.9 inches	12.0 – 20.5 inches
Source: Cal-Adapt, Local Climate Snapshot for Highland RCP: representative concentration pathway; 4.5: medium emissions scenario; 8.5: high emissions scenario.			

Cal-Adapt Wildfire Projections

The frequency, severity, and impacts of wildfire are sensitive to climate change as well as many other factors, including development patterns, temperature increases, wind patterns, precipitation change, and pest infestations. Therefore, it is difficult to predict exactly where and how fires will burn. Instead, climate models estimate increased risk of wildfires.

The Cal-Adapt information presented here on **Annual Average Area Burned** can inform at a high level if wildfire activity is likely to increase. However, this information is incomplete—many regions across the state have no projections (such as regions outside combined fire state and federal protection responsibility areas), and more detailed analyses and projections are needed for local decision-making. These projections are most robust for the Sierra Nevada given model inputs. However, as we have seen in recent years, much of California can expect an increased risk of wildfire, with a wildfire season that starts earlier, runs longer, and features more extreme fire events.

Cal-Adapt estimates the average area in the City of Highland at risk to burn between 1961 and 1990 is approximately 322 acres. By the mid-century (2035-2064) time period, the annual average risk of wildfire in the City of Highland is projected to increase to 323.4 acres. The areas within and near the EVWD service area that are most at risk of wildfire are the San Bernardino Mountains and along Greenspot Road. (HMP, p. 41-44).

Uncertainty of Cal-Adapt Projections

Climate projections provided by Cal-Adapt are approximations of future climate, but as with any statement about the future, there is no way to be certain they are accurate. One source of uncertainty in future climate projections is human greenhouse gas emissions. Projected climate data may not prove to be accurate if the actual emissions pathway differs from the scenarios used to make the projections.

Another source of uncertainty in climate projections is the fact that different climate models—the tools used to simulate the climate system and produce future climate data—may produce different outcomes. There are more than 30 global climate models developed by climate modeling centers around the world, and they have different ways of representing aspects of the climate system. In addition, some aspects of the climate system are less well understood

than others. Climate scientists are constantly working to improve the theories of the climate system and its representation in climate models. In the meantime, one way to account for model differences is to look at projections from as many different models as possible to get a range of possible outcomes. An average of the values can be taken across the different models, and this average value is a more likely outcome than the value from any single model.

It is important to note that here the term "uncertainty" is being used in the scientific sense, to acknowledge that there is a range in possible future outcomes. That climate change is occurring and is caused by human activity is the consensus of the overwhelming majority of scientists engaged with the issue. What is less certain is the extent to which the climate will change in the future, and precisely how the changes will affect natural and human systems.

3.3 SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

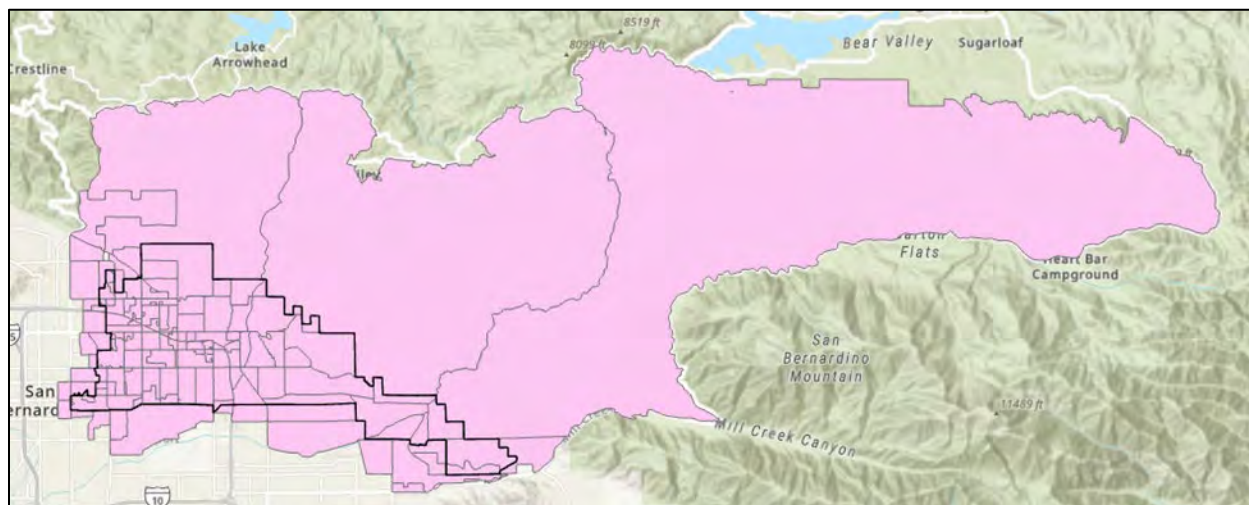
3.3.1 Service Area Population

The District currently serves a population of approximately 109,942 people. This estimate was developed using the persons-per-connection ratio of 5.3 from the District's 2024 Drought Contingency Plan (108,093 people and 20,407 residential connections), which was applied to the number of residential connections in 2025 (20,757). The current and future projected population of the District are shown in **Submittal Table 3-1**.

Submittal Table 3-1 – Population – Current and Projected

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	109,947	115,000	118,700	122,900	127,200	129,700
NOTES: 2025 population based on the 2020 persons-per-connection of 5.3 from 2024 Drought Contingency Plan. 2030-2050 projection based on the Southern California Association of Government's 2024 Connect SoCal Demographics and Growth Forecast Technical Report and Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) GIS data for the area within the EVWD service area, and persons-per-household ratio of 3.34 from Dept. of Finance Table E-5 (2025, City of Highland) rounded to nearest 100. 2035-2050 projections include 15% increase due to ADU potential.						

The population projections from 2030-2050 in Submittal Table 3-1 were calculated using 2024 Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) data produced in 2024 by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The TAZ data provides estimates of total households and total employment in 2019, 2035, and 2050 (2019 data is benchmarked to the results of the 2020 Census). The TAZ polygons that intercept with the EVWD service area are shown below.



Transportation Analysis Zones with EVWD Service Area.

Some TAZ polygons are fully contained within the EVWD service area; however, for the TAZ polygons that are not, GIS was used to calculate the percentage of each partial TAZ polygon that is outside the service area and remove that area from the calculations. By doing this, only the proportionate number of households within the EVWD service area is represented. This method does presume however, that all of the TAZ is equally developable. The percentage was multiplied by each TAZ-Level Total Household data for 2019, 2035, and 2050 resulting in the following:

Number of	2019 (2020)	2035	2050
Households within EVWD Service Area	30,850	35,538	38,842

Because the 2024 TAZ data do not include population projections, EVWD will use the persons-per-household ratio of 3.34 from the California Department of Finance (DOF) for City of Highland in 2025 (*E-5 Population and housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State* –

January 1, 2021-2025). When applied to the TAZ data, the estimated populations for 2019, 2035, and 2050 are shown below.

	2019 (2020)	2035	2050
Number of Households within EVWD Service Area (SCAG)	30,850	35,538	38,842
People per Household (DOF)	3.34		
Estimated Population of Service Area	103,039	118,697	129,732

Annual population estimates were then linearly extrapolated beginning from 109,942 people in 2025 to the projected 2050 population of 129,700 (rounded to nearest 100). The average annual population growth rate between 2025 and 2050 turned out to be 0.7%.

3.3.2 Accessory Dwelling Units

Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) are also known as second units or in-law units. They can be for one or more people and can be detached, attached, existing space converted into an independent living unit, or a Junior ADU contained entirely within an existing or proposed single-family residence. ADUs are being encouraged by the State to increase residential infill and help meet the increasing statewide demand for affordable housing. Because the ADU laws (Gov. Code 65852.2) change each year, readers should refer to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (www.hcd.ca.gov) for the latest changes to the law.

An increase in ADUs in existing residential areas may densify them more than what had been planned for previously by the District. Particularly in areas that are considered currently “built-out” with infrastructure that is already sized at “ultimate” design capacity, an increase in ADUs may trigger capital projects to upsize existing pipes or replace degrading infrastructure earlier than expected.

EVWD and WEBB met with the City of Highland and County of San Bernardino planning staff for the purposes of this UWMP. As a result, the City of Highland shared ADU data from 2021-2025 (Highland Housing Element Annual Progress Reports), which are summarized below.

City of Highland	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
ADUs Entitled	38	32	45	48	35
ADUs Permitted	24	11	29	23	
ADUs Completed	3	19	34	16	32

The County regulates ADUs through Chapter 84.01 of the San Bernardino County Code. San Bernardino County indicated that no ADU applications were found in the service area of EVWD. The City of Highland regulates ADUs through Highland Municipal Code section 16.44.190 and the City of San Bernardino regulates ADU through Chapter 19.04 of its Development Code.

It is hard to gauge how the ADU laws will play out in the EVWD service area. Residential properties in the old parts of Highland and unincorporated county lands tend to have the space needed for ADUs. However, several census block groups within the EVWD service area have median household incomes that meet the threshold for “disadvantaged” and “severely disadvantaged” communities (see Section 3.4.4, below).

For the planning purposes of this UWMP, an estimate has been made assuming each dwelling unit has 3.34 persons and 25% of the Low Density Residential properties (where ADUs are allowed) may develop an ADU and each ADU would have two people, which results in a 15% population increase for the affected property. Therefore, the potential future impact of ADU’s in residential areas is accounted for in two ways: (1) the District’s buildout estimate increased the number of people per dwelling unit by 15%, from 3.34 to 3.84, but for only Low-Density Residential land uses (**Appendix E**); (2) the water demand projections in Chapter 4 are conservatively increased 15% for all residential land uses. This methodology assumes ADUs are not feasible for high density residential to highest density residential land uses. The 15% increase in population is embedded in the population projections in Submittal Table 3-1. The District will address ADUs in the future to ensure consistency with the State regulations, including when a separate connection is required and to correctly assess and collect appropriate fees.

3.3.3 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Other factors to consider for water demands in the EVWD service area are the YSMN Reservation and Tribal Lands. YSMN Reservation and Tribal Lands encompass approximately 6% of the District's service area and include the Yaamava' Resort and Casino that is owned and operated by the YSMN (Figure 3-3). The U.S. Census Bureau 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates suggests the YSMN Reservation has a population of just 92. However, the Yaamava' Resort and Casino has more than 5,000 employees. EVWD reviewed the CY 2025 water consumption of all accounts associated with YSMN and determined the water use is currently as expected. The District will continue ongoing discussions with YSMN on any plans for future water consumptive projects to ensure those demands are accounted for in future planning documents.

3.3.4 Disadvantaged Communities

U.S. Census data is gathered at three levels of precision: Census Designated Place (CDP), Census Tracts, and Census Block Groups. CDPs are at the broadest level and Census Tracts are made up of Block Groups. According to U.S. Census data collected from 2019 to 2023 by DWR's Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) Mapping Tool, some Community Tracts and Block Groups within the EVWD service area qualify as "disadvantaged" and "severely disadvantaged" as shown in **Figure 3-5 – Disadvantaged Communities**.

California Code of Regulations Section 596.1(b)(2) defines a "disadvantaged community (DAC)" as: "A community with an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI." The statewide MHI according to the Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2019-2023 dataset is \$96,334; thus, 80 percent and 60 percent of that value represents the DAC and Severely DAC (SDAC) thresholds, respectively. Therefore, a community where the MHI is less than \$77,067 meets the DAC threshold and a MHI less than \$57,800 meets the SDAC threshold (ACS).

The DWR DAC Mapping Tool is an online reference to assist local agencies to evaluate DAC status, using the definition provided by Proposition 84 Guidelines. Having areas in its service area that qualify as a DAC opens the District to the possibility of applying for State grant funding. In the event EVWD proceeds with a grant application process, additional research beyond what is provided herein per the grant requirements may be necessary.

3.4 LAND USES WITHIN SERVICE AREA

The District does not have land use authority within its service area; rather, that authority rests with the City of Highland, City of San Bernardino, and San Bernardino County. The City of Highland makes up the majority of the EVWD service area (57%), followed with the City of San Bernardino taking up 27%, and unincorporated county accounting for the remaining 16% of the EVWD service area. The best guide for future land use within any city or county is that jurisdiction's General Plan Land Use Element; thus, as mentioned previously, the basis for land use and population projections herein is the current Highland General Plan Land Use Plan, the City of San Bernardino Proposed 2050 General Plan Land Use Plan, and the County of San Bernardino General Plan.

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10631(a), EVWD sent an email to the City of Highland, City of San Bernardino, and County of San Bernardino on January 15, 2026 requesting a meeting to coordinate with the entities on the most appropriate land use information to use for water resources planning (a copy of said email is located in **Appendix C**). EVWD and WEBB met with the County of San Bernardino on January 26, 2026 and the City of Highland on February 4, 2026. The City of San Bernardino did not request a meeting; however, they did provide land use information (current as of October 2025) for the UWMP. A summary of said coordination meetings with County of San Bernardino and City of Highland are below:

- WEBB met via teleconference with the County of San Bernardino on January 26, 2026. Attendees included: Miguel Figueroa, Director; Noel Mondragon, Division Manager; Noel Castillo, Assistant Director; Autumn DeWoody, Senior Environmental Analyst and Julia Archibeque, Assistant Environmental Analyst from WEBB. As a result of the meeting, the County provided the current land use plan (current as of January 30, 2026), data on recent ADU applications, and revealed there are no large projects planned within and adjacent to the District.
- EVWD and WEBB met via teleconference with the City of Highland on February 4, 2026. Attendees included: Kim Stater, Economic Development Specialist; Angela Tafolla, Senior Planner; Nathan Carlson, Senior Engineer from EVWD; Autumn DeWoody, Senior Environmental Analyst and Julia Archibeque, Assistant Environmental Analyst from WEBB. As a result of the meeting, the City provided the current land use plan

(current as of August 2024), data on recent ADU applications, and provided their future development project map showing planned projects within and adjacent to the District.

- No significant development projects that would be large enough to require adjustments to the water demand projections of the UWMP specifically for their unique development were identified during the course of communications with the cities and county staff.

EVWD also reached out to YSMN contacts Josh Hebert and Marios Ignelis in March 2026 and received confirmation the Tribe had no development plans to share with the District that would change their average current water demands.

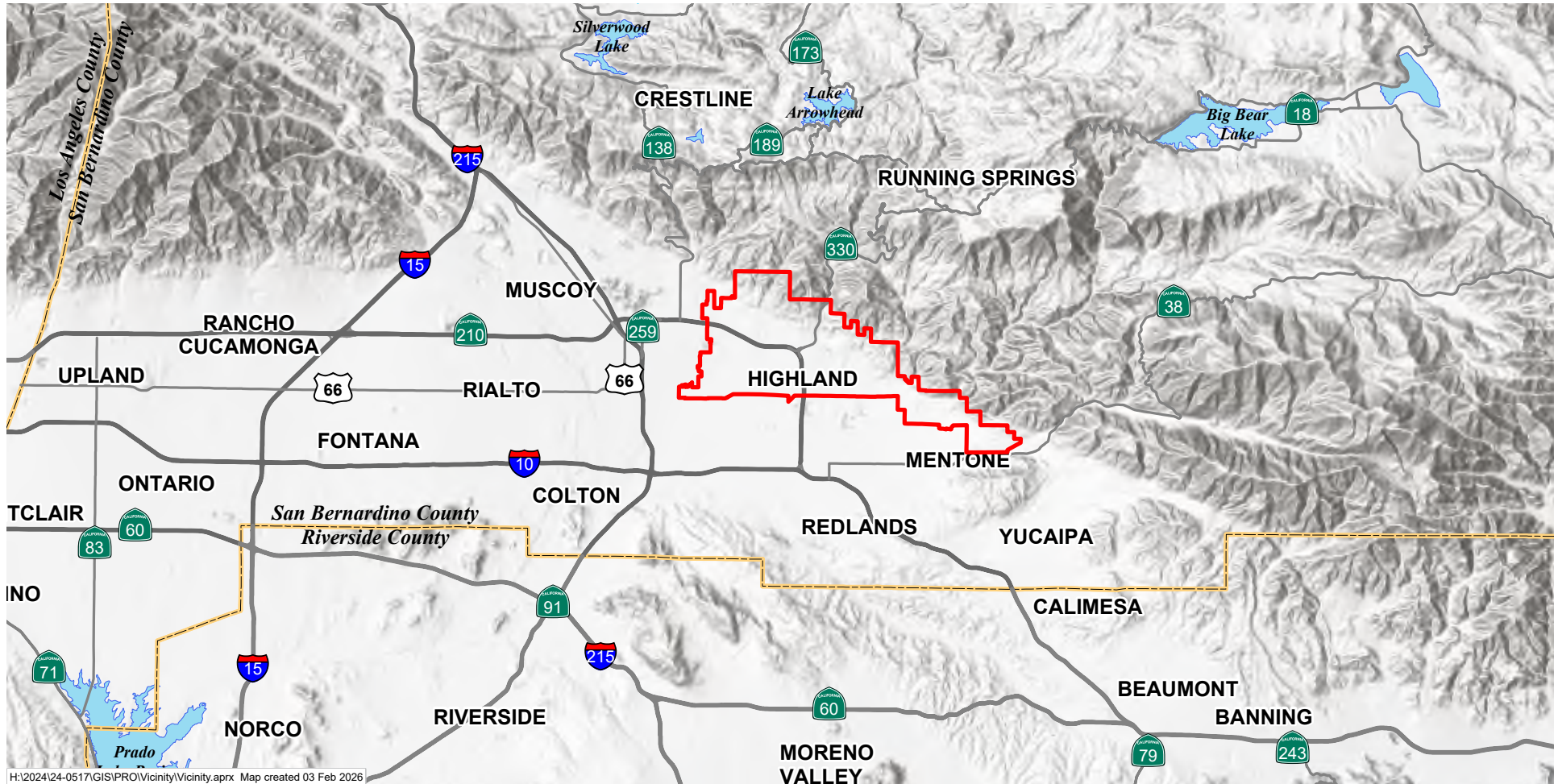
The land use maps used for this UWMP are shown in **Figure 3-6 – City of Highland Land Use Designations**, **Figure 3-7 – City of San Bernardino Land Use Designations**, and **Figure 3-8 –San Bernardino County Land Use Designations**.

Population buildout estimates were calculated for the EMWD service area (**Appendix E**) using the land use plans provided, and the results are summarized in **Table 3H** (next page).

Table 3H– Build-Out Projections for EVWD Service Area

		Acres of City / County within EVWD Service Area	EVWD Service Area Projected Development						EVWD Service Area Population Projections ^(d)			EVWD Service Area Population Projections with Additional ADU Population in LDR Properties		
			Minimum Residential DUs or SF of Non-Residential Uses	Units	Maximum Residential DUs or SF of Non-Residential Uses	Units	Mid-Range Residential DUs or SF of Non-Residential Uses ^(c)	Units	Minimum Projected Buildout Population	Maximum Projected Buildout Population	Mid-Range Projected Buildout Population	Minimum Projected Buildout Population	Maximum Projected Buildout Population	Mid-Range Projected Buildout Population
City of Highland	9,416		15,320	DU	84,520	DU	49,920	DU	51,150	282,300	166,720	53,720	290,270	171,990
			2,507,490	SF	18,071,960	SF	10,864,910	SF						
Undesignated Land	1,511													
City of San Bernardino	4,471		12,200	DU	27,040	DU	19,630	DU	40,750	90,310	65,560	42,410	93,590	68,030
			6,165,260	SF	25,733,180	SF	16,140,640	SF						
Undesignated Land	662													
San Bernardino County	3,185		3,700	DU	11,520	DU	7,610	DU	12,360	38,480	25,420	13,390	41,070	27,230
			620,770	SF	3,697,370	SF	2,099,720	SF						
Undesignated Land	6													
Total			31,200	DU	123,100	DU	77,200	DU	104,260	411,090	257,700	109,520	424,930	267,250
(rounded to nearest 100)	19,251		9,293,500	SF	47,502,500	SF	29,105,300	SF						

Using the land use plans provided by each jurisdiction for this UWMP, which include minimum and maximum densities (dwelling units per acre) and intensities (floor-to-area ratios), Table 3H suggests that buildout of the service area is not expected in the next 25 years and current growth is between the minimum and mid-range number of residential units (assuming 3.34 people per household). EVWD can continue using this spreadsheet to monitor changes in the land use plans as General Plan amendments are processed.

FIGURE 3-1**VICINITY MAP****LEGEND**

East Valley Water District Boundary

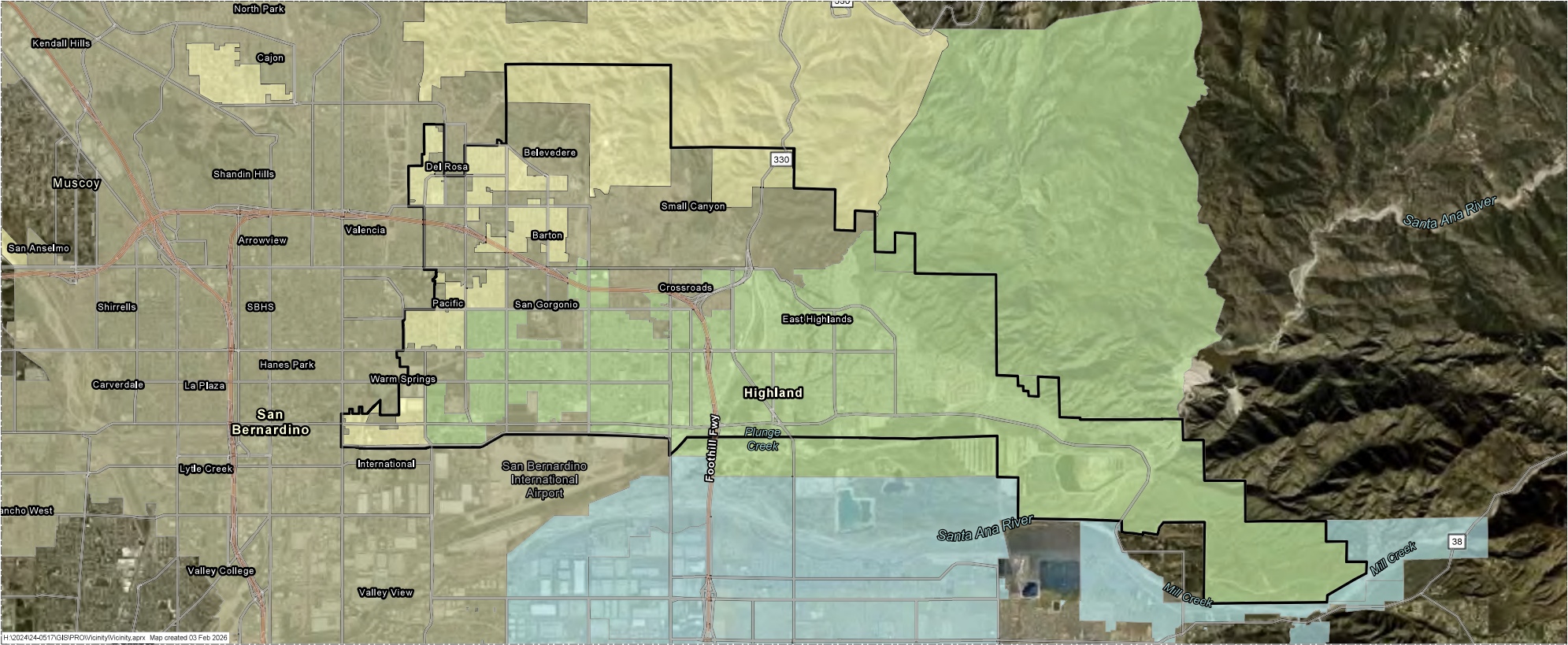


0 17,000 34,000
Ft

Sources: SB County GIS, 2025; EVWD, 2025.

FIGURE 3-2

WATER SERVICE AREA



LEGEND

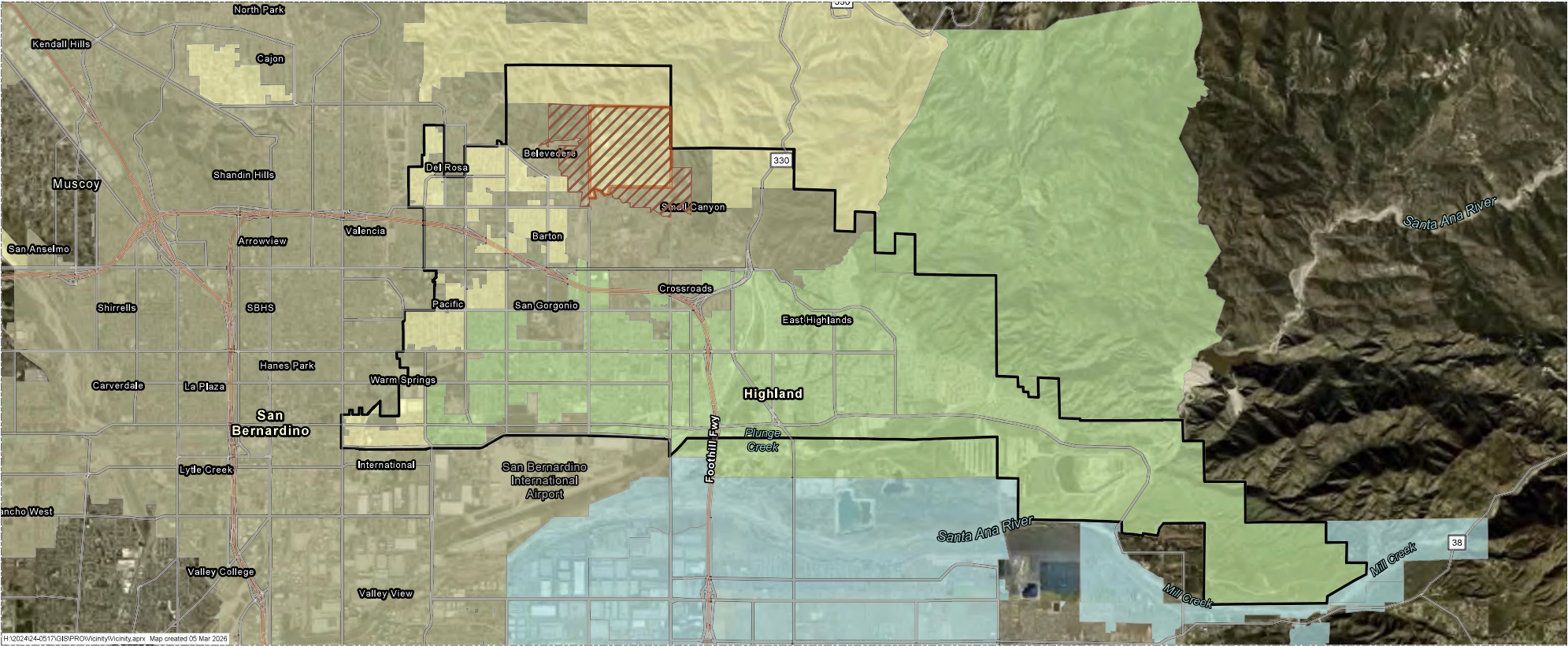
- CITY OF HIGHLAND
- CITY OF REDLANDS
- CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO
- SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
- East Valley Water District



0 4,050 8,100 Feet

Sources: SB COUNTY, 2025, EVWD, 2026,

FIGURE 3-3 TRIBAL LANDS IN WATER SERVICE AREA



LEGEND

- CITY OF HIGHLAND
- CITY OF REDLANDS
- CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO
- SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
- YUHAAVIATAM OF SAN MANUEL NATION TRUST LANDS
- YUHAAVIATAM OF SAN MANUEL NATION RESERVATION
- East Valley Water District

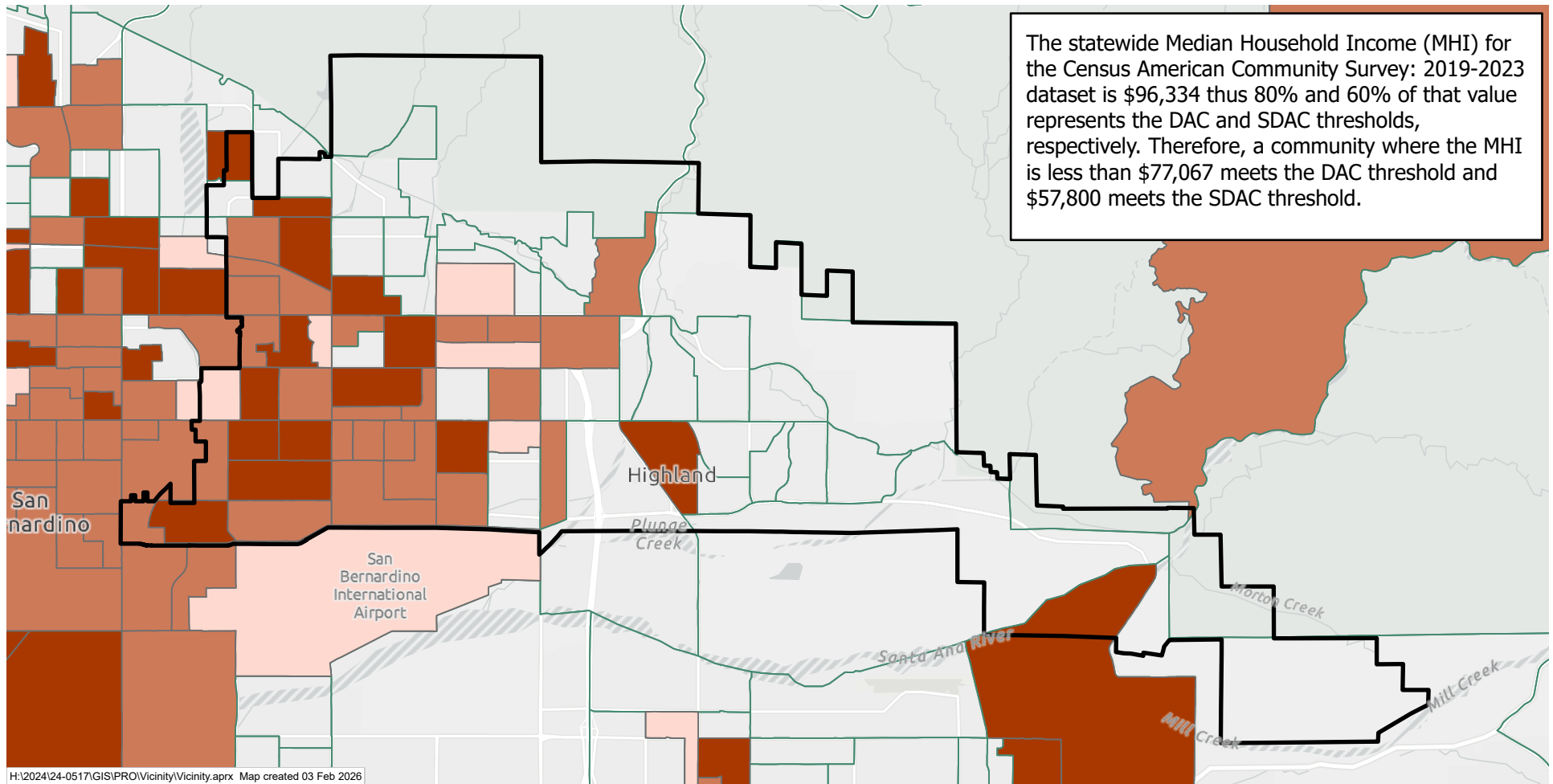


0 4,050 8,100 Feet

Sources: SB COUNTY, 2025, EVWD, 2026,

SURROUNDING WATER PROVIDERS



FIGURE 3-5**DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES****LEGEND****DWR Disadvantaged Communities 2019-2023 (Block Groups)**

Severely Disadvantaged (0 - \$57,800)

Disadvantaged (\$57,801 - \$77,067)

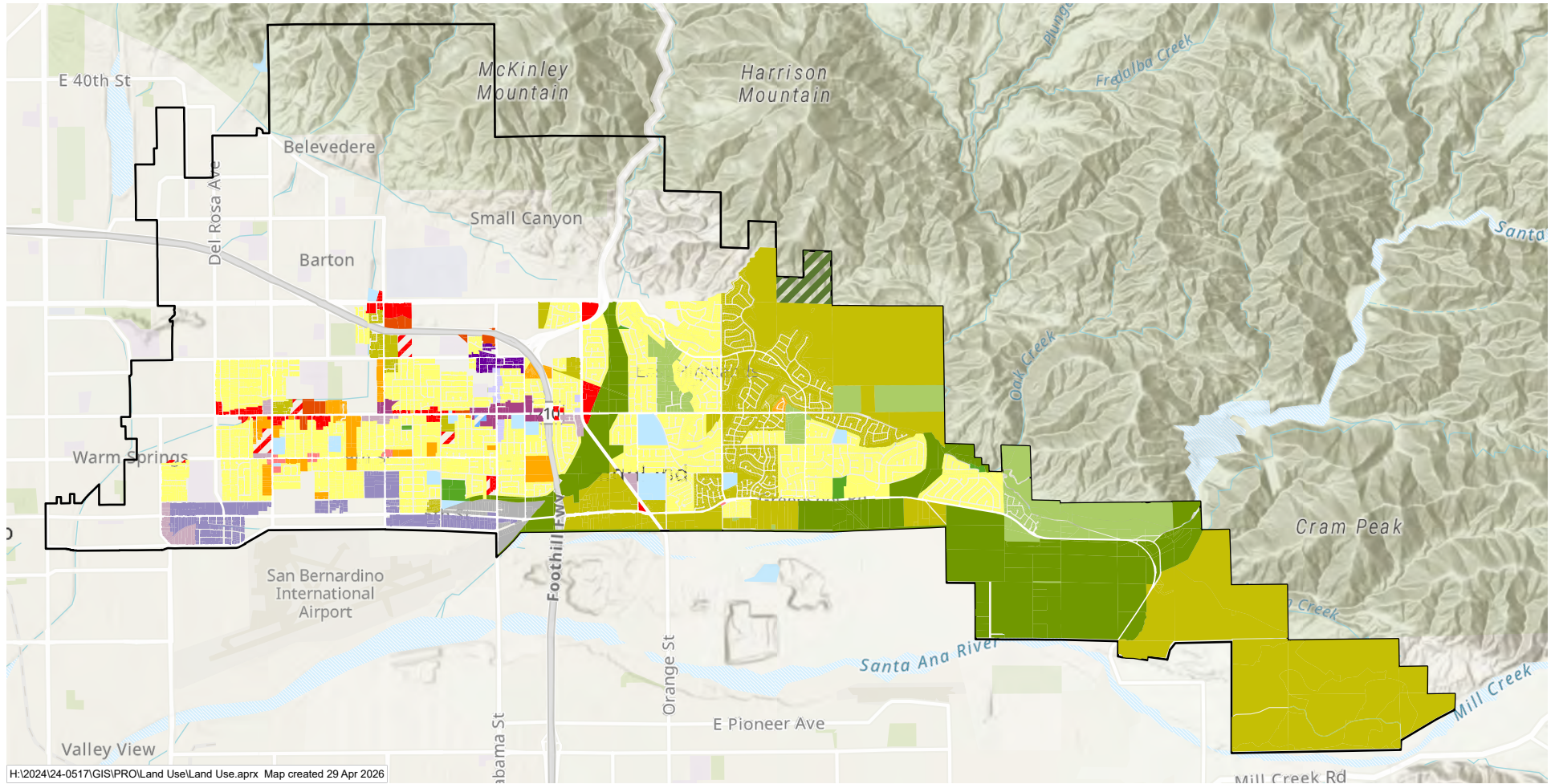
Not Disadvantaged

Data not available

EVWD Boundary

0 5,000 10,000
Ft

Sources: DWR DAC TOOL 2019-2023

FIGURE 3-6**CITY OF HIGHLAND LAND USE****LEGEND**

East Valley Water District Boundary

City of Highland General Plan Land Use

AG/EQ - Agriculture/Equestrian

LD - Low Density

MD - Medium Density

HD - High Density

PD - Planned Development

HDS - Residential High Density Special Overlay

CG - General Commercial

NC - Neighborhood Commercial

PC - Planned Commercial

HVD - Historic Village District

OP - Office Professional

MU - Mixed Use

BP - Business Park

I - Industrial

P - Public/Institutional

CC - Civic Center

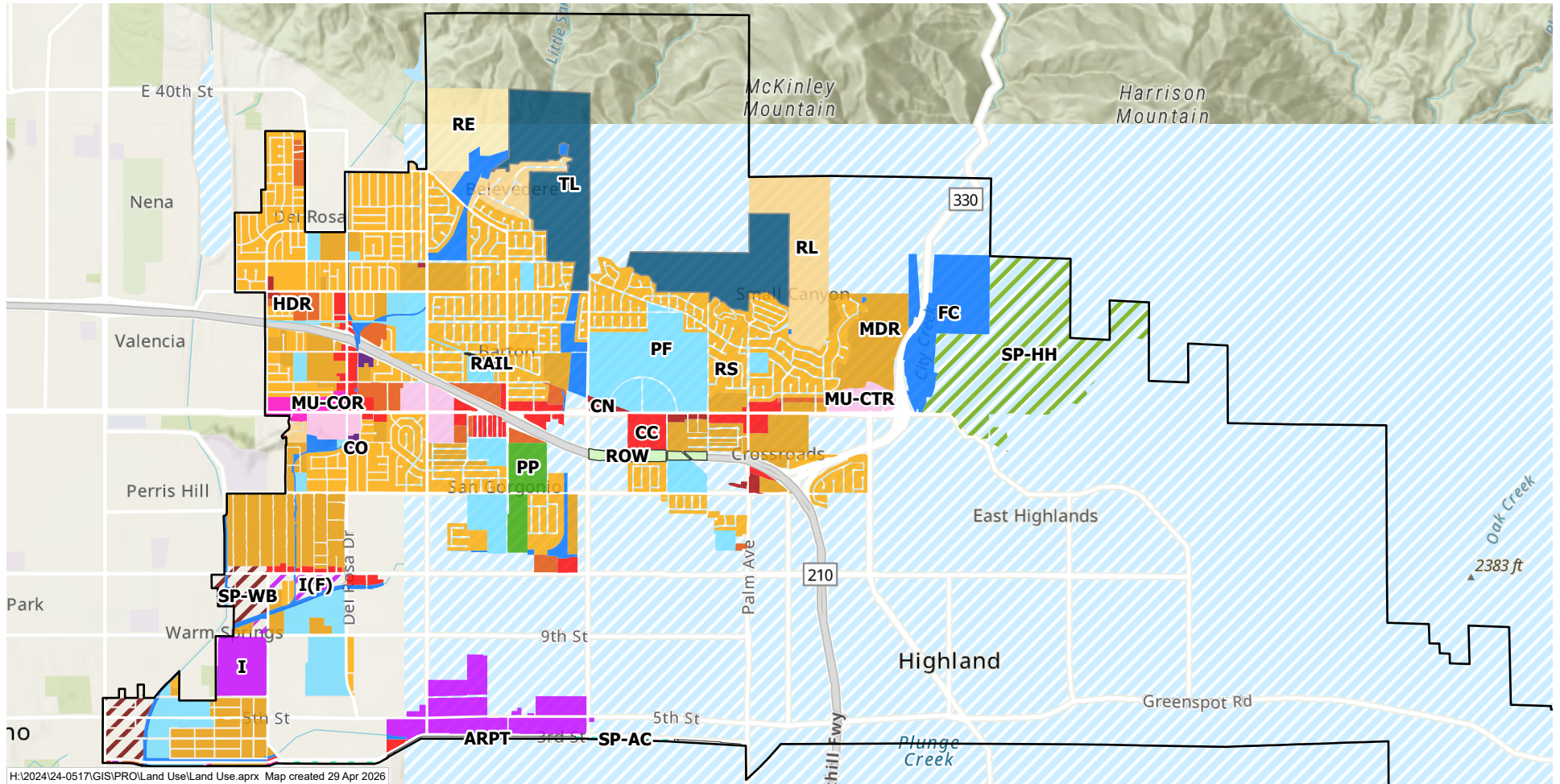
PK - Park

OS - Open Space

SOI - Sphere of Influence

0 4,200 8,400 Ft

Sources: Highland, 2026.

FIGURE 3-7**CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO LAND USE**

H:\2024\24-0517\GIS\PROJ\Land Use\Land Use.aprx Map created 29 Apr 2026

LEGEND

East Valley Water District Boundary

City of San Bernardino Proposed GPLU 2025

- RE Estate Residential
- RL Suburban Residential - Large Lot
- RS Suburban Residential
- MDR Medium Density Residential

- HDR High Density Residential
- CC Corridor Commercial
- CN Neighborhood Commercial
- CO Office Commercial
- MU-COR Mixed Use Corridor
- MU-CTR Mixed Use Center

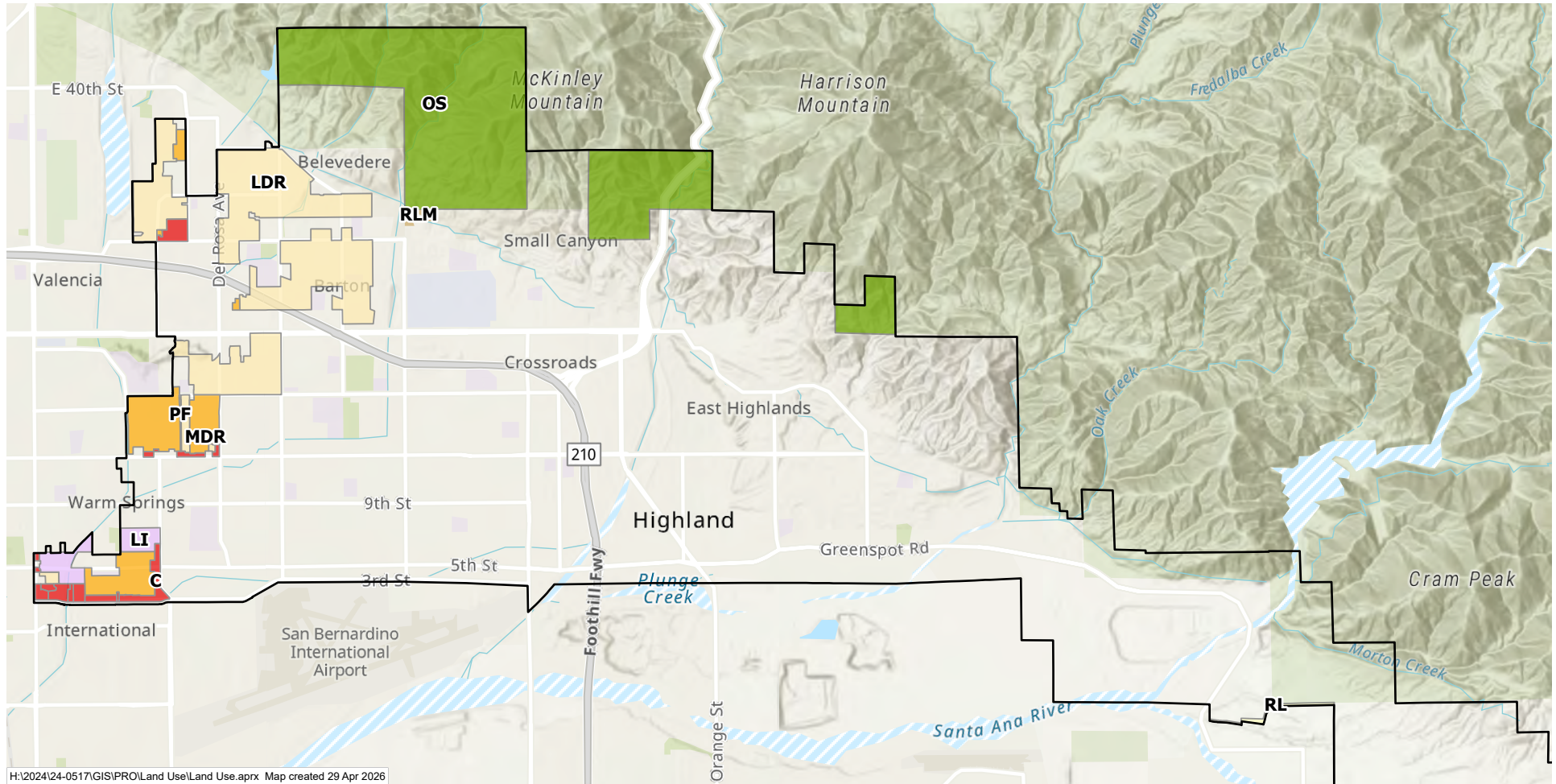
- I Industrial
- I(F) Industrial (Flex)
- FC Flood Control
- PF Public Facilities
- PP Public Park
- TL Tribal Lands

- ARPT Airport
- RAIL Railroad
- ROW Right-of-Way
- SP-AC Alliance California Specific Plan
- SP-HH Highland Hills Specific Plan
- SP-WB Waterman + Baseline Neighborhood Specific Plan



0 3,500 7,000 Ft

Sources: SB City, 2026.

FIGURE 3-8**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY LAND USE****LEGEND**

East Valley Water District Boundary

San Bernardino County Land Use Categories

RL: Rural Living 1 du/2.5 ac max

LDR: Low Density Res. 2-5 du/ac max

MDR: Medium Density Res. 5-20 du/ac

C: Commercial

LI: Limited Industrial

PF: Public Facility

OS: Open Space

RLM: Resource/Land Management



0 3,700 7,400 Ft

Sources: SB County, 2026.

CHAPTER 4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

This chapter describes how the water obtained by EVWD is used, and how water is projected to be used through the year 2050. EVWD distributes only potable water to customers. Effluent from EVWD's SNRC wastewater treatment plant is recharged within the District through a cooperative partnership with SBVMWD. Some water suppliers will identify groundwater recharge as a type of water use; however, because EVWD pumps from the same groundwater basin where the recharge occurs in the same year that the recharge occurs, this recharge is considered "short-term storage" and will not be listed as a type of "water use" in this chapter.

4.1 WATER USE BY SECTOR

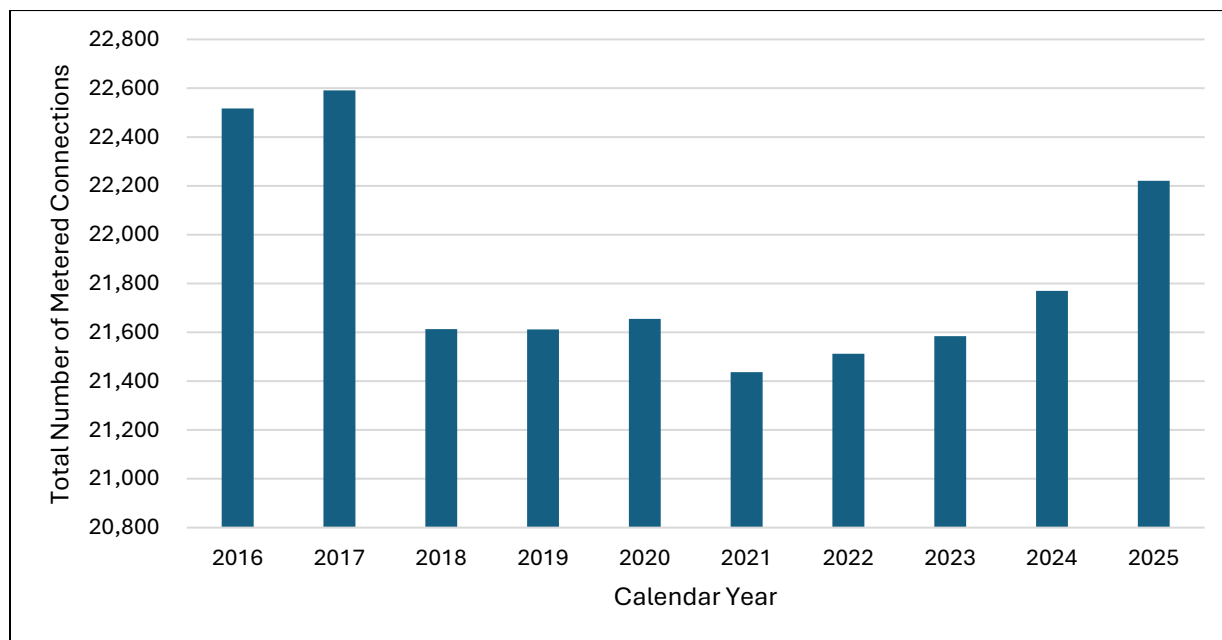
For the purposes of this UWMP, EVWD has categorized its water customers into the categories shown in **Table 4A**. These categories match the categories in Water Code section 10631(d). The number of active connections in each category from 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 4A.

Table 4A – EVWD Metered Connections, CY 2021-2025

Customer Type	2021 ^(a)	2022 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)	2024 ^(a)	2025 ^(b)
Single-Family Residential	19,880	19,947	20,015	20,185	20,265
Multi-Family Residential	477	475	476	482	492
Commercial	732	736	738	738	600
Dedicated Landscape Irrigation Meters (commercial, institutional, residential properties)	348	354	355	365	377
Other (bulk water and commercial fire service)	-	-	-	-	322
Institutional (Patton State Hospital, schools)	-	-	-	-	160
Industrial	-	-	-	-	5
Total	21,437	21,512	21,584	21,770	22,221
Notes: The total number of connections in 2020 was 21,655 (2020 UWMP, Table 6-2). (a) From Electronic Annual Reports to SWRCB measured as of December 31 of each calendar year. (b) From EVWD Customer Service Dept. based on Account Codes. (c) Bulk water is water used for construction purposes from temporary meters.					

Chart 4-1 shows how the total number of all metered connections within the entire service area can fluctuate from year to year.

Chart 4-1: EVWD Total Metered Connections, CY 2016-2025



Source: 2016-2020 data from 2020 UWMP Table 6-2; 2021-2024 from eAR reports; 2025 from EVWD. Between 2017 and 2018, a change in District policy was made so that separate fire service meters were now unbilled and not listed separately in the meter count.

4.2 PAST WATER USE

The past five years of water use by customer type is summarized in **Table 4B** and **Chart 4-2**. Since the 2020 UWMP was published in 2021, the District has had to reclassify certain customer accounts; therefore, the categories shown herein do not match exactly with prior UWMP's.

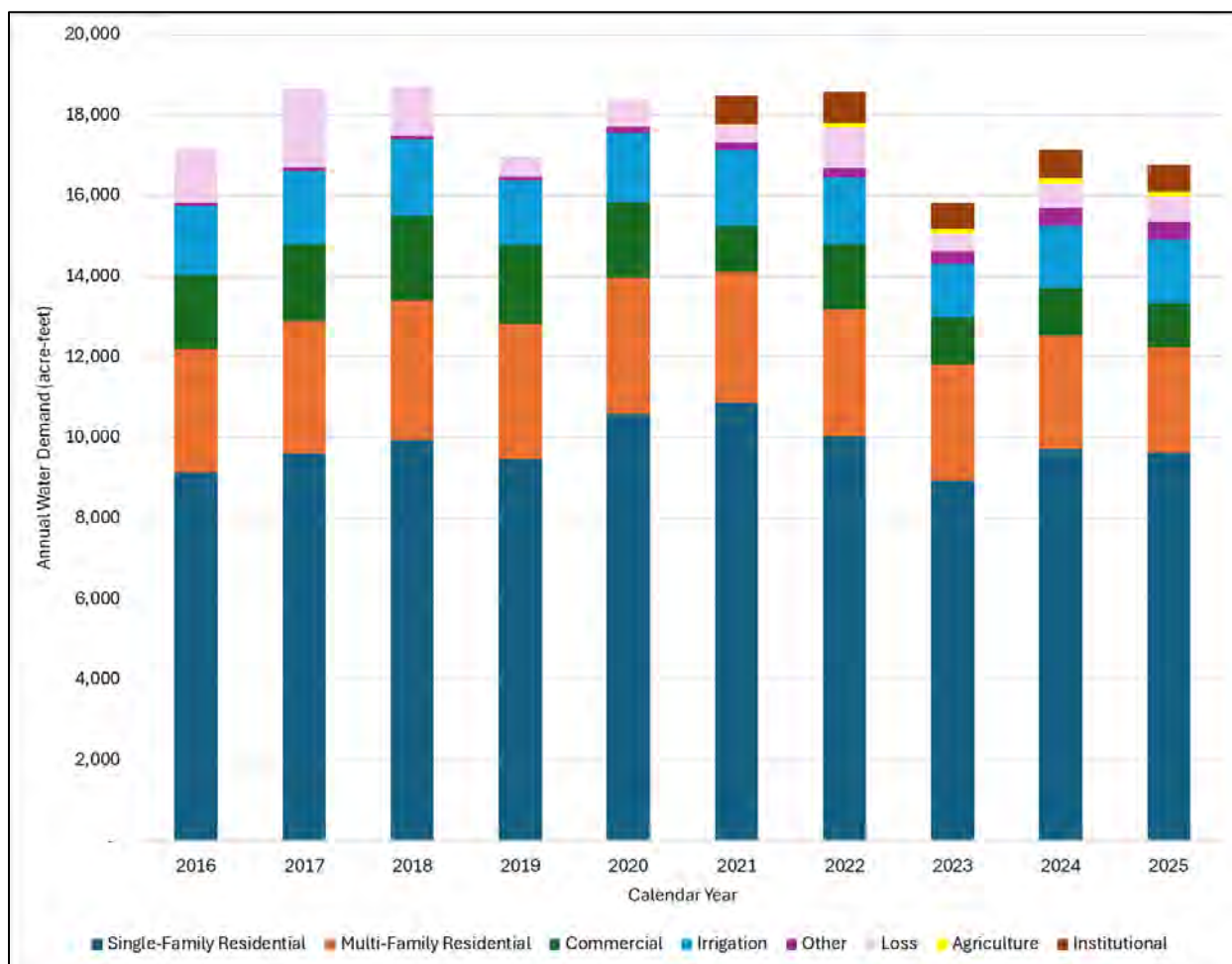
Table 4B – EVWD Recorded Water Use, CY 2021-25 (AF)

Water Use Type	2021 ^(a)	2022 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)	2024 ^(a)	2025 ^(b)
Single-Family Residential (includes residential DIM's)	10,870	10,034	8,937	9,720	9,622
Multi-Family Residential	3,243	3,163	2,882	2,819	2,613
Commercial	1,140	1,597	1,152	1,176	1,119
Dedicated Landscape Irrigation Meters (commercial and institutional properties)	1,861	1,662	1,335	1,548	1,566
Other (bulk water, District use, and commercial fire service)	207	238	326	435	423
Institutional (Patton State Hospital, schools)	710	758	649	708	658
Agricultural (North Fork Over-Allocation Charge)	19	122	119	144	120
Subtotal	18,049	17,574	15,398	16,550	16,121
Water Loss	429	999	424	600	645
Total^(c)	18,478	18,573	15,822	17,150	16,766
Notes: Units are acre-feet (AF) and rounded to nearest whole number. All water use in this table is potable. (a) Source: EVWD Consumption Summary Reports (Rate Codes). (b) Same data as Submittal Table 4-1. (c) Source: EVWD Groundwater Recordation Worksheets (d) Refer to the 2020 UWMP Table 6-3 for water use between 2016-2020.					

As shown in Table 4B, residential customers continue to use the majority of water in the District, averaging 57% of total water use between 2021 and 2025. Non-residential uses consumed the remaining 40% on average, and water losses consumed approximately 4% of total use on average between 2021 and 2025. Water that is 'lost' between production and consumption due to leaks, metering inaccuracies, and theft are a type of use that is reported as water loss.

Total water use for the 10-year period between 2016 and 2025 is shown by customer type in **Chart 4-2**, below. The average annual water demand during this time period is 17,666 AFY and the annual average water loss is 5% of total demand; therefore, this UWMP will conservatively assume 5% water loss each year for water demand projections.

Chart 4-2: EVWD Total Water Use, 2016-2025 (AF)



Data from 2016-2020 is from 2020 UWMP Table 6-3; 2021-2025 is from Table 4B. Agriculture and Institutional are not identified in the prior UWMP because the District changed the coding of certain accounts recently.

4.3 CURRENT 2025 WATER USE

As shown in **Submittal Table 4-1**, EVWD consumed 16,766 AF of potable water during CY 2025, which includes losses. For reference, the District's 2020 UWMP estimated a total water demand for CY 2025 of 19,702 AF (2020 UWMP, Table 6-5).

Submittal Table 4-1 – 2025 Total Uses for Potable Water – Actual (AF)

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family	Residential	Potable	9,622
Multi-Family	Multi-Family	Potable	2,613
Commercial	Commercial	Potable	1,119
Landscape	Landscape Irrigation	Potable	1,566
Institutional/Governmental	Institution (Patton State Hospital & Schools)	Potable	658
Agricultural	North Fork Water Co. customers Over Allocation Charge	Potable	120
Other (optional)	Commercial Fire Service	Potable	7
Other (optional)	Will Not Charge & Will Not Charge Bulk Meter	Potable	66
Other (optional)	Non-EVWD Water District Meter	Potable	13
Other (optional)	Bulk/Construction Meters	Potable	337
Distribution System Water Loss	Estimated as 2025 actual supply (Table 6-8) minus 2025 consumption	Potable	645
Subtotal Potable			16766
Subtotal Non-Potable			0
Total			16,766
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES: 2025 Consumption Data using Rate Code Data. Water loss is estimated as total supply minus total demand.			

4.4 FUTURE WATER USE

Estimating future demand for water is the heart of this UWMP and essential for EVWD to manage its water supply and appropriately plan its infrastructure investments. In general, the District expects residential customers to continue being the majority of water use. The water

use projections made herein are based on the projected number of households within the District's service area in 2035 and 2050 from the Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) GIS data produced by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in 2024. (Refer to Population Projections in Chapter 3 for a detailed description of the methodology.) The number of households in 2035 and 2050 were then increased by 15% to reflect potential ADU's.

To project the potable water demands from 2030 to 2050, an average annual growth rate equivalent to the population growth rate was applied to the 2025 actual water demands for all customer types except for Agricultural. Agricultural water demand projections (equivalent to North Forks Water Company customers exceeding their allocations) were held constant at the 2025 actual usage according to District information. EVWD potable water demand projections during a normal year are shown in **Submittal Table 4-2**.

Submittal Table 4-2 – Total Uses of Potable Water – Projected Normal Year

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)							
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Potable or Non- Potable (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 opt (AF)
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family	Residential	Potable	10,780	11,950	12,320	12,690	13,060
Multi-Family	Multi-Family	Potable	2,930	3,240	3,340	3,450	3,550
Commercial	Commercial	Potable	1,250	1,390	1,430	1,470	1,520
Landscape	Landscape Irrigation	Potable	1,760	1,940	2,000	2,060	2,130
Institutional/Governmental	Institution (Patton and Schools)	Potable	740	820	840	870	890
Agricultural	North Fork Over Allocation	Potable	120	120	120	120	120
Other (optional)	Fire Service, Will Not Charge and Bulk Meter, Non-EVWD Water District Meter, and Bulk/Construction	Potable	470	530	540	560	570
Distribution System Water Loss	5% loss	Potable	900	1,000	1,030	1,060	1,090
Subtotal Potable			18,950	20,990	21,620	22,280	22,930
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0
Total			18,950	20,990	21,620	22,280	22,930
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES: Because they are projections, all values are rounded to the nearest ten.							

4.4.1 Accounting for Future Water Savings

As shown in **Submittal Table 4-3**, future water savings from building codes, conservation standards, efficiency retrofits, city/county ordinances, or transportation and land use plans (or “Passive Savings”) are not included in the District’s water demand projections. Therefore, the District’s demand projections represent a conservative prediction of future water use.

Submittal Table 4-3 – Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? Drop down list (y/n)	No
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number , in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. Optional Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? Drop down list (y/n)	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	
DWR NOTES: Additional guidance is provided in Appendix K.	
NOTES:	

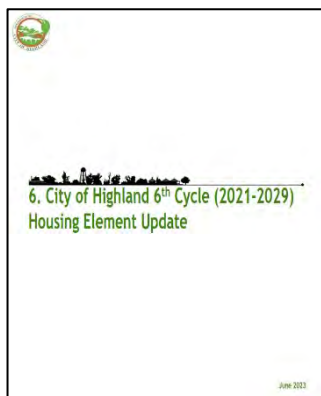
Submittal Table 4-3 also documents that lower income residential water demands are included in the District’s water demand projections, as explained below.

4.4.2 Accounting for Lower Income Households

Gov. Code section 65589.7 requires local governments to provide a copy of the adopted housing element to water and sewer providers. In addition, water and sewer providers must grant priority for service allocations to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower-income households.

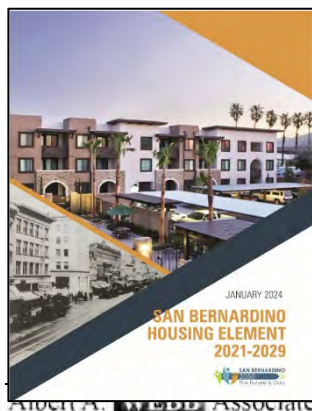
SB 1087 (2005) was enacted to improve the effectiveness of Gov. Code section 65589.7 in facilitating housing development for lower-income families and workers.¹¹ The following requirements were added specifically for water and sewer providers:

- *Water and sewer providers are required to adopt written policies and procedures, no later than July 1, 2006, that grant priority to proposed development that include housing affordable to lower-income households.*
- *Water and sewer providers are prohibited from denying or conditioning the approval or reducing the amount of service for an application for development that includes housing affordable to lower-income households, unless specific written findings are made.*
- *UWMPs are required to include projected water use for single-family and multifamily housing needed for lower-income households.*



The **6th Cycle Housing Element Update for the City of Highland General Plan** was adopted in January 2023 and addresses the City's housing needs from 2021 to 2029. (Available at <https://www.highlandca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4195/Housing-Element-6th-Cycle-PDF>.) As identified by the State's Final Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Allocation Plan, the City must plan to accommodate 2,513 additional housing units between June 30, 2021 and October 15, 2029. The additional units would consist of

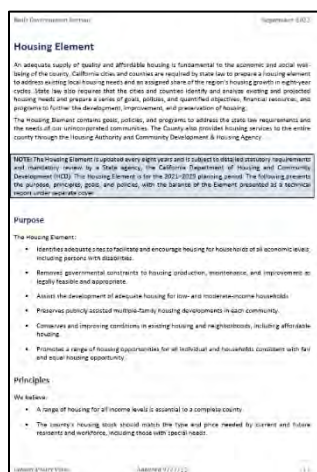
309 Extremely Low-Income, 310 Very Low-Income, 409 Low-Income, 471 Moderate-Income, and 1,014 Above Moderate-Income units. The land use plan provided by the City for this UWMP is consistent with the City's Housing Element and accommodates housing for all income levels, is shown on Figure 3-8.



The **6th Cycle Housing Element Update for the City of San Bernardino General Plan** was approved in 2024 and addresses the City's housing needs from 2021 to 2029. (Available at <https://www.sanbernardino.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1700/San->

ment of Housing and Community Development, Memorandum, May 22, 2006.

[Bernardino-2021-to-2029-Housing-Element-Jan-2024-PDF.](#)) As identified by the State's Final RHNA Allocation Plan, the City must plan to accommodate 8,123 additional housing units between June 30, 2021 and October 15, 2029. The additional units would consist of 2,512 Low-Income, 1,448 Moderate-Income, and 4,163 Above Moderate-Income units. Approximately 5,133 acres of the City is within EVWD service area. The land use plan provided by the City for this UWMP is consistent with the City's Housing Element and accommodates housing for all income levels, as shown on Figure 3-9.



The **County of San Bernardino's Adopted Housing Element** was revised in 2022 and addresses the County's housing needs from 2021 to 2029 (Available at <https://lus.sbcounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/48/HousingPlans/CWP-PolicyPlan-HousingElement-2021-2029-Adopted.pdf>.) As identified by the State's Final RHNA Allocation Plan, the County must plan to accommodate 8,832 additional housing units between June 30, 2021 and October 15, 2029. The additional units would consist of 2,179 Very Low-Income, 1,360 Low-Income, 1,523 Moderate-Income, and 3,770 Above Moderate-Income units. Approximately 3,191 acres of the County is within the EVWD service area. The land use plan provided by the County for this UWMP is consistent with the County's Housing Element and accommodates housing for all income levels as shown on Figure 3-10.

EVWD has a civic and legal responsibility to provide water for the health and safety of the customers within its service area. EVWD serves all residential customers equally regardless of income level and EVWD does not deny service to non-delinquent accounts. Because the residential water use projections in Submittal Table 4-2 are based on the aforementioned General Plan land use plans and Adopted Housing Elements, which include low-income housing and plans to meet the RHNA for each agency, it can be deduced that the water use projections in Submittal Table 4-2 include water use for lower-income households. This conclusion is verified by Submittal Table 4-3.

4.4.3 Water Loss

Distribution system water loss is the water lost to the system between the point of production and the point of delivery to customers. It includes “real losses” or those attributed to leaks, breaks, and overflows, and “apparent losses,” which include metering inaccuracies, data handling errors, and water theft. Water loss is considered a type of water demand and is therefore represented in the District’s past, current, and future water demands.

California Senate Bill No. 1420 (SB 1420) requires water utilities that submit UWMPs to calculate annual system water losses in a water loss audit. Copies of the District’s validated water loss audits from 2020-2024 are included in **Appendix F**. A validated audit for CY 2025 data was not required to be prepared prior to adoption of this UWMP. **Submittal Table 4-5** confirms the District has submitted its annual water loss audits to DWR for CY 2020 through 2024.

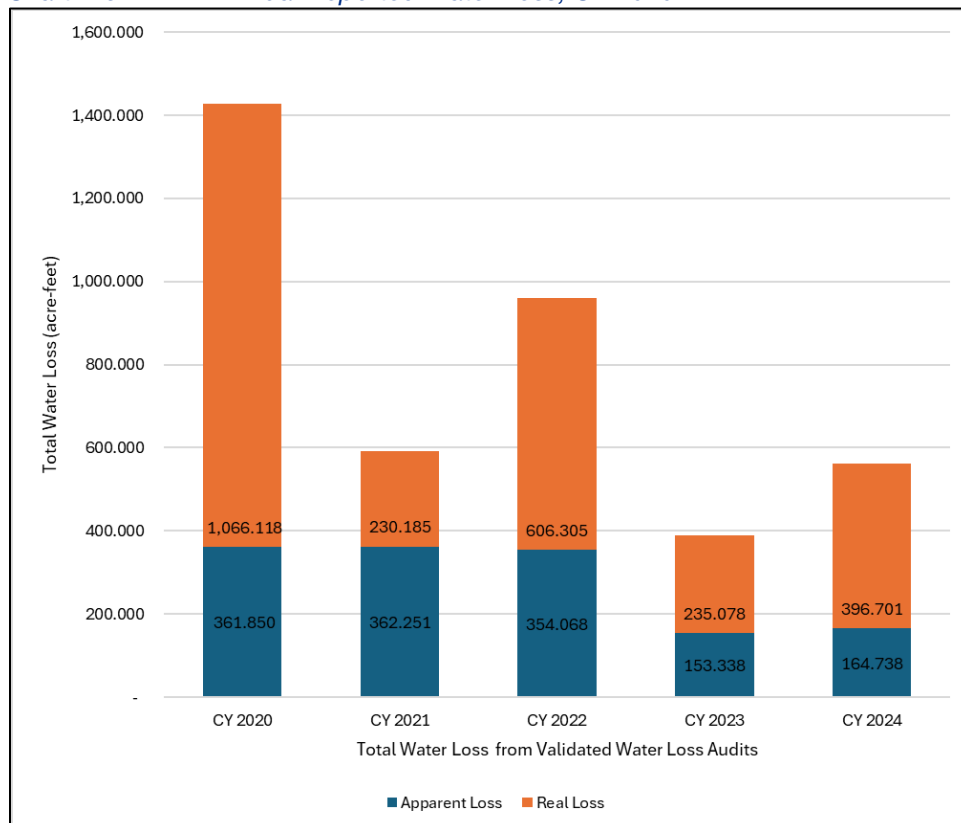
Submittal Table 4-5 – Water Loss Audit Reporting, CY 2020-2025

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
CA3610064	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES: All audits can be found at https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans		

As shown in **Chart 4-3**, real and variable water losses have varied from 2020 to 2024. The annual average water loss between 2016 and 2025 was 5%; therefore, for the water demand

projections in this Plan, EVWD assumes future water losses will be 5% of total customer water use. The District's efforts to decrease water loss are described in Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures.

Chart 4-3: EVWD Annual Reported Water Loss, CY 2020-24



From validated water loss audits uploaded to DWR by the District and available to the public at https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans.

4.4.4 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard

Pursuant to Water Code section 10631(d)(3)(C), EVWD is required to provide data demonstrating whether it met the water loss performance standard adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board. Pursuant to this law, urban retail water suppliers have submitted annual water loss audits to DWR since October 2017. (Copies of validated water audits for the past five years are located in Appendix F and summarized in Submittal Table 4-5 shown above.) Based on the annual water loss audits submitted from 2017 to 2020, a water loss standard for each urban retail water supplier was developed through a rulemaking by the State Water Resources Control Board that became effective in 2023.

EVWD's real water loss standard is 20.6 gallons per service connection per day (GPSCD).¹²

EVWD will be required to meet its water loss standard shown in **Submittal Table 4-6** by January 1, 2028 (or by 2031 in some cases), using annual water audit data submitted for 2025, 2026, or 2027. Ongoing compliance will be on a three-year average basis.

Submittal Table 4-6 – Progress Toward 2028 Water Loss Standard

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard												
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)												
Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss					
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day		Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)		
Add additional rows as needed.												
CA3610064	Yes	20.6	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	23090	396.701	15.3	16.1	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	23090	164.738	6.4	
Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards												
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.												
NOTES: Most recent AWWA Water Loss Audit is for Audit Year CY 2024 (available here: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/9273045182/East%20Valley%20WD%20CY2024%20%2D%20Validated%20Audit.xlsx)												

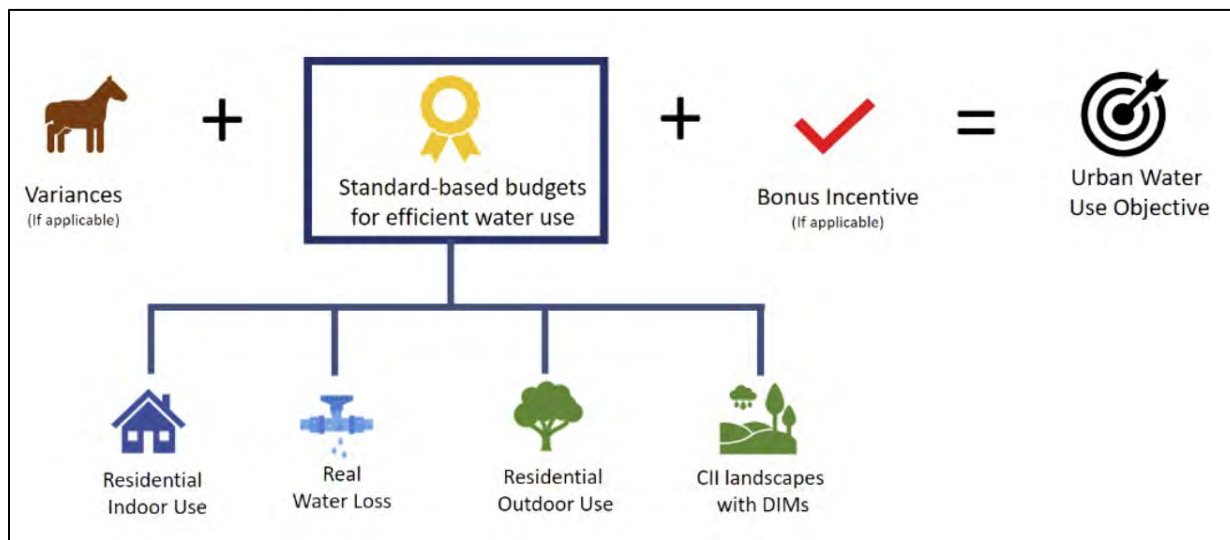
Even though the real water loss standard does not have to be met until 2028, Water Code still requires this UWMP to contain data showing whether it was met. Therefore, to demonstrate that EVWD is expected to meet its water loss standard, refer to Submittal Table 4-6 that shows the District reported in its most recent AWWA water loss audit (CY 2024) a real water loss of 15.3 and apparent water loss of 6.4 per unit per day that did NOT exceed the District's 2028 real water loss standard of 20.6 nor the 2028 apparent water loss standard of 16.1 per unit per day.

4.4.5 Urban Water Use Objective

The water loss standard discussed in Section 4.4.4 is one component of a larger standard for urban retail water suppliers called the "urban water use objective" (UWUO). The objective is a state-mandated water budget (in gallons per capita per day) for urban suppliers like EVWD that

¹² Standard released by SWRCB December 8, 2025 (<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/conservation/docs/waterlosscontrol/standards-released.xlsx>). The standard can be adjusted by a water supplier if data becomes available to support the change.

is the sum of several efficiency standards for indoor residential, outdoor residential, commercial-industrial-institutional (CII) outdoor irrigation uses with dedicated irrigation meters, and real water loss, adjusted for local factors like climate, population, and approved variances/bonuses (AB 1668 and SB 606, 2018). The figure below illustrates the components of the UWUO.



Components of the Urban Water Use Objective. (Source: State Water Resources Control Board.)

- The **residential indoor water use standard** has been set at 47 gallons per capita daily (GPCD) from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2030 (23 CCR section 967).
- The **residential outdoor water use standard** (in gallons) will use a landscape efficiency factor 0.80 through June 30, 2035, and then reducing to a factor of 0.63 through June 30, 2040. The standard for newly constructed residential landscapes is a landscape efficiency factor of 0.55 (23 CCR section 968).
- The **CII dedicated irrigation meter standard** (in gallons) will use a landscape efficiency standard of 0.80 from July 1, 2028 through June 30, 2035, which will reduce to a factor of 0.63 from July 1, 2035 through June 30, 2040, and then further reduced to a factor of 0.45 beginning July 1, 2040. The standard for newly constructed CII landscapes with DIMs shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 0.45 (23 CCR section 969).

- The **water loss standard** is calculated for each public water system (see Section 4.4.2) (23 CCR section 970).
- **Variances** are subject to state approval for significant use of evaporative coolers and/or significant seasonal population fluctuations (23 CCR section 967).
- **Bonus incentive** of 10% or 15% are subject to state approval for implementing potable reuse water (either direct potable reuse¹³ and/or indirect potable reuse) (23 CCR section 971).

The UWUO is the sum of all these variables and unique for each water system. Each water supplier began reporting their UWUO to the state January 1, 2024 for the 2023 fiscal year and will continue reporting annually each January 1 for the previous fiscal year.

4.5 CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS FOR WATER USE

Water Code requires EVWD to consider the impacts of climate change in its water use projections. Pursuant to Water Code, the District's planning for climate change impacts was commensurate with the number of customers served and the volume of water supplied. The type and degree to which climate change impacts were considered in the District's water use projections, and the basis for those assumptions are described below.

EVWD prepared a Vulnerability Assessment Summary as part of their 2024 Drought Contingency Plan. The results of the analysis generated the following potential effects of climate change on water use (DCP, p. 5-7):

- *Increased temperatures would result in increased water demand for landscape irrigation.*

Additionally, the District's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) identifies the County is subject to the following impacts of climate change, which in turn impact water demand (HMP, p. 49):

- *Increased frequency and intensity of droughts*

¹³ Direct potable reuse (DPR) regulations were approved effective October 1, 2024.

- *Increased frequency and intensity of wildfires*
- *Changes to native and invasive species*
- *Increased frequency of heat waves*
- *Increased number of severe storms and flooding*

According to the Cal-Adapt projections provided in Chapter 3, periods of higher temperatures and shorter rainfall are anticipated to occur in the future more frequently, and these are the factors that may affect water demand the most. Customer demands increase in summer; therefore, an increase in average annual temperatures and the frequency and duration of heat waves as the result of climate change is expected to increase existing customer demands for water, particularly outdoor use. Based on past events, the District anticipates additional restrictions on outdoor water use will occur through Water Code changes and County, City, or District ordinance changes. EVWD primarily serves urban water demand and such restrictions are expected to result in changes to the urban environment, such as improvements to indoor water use (e.g., replacing inefficient appliances or fixtures, etc.), or changes in public and private landscaping that incorporates more drought-tolerant plant species and/or zero irrigation. EVWD's agricultural customer base would have uniquely designed restrictions, if any.

The District's demand projections herein have conservatively assumed no reductions in future water use from codes, ordinances, or other water conservation policies. Water demands across all customer sectors (except Agricultural) are projected to increase over the 20-year period. This is a conservative approach given that future development and redevelopment projects will have the latest water conservation mandates such as more efficient fixtures and drought-tolerant plant species.

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CHAPTER 5 SB X7-7 BASELINES, 2020 TARGETS, AND 2025 REPORTING

With the adoption of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill (SB) X7-7, the State is required to reduce urban per capita water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. To help the State reach this legislative requirement, SB X7-7 required each Supplier to determine their baseline water use during the baseline period and their target water use for the years 2015 and 2020. The cumulative efforts of each Supplier to meet their respective target water use would result in the State achieving the legislative water reduction requirement. The purpose of this chapter is to report on the District's progress toward meeting the 2020 urban water use target pursuant to Water Code section 10608.40 (there is no end date in the Water Code for reporting on this progress).

5.1 CALCULATION OF 2020 TARGET

For the 2015 UWMP, DWR provided several ways for water suppliers to calculate their water use targets in the *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use Guidebook*. First, EVWD calculated its baseline water use with the volume of water used by retail customers from 1999 to 2008, population data for its service area from the U.S. Census of 1990, 2000, and 2010, and the number of service connections to calculate populations for the intermediate years. As a result, for the period of 1999 through 2008, the 10-year average Base Daily per Capita Water Use for EVWD is 211 gallons per capita per day (GPCD).

Second, EVWD calculated its 2020 water use target by choosing Method 4 from the *Methodologies* document, which consists of subtracting various water savings from the Base Daily per Capita Water Use. The subtracted water savings per Method 4 are as follows:

1. Default indoor residential water savings of 15 GPCD
2. 20 percent of all unmetered uses, if any
3. 10 percent of Baseline CII water use (calculated)
4. 21.6 percent of current landscape use and water loss (calculated)

The resulting calculation is shown below:

10-Year Average (1999-2008) Base Daily per Capita Water Use	211 GPCD
minus	
Default Indoor Residential Water Savings	15 GPCD
minus	
20% of All Unmetered Uses	0 GPCD
minus	
10% of Baseline CII (calculated as CII water use in 2003)	10% x 55 GPCD = 5.5 GPCD
minus	
21.6% of current landscape and water loss (calculated)	21.6% (211 GPCD - default indoor water use of 70 GPCD - calculated Baseline CII of 55 GPCD = 86 GPCD) = 18.6 GPCD
equals	
EVWD's 2020 Water Use Target	172 GPCD

Source: 2015 EVWD UWMP, pp. 7-7 - 7-8.

The water use target of 172 GPCD that was calculated for EVWD in the 2015 UWMP was not changed for the 2020 UWMP. Because the District was not part of a merger or consolidation or other change in its service area since 2020, the water use target of 172 GPCD will not change as part of this 2025 UWMP.

5.2 PROGRESS TOWARD 2020 TARGET

As stated in the 2020 UWMP and shown in **Submittal Table 5-1**, EVWD met its water use target with an actual 2020 water use of 165 GPCD. Therefore, the District does not need to report it's 2025 GPCD and no further analysis is required.

Submittal Table 5-1 – SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	172	165	Yes		NA
DWR NOTES: Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies. Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020 see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance. NA=Not Applicable						
NOTES: Supplier did meet the target in 2020.						

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CHAPTER 6 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

6.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter discusses the District's water supplies during a normal year; water supplies during a single dry year and multiple dry years are discussed in Chapter 7. EVWD currently obtains its water supply from two sources: groundwater and surface water. Most of the annual water supply comes from groundwater that is locally pumped from the San Bernardino Basin (SBB) (previously known as Bunker Hill Basin) by District wells.

The District supplements its groundwater supply with surface water from the Santa Ana River since the District is the majority shareholder of the North Fork Mutual Water Company. Also, the District can purchase imported water¹⁴ when it is available from the State Water Project because the District is a member agency of San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD), which is a State Water Contractor and the regional agency responsible for importing water from the State Water Project for its member agencies. SBVMWD is authorized to provide water supply, groundwater replenishment, stormwater, and wastewater treatment and disposal services within its service area.

Both sources of surface water can be treated at EVWD's Plant 134 and then distributed to customers. Any amount of surface water that is not treated at Plant 134 is used to recharge the SBB in recharge basins that are owned and operated by San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District (SBVWCD) or SBVMWD.

6.2 PURCHASED OR IMPORTED WATER

EVWD purchases imported State Water Project water from SBVMWD according to SBVMWD Resolution No. 888.¹⁵ SBVMWD has a contract with the State of California Department of Water Resources, for a supply of water from the State Water Project. Deliveries to



Logo of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD)

¹⁴ In this plan, the term "imported water" refers only to State Water Project water that comes from the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta in Northern California (<https://water.ca.gov/programs/state-water-project>); it does not refer to any other sources.

¹⁵ SBVMWD Resolution No. 888, effective January 1, 2003, outlines the rules, regulations, and rates for the sale and delivery of water. Available at <https://www.sbvmwd.com/home/showpublisheddocument/11114/638991516973300000>

SBVMWD began in December 1972. Deliveries of this imported water are made to many locations within and outside of SBVMWD's boundaries in accordance with provisions of the contract. The deliveries within the SBVMWD boundary include groundwater recharge and direct deliveries for use in the Chino Basin area within San Bernardino Valley, Colton Basin area within San Bernardino Valley, the SBB area, and Yucaipa Basin area.

State Water Project water comes from Northern California in the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta and arrives to SBVMWD through the East Branch of the State Aqueduct via Lake Silverwood. As a State Water Contractor, SBVMWD's maximum contract entitlement with DWR when 100% of supply is available would be 102,600 acre-feet per year (AFY); however, the actual available volume is rarely 100% and changes multiple times each year depending on several factors, including Northern California rainfall and snowpack, biological constraints, and various ongoing regulations. Therefore, when SBVMWD's allocation is limited, such as during a drought, SBVMWD coordinates with other State Water Contractors to distribute limited supplies to priority needs. EVWD does not have an assigned allocation of imported water with SBVMWD (including an annual maximum or minimum). The reliability of this water supply is discussed in Chapter 7.

To obtain its imported water supply each year, EVWD estimates how much imported water it will need for the next calendar year and places an order with SBVMWD, typically in January. For example, EVWD ordered 4,800 acre-feet of imported water from SBVMWD for CY 2026 in January 2026 at a cost of \$603,840 (EVWD Regular Board Meeting January 14, 2026, Agenda Item #3b). Deliveries of State Water Project water are conveyed to EVWD Plant 134 for treatment prior to distribution to customers. If the ordered volume is more than needed, then EVWD can send the imported water to recharge in the San Bernardino Subbasin. On the other hand, if the ordered volume is less than needed for EVWD customers, EVWD can order more water for a higher price (assuming supply is available from SBVMWD) or will make up the difference using a different source of water, which is typically the District's groundwater wells. Imported water is considered a supplemental water supply for the District.

6.3 GROUNDWATER

The majority of EVWD's water supply comes from groundwater wells located in the adjudicated portion of the San Bernardino Subbasin (DWR Basin No. 8-002.06) of the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 8-002) (see **Figure 6-1 – Groundwater Basins**). As

of 2025, the District owns and operates 12 active wells, pipelines, pump stations, and groundwater treatment facilities for potable water. The total annual groundwater produced by EVWD from 2021-2025 is provided in **Submittal Table 6-1**. Sufficient water supplies have always been available from the SBB to meet the District's needs.

Submittal Table 6-1 – Groundwater Volume Pumped (2021-2025)

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)							
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type Drop Down List May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Basin No. 8-002.06 Upper Santa Ana Valley - San Bernardino Subbasin	14168	15148	12532	13057	13106
Total			14,168	15,148	12,532	13,057	13,106
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES: All wells are also within the adjudicated San Bernardino Basin Area (1992 Judgment: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/adjudbasins/documentservice/download/83). Data is from CY 2021-2024 Groundwater Recordation tables and CY 2025 Source Water table.							

6.3.1 Groundwater Basin Description

The San Bernardino Subbasin (DWR Basin No. 8-002.06, aka “San Bernardino Basin” or “SBB”) is part of the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 8.002). The SBB was previously referred to as “Bunker Hill Basin” and encompasses a surface area of approximately 141 square miles and consists of alluvial materials that underlie the San Bernardino Valley in southwestern San Bernardino County. The SBB is bound on the north and northeast by crystalline rocks of the San Bernardino Mountains and generally follows the San Andreas fault zone. The SBB is bound on the south by surface drainage divides and the Crafton Hills and on the west by the San Jacinto fault zone. Plutonic and metamorphic rocks of the San Gabriel Mountains bound the northwest side of the basin (DWR Bulletin 118 2018 Basin Boundaries Description).

The SBB has an estimated total volume of usable groundwater storage of 5,690,000 AF; the current water in storage is 4,881,235 AF (BTAC 2025 RWMP, Dec. 9, 2024). However, as discussed further in Section 6.3.4, the available groundwater storage is limited by the need to minimize liquefaction risk in large portions of the SBB, particularly in the downtown and southern portions of the City of San Bernardino (meaning, leaving some space in the basin is preferred instead of filling to 100% full).

6.3.2 Groundwater Basin Management

The SBB is adjudicated by two Judgments; first, the Judgment in Case No. 117628, *Orange County Water District vs. City of Chino, et al.*, entered April 17, 1969 (“Orange County Judgment”), which is provided in **Appendix G**. Second, the pumping rights to the San Bernardino, Colton, and Riverside Groundwater Basins are set forth in the Judgment in Case No. 78426-County of Riverside, *Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County et al., v. East San Bernardino County Water District et al.*, entered April 17, 1969 (“Western-San Bernardino Judgment”). The majority of the northeastern and southeastern boundaries of the SBB coincide with the Western-San Bernardino (1969) groundwater adjudication boundary. A copy of the Western-San Bernardino Judgment is provided in **Appendix H** and will be the focus of the remainder of this section.

Other legal documents that affect management of the SBB include the following, which are summarized in the BTAC’s annual Regional Water Management Plan (RWMP) and tangentially applicable to the discussion herein, which will focus on the Western-San Bernardino Judgment:

- Seven Oaks Accord (Groundwater Spreading/Management Program [GMP]) – July 2004
- Consent Decree, *City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department v. United States of America*, CV 96-8867 and CV 96-5205 (wells and treatment plants associated with the Newmark Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site) – March 2005.
- Settlement Agreement between SBVWCD, SBVMWD, and Western Water – August 2005
- Memorandum of Understanding between City of Riverside, SBVMWD, and Western Water (Riverside MOU) – September 2005
- City of San Bernardino Ordinance No. MC-1221 and Institutional Controls Settlement Agreement and Groundwater Management Program (related to contaminated groundwater in the SBB and the Newmark and Muscoy Operable Units) – March 2006

Agreement between City of Riverside, SBVMWD, and Western Water to establish the Seven Oaks Dam Water Diversions Engineering and Operations Committee (Riverside Agreement) – March 2007

Cooperative Agreement to Protect Water Quality and Encourage the Conjunctive Uses of Imported Water in the Santa Ana River Basin (water quality report published every five years on nitrogen and total dissolved solids) - June 2007

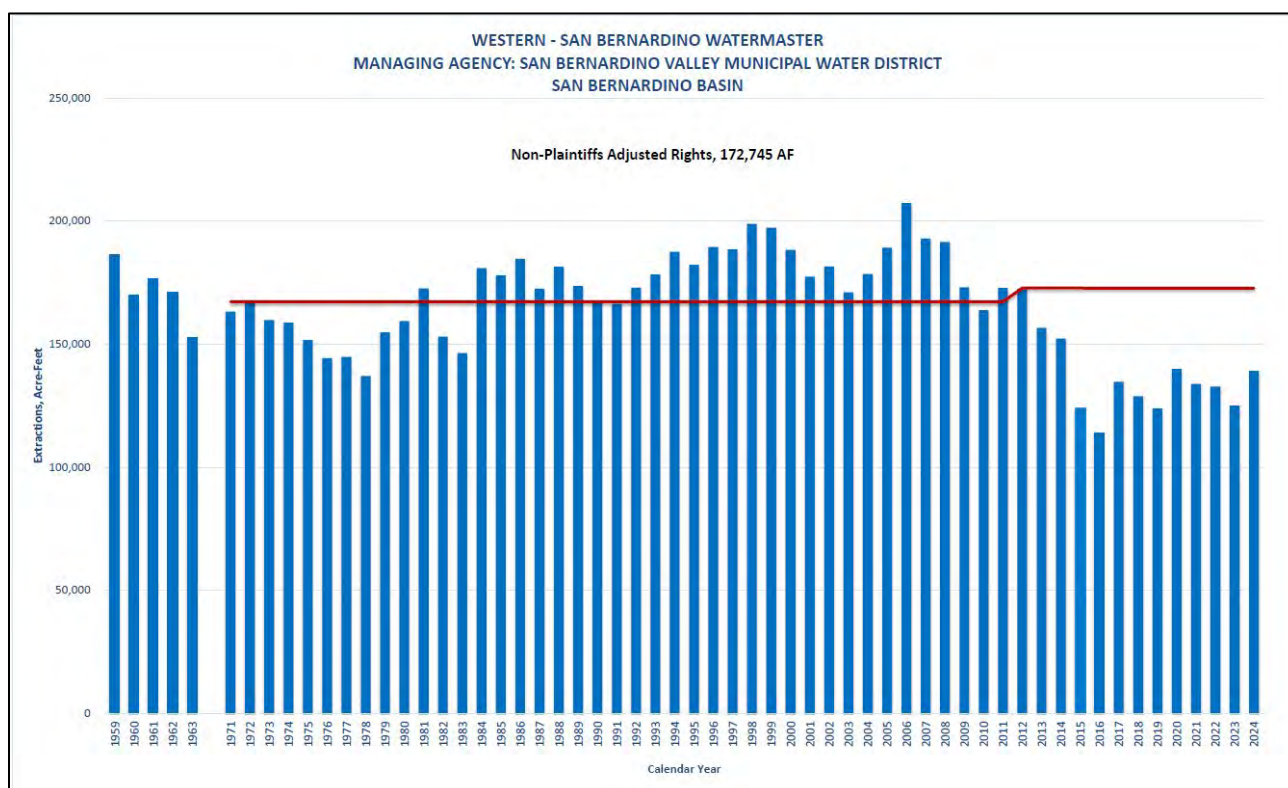
The Western-San Bernardino Judgment provides a physical solution that establishes the entitlements and obligations of the two major water districts overlying said basins, namely SBVMWD and Western Municipal Water District (Western Water). The court appointed a Watermaster, composed of one person from each district, to administer and enforce all instructions and orders of the court (WSBW(c), pp. 1, 5). Compliance with the Judgment requires an annual accounting of groundwater extractions and surface water diversions so that the Watermaster may properly report to the court the comparisons of the year-by-year operations with the verified entitlements and an accounting of the replenishment obligations or credits indicated by such comparison (WSBW(c), p. 5).

The Judgment established the Natural Safe Yield of the SBB as 232,100 AFY, of which 27.95 percent (64,862 AFY) is allocated to the “Plaintiffs” (consisting of Riverside County agencies) and the remaining 72.05 percent (167,238 AFY) is allocated to the “Non-Plaintiffs” (consisting of San Bernardino County agencies) plus a New Conservation Allocation beginning in 2013 of 5,507 AFY for a total Adjusted Right for Non-Plaintiffs of 172,745 AFY. San Bernardino County agencies are allowed to extract more than their allocation from the SBB if SBVMWD imports and recharges a like amount of supplemental water into the SBB whenever the cumulative extractions exceed the cumulative safe yield. If the cumulative extractions are less than the cumulative safe yield, a “credit” is earned to SBVMWD. Conversely, when cumulative extractions are greater than the cumulative safe yield, a “debit” is taken by SBVMWD. In addition, recharge is required to offset the export of water outside the SBB in excess of the amount recorded during the base period (1959-1963). Credits are earned for any new groundwater recharge supplies such as stormwater capture. To date, the cumulative extractions have been less than the cumulative safe yield since the Judgment was signed so that SBVMWD has never been required to recharge the basin for that purpose.

According to the CY 2025 Annual Western-San Bernardino Watermaster Report, the Non-Plaintiffs extracted 139,041 AF in CY 2024 and earned a credit of 58,115 AF for a new net

accumulated credit available to SBVMWD of 654,362 AF (WSBW, Table 17). In the event SBVMWD is required to provide replenishment water to the SBB, and if no credits were available to offset the obligation, then EVWD may be responsible for some of the cost of that replenishment, along with the other Non-Plaintiffs. Because aggregate production in the adjudicated area remains below the Adjusted Right, and credits available to offset obligations are nearly four times the Adjusted Right, ample water supply in the SBB is expected - barring some radical failure of the current groundwater recharge system combined with a significant increase in pumping. As part of the annual *Cooperative Well Measuring Program*, the District provides the Watermaster its data along with the other San Bernardino County producers, as shown in **Chart 6-1**.

Chart 6-1: Non-Plaintiffs Annual Extractions from San Bernardino Basin (1959-1963 and 1971-2024)



Red line indicates the Non-Plaintiff's Adjusted Water Right of 172,745 AFY (i.e., San Bernardino County agencies including EVWD). Blue columns are annual extractions from the basin from all producers. Source: Western-San Bernardino Watermaster, Annual Report, Volume 1, August 1, 2025, page 9 of 164.

Chart 6-1 suggests that annual groundwater production in the SBB has been consistently less than the adjusted water right of 172,745 AFY since 2013. This may be the result of conservation efforts and/or other supplies becoming available to offset groundwater production.

In addition, Table 3 of the CY 2025 Annual Western-San Bernardino Watermaster Report (*Verified Extraction Summary*) demonstrates that the average annual groundwater extraction between 2020 and 2024 was less than the average annual extractions recorded between 1959 and 1963 (replicated below in **Table 6A**).

Table 6A – Non-Plaintiffs Extractions 1959-1963 Compared to 2020-2024

East Valley Water District	Base Year Extractions (acre-feet)					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Average
	13,402	13,789	16,005	15,228	14,902	14,665
	Calendar Year Extractions (acre-feet)					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average
	15,169	12,424	15,148	12,527	13,057	13,665

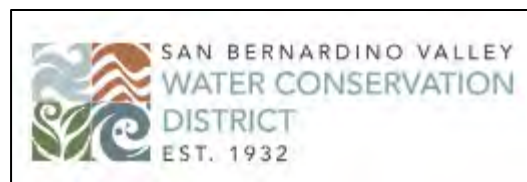
Source: August 1, 2025, *Western-San Bernardino Watermaster Table 3 Summary of Extractions (Filed and Non-Filed) From San Bernardino Basin Area by Non-Plaintiffs for use within San Bernardino County* (p. 121 of 164).

An adjudicated water right has perhaps the most substantial indicia of reliability of any water right that currently exists in California. An adjudicated right is based upon long-term studies whose purpose it is to protect the long-term functionality of the water source. These rights are coordinated in an established and binding manner with all the other users of the basin and are overseen by a Watermaster which has the authority to mandate and proscribe activities whose purpose is to protect the water source and maximize its long-term beneficial use.

EVWD's ability to pump water in an amount necessary to meet customer demands is sanctioned and protected by the aforementioned Judgment. Because of certain constraints on supply discussed further in Chapter 7, the sufficiency of groundwater pumped by EVWD has been a matter more of cost than of physical supply.

Water Conservation District

In addition to being located within the service area of SBVMWD, the District is also within the service area of the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District (SBVWCD). As a water conservation district, SBVWCD is responsible for capturing runoff from the local mountains



Logo of the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District (SBVWCD)

and recharging the groundwater within its service area; this includes a majority of the SBB area.

Pursuant to Water Code, SBVWCD imposes a groundwater charge on all groundwater production within its service area.¹⁶ It also owns and operates all the recharge facilities in EVWD's service area for recharge of both local, imported, and recycled water, and shares well monitoring data with the Western-San Bernardino Watermaster (i.e., the Cooperative Well Measuring Program). SBVWCD also publishes each year an Engineering Investigation of the SBB (aka Bunker Hill Basin) for the previous water year. For example, the 2025 Engineering Investigation for the 2023-24 Water Year makes the following findings about the SBB (EI, pp. 27-28):

- *Due to the imbalance between groundwater recharge and production since 1993, the Bunker Hill Basin's [SBB's] storage is 362,498 acre-feet below the level which is considered full for purposes of this investigation.*
- *During the ensuing water year (July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026), the Bunker Hill Basin [SBB] can be recharged, from all sources, with 442,017 acre-feet of water. This recharge quantity is derived by algebraically adding together the accumulated deficit as of the end of the preceding water year with the estimated quantity needed to maintain the 1993 storage level considered full. The BTAC [Basin Technical Advisory Committee] recommends a maximum basin recharge of 114,000 acre-ft.*
- *[SBVWCD] should continue to take the necessary steps to work with its partners to enhance its capability to conduct recharge operations, which include construction of new, or maintenance and repair of existing, diversion facilities, canals, dikes, basins, roads, and other water recharge facilities. These improvements are required to ensure that the increasing demands on the Basin [SBB], especially during drought periods, can be met.*

Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC)

The Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC) is made up of the public agencies that adopted the Upper Santa Ana Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in

¹⁶ SBVWCD Resolution No.632, which establishes a groundwater charge on the production of groundwater within SBVWCD Boundaries for Fiscal Year 2025-2026 of \$18.69 per acre-foot of water produced with exemptions for small residential producers (less than 2 AFY).

December 2007 (Integrated Plan). This includes representatives from Plaintiffs and Non-Plaintiffs of the Judgment. The Integrated Plan covers the area within the SBVMWD boundary and the BTAC was formed to implement the Integrated Plan. Each year, the BTAC prepares its RWMP for consideration by the two Boards that make up the Western-San Bernardino Watermaster (Western Water and SBVMWD). This plan will refer to the 2026 RWMP dated February 2026. The RWMP evaluates the three goals of the Integrated Plan, which are: (1) manage groundwater levels to maximize recharge while avoiding high groundwater; (2) manage Santa Ana River diversions so that a minimum of 17% of diversions are recharged in the SBB; and (3) manage contaminant plumes to avoid migration of contaminants.

6.4 SURFACE WATER

EVWD owns 99% of the shares in the North Fork Mutual Water Company (NFMWC) and appoints (or approves) a controlling majority of the members of the Company's governing board. As the majority shareholder, the District has rights to surface water from the Santa Ana River. There is an agreement dated May 23, 1895 between NFMWC and Bear Valley Land and Water Company (now Bear Valley Mutual Water Company) that provides for delivery of water from the river to NFMWC (**Table 6B**).

Table 6B – North Fork Mutual Water Company Surface Water Agreement

Month ^(a)	Day Inches (Miners Inches) ^(a)	Estimated Daily River Flow (cubic feet per second) ^(b)	North Fork's Share of the River Flow ^(b)	
			cubic feet per second (CFS)	acre-feet per month (AF)
June*	500	40	10	594.9
July*	600	48	12	737.7
August*	600	48	12	737.7
September*	550	44	11	654.4
October*	450	36	9	553.3
November*	400	32	8	475.9
December through May	¼ Flow of Santa Ana River at a point known as "The Divide"	40-48	10-12	594.9-737.7

*Contract month. The water deliveries in the period June through November may be reallocated between months, but no more than 600 day inches are to be delivered in any one month.

**Non-contract month. Water deliveries from December through May are subject to change based on the amount of flow available.

(a) Source: 2023 North Fork Water Company Financial Statements for years ending January 31, 2023 and January 31, 2022 (Note 5 – Water Rights).

(b) Source: North Fork Water Company website at <https://www.eastvalleywater.gov/our-water/water-sources/north-fork-water-company/overview>.

Through this agreement, EVWD has current water rights of approximately 5 MGD (5,600 AFY) of Santa Ana River water with the ability to expand to about 6.5 MGD (7,300 AFY) through the transfer of the remaining water shares of stock. As agricultural land converts to urban uses, EVWD gains not only the new urban demand but the associated historic water stock shares.

EVWD uses its North Fork Canal to convey river water to Plant 134 for treatment prior to delivery to customers as drinking water. When EVWD has excess river water that is not treated at Plant 134, the remaining water is diverted into groundwater recharge basins to recharge the SBB, whenever possible. The quality of river water is the limiting factor on whether this source can be treated at Plant 134. If the turbidity of the river water is too high and dilution attempts are insufficient, then the water cannot be treated at Plant 134 at this time. Additional pretreatment methods at Plant 134 are one of the future water supply projects mentioned below in Section 6.11 *Future Supply Projects*.

Over the 11-year period from 2010-2020, the average annual North Fork allotment was as high as 18 MGD in 2011, which was an extremely wet year, and as low as 5 MGD in 2014, which was during a multi-year drought and had the lowest total SAR flow of the 11-year period (DCP, p. 2-16). However, as shown below in **Table 6C**, 2025 had the lowest supply from the river due to turbidity concentrations being too high for Plant 134 to treat.

Table 6C – North Fork Mutual Water Company Surface Water Allocation 2021-2025

Total North Fork Allotment (MGD)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	3.8	3.1	5.1	5.3	0.5
Source: Electronic Annual Reports (eAR) and SAFER Clearinghouse Reports					

6.5 STORMWATER

Communities are increasingly implementing opportunities to beneficially use stormwater for things like habitat, recharge, and irrigation. New developments and significant redevelopment projects are often required to capture a majority of the runoff on their site to provide treatment, slow the speed of runoff, and sometimes facilitate infiltration and recharge. Although the District is not pursuing stormwater capture systems, EVWD welcomes the use of stormwater capture systems within its boundary developed by other parties.

6.6 WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATER

6.6.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Since 2024, EVWD has provided wastewater collection, wastewater treatment, and wastewater disposal services to most of its customers. Pursuant to a 2018 global settlement agreement between the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (City), wastewater generated from 1,418 parcels that are within the EVWD service area are conveyed to the City's wastewater treatment plant (Margaret H. Chandler Wastewater Reclamation Facility, Place ID 259220).¹⁷ In exchange, wastewater generated from 1,266 parcels located in the City of San

¹⁷ Extraterritorial Wastewater Treatment Exchange Agreement between City of San Bernardino, the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (City) and EVWD entered into and effective as of August 1, 2018.

Bernardino and outside of the EVWD service area are conveyed to EVWD's Sterling Natural Resource Center – Wastewater Reclamation Facility (SNRC).

The SNRC is owned and operated by EVWD and produces Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water for unrestricted use.¹⁸ The SNRC currently has a permitted treatment capacity of 8 MGD (approximately 9,000 AF per year). The SNRC treatment system includes primary treatment, membrane bioreactor (MBR) with biological nitrogen removal, ultraviolet light disinfection, anaerobic solids processing, and a recycled water pump station. Anaerobic digesters for food waste co-digestion are also included. EVWD is undertaking a project to add the fifth and final MBR train to the SNRC, which is slated for completion in Summer of 2026. With the addition of MBR Train 5, there is more operational flexibility when a train needs to be taken offline for maintenance.

The Chandler Water Reclamation Plant in San Bernardino receives wastewater from 1,418 parcels located within EVWD's service area. As stated in the flow swap agreement between City of San Bernardino and EVWD, this is equivalent to approximately 398,500 gpd (446 AFY). The Chandler WRP provides secondary treatment.

During CY 2025, approximately 6,887 AF (approximately 6.2 MGD) of wastewater from the EVWD service area was treated at the two treatment plants shown in **Submittal Table 6-2**.

¹⁸ Title 22, Social Security of the California Code of Regulations in Division 4, Environmental Health Chapter 3, Water Recycling Criteria at Section 60301 et seq. (Title 22) is the regulation overseeing reuse or "recycling" of municipal wastewater to protect public health.

Submittal Table 6-2 – Wastewater Collected Within Service Area (2025)

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area				
Water Code Section 10633(a)				
☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.			
99%	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
99%	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL Drop Down List	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number Drop down list	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? Drop Down List
Add additional rows as needed				
East Valley Water District	Metered	6,441	Other (provide name and ID in "NOTES" field)	Yes
City of San Bernardino	Estimated	446	Margaret H Chandler WWRF, Place ID 259220	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		6,887		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.				
NOTES: Name: Sterling Natural Resource Center - Wastewater Reclamation Facility (Place ID S867898) located at 25376 Fifth Street, San Bernardino, CA 92410. Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and Master Recycled Water Permit for the EVWD SNRC is found in Order No. R8-2023-0009 issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board on December 1, 2023. The EVWD sewer system is WDID No. 8SSO10569 issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. Effluent from the SNRC is discharged for groundwater recharge via surface spreading at a facility owned by SBVMWD.				

6.6.2 Recycled Water System

Treated municipal water must meet two requirements to be classified as recycled (aka reclaimed) water in UWMPs: (1) reuse must occur beneficially, in a manner consistent with recycled water criteria in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations; and (2) reuse must occur in accordance with a RWQCB permit, such as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, a waste discharge requirement (WDR) permit, or other water recycling requirements. Recycled water encompasses a range of water qualities and does not mean or imply a certain level of treatment.

Effluent from the Chandler water reclamation plant is sent to SBMWD's Rapid Infiltration and Extraction (RIX) Facility in the City of Colton for tertiary treatment to produce recycled water (Secondary, Disinfected-23). At the RIX facility, tertiary treatment to Title 22 standards consists of a native soil filtration process followed by ultraviolet (UV) disinfection prior to discharge to the Santa Ana River.

Treated effluent leaves the SNRC through the 30-inch diameter Regional Recycled Water Pipeline (RRWP) for approximately five miles to outlet into the Weaver Basins for recharge of the SBB.¹⁹ Both the RRWP and the Weaver Basins are owned and operated by SBVMWD but are within the EVWD service area (**Figure 6-2 – Wastewater Discharge and Treatment**). The Weaver Basins consists of five rectangular earthen basins with 8 MG of capacity. According to a Hydrogeological Analysis and Modeling Results for Scenario Weaver Basin prepared by Geoscience Support Services, Inc., the Weaver Basins have recharge capacities that allow full recharge of the projected future SNRC flow of 8.0 MGD (Woodard & Curran, p. 10-4). Because effluent from the SNRC is recycled water sent to infiltration basins to beneficially reuse the recycled water, it is considered to be indirect potable reuse (IPR) as a Groundwater Replenishment Reuse Project (GRRP) that is permitted by the SWRCB to supplement the natural recharge into the SBB. Indirect reuse of recycled water differs from direct reuse in that an intermediate step between treatment and the ultimate use of the recycled water must occur; in this case, recharging groundwater must happen first before water is subsequently pumped from the ground or withdrawn from a reservoir, treated, and added to the drinking water distribution system.

Approximately 95% of the CY 2025 SNRC influent was recharged in the Weaver Basins in CY 2025, as shown in **Submittal Table 6-3**. The 5% that was not recharged was used for internal plant usage at SNRC, which is also considered a beneficial use.

¹⁹ Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and Master Recycled Permit for the EVWD SNRC is found in Order No. R8-2023-0009 (WDID 8300112001) issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board on December 1, 2023. The EVWD sewer system is WDID No. 8SSO10569 issued by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Submittal Table 6-3 – Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes (2025)

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area Water Code Section 10633(b)														
☐ Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. Proceed to the next table.														
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number Drop down list	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R) (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use (enter data as applicable)		Required Discharge for Instream Flow (enter data as applicable)		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed														
Other (provide name and ID in "NOTES" field)	Yes	6887	7,286	Tertiary	7,286		0		0		0		0	
Margaret H Chandler WWRF, Place ID 259220	Yes	446	16,800		0		0		0		0	Secondary, Disinfected - 23	446	Colton/San Bernadino STP, RIX, Place ID 259178
Total		7,333	24,086		7,286		0		0		0		446	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down. Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table. NOTES: Other refers to Sterling Natural Resource Center - Wastewater Reclamation Facility (Place ID S867898) located at 25376 Fifth Street, San Bernardino, CA 92410 (WDID No. 8300112001).														

6.6.3 Recycled Water Coordination

Water Code section 10633 requires that information on recycled water in this UWMP to be prepared in coordination with pertinent entities that are involved, or could be involved, in the generation and distribution of recycled water. The production and distribution of recycled water within the EVWD service area involves EVWD and SBVMWD. The SNRC, RRWP, and Weaver Basins are components of the first phases of a larger effort led by SBVMWD to advance its integrated water management objectives. As stated previously, effluent from the SNRC is discharged to the RRWP that outlets into the Weaver Basins for recharge of the SBB (Figure 6-2). The SNRC has a permitted treatment capacity of 8.0 MGD. The Title 22 Engineering Report for the SNRC suggests buildout of the EVWD service area will require an expansion to 10 MGD to meet buildout demands (Woodard & Curran, p. 2-10).

EVWD uses recycled water for IPR in partnership with SBVMWD. The demand for groundwater replenishment in the SBB outweighs any other uses for recycled water for the foreseeable future; therefore, IPR is the only projected use of the recycled water effluent from the SNRC.

6.6.4 Current, Potential, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

The current recycled water use is shown in Submittal Table 6-3, wherein EVWD produced Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water for unrestricted use that was then sent to the Weaver Basins and recharged into the SBB by SBVMWD as a form of IPR.

The potential amount of recycled water is limited by: the amount of influent coming into the SNRC; the treatment capacity of the SNRC; the diameter of the RRWP; and the available capacity of the Weaver Basins. The SNRC is permitted to treat up to 8 MGD, and the Weaver Basins have a maximum capacity of 8 MG. The total CY 2025 SNRC influent was less than the treatment capacity of 8.0 MGD (approximately 9,000 AFY) so there exists potential for more recycled water to be produced before a need for expanding the treatment system as shown in Submittable Table 6-4.

Submittal Table 6-4 – Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within UWMP Service Area

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area										
Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)										
☐		Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential								
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :			East Valley Water District's Sterling Natural Resource Center							
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL)			San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District							
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :			-							
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :			-							
Use Type Drop down list	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
Groundwater recharge (IPR)	Non-Potable	Treatment at EVWD's Sterling Natural Resource Center and Groundwater Replenishment Reuse Project in Basin No. 8-002.06	6948	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550	10500	
Industrial use	Non-Potable	Internal reuse at EVWD's Sterling Natural Resource Center	338	450	450	450	450	450	500	
Subtotal Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Non-Potable			7,286	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	11,000	
Total			7286	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	11000	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.										
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.										
Potential recycled water use: a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.										
Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.										
NOTES: Potential Recycled Water Use equal to the buildout capacity of SNRC (10 MGD [11,000 AFY]).										

The SNRC Title 22 Engineering Report anticipates buildout of the EVWD service area will require an expansion to 10 MGD to meet buildout demands (Woodard & Curran, p. 2-10). The Title 22 Report did not estimate when that may occur or how 10 MGD correlates to buildout of

the EVWD service area. Therefore, for the purposes of this UWMP, the projected recycled water use is a treatment capacity of up to 10.0 MGD (approximately 11,000 AFY).

For reference, the 2020 UWMP estimated 8,200 AF of recycled water to be available by 2025 from the SNRC for IPR in the EVWD service area (Submittal Table 6-5).

Submittal Table 6-5 – 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual Water Code Section 10633(e)		
☐	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.	
Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Groundwater recharge (IPR)	8,200	7,286
Total	8,200	7,286
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3 Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.		
NOTES: 2020 projection is from Table 6-9R of 2020 UWMP.		

6.6.5 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

EVWD plans to continue utilizing the SNRC to treat up to 8 MGD of wastewater to provide recycled water for recharge of the SBB in partnership with SBVMWD. Recycled water could be used in addition to, or instead of IPR to offset potable water used for irrigation, thus freeing up potable supplies for the District. However, EVWD has investigated the feasibility of providing recycled water to its customers and determined that implementation of such actions, at this time, is cost-prohibitive, given the high estimated project costs and high unit cost of recycled water when compared to the District's current unit cost of potable groundwater, especially when coordination with SBVMWD has determined the need for IPR outweighs any other use in the foreseeable future.

The SNRC has space available to expand to 10 MGD (approximately 11,000 AFY) but it is not expected during the planning horizon of this plan. Based on the amount of flow per person in CY 2025 (7,286 AFY / 108,600 people = 0.067), 8.0 MGD is not exceeded until after 2050, as noted in **Submittal Table 6-6**.

Submittal Table 6-6 – Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use Water Code Section 10633 (f)			
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Expand SNRC to 10 MGD	Expand the treatment capacity of the SNRC from 8.0 to 10.0 MGD	After 2050	2,240
Total (AF)			2,240
Unit Conversion to AF			2,240
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. The unit conversion to Acre Feet addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.			
NOTES: 2,240 AFY = 2 MGD			

6.7 DESALINATED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

EVWD does not currently require desalination for its water supplies, nor does the District have a need to plan for providing or partnering on desalination facilities.

6.8 WATER EXCHANGES, TRANSFERS, AND EMERGENCY INTERTIES

EVWD does not currently anticipate regular or long-term transfers or exchanges during the time period covered by this Plan. Any transfer or exchange would be as-needed related to an emergency. The District's ability to purchase imported water when it is available from the State Water Project via SBVMWD is not considered an exchange or transfer.

The District does maintain one emergency potable water intertie with City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, which is addressed in Chapter 7.

6.9 WATER SUPPLY IN STORAGE

EVWD owns and operates 18 potable water storage reservoirs (not including forebays). Their capacities range from 0.07 MG to 4 MG. The total storage capacity as of CY 2025 is approximately 27.6 MG. Storage reservoirs accommodate the hour-to-hour fluctuations in the water system and although they do provide a limited source of water supply for fires and emergencies, which is addressed in Chapter 7, they are not considered a part of the water supply for planning purposes.

Regarding water in storage underground, because EVWD recharges the SBB in the same year as it extracts groundwater from the SBB, this temporary storage in the SBB is not reported as “Supply from Storage.”

6.10 OTHER WATER SUPPLIES

EVWD has no other water supplies that have not been addressed.

6.11 FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

EVWD is currently enhancing its ability to utilize its existing water supply sources through several projects that are in various phases of implementation, from planning to preliminary design to construction. These projects will be implemented as required by development in the service area. Future water projects are shown in **Submittal Table 6-7** at various stages of evaluation to maximize existing sources and to meet the demand at build-out include:

- Additional groundwater wells to replace the wells that were closed when the SNRC effluent began recharging the Weaver Basins – the addition of these wells will allow the District to be 100% groundwater when needed.
- Increasing treatment capability at Plant 134 to treat Santa Ana River water with high concentrations of suspended and dissolved solids (high turbidity).

Submittal Table 6-7 – Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs							
Water Code Section 10631(f)							
☐	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.						
☒	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.						
Section 6.11	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type Drop Down List	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
Plant 129 Well	No	-	Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) Project No. 101	Potable	2027	All Year Types	3,226
Plant 152 Well	No	-	DCP Project No. 103 at EVWD Headquarters	Potable	2028	All Year Types	1,774
New Well 02	No	-	DCP Project No. 104	Potable	FY 2029-30	All Year Types	1,600 - 3,226
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES: To convert from AFY to gpm, divide by 1.613.							

These projects do not increase water supplies available to EVWD but rather allow EVWD to increase utilization and optimization of existing supplies and to make deliveries to the different portions of the service area.

6.12 SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PLANNED SOURCES OF WATER

The existing sources of water consist of local groundwater, Santa Ana River surface water, and imported water, as shown in **Submittal Table 6-8**.

Submittal Table 6-8 – Water Supplies - Actual

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual				
Water Code Section 10631 (b)				
Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Basin No. 8-002.06 Upper Santa Ana Valley - San Bernardino Subbasin	Potable	13,106	-
Surface water (not desalinated)	Santa Ana River (North Fork Mutual Water Company)	Potable	552	-
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project direct deliveries via San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	Potable	3,108	-
Subtotal Potable			16,766	0
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0
Total			16,766	0
DWR NOTES:				
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.				
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.				
NOTES: From CY 2025 Source Water sheet.				

The District plans to use the same sources of water supply in the future, as shown in **Submittal Table 6-9**, which are based on information reasonably available to EVWD during preparation of this UWMP for normal year supplies.

Submittal Table 6-9 – Water Supplies - Projected

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected								
Water Code Section 10631 (b)								
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)					
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	
			Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed								
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project direct deliveries via San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	Potable	3,220	3,570	3,680	3,790	3,900	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Santa Ana River	Potable	950	1,050	1,080	1,110	1,150	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Basin No. 8-002.06 Upper Santa Ana Valley - San Bernardino Subbasin	Potable	14,790	16,370	16,870	17,380	17,890	
Subtotal Potable			18,960	20,990	21,630	22,280	22,940	
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0	
Total			18,960	20,990	21,630	22,280	22,940	
DWR NOTES:								
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.								
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.								
NOTES:								

The projected potable water supplies in Submittal Table 6-9 include potable supply projects in Submittal Table 6-7, and utilization of the District’s existing supply sources during a normal year (i.e., groundwater, surface water, and imported water). The supply amounts shown in Submittal Table 6-9 are assumed to be within the existing capacity of the District’s infrastructure and within the existing rights/entitlements that the District holds, unless specified otherwise.

6.12.1 Climate Change Effects

Water Code requires the District to consider the impacts of climate change on its water supply projections. EVWD obtained federal grant funding and engaged a consultant to prepare a Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) approved by EVWD Board of Directors in August 2024. The DCP is recent enough to still be applicable for use in this UWMP. Chapter 5 of the DCP (*Vulnerability Assessment*) addresses the potential effects of climate change for the District, which is excerpted below and demonstrates how the District considered climate change on its water supply projections.

Potential Effects of Climate Change

The 2020 IRUWMP summarized previous climate change assessments pertaining to vulnerabilities for the SAR Watershed. The findings indicated that:

- Uncertainty in Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta reduces imported water reliability.
- Existing groundwater capture facilities may not be able to capture less frequent but more intense storm events.
- Wildfire and storm events can degrade surface water quality and make it temporarily unusable for treatment and more challenging to recharge.
- Uncertainty related to managing intense winter storms to protect downstream life and property will make holding water in the flood system for recharge more difficult.
- Increased temperatures would result in increased water demand for landscape irrigation.
- Decreased runoff and subsurface flows from the mountain front areas as the result of more frequent and severe droughts reduces natural groundwater recharge.

Excerpt from EVWD DCP, August 2024, p. 5-7.

Pursuant to Water Code, the District's planning for climate change impacts anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single-dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years for the following two scenarios:

- (1) No imported water from the State Water Project; and
- (2) No available surface water from the Santa Ana River.

The worst-case situation would be these two events happening at the same time resulting in the District having to rely on groundwater for 100% of its water supply. Currently, the maximum total pumping capacity of EVWD groundwater wells is 24.2 MGD, or approximately 74 AF per day, or 27,108 AF per year. Total water demand in CY 2025 was 16,766 AF or approximately 46 AF per day or 15 MGD, which is 62% of maximum well capacity. Therefore, it is feasible for the District to meet demands with a surface water supply and imported water supply that is constrained by climate change, which is discussed further in Chapter 7.

6.12.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Constraints on the District's water supplies are discussed in Chapter 7. In addition to climate change effects, additional regulations for yet-to-be determined emerging contaminants in water are expected to continue influencing existing and future water supplies to some degree. Said effects could include how future well sites are located and what wellhead treatment(s) and/or blending are needed and subsequent costs to do so. The District expects to be able to

provide the necessary treatment(s) for the next 20 years so that the water continues to meet federal and state standards.

6.12.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

As discussed previously in Chapter 6.2, groundwater production in adjudicated basins is not unlimited. Although production from the basin is currently well below the base right and well below the trigger for replenishment water from SBVMWD, changes to the terms of the adjudication could affect how the District characterizes this supply source. This would be an example of other locally applicable criteria that is entirely outside of the District's control but could dictate to some degree how much can be produced from the SBB. This constraint is discussed further in Chapter 7.

6.13 ENERGY USE

Energy is required to operate a water supply system, including the energy needed to pump, treat, store, and deliver water to the end consumer. Beginning in 2020, UWMPs must report estimates of the energy used for its water distribution system that is within its operational control (Water Code Section 10631.2(a)). EVWD obtained electricity usage data from its electricity supplier, Southern California Edison, for calendar year 2025 for each electrical meter located at each of the District's facilities. This includes EVWD water wells, booster stations, reservoirs, treatment systems, and pressure reducing stations. Total electricity used for the water distribution system in CY 2025 is in **Submittal Table O-1B**. This includes 25,585,020 kWh of energy consumed.²⁰

²⁰ A kilowatt-hour (kWh) equals the amount of energy used by keeping a 1,000-watt appliance running for one hour.

Submittal Table O-1B – Single Delivery Product, Total Utility Approach

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH				
Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Multiple Products (if unable to use table O-1C)	Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control		
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	Total Utility See DWR NOTES	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process		16,766		16,766
Energy Consumed (kWh)		25,585,020		25,585,020
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		4,683	-	4,683
DWR NOTES:				
Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your				
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
0 kWh				
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative:				
Energy Consumed (kWh) is from a Billing and Usage Report provided by Southern California Edison (SCE). This report provides billing and usage history (Usage/Demand by TOU buckets such as On/Mid/Off peaks) for active and closed service accounts for				
Narrative:				
The energy-consuming water management systems included in Energy Consumed (kWh) are: monitoring systems, groundwater pumps, storage tanks, treatment systems, and pump stations.				
NOTES:				

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FIGURE 6-1 **GROUNDWATER BASINS**

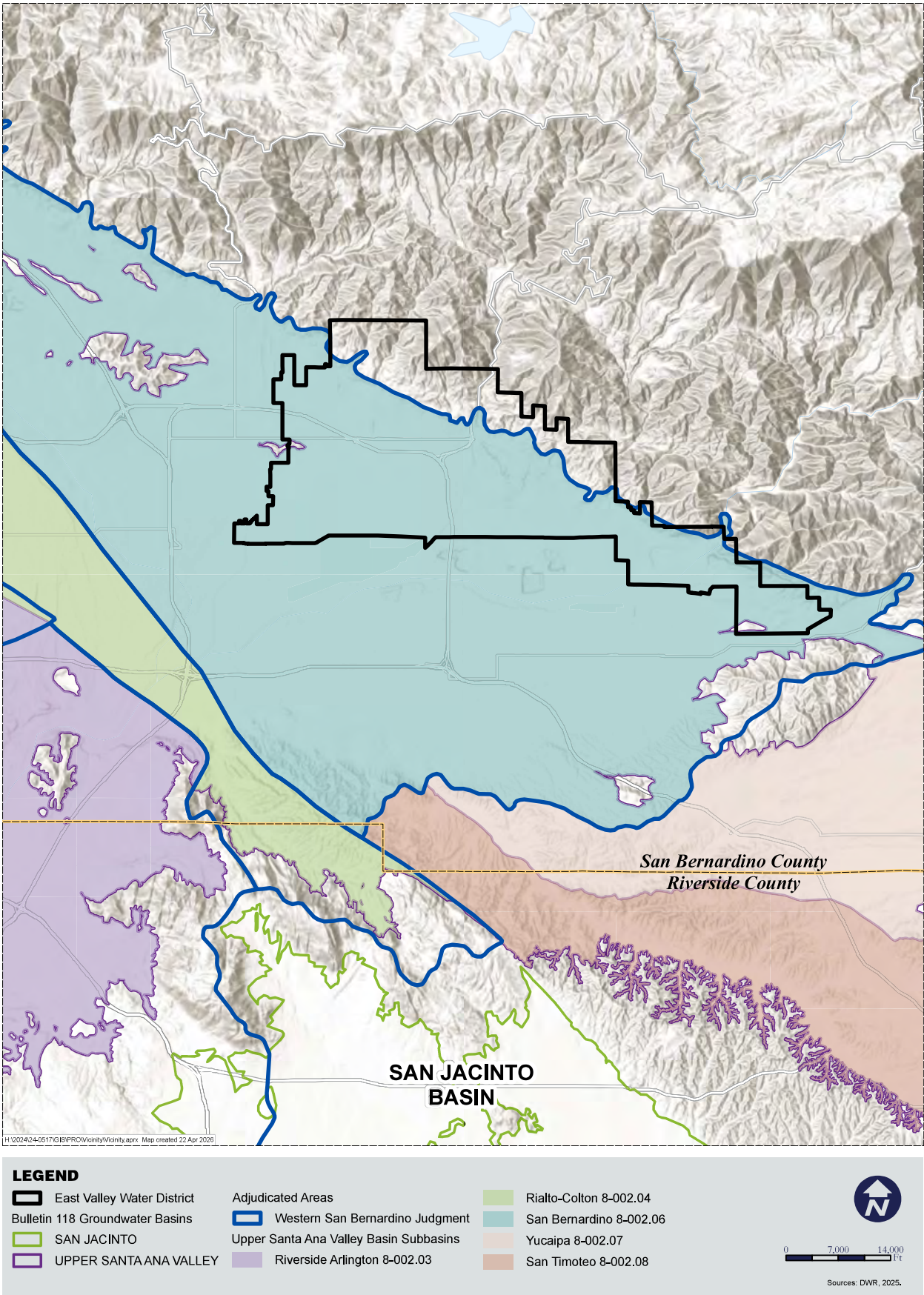


FIGURE 6-2 WASTEWATER DISCHARGE AND TREATMENT**LEGEND**

Weaver Basins



Sterling Natural Resource Center



Regional Recycled Water Pipeline



East Valley Water District Service Area

0 2,250 4,500
Ft

Sources: EVWD

CHAPTER 7 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

This chapter describes EVWD's ability to meet the water needs of its customers with its water supplies under normal and abnormal conditions. Normal water demands are previously discussed in Chapter 4 and normal water supplies are discussed in Chapter 6. This chapter assesses water service reliability taking into consideration plausible changes in supplies due to drought and water quality, regulatory and legal constraints, and climate change.

This chapter also includes a near-term assessment of a severe drought period lasting for the next five consecutive years from 2025 to 2030 (Drought Risk Assessment).

7.1 CONSTRAINTS ON WATER SUPPLY

Constraints on each water supply that is available to the District can include the following reasonably foreseeable scenarios:

1. Supply: SBB Groundwater
 - a. Possible Constraints on Supply: insufficient infrastructure capacity (e.g., wells, pumps, pipe diameters, etc.); insufficient groundwater to meet pumping demand on a renewable basis; poor quality of the water; and loss of supply resulting from catastrophic events.
2. Supply: Santa Ana River surface water
 - a. Possible Constraints on Supply: poor quality of the water; drought resulting in insufficient supply; and insufficient supply resulting from catastrophic events.
3. Supply: Imported water
 - a. Possible Constraints on Supply: drought resulting in insufficient supply available from SBVMWD; and insufficient supply resulting from catastrophic events.

7.1.1 Infrastructure Constraints

Groundwater

As of 2025, the District has a total of 12 active potable wells with a total maximum potential pumping capacity of 24.2 MGD (16,805 gpm). Maximum pumping potential assumes

hypothetically pumping at 100% capacity for 24 hours per day, which can happen for short periods, but for the long-term a typical pump run time of 50% per well is assumed.

Although the District had to permanently close certain potable water wells in 2024 when the SNRC effluent began recharging in the Weaver Basins, the current well production capacity minus these wells does not constrain this supply source. However, as shown in Chapter 6, water demands will increase in the future and assuming a typical 50% pump run time, the District is planning to add three new wells by 2030, as shown in Submittal Table 6-7.

Surface Water and Imported Water

Infrastructure capacity is not a foreseeable constraint on the District's surface water supply because the existing infrastructure is sufficiently large to convey up to the maximum allotment the District can take from the Santa Ana River. Likewise, the infrastructure to convey the imported water supply from SBVMWD is sufficiently large for EVWD's projected needs.

7.1.2 Water Quality Constraints

Groundwater

Water quality is always a possible water supply constraint in the event wells are shut down because of contaminants appearing at concentrations exceeding the drinking water standards. As of 2025, some of EVWD's wells are impacted by concentrations of nitrate, perchlorate, fluoride, uranium, and/or volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that exceed drinking water standards. EVWD continues to proactively monitor groundwater quality and uses wellhead treatment systems and blending to improve the quality of water provided to customers. If levels of these constituents approach regulatory limits or if regulations for additional constituents are developed, EVWD may need to install additional treatment systems to maintain water quality. The results of the District's tap water testing efforts are published annually in Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs). CCRs from 2020-2024 are located in **Appendix I**. The District confirmed that no violations were reported in sampling conducted during CY 2025. Therefore, water quality is not a known existing or expected future constraint on groundwater supplies.

Surface Water and Imported Water

EVWD has one water treatment plant, Plant 134, which provides advanced treatment for Santa Ana River supplies and imported water. Plant 134 is located near City Creek on the District's north end. Imported water from the SWP is typically of high quality and does not pose a constraint for Plant 134. When the Santa Ana River supply experiences high turbidity concentrations, the treatment system at Plant 134 is currently unable to provide sufficient treatment for human consumption. Therefore, the District has included in the FY 2026-27 budget a project that will find "effective strategies and technologies to remove excess sediment, organic material, and other constituents commonly found in river water." In addition, pre-treating Santa Ana River water could facilitate Plant 134's future resiliency as well as provide reliability of river flows (HMP, p. 183).

7.1.3 Water Supply Constraints

Groundwater

EVWD and other local agencies all pump from the SBB, which has a substantial storage capacity of 5,690,000 AF and approximately 4,881,235 AF in storage (BTAC 2025 RWMP, Dec. 9, 2024). However, the District's groundwater supply could be constrained if there is decline in groundwater levels such that pumping cannot continue without extending deeper wells and larger pumps. In that case, the cost of production would increase to pump at deeper depths or at new locations or purchase supplies from other sources. However, this is unlikely according to the groundwater data submitted from the District and verified by the Watermaster.

According to the CY 2025 Annual Western-San Bernardino Watermaster Report, the Non-Plaintiffs extracted 139,041 AF in CY 2024 and earned a credit of 58,115 AF for a new net accumulated credit available to SBVMWD of 654,362 AF (WSBW, Table 17). Because aggregate production in the adjudicated area remains below the base right, and credits are available to offset obligations, ample supply in the basin is expected. Refer to Chart 6-1 and Table 6A in Chapter 6 for recorded annual aggregate production volumes.

Surface Water and Imported Water

As mentioned in Section 6.8, the District can purchase imported water when it is available from the State Water Project via SBVMWD. Imported SWP water may be constrained due to

regulatory, legal, biological, and structural constraints on the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta in Northern California or the pumps and aqueducts that bring it to Southern California. A reduction in SWP allocations could also be a constraint on the District's water supply. However, these reductions are typically known a few months in advance, which allows EVWD time to plan for reduced supply volumes and shift to greater conservation or supplies from groundwater or Santa Ana River water, if available. SBVMWD prioritizes delivery of SWP to water treatment plants for direct use, which includes EVWD's Plant 134; however, in low allocation years from the Delta, there may not be enough SWP water to meet all of the plant demands even when agencies work together to allocate available supplies equitably (DCP, p. 5-2). As described in Chapter 6, EVWD submits a purchase request to SBVMWD each December and SBVMWD responds in the spring with an Operation Plan on how it will meet its retailers' demands. In addition to SBVMWD's primary allocation ("Table A" water), it typically has "Carryover" water in storage, and "Kern-Delta Bank" water in storage available should the Table A allocation unexpectedly decline during the year. The reader should refer to SBVMWD's UWMP for a discussion on its imported water supply constraints.

7.1.4 Catastrophic Events and Interties

A catastrophic event would constrain the District's ability to supply water to meet demands. The District's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides a vulnerability assessment for facilities, infrastructure, pipelines, and staff that are of potential risk from hazards of significant concern. Each type of potential catastrophic event that was identified in the HMP, and for which mitigation actions were developed in the HMP, are provided below:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Climate Change | 2. Hazardous Materials Release |
| 3. Cyberattack | 4. Heat Wave |
| 5. Dam Inundation | 6. Landslide |
| 7. Drought | 8. Power Loss |
| 9. Earthquakes | 10. Severe Storms |
| 11. Flooding | 12. Wildfires |

According to the 2025 HMP, the District will identify the power needs for water treatment and sewer system plants/pumps that are without backup generators and install backup generators to further increase resilience to power failures within the next three years (HMP, p. 176).

In the event of a water shortage emergency, the District is prepared to purchase emergency water supplies from neighboring agencies until the District's system is functioning again. The District and SBMWD maintain one emergency intertie at Plant 107. The intertie is an 8-inch diameter with an estimated flow rate of about 1,200 to 1,500 gpm. The intertie has not been needed for at least the last 10-15 years. A renewed agreement with the City of San Bernardino and some maintenance on the intertie may be needed in the future.

In addition to the 2025 HMP, the District maintains compliance with the 2018 American Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) by updating a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and preparing Emergency Response Plan (ERP) approximately every five years. Those documents contain information deemed confidential and are therefore excluded from this plan.

The District's 2024 Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) identified the turnout that physically conveys water to Plant 134 includes a hydroelectric generation facility that could be impacted during a power outage (DCP, p. 2-18). However, the District has diesel backup generators to provide emergency power for water supply sources in the event of a widespread power failure (HMP, 157). The District also has a stationary diesel backup generator at the SNRC facility for wastewater treatment.

Like most of Southern California, the District's infrastructure is located near seismically active fault zones. The HMP and RRA/ERP provide the District action items they can undertake to improve system reliability in an earthquake emergency. Seismic risk is discussed further in Chapter 8.

7.2 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to Water Code, this reliability assessment will compare the total water supply sources available to the District with the projected water use over the next 25 years, in five-year increments during normal, single dry, and multiple dry (five consecutive) water years. This

assessment marries the findings in Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization and Chapter 6 – Water Supply Characterization to help direct management actions for the future.

Pursuant to Water Code section 10631(h), the District provided its water use projections to its wholesale water supplier, SBVMWD, on April 15, 2026. SBVMWD then reciprocated by providing its water use projections on May 4, 2026.

7.2.1 Reliability by Type of Year

EVWD has had a reliable water supply to meet water demands during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years and to-date has not experienced a water shortage. Nonetheless, the Water Code requires each water supplier to determine three types of years and how much supply was available from each supply source: normal (or average),²¹ single dry,²² and multiple dry years for five years.²³ Because the District has three different types of water supply sources, there are three versions of Submittal Table 7-1, below.

First, **Submittal Table 7-1a** represents the reliability of the District’s groundwater supply in normal years, single dry years, and a consecutive five-year drought period. The groundwater supply in 2022 was selected as the representative Average (Normal) Year supply because the groundwater produced in 2022 is closest to the 15-year average of groundwater produced between 2010 and 2025. The Single Dry Year was chosen to be 2025 since this represents a unique time when the District had to inactivate productive wells that are near the Weaver Basins, which came online in 2024, and at the same time, the District had to restrict the Santa Ana River water supply because of excessive turbidity that Plant 134 cannot sufficiently treat. The Five Consecutive Dry Years are represented by the 2012-2016 statewide drought period. The District determined that 100% of average supply is available from this supply source during all year types.

²¹ Normal Year: A year, or an averaged range of years, that most closely represents the average water supply available to the agency. The UWMP Act uses the term “normal.”

²² Single Dry Year: The single dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to the agency.

²³ Five-Consecutive-Year Drought: The multiple dry year period that represents the lowest average water supply availability to the agency for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more).

Submittal Table 7-1A – Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment of Groundwater)

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: [insert location from UWMP]
			Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or
		Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2022	-	100%
Single-Dry Year	2025	-	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	-	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	-	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	-	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	-	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	-	100%
DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table. Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3. NOTES: This table represents reliability of groundwater supplies. Average Year = Groundwater produced in 2022 (15,149 AF) is closest to the 15-year average of groundwater produced between 2011 and 2025 (15,059 AF). Single-Dry Year = Wells inactivated because of SNRC effluent recharge and replacement wells not yet installed. Five-Year Drought = Statewide drought of 2012-2016.			

Second, **Submittal Table 7-1B** represents the assumed reliability for the purposes of this water service reliability assessment of the District's surface water supply from the Santa Ana River during a normal year, a single dry year, and a consecutive five-year drought period. The Santa Ana River water supply in 2024 was selected as the representative Average (Normal) Year because that represents the supply amount that is closest to the 13-year average of Santa Ana River water supply from 2012-2025. The Single Dry Year is represented by 2019 when just 7% of average supply was available to be utilized from the Santa Ana River. Finally, water supplies from 2019-2023 represent the lowest supply available for a consecutive five-year period. This time frame of 2019-2023 is not low due to drought but rather because of events occurring upstream of the District's intake that were causing high turbidity that Plant 134 could not sufficiently treat.

**Submittal Table 7-1 B – Basis of Water Year Data
(Reliability Assessment of Surface Water)**

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: [insert location from UWMP]
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or	
		Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2024	-	100%
Single-Dry Year	2019	-	7%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2019	-	7%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2020	-	59%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2021	-	61%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2022	-	63%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2023	-	40%
DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table. Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES: Multiple versions of this table are being used. This table represents Santa Ana River surface water			

Lastly, **Submittal Table 7-1C** represents reliability of the District's imported water supply from SBVMWD during a normal year, a single dry year, and a consecutive five-year drought period. The available deliveries in 2018 was selected as the representative Average (Normal) Year because that represents the amount that is closest to the 13-year average of imported water supplies. The Single Dry Year is represented by 2013-2014 because zero imported water was purchased during those two years. Finally, the 2012-2014 drought period represents the base years of lowest supply obtained.

**Submittal Table 7-1 C– Basis of Water Year Data
(Reliability Assessment of Imported Water)**

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: [insert location from UWMP]
			Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.
		Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2018	-	100%
Single-Dry Year	2013-2014	-	0%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	-	3%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	-	0%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	-	0%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014	-	0%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2014	-	0%
DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table. Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3. NOTES: Multiple versions of this table are being used. This table represents the State Water Project imported water supply that is available from San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD).			

7.2.2 Normal Year Reliability

Normal Year. This condition represents the water supplies a supplier considers available during normal conditions.

Water use is described in Chapter 4 and projections of future water use during a normal year are provided in Submittal Table 4-3. EVWD water supplies are presented in Chapter 6 and water supply projections during a Normal Year are provided in Submittal Table 6-9. When compared, the Normal Year supply and demand projections are roughly equal, as shown in **Submittal Table 7-2**.

Submittal Table 7-2 – Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison					
Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	18,960	20,990	21,630	22,280	22,940
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	18,950	20,990	21,620	22,280	22,930
Surplus/(shortfall)	10	0	10	0	10
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

The following assumptions are part of the normal year water supply and demands that are shown in Submittal Table 7-2:

- Water demand includes an increase of 15% in population to account for potential ADU's
- Water supply equals water demand and is apportioned between the three supply sources as follows: 78% groundwater, 5% Santa Ana River water, and 17% imported water.
- The District will prohibit water waste and encourage efficient use of water supplies, consistent with the California Constitution.
- Water losses are included in future potable water demands at 5% of annual demand.

Considering Climate Change Effects on Normal Year Projections

Climate models predict normal/average years to experience a general increase in outdoor water demand and decreased precipitation and recharge. It should be noted that the water demands herein represent indoor and outdoor water use combined, when only outdoor demands are expected to increase in response to climate change effects. No water supply shortfall is projected and supplies will be bolstered by the additional planned wells (Submittal Table 6-7).

7.2.3 Single Dry Year Reliability

Single Dry Year. The year representing the lowest water supply available to the Supplier.

The District's Single Dry Year supply and demand comparisons are provided in **Submittal Table 7-3**. Although the District has experienced many single dry years when supplies are constrained for various reasons (as shown in Submittal Tables 7-1a, 7-1b, and 7-1c), the District was able to meet demands in all of those year types.

Submittal Table 7-3 – Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison					
Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Supply totals	20,850	23,080	23,800	24,510	25,220
Use totals	20,850	23,080	23,800	24,510	25,220
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES					

The following assumptions are part of the single dry year water supply and demands that are shown in Submittal Table 7-3:

- There will be a 10% increase in customer water use compared to a normal year. This is based on District data of recorded water use during actual single dry years.
- There will be no decline in the groundwater supplies from District wells as compared to a normal year supply and the District can meet the projected demands using 100% groundwater supplies.
- Imported water supplies from SBVMWD will be unavailable.

- The District will prohibit water waste and encourage efficient use of water supplies.
- Customers will continue to voluntarily conserve water unless a water shortage condition occurs that would trigger the response actions listed in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (located in Chapter 8, herein).
- Water losses are included in future potable water demands at 5% of annual demand.

Considering Climate Change Effects on Single Dry Year Projections

Climate models have predicted a trend of higher temperatures coupled with shorter (but higher intensity) rainfall events during a single dry year. However, the increase in outdoor water use due to higher temperatures would outpace any increase in precipitation. This plan conservatively assumes total demand in a Single Dry Year would increase approximately 10%, which is based on actual records, along with zero water supplies available from the Santa Ana River or SBVMWD. The District has confirmed the increased demand on groundwater production are within the normal operating capacities of the wells.

7.2.4 Multiple Dry Year Reliability

Five-Consecutive-Year Drought. The driest five-year historical sequence for the Supplier.

The District selected the five-year period from 2012-2016 to represent conditions during a five-consecutive-dry-year scenario. Changes in water demands during the five-year period are the driver of the water supply shown, given that the groundwater basin is generally unaffected by droughts, including during the 2012-2016 statewide drought. The District's Multiple Dry Year supply and demand comparisons are provided in **Submittal Table 7-4**.

Submittal Table 7-4 – Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First year	Supply totals	20,850	23,080	23,800	24,510	25,220
	Use totals	20,850	23,080	23,800	24,510	25220
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	19,900	22,040	22,710	23,390	24,070
	Use totals	19,900	22,040	22,710	23,390	24,070
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	17,060	18,890	19,470	20,050	20,630
	Use totals	17,060	18,890	19,470	20,050	20,630
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth year	Supply totals	16,110	17,840	18,390	18,940	19,490
	Use totals	16,110	17,840	18,390	18,940	19,490
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth year	Supply totals	15,170	16,790	17,310	17,820	18,340
	Use totals	15,170	16,790	17,310	17,820	18,340
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

The following assumptions are part of the five-consecutive dry-year water supply and demands that are shown in **Submittal Table 7-4** (multi-year drought stages are described in detail in Chapter 8):

- Water demands will increase across the board from 2030 to 2050 consistent with the normal year water demand projections.
- Just like the Single Dry Year scenario, water demands in Year 1 will increase to 110% of Normal. Water demand will then decrease to 105% of Normal in Year 2, then 90% of Normal in Year 3, 85% of Normal in Year 4, and finally 80% of Normal in Year 5 from 2030 to 2050. This reflects observed patterns of reduced demand over the course of a prolonged drought.
- Imported water supplies from SBVMWD and Santa Ana River water supplies will be unavailable as a conservative assumption for the District to be 100% reliant on groundwater.
- The District will prohibit water waste and encourage efficient use of water resources.
- Customers will continue to voluntarily conserve water unless a water shortage condition occurs that triggers shortage response actions from the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (located in Chapter 8, herein).
- Water losses are included in future potable water demands at 5% of annual demand.

Considering Climate Change Effects on Five-Consecutive-Dry Year Projections

Climate change models predict prolonged droughts for the future, which are expected to increase water demands for outdoor irrigation and reduce both Santa Ana River water supplies and imported water available from the SWP via SBVMWD. The District has demonstrated that water demand can be reduced with conservation efforts as the drought progresses to five-years in length, which is reflected in Submittal Table 7-4. For example, the District reduced total water demand by at least 20% during the 2012-2016 statewide drought.

7.2.5 Management Tools and Options for Reliability

As shown in the tables above, EVWD anticipates having adequate water supplies to meet future demands during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years through the 20-year planning period. This is mainly because of the reliability of the District's primary water source in the San Bernardino Basin and the ability of customers to conserve when needed. Periodic drought has

not affected the groundwater levels to the point where the District's water supply is reduced and requires demand management or supply augmentation.

EVWD will continue efforts to maximize the use of local water resources and minimize the need to import water. District actions such as increased efficiency of treatment systems, implementation of demand management measures to reduce losses, and increase system efficiency are anticipated. Imported water supplies will still be utilized when necessary.

Demand management measures implemented by EVWD over the past five years and planned for the next five years are outlined in Chapter 9 and are designed to help EVWD meet its future water use reduction targets. Although the District has achieved the 2020 water use target for water conservation pursuant to SB X7-7, it is understood that drought conditions are likely ongoing in the foreseeable future. Therefore, water conservation efforts are planned to continue and expand to optimize potable water use to the maximum extent practicable. To encourage water use reductions during water shortages, EVWD has developed a multi-level Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as discussed in detail in Chapter 8 of this UWMP.

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7.3 DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is a method to identify water shortage risks during the next five years (2026-2030) based on the five driest consecutive years on record for the District, while also considering any extra constraints to water supplies from plausible changes in climate, regulations, and other locally applicable criteria. If there is a potential shortage, then the DRA can identify how the shortage can be reduced by increasing supply and/or reducing demand. The DRA differs from the supply and demand comparisons in Submittal Tables 7-3 and 7-4 in that climate change effects have been taken into account for the next five years (2026-2030). In addition, Water Code requires that the DRA include a description of the data and methods used, the basis for the supply shortage conditions, determination of the reliability of each source, and comparison of total water supplies and uses during the drought, which are described below.

The DRA can be updated before the next UWMP cycle in 2030; however, the notification and approval procedures in Chapter 10 of the UWMP would be required for any interim changes to the DRA. An update to the DRA may be needed as result of new information becoming available, water supply or water use changes, or in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

7.3.1 Drought Risk Assessment Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions

Water demands during a hypothetical drought period from 2026 to 2030 were assumed to follow the pattern of an initial increase in Year 1 followed by a decrease in water demand for the next four years of the five-consecutive-year dry period described in Section 7.2.4.

Water supply conditions for the District wells during the five driest years (2012-2016) were consistent with non-drought years. Although typical seasonal fluctuations occur in individual wells, the SBB has over 4.88 million acre-feet in storage as of 2024 due to regional efforts to store water for dry years (BTAC 2025 RWMP, Dec. 9, 2024). Imported SWP water and Santa Ana River water supplies did not follow a very clear pattern of decreased supply in drought years. For example, in years 4 and 5 of the 2012-2016 drought, EVWD received 145% and 115% of its average imported water supply, respectively (2,870 AF and 2,280 AF). Likewise, EVWD received 200% of average Santa Ana River water supplies in year 4 of the 2012-2016

drought (3,391 AF), which was also the largest recorded volume from this source between 2012 and 2025. Regarding surface water and imported water supplies, there is inherent uncertainty in the consistent availability of these water supply sources; however, this DRA has assumed that imported water and surface water supplies will be reliable but will not be the majority of supply. The majority of water supply will be from groundwater; therefore, a water shortage from a prolonged drought, including one occurring between 2026 and 2030, is not anticipated.

7.3.2 Drought Risk Assessment Individual Water Source Reliability

The following are characterizations of the expected quantity and reliability of the water supply during the first year of a drought beginning in 2026.

- Drought Year 1: 2026
 - o Total water consumption increases from 2025 by 10% due to a combination of urban growth and an increase in outdoor water use due to higher temperatures.
 - o No water supply is available from SBVMWD or Santa Ana River.
 - o No changes in water supply available from District wells as compared to 2025.
 - o Plant 129 Well, Plant 152 Well, and New Well 02 may not be online.
- Drought Year 2: 2027
 - o Total water consumption increases from 2025 by 5% due to demand management measures starting to be implemented by the District.
 - o No water supply is available from SBVMWD or Santa Ana River.
 - o Plant 129 Well may be online, adding 2,000 gpm back to the well field.
 - o Plant 152 Well and New Well 02 may not be online.

- Drought Year 3: 2028
 - o Total water consumption decreases 10% from 2025 due to demand management measures implemented by the District.
 - o No water supply is available from SBVMWD or Santa Ana River.
 - o Plant 152 Well may be online, adding 1,100 gpm back to the well field.
 - o New Well 02 may not be online.
- Drought Year 4: 2029
 - o Total water consumption decreases 15% from 2025 due to increased water conservation measures.
 - o No water supply is available from SBVMWD or Santa Ana River.
 - o New Well 02 may not be online.
- Drought Year 5: 2030
 - o Total water consumption decreases 20% from 2025 due to increased water conservation measures.
 - o No water supply is available from SBVMWD or Santa Ana River.
 - o New Well 02 may be online adding 1,000-2,000 gpm to the well field.

One source of uncertainty in the aforementioned assumptions is whether the District will be forced to mandate water conservation due to a statewide drought declaration or an unforeseen interruption of service from an earthquake or other hazard.

7.3.3 Drought Risk Assessment Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

When a water supplier cannot meet the demand of its customers for whatever reason, this DRA assumes two things can happen: the supplier can mandate customers to conserve water, thus

reducing demand; and/or the supplier can augment or supplement its normal supplies with an emergency and temporary source of water.

EVWD customers were responsive to the water conservation mandates during the 2012-2016 drought, and as described in Chapter 9, the District employs a robust water conservation and messaging team.

EVWD can augment its water supply by fully utilizing production capabilities and produce additional water from the SBB consistent with the Judgment (Appendix H). The District can also purchase additional water from SBVMWD that is well within its entitlement to do so. Emergency supplies could also be obtained from the intertie with SBMWD.

Assuming the next five years, 2026 through 2030, are a five-consecutive-year drought, and taking into account the assumptions in Section 7.3.2, the District's potential water supply surplus (or shortage) is provided in **Submittal Table 7-5** (next page). If there is a shortage, then the benefit of a supply augmentation or use reduction action is shown to address the shortage. No climate change effects have been added to the calculations in Submittal Table 7-5.

Submittal Table 7-5 – Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	Total
Total Water Use (AF)	18,440
Total Supplies (AF)	18,440
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
2027	Total
Total Water Use (AF)	17,600
Total Supplies (AF)	17,600
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
2028	Total
Total Water Use (AF)	15,080
Total Supplies (AF)	15,080
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
2029	Total
Total Water Use (AF)	14,250
Total Supplies (AF)	14,250
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
2030	Total
Total Water Use (AF)	13,410
Total Supplies (AF)	13,410
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES: All values are rounded to nearest ten.	

As shown in Submittal Table 7-5, supply is expected to equal demand in each year from 2026 to 2030, assuming each year is a drought year. This is primarily due to demonstrated effectiveness of the District's demand management measures and because supplies from District wells have not decreased in previous long-term drought periods to such a degree that would prevent supply from meeting demand.

CHAPTER 8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

This WSCP was adopted pursuant to EVWD Resolution No. 2026.09 dated June 24, 2026
(a copy is located in **Appendix A**)

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) details East Valley Water District's (EVWD's) actions in the event of an actual water shortage scenario. A water shortage means that the water supply is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to several reasons, such as water quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State of California (State) may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands.

The District previously adopted a WSCP in July 2022 pursuant to District Resolution 2022.12 to transition the District's WSCP stages to match the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) six standard stages. It also provided the District with additional flexibility in responding to State drought response mandates with actions appropriate for the local water supply conditions. This WSCP includes minor edits and updates from the July 2022 version.

The District must submit this 2025 WSCP as part of the 2025 UWMP to DWR. However, the District may modify this WSCP at any time independent of updates to the UWMP. The same steps to notify and hold a public hearing are required with each modification as described herein. This chapter is written as a stand-alone document and therefore repeats many elements from the other chapters in the UWMP.

8.1 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10632(a)(1), the following is a summary of the Water Service Reliability Assessment and Drought Risk Assessment located in Chapter 7 of this UWMP.

The District has assessed the reliability of its water service during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years by comparing total projected water supplies with total projected water demand over the next 20 years, in five-year increments. A Drought Risk Assessment was also performed to analyze supply reliability under five consecutive years of drought from 2026-2030. Future water supplies for EVWD include all reasonably foreseeable and quantifiable future water supply projects that the District is either currently undertaking or is in the process

of implementing. In summary, the water supply available to the District has been and is projected to continue to be sufficient to meet projected pumping demands with water treatment systems and given the relatively stable groundwater elevations and resiliency of the San Bernardino Groundwater Subbasin (SBB). Therefore, the District is projected to have sufficient water supplies to meet expected customer demands in normal years, single-dry years, and multiple-dry years occurring anytime between 2026 and 2030.

The District has prepared a five-consecutive-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for a drought beginning in 2026 and continuing through 2030. The DRA assumes that imported water and surface water supplies will be reliable but not the majority of supply. The majority of supply will be from groundwater, which is reliable. Water demands were assumed to follow the pattern of an initial increase in Year 1 followed by a decrease in water demand for the next four years of the five-consecutive-year dry period. These projected reductions in water use are deemed realistic given the observed reductions EVWD customers made during the five-year drought from 2012 to 2016. Further, the DRA does not assume imported water supplies would be available to the District beginning in drought year one (2026) through drought year five (2030). Local groundwater supplies from District wells are assumed to be reliable in all years of the DRA, which is consistent with what was observed during the five-year drought from 2012 to 2016.

Groundwater reliability is based on the well reporting and monitoring programs performed by the Western-San Bernardino Watermaster. Records of aggregate production rates show that pumping has decreased in recent years and was well below the limit where replenishment by others may be required (UWMP, Chart 6-1). Periodic drought has not affected the groundwater levels to the point where the District's water supply is reduced and requires demand management or supply augmentation. Additionally with treatment systems, the District maintains a reliable groundwater supply. A water shortage resulting from drought conditions is not foreseeable. Further, the District's ability to produce water pursuant to the Western-San Bernardino Judgment is projected to be sufficient to meet demands through the next five years if it were five consecutive drought years.

As verified by the Watermaster, the groundwater data reports for SBB aggregate production in the adjudicated area remains below the base right, and credits are available to offset obligations, therefore, ample supply in the basin is expected. The District continues to proactively monitor groundwater quality and uses wellhead treatment systems and blending to

improve the quality of water provided to customers. Water quality is not a known existing or expected future constraint on groundwater supplies. The District aims to prioritize treatment of excessive turbidity concentrations from the Santa Ana River supplies which are not currently treatable by the District's surface water treatment facility at Plant 134. Because of the District's efforts to expand treatment capabilities, add several new well fields and treatment plants over the next 20 years, the DRA has assumed that availability of water supplies will not be reduced due to water quality constraints.

8.2 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

The District will prepare an annual water supply and demand assessment (or, Annual Assessment) and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR. The Annual Assessment is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and how a perceived shortage may relate to WSCP shortage stage response actions in the next 12-month period; this determination is based on known circumstances and information available to EVWD at the time of analysis. The Annual Water Shortage Assessment is due by July 1 of each year pursuant to Water Code Section 10632.1.

The District will establish and convene an internal WSCP Team to conduct the Annual Assessment each year. The WSCP Team may include, but is not limited to the following staff:

- Senior Engineer
- Operations Manager
- Production Supervisor
- Conservation Coordinator
- Finance Manager
- Director of External Affairs and Customer Experience
- Director of Finance
- Senior Administrative Assistant

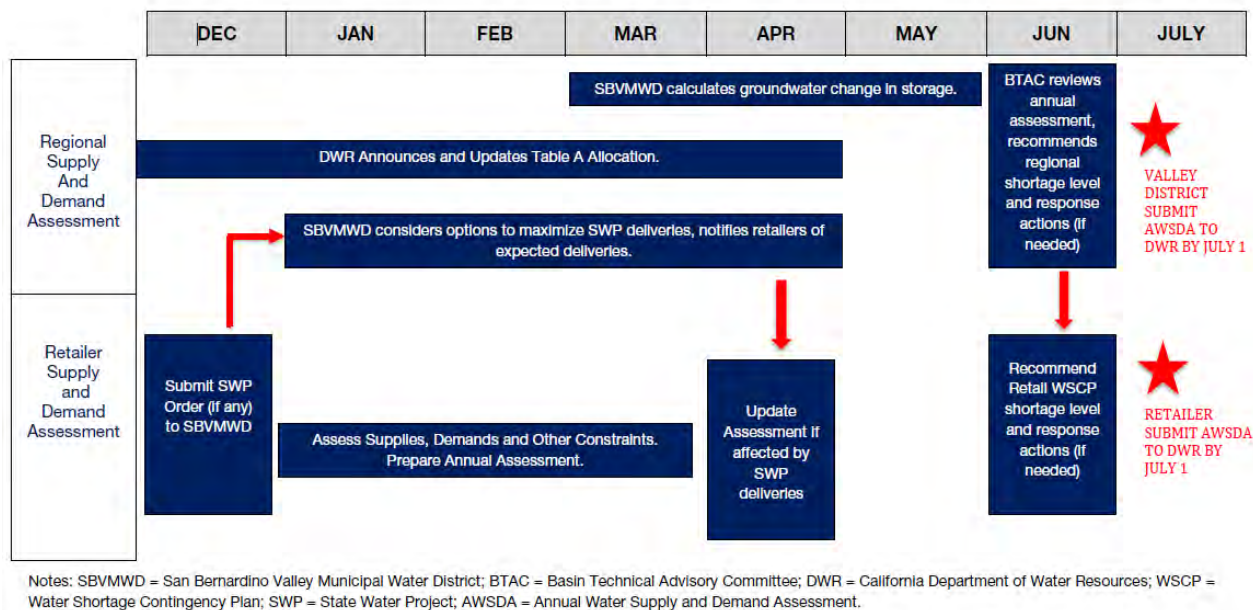
The Annual Assessment procedure, including key data inputs and evaluation criteria, is summarized in **Table 8A - Annual Assessment Procedure** and graphically on **Figure 8-1** (next page). This process will take place at the same time each year based on known circumstances and information available to the District at the time of analysis and can be updated or revised at any time if circumstances change.

Table 8A – Annual Assessment Procedure

Timing	Assessment Activities	Procedure, Key Data Inputs, Evaluation Criteria and Other Considerations	Responsible Staff
January-March	Estimate unconstrained demands for coming year	Demands will be estimated based on water sales forecasts from annual budget or prior year demands plus any anticipated changes.	Director of Finance Finance Manager
January-April	Estimate available supplies for the year, considering the following year will be dry	Each December, the District submits an order to San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (Valley District) for the volume of State Water Project (SWP) water that is planned for use the following year. If the requested volume is not available due to reduced SWP supplies, the District will meet with Valley District and other SWP users to discuss reducing SWP orders and may update the Annual Assessment to reflect a shift from SWP to groundwater production, if needed. Estimates of available surface water supplies from the Santa Ana River will be based on contract month allotment and 25% of the river flows in non-contract months. The remainder of demand not met from SWP and surface water will be pumped from the SBB, which is sustainably managed to provide long term supply reliability and is not anticipated to experience supply shortages in dry years. In the unlikely event that SBB groundwater supplies are reduced, the District will coordinate with the Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC) to identify available supplies for the coming year.	Operations Manager Senior Engineer Senior Administrative Assistant
January-March	Consider potential constraints that may impact supply delivery	Identify any known regional or District infrastructure issues that may pertain to near-term water supply reliability, including repairs, construction, and environmental mitigation measures that may temporarily constrain capabilities, as well as any new projects that may add to system capacity. Identify any facilities out of service due to water quality issues, equipment failure, etc. that may impact standard water deliveries. Identify any potential or emerging impacts to groundwater quality, such as emerging regulatory constraints that may limit use of available supplies for potable needs.	Operations Manager Senior Engineer

Timing	Assessment Activities	Procedure, Key Data Inputs, Evaluation Criteria and Other Considerations	Responsible Staff
March-April	Convene WSCP Team to conduct Annual Assessment	Compare supplies and demands and discuss any constraints that may impact supply delivery. If the potential for a shortage exists, determine which shortage response stage and actions are recommended to reduce or eliminate the shortage. Additionally, if the State declares a drought state of emergency and requires demand reductions, the WSCP Team will determine which water shortage stage and response actions are needed to comply with the State mandate.	WSCP Team
June	Board of Directors	If the potential for a shortage exists or the State has mandated demand reductions that require action by the District's Board of Directors (Board), the results of the Annual Assessment will be presented to the Board including the recommended shortage stage and response actions. The Board may authorize the General Manager/CEO to implement a shortage stage and adopt a resolution declaring the applicable water shortage stage and potential actions.	General Manager/CEO Board of Directors Conservation Coordinator Director of External Affairs & Customer Experience
Ongoing	Implement WSCP actions, if needed	Relevant members of District staff will implement shortage response actions associated with the declared water shortage stage.	Conservation Coordinator Director of External Affairs & Customer Experience
By July 1	Submit Annual Assessment	Send Final Annual Assessment to DWR	WSCP Team

Figure 8-1 - Regional and Retail Agency Annual Assessment Process and Timeline



8.3 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE STAGES

The Water Code requires six standard water shortage stages in the WSCP that correspond to progressive ranges of up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50% shortages and greater than 50% shortage. To align with Water Code, the District uses six (6) shortage stages to identify and respond to water shortage conditions, as shown in **Submittal Table 8-1**. Each of the six shortage levels represents an ever-increasing gap between normally available supplies and normally expected customer water use. At a minimum, the District encourages Permanent Water Conservation Measures at all times, regardless of a shortage condition, including encouragement of efficient outdoor use and discouragement of everyday watering. Permanent Water Conservation Measures are listed and detailed in 8.4.4 and Section 15 of the EVWD Regulations and Service Ordinance (Ordinance 406). Shortage levels also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including but not limited to a regional power outage or earthquake.

Submittal Table 8-1 – Cross Reference for Standard vs. Supplier Shortage Levels

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☐		Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage.	
Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		

8.3.1 Shortage Stage I – Up to 10% Water Shortage – “Water Shortage Warning”

A Water Shortage Stage 1 - Water Shortage Warning shall be in effect when the District determines there is a water supply shortage, or threatened shortage, condition of up to 10%, or if directed by an executive order or regulation. The Board of Directors may then, by resolution, declare a water shortage condition to prevail, and authorize the General Manager/CEO to enact the conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3** for Stage 1 in addition to the permanent water conservation measures. During these conditions, all water customers are advised to continue to use water wisely, to prevent the waste or unreasonable use of water, and to reduce water consumption to that necessary for ordinary domestical and commercial purposes. In this stage, the primary focus is on increased outreach and education and outdoor water use efficiency.

8.3.2 Shortage Stage 2 – Up to 20% Water Shortage – “Moderate Water Shortage”

A Water Shortage Stage 2 - Moderate Water Shortage shall be in effect when the District determines there is a water supply shortage, or threatened shortage, condition of up to 20%, or if directed by an executive order or regulation. The Board of Directors may then, by resolution, declare a water shortage condition to prevail, and authorize the General Manager/CEO to enact the conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3** for Stage 2 in addition to the permanent water conservation measures and water conservation measures implemented in Stage 1. To reduce demand during a Moderate Water Shortage condition and all higher levels of conditions, the District will increase its public outreach and education efforts to build awareness for efficient water use and encourage customers to repair leaks within 72 hours.

8.3.3 Shortage Stage 3 – Up to 30% Water Shortage – “Significant Water Shortage”

A Water Shortage Stage 3 - Significant Water Shortage shall be in effect when the District determines there is a water supply shortage, or threatened shortage, condition of up to 30%, or if directed by an executive order or regulation. The Board of Directors may then, by resolution, declare a water shortage condition to prevail, and authorize the General Manager/CEO to enact the conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3** for Stage 3 in addition to the permanent water conservation measures and water conservation measures implemented in Stage 1 and Stage 2. To reduce demand during a Significant Water Shortage condition and all higher levels of conditions, the District will begin to limit decorative and recreational water features, require customer leak repair within 48 hours of notification from the District, and implement other conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3**.

8.3.4 Shortage Stage 4 – Up to 40% Water Shortage – “Severe Water Shortage”

A Water Shortage Stage 4 - Severe Water Shortage shall be in effect when the District determines there is a water shortage, or threatened water shortage, condition of up to 40%, or if directed by an executive order or regulation. The Board of Directors may then, by resolution, declare a water shortage condition to prevail, and authorize the General Manager/CEO to enact the conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3** for Stage 4 in addition to the permanent water conservation measures and water conservation measures implemented in

Stage 1, 2, and 3. To reduce demand during a Severe Water Shortage condition and all higher levels of conditions, the District will impose further restrictions on decorative and recreational water features, expand outreach and education efforts, expand indoor and outdoor rebate programs, and other conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3**.

8.3.5 Shortage Stage 5 – Up to 50% Water Shortage – “Critical Water Shortage”

A Water Shortage Stage 5 - Critical Water Shortage shall be in effect when the District determines there is a water shortage, or threatened water shortage, condition of up to 50%, or if directed by an executive order or regulation. The Board of Directors may then, by resolution, declare a water shortage condition to prevail, and authorize the General Manager/CEO to enact the conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3** for Stage 5 in addition to the permanent water conservation measures and water conservation measures implemented in Stage No. 1, 2, 3, and 4. To reduce demand during a Critical Water Shortage condition and all higher levels of conditions, the District will prohibit filling or adding potable water to decorative water features, and, upon direction of the General Manager/CEO, all potable irrigation of turf is prohibited unless stated otherwise, use of potable water for construction site preparation purposes is prohibited, and other conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3**.

8.3.6 Shortage Stage 6 – More than 50% - “Water Shortage Emergency”

A Water Shortage Stage 6 -Water Shortage Emergency shall be in effect when the District determines there is a water shortage, or threatened water shortage, condition of over 50%, or if directed by an executive order or regulation. The Board of Directors may then, by resolution, declare a water shortage condition to prevail, and authorize the General Manager/CEO to enact the conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3** for Stage 6 in addition to the permanent water conservation measures and water conservation measures implemented in Stage 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. To reduce demand during a Water Shortage Emergency condition, the District will prohibit the use of non-recirculating systems at car washes and commercial laundry facilities, impose a moratorium on new construction meter permits, and, upon direction of the General Manager/CEO, prohibit all potable landscape irrigation, and other additional conservation measures listed in **Submittal Table 8-3**.

8.3.7 General Manager/CEO Emergency Authority

The District's Board of Directors authorizes the General Manager/CEO to implement and enforce measures necessary to remain in compliance with emergency statewide mandatory conservation measures. Actions taken by the General Manager/CEO in accordance with State regulations outside of those listed in Ordinance 406 must be reported to the Board at the next regularly scheduled Board of Directors meeting.

8.4 WATER SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

The water shortage response actions the District can take that align with the defined shortage levels in **Table 8-1** include demand reduction actions, supply augmentation, operational changes, and prohibitions on end uses. DWR defines prohibitions on end uses as measures to address areas that are the responsibility of the end users, such as a broken sprinkler or leaking faucet. Demand reduction methods are actions invoked by a water agency to reduce consumption, such as expanding public information campaigns and offering water use evaluations. Supply augmentation is defined as any action designed to increase the existing supply availability such as the use of emergency storage or acquiring additional transfer water. Operational changes are defined as actions taken by the District to change the way in which existing supplies are used within its service area. The authority to determine shortage conditions and to select appropriate shortage response actions remains with the District. Shortage response actions per water shortage stage are also listed in the District's Ordinance 406 Section 15 - Water Conservation.

8.4.1 Supply Augmentation

The District can augment or supplement its water supplies by utilizing the intertie shared with San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD), if available. These augmentation actions would not be redundant to the supplies discussed in UWMP Chapter 6 because these actions are above and beyond a normal water supply scenario. The District's supply augmentation actions are listed in **Submittal Table 8-2**.

Submittal Table 8-2 – Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions				
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
All	Other Purchases	Percentage	0-100%	EVWD has an emergency water supply connection to SBMWD, volume depends on supply availability from neighboring agency
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES: EVWD Water Shortage Contingency Plan, July 2022, p. 19.				

8.4.2 Demand Reduction

Demand reduction methods are actions invoked by a water agency to reduce consumption, such as expanding public information campaigns and offering water use evaluations. As discussed below, there are permanent methods that are always in effect, as well as additional demand reduction strategies implemented when needed.

Permanent Water Conservation Measures

The District's Ordinance 406 establishes Permanent Water Conservation Measures that are always in effect to protect and ensure a safe and reliable water supply. These measures are intended to promote water conservation as a permanent way of life, even during years of normal or above-normal precipitation and water supplies. The following is a list of the permanent water conservation measures, which are established in Ordinance 406, found in **Appendix J**.

- Excessive Irrigation and Related Waste - No property within the District service area shall cause or permit the use of water for irrigation of landscaping or other outdoor vegetation, to exceed the amount required to provide reasonable irrigation, and shall not cause or permit any unreasonable or excessive waste of water from said irrigation activities or from watering devices or systems.
- Run-off - The free flow of water away from a service address is prohibited and shall be presumptively considered excessive irrigation and waste.
- Wash-down - No water provided by the District shall be used for the purposes of wash-down of impervious areas without specific written authorization of the General Manager/CEO, except to maintain health and safety standards.
- Vehicle Washing - The washing of cars, trucks or other vehicles must be conducted with a hose equipped with an automatic shut-off device, or at a commercial vehicle washing facility.
- Decorative Water Features - Water fountains or other decorative water features must recirculate water.
- Irrigation After Measurable Rainfall - The application of potable water to outdoor landscape for irrigation purposes during or within 48 hours after at least ¼ inch of rainfall is prohibited.
- Drinking Water Provided by Restaurants - Restaurants are prohibited from serving drinking water to patrons unless requested.
- Restaurants - All restaurants are required to use water conserving pre-rinse dish wash spray valves.
- Hotel and Motel - Hotels and motels must offer their guests the option to not have their linens and towels laundered daily and must prominently display this option in each room.
- Irrigation of Ornamental Turf on Medians and Parkways - Medians and bordering parkways located within the right-of-way are prohibited to use potable water to irrigate

turf. Bordering parkways are considered the strips of non-functional ornamental turf adjacent to the street. The continued irrigation and preservation of trees is encouraged.

- Recreational Water Features - Recreational water features, such as pools and spas, are encouraged to use evaporation resistant covers.
- Leak Repair - All customers and service area residents are encouraged to repair leaks to reduce water waste in a timely manner.
- Budget-based Rates - The District will maintain a budget-based rate structure for all customers to encourage efficient use of water.
- Metering - The District will utilize Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) meters to minimize water loss, unbilled usage, and to provide more timely information on water use.
- Water Use Evaluations - The District will provide water use evaluations at no charge to customers. The District may provide historical water use data to commercial and industrial facilities for use in developing water conservation plans for their facilities.
- Indoor Rebate Programs - The District will implement programs to offer rebates to customers for indoor high efficiency appliances and fixtures.
- Outdoor Rebate Programs - The District will implement programs to offer rebates to customers for high efficiency outdoor irrigation and other outdoor water use reduction measures.
- Landscape Irrigation - The District will encourage efficient outdoor use and discourage everyday watering to achieve conservation. The District may determine that landscape irrigation shall be conducted only during specific hours and/or days and may impose other restrictions on the use of water for such irrigation.

The District's demand reduction actions for this WSCP are provided in **Submittal Table 8-3**.

The estimated proportion of the water shortage gap that the demand reduction action is expected to meet is shown at each level. If the demand reduction action does not meet the entire shortage gap, then the difference is made up by supply augmentation shown in

Submittal Table 8-2, above.

Submittal Table 8-3 – Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range)		
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0-10%	Outreach and Education - EVWD will implement outreach and education programs encouraging outdoor and indoor water use efficiency.	No
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	1-5%	Leak Repair - Customers are encouraged to repair water leaks within 72 hours of notification from the District.	No
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	1-5%	Outreach and Education - EVWD will expand its public information campaign on the water supply conditions and encourage efficient water use indoors and outdoors.	No
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	1-3%	Decorative Water Features - Customers are encouraged to not empty, refill, or add water to decorative water features, including ponds, fountains, and artificial lakes. Exceptions may be made by the General Manager/CEO to sustain biological life, such as fish, or for municipally owned or operated ponds.	No

3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0-1%	Recreational Water Features - Customers are encouraged to not empty, refill, or add water to recreational water features, such as pools or spas. Exceptions may be made by the General Manager/CEO for municipally owned or operated pools.	No
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Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
3	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0-1%	Non-Recirculating Water Systems - Customers are encouraged to retrofit non-recirculating systems at car washes and commercial laundry facilities to install recirculation systems.	No
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	Leak Repair - Customers must repair water leaks within 48 hours of notification from the District.	Yes
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	0-1%	Vehicle Washing - The washing of cars, trucks, or other vehicles is not permitted except at commercial vehicle washing facilities.	Yes
4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-1%	Decorative Water Features - Emptying, refilling, or adding water to decorative water features is prohibited. Exceptions may be made to sustain biological life, such as fish, or for municipally owned or operated ponds. Requests for variances in water budgets will not be accepted.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0-1%	Recreational Water Features - Emptying, refilling, or adding water to recreational water features is prohibited. Exceptions may be made by the General Manager/CEO for municipally owned or operated pools. Requests for variances in water budgets will not be accepted.	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	Leak Repair - Customers must repair water leaks within 24 hours of notification from the District.	Yes
4	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	Percentage	1-2%	Indoor Rebate Programs - EVWD will expand its indoor rebate program to assist customers with mandatory water conservation efforts.	No
4	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	Percentage	1-2%	Outdoor Rebate Programs - EVWD will expand its outdoor rebate program to assist customers with mandatory water conservation efforts.	No
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	1-5%	Outreach and Education - EVWD will expand targeted communications focusing on customers with tier 3 usage and provide educational opportunities, including workshops, classes, or other public-facing community events.	No
5	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-1%	Decorative Water Features - Fill or adding potable water to decorative water features is prohibited except to sustain biological life.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
5	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	0-5%	Landscape Irrigation - Upon direction of the General Manager/CEO, all potable irrigation of turf is prohibited unless stated otherwise. These limitations do not apply to drought-tolerant landscapes, including trees and shrubs.	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	0-1%	Construction Water - Upon direction of the General Manager/CEO, the use of potable water for construction site preparation purposes is prohibited, other than to maintain necessary fire and safety standards.	Yes
5	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0-2%	Agricultural Irrigation - Persons receiving water from the District who are engaged in commercial agricultural practices, whether for the purposes of crop production or growing of ornamental plants shall provide, maintain, and use irrigation equipment and practices which are the most efficient possible. Upon determination by the General Manager/CEO, these persons may be required to prepare a plan within 30 days of request by the District describing their irrigation practices and equipment, including but not limited to, actions to be taken to improve water use efficiency or justification that water use on the property is the most efficient possible. The District will provide these facilities with information regarding the average monthly water use by the facility for the last two-year period and a free water use evaluation will be provided upon request. After review and approval by the General Manager/CEO, the plan shall be considered subject to inspection and enforcement by the District.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
6	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0-1%	Non-Recirculation Water Systems - Operation of non-recirculating systems at car washes and commercial laundry facilities is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	2-5%	Landscape Irrigation - Upon direction of the General Manager/CEO, all potable landscape irrigation is prohibited.	Yes
6	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	0-1%	Construction Meters - No new construction meter permits shall be issued by the District. All existing construction meters shall be removed and/or locked, with the exception of critical infrastructure projects.	Yes
6	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	1-2%	Parks and Schools - Upon direction of the General Manager/CEO, watering of parks, school grounds, and golf courses is prohibited.	Yes
6	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	1-2%	Commercial Nurseries and Livestock - Commercial nurseries shall discontinue all watering and irrigation to permanent crops that take more than 5 years to replace. Watering of livestock is permitted as necessary.	Yes
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: From Table 3. DWR 8-2 Demand Reduction Actions of the July 2022 EVWD WSCP (pp. 12-18). This does not include permanent demand reduction measures.					

8.4.3 Operational Changes

The operational actions that would be undertaken during a water shortage are shown in **Submittal Table 8-2** and **Submittal Table 8-3**. The District already has a program to monitor, analyze, and track customer usage rates through its AMI system and has budgeted a pipeline replacement program. The District will also consider the operational procedures when completing the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment.

8.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

All mandatory restrictions developed by the District in addition to any state-mandated prohibitions are listed in **Submittal Table 8-3**. No additional mandatory restrictions are in effect other than the permanent prohibition against water waste. The Board of Directors has the discretion to develop in the future locally appropriate restrictions as conditions dictate.

8.4.5 Emergency Response Plan

The District completed a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in accordance with America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018. EVWD adopted its current Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in 2025. The purpose of the RRA and ERP is to meet the AWIA compliance requirements and plan for long-term resilience of the District's infrastructure. The RRA assessed the District's water system to identify critical assets and processes that may be vulnerable to human and natural hazards, and to identify measures that can be taken to reduce risk and enhance resilience from service disruption for the benefit of customers. The RRA identifies and characterizes both infrastructure-specific and system-wide vulnerabilities and threats and quantifies the consequences of disruption. The RRA also identifies various options (and constraints) in addressing and mitigating risks. The RRA, in conjunction with the ERP, charts a course for water system resilience. The RRA also provided various recommendations to increase reliability of the District's system. Since critical pieces of infrastructure and specific vulnerabilities are detailed in the RRA and ERP, the contents of the document are confidential and for use by District staff only. However, the District can confirm that these plans meet the requirements set forth by AWIA and evaluate seismic risks and mitigation actions to the District's infrastructure. (WSCP, 2022.)

In the event of a water shortage emergency resulting from equipment failure, power outage, or other catastrophe, the District is prepared to purchase emergency water supplies from nearby

agencies while repairs or other remedial actions are underway. The District may also implement its six-stage plan for conservation, as described above.

EVWD is also a member of the Emergency Response Network of the Inland Empire (ERNIE), which facilitates public agency preparedness for, response to, and recovery from local and regional disasters. Agencies volunteer to enter into an agreement to provide mutual aid and assistance to other member agencies. ERNIE assists agencies with trainings, communication, documentation for reimbursement, concept of emergency operations, and writing after-action reports and corrective action plans.

EVWD is also a member of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN). CalWARN provides a standard omnibus mutual assistance agreement and process for sharing emergency resources among Signatories statewide. As well as resources to respond and recover more quickly from a disaster.

8.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10632.5, beginning January 1, 2020, the UWMP shall include 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. In addition to the AWIA RRA and ERP, the District has a 2025 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) that includes an assessment of seismic risk and mitigation for water facilities. Portions of the LHMP document are included herein and the remainder is confidential and for use by District staff only.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The District's 2025 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) includes an assessment and ranking of risks including flood, earthquake, wildfire, severe weather (heat/wind/cold), technical hazards, drought severity, and agricultural hazards (HMP, pp. 44-46). The District has various Mitigation Actions in place to account for various hazards that could potentially affect the distribution of water to customers. The 2025 HMP does address seismic risks and specifically states, "The District's infrastructure, buildings, and service area lie near major fault lines including the San Andreas Fault System and the San Jacinto Fault" (HMP, p. 40). Earthquakes and associated seismic events are likely the greatest threat to the District given its presence within the geologically active southern California region (HMP, p.73). The HMP identifies 18 critical assets at risk (eight plants and ten pressure reducing valves) and approximately 46 miles of water

pipelines and other water system components because they are located within Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones (HMP, pp. 148-149). The “Planning, Maintenance, and Preservation of District Resources” section of the District’s 2025-2026 Fiscal Year Budget lists project goals for District infrastructure. Project descriptions include replacing pipelines (North Fork Creek Crossings), retrofitting and upgrading water facilities (Plant 101 Rehabilitation), and repairing and replacing aging water mains (Water Main Replacement Program). All of these projects will increase resiliency (HMP, p. 84).

The HMP lists the following mitigation actions that have been implemented by the District to address specifically earthquake risk (HMP, pp. 174-175):

Mitigation Action 10: Conduct pipe replacement and seismic mitigation within the water main infrastructure along Dwight Way and Sterling Avenue in the City of Highland.

Priority: Medium

Timeframe: 3-4 Years

Potential Funding: General Fund, Bonds, HMGP, BOR, CWSRF, DWSRF, WIFIA

Cost: \$\$\$

Mitigation Action 11: Identify pipelines that cross known faults. Where appropriate, install flexible piping and fortified connections at Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones.

Priority: Low

Timeframe: 5 Years

Potential Funding: General Fund, Bonds, HMGP, BOR, CWSRF, DWSRF, WIFIA

Cost: \$

Mitigation Action 12: Retrofit water system tanks with seismic valves to reduce risk to earthquakes as a part of the Seismic Retrofit of Seven Reservoir project.
(Within 1 Year)

Priority: Medium

Timeframe: 1 Year

Potential Funding: General Fund, Bonds, HMGP, BOR, CWSRF, DWSRF, WIFIA

Cost: \$\$

Mitigation Action 13: Retrofit the tank at Plant 140 to increase resilience to earthquakes and seismic hazards. (Within 1-2 Years)

Priority: High

Timeframe: 1-2 Years

Potential Funding: General Fund, Bonds, HMGP, BOR, DWSRF

Cost: \$\$\$

8.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

The District's response actions are shown in **Submittal Table 8-2** and **Submittal Table 8-3**. Each response action listed has a corresponding percentage of the shortage gap that the action is expected to meet. The percentages in **Submittal Table 8-3** are based on the observed effectiveness of demand reduction actions undertaken during the last five years, including the drought from 2012-2016. The higher the percentage, the more effective the action is expected to be in reducing demand.

The SNRC will abate some water supply issues. Its treatment capacity of eight million gallons per day will support the District's ability to mitigate the impacts of acute and chronic drought. Given that the SNRC was only recently placed online, there is currently no data to show its impact on water shortages, but the District believes it will be an important source of groundwater recharge. (HMP, p. 71). The effectiveness of the supply augmentation actions shown in **Submittal Table 8-2** have not been needed to date because the District has not experienced a supply shortage. Therefore, the effectiveness is estimated based on a thorough understanding of pumping capacity, well locations, and expected production rates based on long-term records. Because the District's system has been designed to fully utilize the groundwater basin, the supply augmentation actions in **Submittal Table 8-2** are estimated to close the water shortage gap by any proportion that is not met by customer conservation efforts.

8.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

In the event of a drought declaration, the District will notify each customer and include details as to how much reduction in water use is needed and provide suggested means to achieve that. The District routinely communicates details to customers about new or ongoing water shortage stages. Communication actions include, but are not limited to, bill inserts, handouts,

informational flyers, direct mail pieces to customers, newspaper advertisements, news releases, social media outreach, and website content. This process would also apply each time the District changes drought stage levels.

8.6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10632(a)(6), the WSCP should explain the customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined by the WSCP. The District focuses much of its drought response on education, informing customers of ways to increase water use efficiency, and serving as an informational resource to the public. The District's tiered water rate structure has proven to be an effective way to motivate customers to reduce their water consumption.

In accordance with Ordinance 406, the District has criminal and civil penalties in place to address violations to protect the water supply. As shown in **Submittal Table 8-3**, the demand reduction actions in Shortage Levels 1-3 are voluntary and not associated with an enforceable penalty. The actions taken in Shortage Levels 4-6 are enforceable according to Section 15.11 of Ordinance 406 (Civil Penalties for Violation).

1. **First Violation** - For a first violation, the District shall issue a written notice of violation to the water user violating the provisions of Ordinance 406. The notice shall be given pursuant to the requirements of Section 15.12 of Ordinance 406.
2. **Second Violation: \$100 Surcharge** - For a second violation of Ordinance 406 within a 12-month period, or failure to comply with the notice of violation within 30 days after notice of imposition, a surcharge of \$100 is hereby imposed for the meter through which the wasted water was supplied.
3. **Third Violation: \$300 Surcharge** - For a third violation of Ordinance 406 within a 12-month period, or for continued failure to comply within 30 days after notice of imposition of second violation sanctions, a one-month penalty surcharge of \$300 is hereby imposed for the meter through which the wasted water was supplied.
4. **Fourth Violation: \$500 Surcharge** - For a fourth violation of Ordinance 406 within a 12-month period, or for continued failure to comply within 30 days after notice of an

imposition of third violation sanctions, a one-month penalty surcharge in the amount of \$500 is hereby imposed for the meter through which the wasted water was supplied.

5. **Fifth Violation: \$500 Surcharge and/or Installation of a Flow Restrictor** - For a fifth violation of Ordinance 406 within a 12-month period, or for continued failure to comply within 30 days after notice of an imposition of fourth violation sanctions, a one-month penalty surcharge in the amount of \$500 is hereby imposed for the meter through which the wasted water was supplied. In addition to the surcharge, the District may, at its discretion, install a flow-restricting device at such meter with a one-eighth inch (1/8") orifice for services up to one and one-half (1-1/2") inch size, and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services, on the service of the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period of not less than 48 hours. The charge to the customer for installing a flow-restricting device shall be based upon the size of the meter and the actual cost of installation. The charge for removal of the flow-restricting device and restoration of normal service shall be based on the actual cost of removal. Such restoration of service shall not be made until the General Manager/CEO of the District has determined that the water user has provided reasonable assurances that future violations of Ordinance 406 by such user will not occur.
6. **Subsequent Violations: Discontinuance of Service** – For any subsequent violation of Ordinance 406, while in Stage no. 6, within the 24 calendar months after a first violation, the penalty surcharge shall be imposed and the District may discontinue water service to that customer at the premises or to the meter where the violation occurred. The charge for reconnection and restoration of normal service shall be as provided in the Rules and Regulations of the District. Such restoration of service shall not be made until the General manager of the District as determined that the water user has provided reasonable assurances that future violations of Ordinance 406 by such user will not occur.

The General Manager/CEO may grant permits for uses of water otherwise prohibited under the shortage response actions if they determine that restrictions herein would either:

- Cause an unnecessary and undue hardship to the water customer or the public

- Cause an emergency condition that affects the health, sanitation fire protection, or safety of the water customer or of the public

Such exceptions may be granted only upon written request. Upon granting such exception, the General Manager/CEO may impose any conditions determined to be just and proper.

8.7 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

As discussed in Section 8.3, the EVWD Board of Directors has in the past adopted ordinances and resolutions in response to declared drought conditions, which established legal authority for implementing demand reduction actions and enforcement. EVWD maintains legal authority to implement the shortage response actions in Section 8.4, and to enforce them relative to Section 8.6 by way of declarations made by the Board of Directors and forthcoming updates to the District's water conservation ordinance.

8.7.1 Declaration of Water Shortage

The following statements have been included herein to demonstrate consistency with Water Code Section 10632(a)(7):

1. Water Code Section Division 1, Section 350 - Declaration of a water shortage emergency condition.

The governing body of the East Valley Water District shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by the East Valley Water District whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the East Valley Water District to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

8.7.2 Proclamation of Local Emergency

2. California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

The East Valley Water District shall coordinate with any city or county or local indigenous communities within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.

The following is a list of contacts for the cities, county, and sovereign tribal nation for which the District provides water service that can be used in the event of a local emergency as defined in subpart (c) of Gov. Code Section 8558:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| a. County of San Bernardino | Emergency Services | (909) 356-3998 |
| b. City of San Bernardino | City Manager's Office | (909) 998-2001 |
| c. City of Highland | City Manager's Office | (909) 864-6861 |
| d. Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation | | (909) 864-8933 |

8.8 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE WSCP

East Valley Water District makes contributions to a rate stabilization fund in accordance with a District Designated Fund Policy established in July 2010. Funds discussed in the policy include the Rate Stabilization Fund and the Capital Replacement Fund. In the event of a water shortage, a two-point program will be utilized to meet the fiscal shortfall of reduced water revenues.

1. Reduce operation and maintenance expenses.
2. Defer selected capital improvement projects until the water shortage situation improves.
3. Rate Stabilization Funds, once accumulated, will serve as a third means of meeting fiscal shortfalls.

To ensure the District's customers comply with Ordinance 406 Section 15 - Water Conservation and CWC Chapter 3.3 (Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought), additional costs may be incurred to monitor and enforce response actions. The incurred cost may vary depending on the shortage stage and duration of the water shortage emergency.

8.8.1 Financial Impacts of Shortage Response Actions

During a drought emergency, the District is required to prohibit excessive water use pursuant to Water Code Section 365 et al. Reporting the actions undertaken by the District to do so does not need to be reported in this UWMP; however, reporting the cost of compliance with Section 365 et al. is a required component of this UWMP, pursuant to Water Code Section 10632(a)(8)(C).

For reference, Water Code Section 367 states there are three types of drought emergencies: (1) declared statewide drought emergency; (2) suppliers move to a local stage of requiring mandatory reductions (as part of the WSCP); and (3) declared local drought emergency. During any one of these three types of drought emergencies, Water Code Section 366 states that excessive water use must be prohibited by using either a rate structure or an excessive water use ordinance.

EVWD prohibits excessive water use and water waste by all customers at all times, which includes declared statewide and local drought emergencies, with violations of said prohibition subject to the penalties described therein. Further, each drought response level declared by the District includes the prohibition of excessive water use, also subject to the penalties described therein.

The costs of discouraging excessive water use during a drought emergency would include increased staffing costs for recording and monitoring water use, issuing customer notifications, providing increased customer education, issuing enforcement warnings, and conducting enforcement actions associated with excessive water use.

8.9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The District will monitor and report on implementation of this WSCP based on key water use metrics to meet state reporting requirements. The water savings from implementation of the WSCP will be determined based on monthly production reports which are reviewed and compared to production reports and pumping statistics from prior months and the same period of the prior year. Under shortage conditions, these production reports could be prepared as often as daily. Reports are provided monthly to the Board of Directors as to the status of water supplies and water demands. At such time the State Water Board provides the regulations for monthly reporting along with associated enforcement metrics, these will be reviewed and

incorporated herein as appropriate. At first, the cumulative consumption for the various sectors (e.g., residential, commercial, etc.) will be evaluated for reaching the target level of demand reductions. Then if needed, individual accounts will be monitored. Weather and other possible influences may be accounted for in the evaluation.

8.10 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

Water Code Section 10632(a)(10) requires a description of how this WSCP will be reevaluated and improved upon to ensure water shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

The WSCP will be periodically reevaluated to ensure that its shortage response actions are effective and up-to-date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. The plan will be revised and updated during the UWMP five-year cycle to incorporate new information. For example, new demand reduction and/or supply augmentation actions may be added. If significant revisions are warranted, then the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP five-year update cycle.

Any prospective changes to the WSCP must be presented to the Community Advisory Commission and the Legislative and Public Outreach Committee for feedback. Changes to the WSCP would then be presented to the District's Board of Directors for discretionary approval. Once discretionary approval has been granted, the District will hold a public hearing, acquire and review any comments and adopt the updated WSCP. Notices for refinement and the public hearing date are required to be published in the local newspaper in advance of any public meetings. While preparing the Annual Assessments, EVWD staff can routinely analyze the functionality of the WSCP and prepare recommendations to modify the WSCP to the Board of Directors for the purpose of improving effectiveness in meeting the intent and goals of the WSCP.

8.11 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10632(b), water features that are not for human recreation are analyzed and defined separately from swimming pools and spas.

8.11.1 Non-Swimming Pool and Non-Spa Water Features

Water features that are not used for the purpose of human recreation are referred to as “decorative water features” in EVWD Ordinance 406. As part of the Permanent Water Conservation Measures these must use re-circulated water at all times. EVWD restricts filling and re-filling decorative water features during drought, only exception is to sustain biological life. Water waste that is found to be related to such features may be enforced pursuant to the District’s water waste prohibition. Said water waste can be reported to the District by email and telephone, as well as by staff. The District is also able to spot a malfunctioning meter or water waste through its AMI system. Additional demand reduction actions that are triggered during declared droughts can be developed to address decorative water features and incorporated herein during the next update to the WSCP.

8.11.2 Swimming Pools and Spas

Swimming pools and spas that are intended for human recreation must use potable water for health and safety considerations. All pools are encouraged to use evaporative resistant covers when not in use. EVWD restricts pool filling and maintenance during drought. Water waste that is found to be related to pools and spas may be enforced pursuant to the District’s water waste prohibition. Said water waste can be reported to the District via email and telephone, as well as by staff. The District is also able to spot a malfunctioning meter or water waste through its AMI system. Additional demand reduction actions that are triggered during declared droughts can be developed to address swimming pools and spas and incorporated herein during the next update to the WSCP.

8.12 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AVAILABILITY AND AMENDMENT PROCEDURES

The following are the steps to adopt, submit, implement, and amend the WSCP. The WSCP may be amended independently of the UWMP, as needed.

To adopt a WSCP or amend an adopted WSCP, the District will provide two required notices to customers and each city and county within which it provides service: (1) notice of a public hearing at least 60 days prior to the public hearing stating that the WSCP is being reviewed and adoption (or amendment) of the WSCP is being considered; (2) notice of the time and place of the public hearing including where the draft document is available for public viewing.

Per Government Code Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1, the District must hold the public hearing consistent with the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act. Determination of whether language assistance is needed is at the discretion of the District (per Gov. Code Section 7293). The District shall also place the notice containing the date and location of the public hearing and location of where the plan is available for public viewing in a newspaper once a week for two successive weeks (per Gov. Code Section 6066).

The public hearing for the WSCP may take place at the same meeting as the adoption hearing of the Board of Directors; however, the meeting agenda must include the public hearing as an agenda item. Before the District can submit the WSCP to DWR, the Board of Directors must formally adopt the WSCP. The adoption resolution should be included with the WSCP, either as an attachment or Web address where it can be found online.

The WSCP (or amended WSCP) must be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption. Submittal must be done electronically using the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) data online submittal tool located at: <https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/>. Within 30 days of submitting the adopted WSCP to DWR, the District must make the plan available for public review during normal business hours. This can be accomplished by placing a hardcopy at the front desk or by posting copies on the District Web site.

The WSCP (or amended WSCP) must also be submitted to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. Submittal must be done via compact disc (CD) or hardcopy and mailed to:

California State Library
Government Publications Section
Attn: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

(If delivered by courier or overnight carrier, the street address should be used instead: 900 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.)

The WSCP (or amended WSCP) must also be submitted to each city or county to which the District provides water within 30 days of adoption. It may be submitted in an electronic format.

CHAPTER 9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Managing water demands is an integral part of responding to changing water supply conditions. Because the demand for water changes as communities grow and available water supplies can change over time, having demand management measures (DMMs) that help lower customer demands for water can improve water service reliability. As reported in Chapter 5 of this UWMP, the District achieved its SB X7-7 target in 2020 and 2025.

EVWD is extremely proud of its demand management programs. This chapter provides a comprehensive description of the demand management programs that EVWD has implemented over the past five years, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in the next five years. For planned programs and projects, the reader can also refer to the District's *5-Year Work Plan* on their website at

https://www.eastvalleywater.gov/media/n5rbxq2u/final2025_5-yearworkplan.pdf.

9.1 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR RETAIL AGENCIES

Water Code section 10631(1)(B) requires agencies to address six DMM topics plus an “other” category, as follows:

1. Water waste prevention ordinance;
2. Metering;
3. Conservation pricing;
4. Public education and outreach;
5. Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss;
6. Water conservation program coordination and staffing support; and
7. Other DMMs that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day (GPCD), including innovating measures, if implemented.

9.1.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinance

On November 13, 2024, the EVWD Board of Directors adopted Ordinance No. 406 that includes Section 15: “Water Conservation.” A copy of the ordinance is located in **Appendix J**. Section 15 of Ordinance 406 is always in effect and explicitly states that the waste of water is

prohibited. Section 15 also includes progressively restrictive prohibitions from Stage 1 to Stage 6 that may be implemented in response to water shortages as part of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). Section 15 consists of the following sections:

- Permanent water conservation measures
- Water Shortage Stages 1 to 6
- Implementation and termination of mandatory compliance stages
- Exception permits for water use that is otherwise prohibited
- Criminal penalties for violation of the ordinance
- Civil penalties for first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and subsequent violations of the ordinance
- Notice of Violation process
- Creation of Community Advisory Commission to hear appeals of enforcement of violations of measures in Section 15 of Ordinance 406.

Adoption of Ordinance No. 406 replaces the previous Ordinance No. 403. It is anticipated by the end of 2026, there will be adoption of a new ordinance addressing water and wastewater updates and programs.

Water Waste Prevention Ordinance Implementation Over the Past Five Years

Following submittal to DWR of the 2020 WSCP and a revised WSCP in July 2022, the District prepared a Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) funded by a 2021 grant from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The DCP meets the requirements of the Bureau's Drought Response Program Framework (<https://www.usbr.gov/drought/>) and was adopted by the District in August of 2024, followed by adoption of Ordinance No. 406 by the District in November 2024. In this way, the District took the steps necessary for the revised 2022 WSCP, DCP, and Ordinance No. 406 to be aligned in content and messaging. The District has provided and will continue to provide water conservation resources via the District's website at <https://www.eastvalleywater.gov/community/conservation/water-conservation-resources/an-intro-to-conservation>. The District also maintains a water-wise

demonstration garden at its headquarters
(<https://www.eastvalleywater.gov/community/conservation/water-conservation-resources/water-saving-resources>) and hosts water use efficiency workshops that are free for the community
(<https://www.eastvalleywater.gov/community/conservation/conservation-workshops/>).

Water Waste Prevention Ordinance Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

Although the District achieved its SB X7-7 target in 2020 and 2025 as reported in Chapter 5 of this UWMP, the District will periodically review Section 15 of Ordinance No. 406 as future regulations are implemented. For example, additions to the ordinance are planned to address AB 1572 (2023) that prohibits the use of potable water to irrigate non-functional turf. An updated Ordinance is expected by the end of 2026. The District will also continue their existing effective programming and will update the ordinance as regulations change and innovations for efficiency improve.

9.1.2 Metering

All service connections within the District are fully metered, and all future connections will also be metered. EVWD maintains a proactive Meter Services Program, which is responsible for maintaining the District's smart meter network, on-site customer meter-related requests, and customer service assistance. The District began using Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology in 2016, and completed full installation of hardware, software, and meters across the service area in 2021. AMI allows near real-time monitoring and notifications of potential water use concerns. Customers also have access to an online portal to view their own water use information in near real-time. AMI technology can reduce the cost of meter reading, provide real-time information, reduce billing errors, monitor tampering, and promote conservation with time-of-use consumption.

As of 2025, the District has one full-time meter technician in the Meter Services Program to monitor approximately 23,000 AMI meters. The following key performance indicators are used by the Meter Services Program to gauge success:

Agency Goal	Key Performance Indicator
I-A	Number of large meters tested for accuracy
III-C	Respond to customer requests for assistance within two hours
IV-B	Number of employees trained on the Mobile Data Collector and access Neptune 360

The following goals and objectives guide the Meter Services Program as of 2025:

Goals	Objectives
1 Continue Preventative Maintenance and Inspections of the AMI System	1. Identify and replace eight vaults in need of lid replacements. 2. Visually inspect meter boxes in routes where read problems are occurring.
2 Work Towards a Goal of 95% Read Reliability	1. Confirm and correct MIU (Meter Interface Unit) and meter numbers on meters that are not transmitting reliable read data. 2. Continue to monitor read reliability throughout the District and provide the General Manager/CEO with monthly updates.
3 Continue Meter Testing Programs in Compliance with State Water Audits Best Practices	1. Conduct an audit of 10% of large meters for accuracy to ensure compliance with AWWA standards. 2. Replace large meters that do not meet AWWA standards.

As of 2025, EVWD has 317 dedicated irrigation meters (DIMs) for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) properties. A DIM exclusively measures water used for outdoor watering and irrigation. The District has additional DIMs for residential properties; however, the state does not require them to be tracked like DIMs for CII. For compliance with *Making Conservation a Way of Life Regulation* (23 CCR sections 965 through 978) the District is undertaking the following required steps by July 1, 2028:

- Identify properties irrigated by DIMs;
- Develop a program to measure the landscape area associated with a DIM (EVWD uses the WaterView tool by Eagle Aerial Solutions to measure landscape areas);
- Develop a program to implement in-lieu water management technologies for landscapes of CII customers that are 0.5-acre in size or larger;²⁴ and
- Offer best management practices (BMPs) from Water Code section 974(f)(1) (“Outreach, Technical Assistance, and Education BMPs”) and section 974(f)(3) (“Landscape BMPs”).

EVWD continues its efforts to increase the number of dedicated landscape meters to monitor irrigation demand.

Metering Implementation Over the Past Five Years

In FY 2020-21, EVWD conducted large meter testing to ensure accuracy meets American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards for 10% of meters that are 3-inches in diameter and greater; started the first year of AMI meter box inspections; and supported and assisted with the fifth and final year of the AMI project.

In FY 2021-22, EVWD continued AMI meter box inspection, and ensured the first and second phase of AMI meters installed were up to District standards; staff completed 1,500 AMI meter replacements; conducted large meter testing and ensured accuracy met AWWA standards for 10% of meters that are 3-inches and greater in diameter; and completed a Pilot Program of 65 water meters with cellular antennas in coordination with the District’s vendor.

In FY 2022-23, EVWD identified the need for five vault lid replacements and created a replacement schedule; visually inspected meter boxes where read problems occurred and responded to 1,000 units monthly and made 70 repairs on average per month; confirmed accuracy of two meter interface units (MIUs) and meter reads per month; decided not to replace registers on meters in routes 44 and 123; and conducted an audit of 10% of large meters for accuracy to ensure compliance with AWWA standards.

²⁴ In-Lieu Water Management Technology refers to technologies that support landscape water use efficiency improvements by means other than the direct measure of water. They include but are not limited to technologies identified in Water Code Section 973.

In FY 2023-24, EVWD replaced 11 vault lids; visually inspected 100% of meter boxes in routes where read problems occurred; corrected 25 MIUs and meter numbers in billing database for errors made during installation; installed additional data collector at SNRC to address unreliable transmission of reads for routes in that vicinity; conducted an audit of 10% of large meters for accuracy and ensured compliance with AWWA standards; and replaced 12 large meters that did not meet AWWA standards.

In FY 2024-25, EVWD replaced eight steel vault lids with spring loaded fiberglass lids to reduce potential injury during large meter testing and inspections; visually inspected 100% of meter boxes in routes where meter read problems occurred; corrected 25 MIUs and meter numbers in billing database for errors made during installation; added tower mounted data collector at Plant 132 to enhance collection of reads; conducted an audit of 10% of large meters for accuracy and ensured compliance with AWWA standards; and replaced 16 large meters that did not meet AWWA standards.

Metering Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

Because the District began installing AMI technologies in 2016, some of the early-installed components such as meters, registers, and antennas, approach or exceed 10 years of service. Therefore, the District is initiating a phased replacement program for 2025-2026 to address aging and potentially unreliable equipment across the service area.

Over the next five years, the District aims to hire an in-house water main replacement team to start a Water Main Replacement Program to eventually replace approximately 1% of all pipes each year. This translates to approximately 3 miles per year. The goals of this water main replacement program are to reduce water main breaks, start replacements before pipes reach end of life, minimize construction impacts to the community and minimize capital replacement costs to customers. The District targets replacing 3 miles per year with a six-person team by 2030.

9.1.3 Conservation Pricing

Conservation pricing incentivizes customers regarding their water use. For example, the rates can be tiered at progressively higher prices to discourage potentially wasteful water use. Like a water waste ordinance, a conservation rate structure is always in place and is not dependent

upon a water shortage for implementation, although a conservation rate structure could include a drought rate structure that has surcharges implemented during drought declarations.

The District utilizes water budget-based rates for use in billing for water usage. The District also collects a monthly fixed charge based on meter size serving each property. This fixed charge helps ensure the water fund's long-term financial sustainability.

The following description taken from the District's 2025-26 Annual Fiscal Year Budget (dated June 25, 2025) explains the District's current pricing structure:

"All customers are billed on a monthly cycle based on their amount of water usage, which is metered and measured in hundred cubic feet (HCF) where one HCF is equal to 748 gallons.

The District bills for water consumption in three ascending 'Water Budget' rate tiers. Therefore, as customers' water usage exceeds established tier widths or thresholds, water becomes more expensive. Water Budget tiers are unique in that tier width, or the number of units (HCF) billed at each tier, is determined based on the individual customer's characteristics.

For single and multi-family customers, the Tier 1 width is determined based on the number of occupants in a dwelling and is intended to allocate the customer with sufficient water for indoor health and safety needs. Tier 2 width is based on a customer's landscaped square footage, and the measured evapotranspiration, or the rate at which plants and soil lose moisture during the month being billed. The Tier 2 budget is intended to allocate sufficient water for efficient irrigation of the landscaped square footage. Tier 3 is billed for water use in excess of the Tier 1 and 2 budgets and is deemed to be inefficient use.

Institutional customers, which consist of schools and a correctional facility with mixed use meters, are billed similar to multi-family customers as they are allocated Tier 1 and 2 water budgets based on populations and irrigable landscape area serviced at the facilities, with usage in excess of those budgets billed at Tier 3 rates.

Irrigation customers receive only a Tier 2 budget as described above, with usage in excess of the budget billed at the Tier 3 rate.

Finally, commercial customers with meters providing water for just indoor business use are billed a flat rate for each unit of water used, a change that became effective in January 2025.”

Conservation Pricing Implementation Over the Past Five Years

In May 2024, the District adopted rate adjustments in accordance with Proposition 218 to be implemented in three annual increments beginning January 1, 2025.

The District underwent a Strategic Planning process and adopted its Strategic Plan in October 2024. Through this process, staff aligned the annual Five-Year Work Plan, Annual Operating Budget, and Individual Performance Goals to fulfill the Vision and Mission of the District.

The most recent Five-Year Work Plan (for FY 2025-26) was adopted to provide a guide for allocating resources and developing the annual budget.

Conservation Pricing Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

With the adoption of rate adjustments in May 2024, the District will increase water rates January 1, 2026 and January 1, 2027, in accordance with Proposition 218. Also, the District will use its “pathway to compliance” document that outlines the required timeline of upcoming regulations. Staff will use that to monitor the regulatory timeline and develop approaches to customer-facing programs to achieve the stated objectives. Also, the District will conduct another rate study at the end of 2026.

9.1.4 Public Education and Outreach

The District has an active Public Education and Outreach Program that is led jointly by its Public Affairs Program and Conservation Program. As of 2025, the Public Affairs Program has four full-time staff with the following key performance indicators to measure success:

Agency Goal	Key Performance Indicator
V-A	Number of Community Advisory Commission meetings conducted
V-A	Number of followers on social media
V-D	Number of community event presentations

The following goals and objectives direct the Public Affairs Program:

Goals	Objectives
1 Enhance  Strategic Community Engagement Initiatives	1. Develop a Strategic Communications plan to enhance and refine the District's messaging while engaging the community. 2. Engage with community members and organizations through pop-ups, presentations, and local events. 3. Identify new community groups, HOAs, and informal neighborhood organizations to develop relationships with the "informal" community leaders. 4. Assess and enhance the Facility Tour and Facility Rental Programs.
2 Utilize  Communication Methods that Enhance the District's Priorities	1. Update the Crisis Communications Plan and develop, exercise, and implement an annual training plan. 2. Overhaul the District's new customer welcome packets. 3. Audit and review the customer experience and identify improvements necessary to better communicate and improve the experience. 4. Continue to showcase District projects and programs through participation in industry related conferences and awards.
3 Legislative  and Grants	1. Continue to monitor, track, and review legislative bills that have an impact on District customers. 2. Monitor the legislative and regulatory environment surrounding PFAS and Low-Income Rate Assistance. 3. Continue to monitor and respond to grant opportunities in accordance with the District's grant platform.

Public Education and Outreach Implementation Over the Past Five Years

In FY 2020-21, EVWD developed a Proposition 218 notice and outreach campaign to inform customers of proposed rate changes; developed a campaign to educate customers on the value of reliable utility and water quality services provided by the District; created community notices for CIP programs impacting residents.

In FY 2021-22, EVWD developed a campaign to educate customers on the value of reliable water service and water quality services provided by the District; redesigned the customer Utility Bill to enhance the information provided to customers; produced District videos showcasing the District's programs, operations, and opportunities available; participated in various international conferences to showcase the District's world-class culture; and enhanced the District's website with a new water allocation estimator.

In FY 2022-23, EVWD hosted community activities to maximize the SNRC public space including facility rentals and hosted events; identified and engaged community stakeholders regarding SNRC construction and commissioning; re-engaged with community members and organizations as post COVID-19 activities resumed in-person; highlighted the District's premier agency standards through presentations / engagements with national and regional organizations such as Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), WaterReuse Association, California Special Districts Association (CSDA), and Public Relations Society of America (PRSA); enhanced digital outreach tools to increase customer engagement and online presence of the District.

In FY 2023-24, EVWD engaged with community members and organizations through 25 pop-ups, presentations, and local events; initiated web design through issuing an RFP, conducted a website audit, and developed a revised sitemap; and increased social media engagement communication and overall account followers. Outreach also occurred regarding rate adjustments.

In FY 2024-25, EVWD developed and adopted a Public Affairs Program Strategic Plan to enhance community engagement and neighborhood outreach; engaged with community members and organizations through monthly pop-ups, presentations, and local events (e.g., Lowe's, Stater Bros, Walmart, etc.); enhanced the digital presence of the District through launch of a new website and increased interactions on social media; assessed current communication platforms used in community outreach and crisis communications; qualified for use of Ring for community digital notification; showcased District projects and programs through participation in industry-related conferences and received 20+ awards.

Public Education and Outreach Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use

Targets

The District is continuing to focus effort on the Conservation Program, which is committed to assisting customers with information posted on its website and offering rebate programs, and instructor-led seminars and demonstrations.

The District prides itself on continued community outreach via interactive community events and programs to educate the public. One of those is the free, family-friendly “Waterpalooza Festival” hosted annually by the District to promote water conservation. The 2025 Waterpalooza event had more than 700 visitors at the SNRC. The District also participates in “Project WET (Water Education for Today)” with certified instructors to allow the District to conduct classroom presentations about important local water topics.

Customers will continue to be contacted by the District’s Customer Service team if water usage is flagged as high and/or excessive through monitoring of the AMI system. Customers are encouraged to address the damage or leak that is causing high water usage. If customer does the repairs, and it is confirmed in the AMI system, then a leak variance is offered to the customer by reducing their rate from a Tier 3 to Tier 2.

9.1.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

EVWD has an active Water Loss Control Program within its Water Maintenance Program. The Water Maintenance Program is responsible for repairs and replacements within the District’s 300 miles of water pipeline. The Water Maintenance Program coordinates with the Engineering and Water Production departments to install water service lines, fire hydrants, meters, valves, and all related equipment. Crew members remain on standby during non-business hours to respond to customers’ after-hours requests and emergencies. EVWD uses the EnerGov™ asset management module (Tyler Technologies) to track leaks, flushing, and other non-revenue water uses.

As of 2025, the District’s Water Maintenance Program is allocated 10 percent of the District budget and measures success with the following key performance indicators:

Agency Goal	Key Performance Indicator
I-C	Number of Water Maintenance staff with D-3 certification or higher
III-A	Annual equipment and safety training hours per staff member
IV-A	Number of gate valves exercised*
IV-B	Respond to, and assess, customer leak concerns within reasonable time frame (two hours)
IV-B	Number of main leaks repaired*
IV-B	Estimate of water losses from main leaks (MG)*

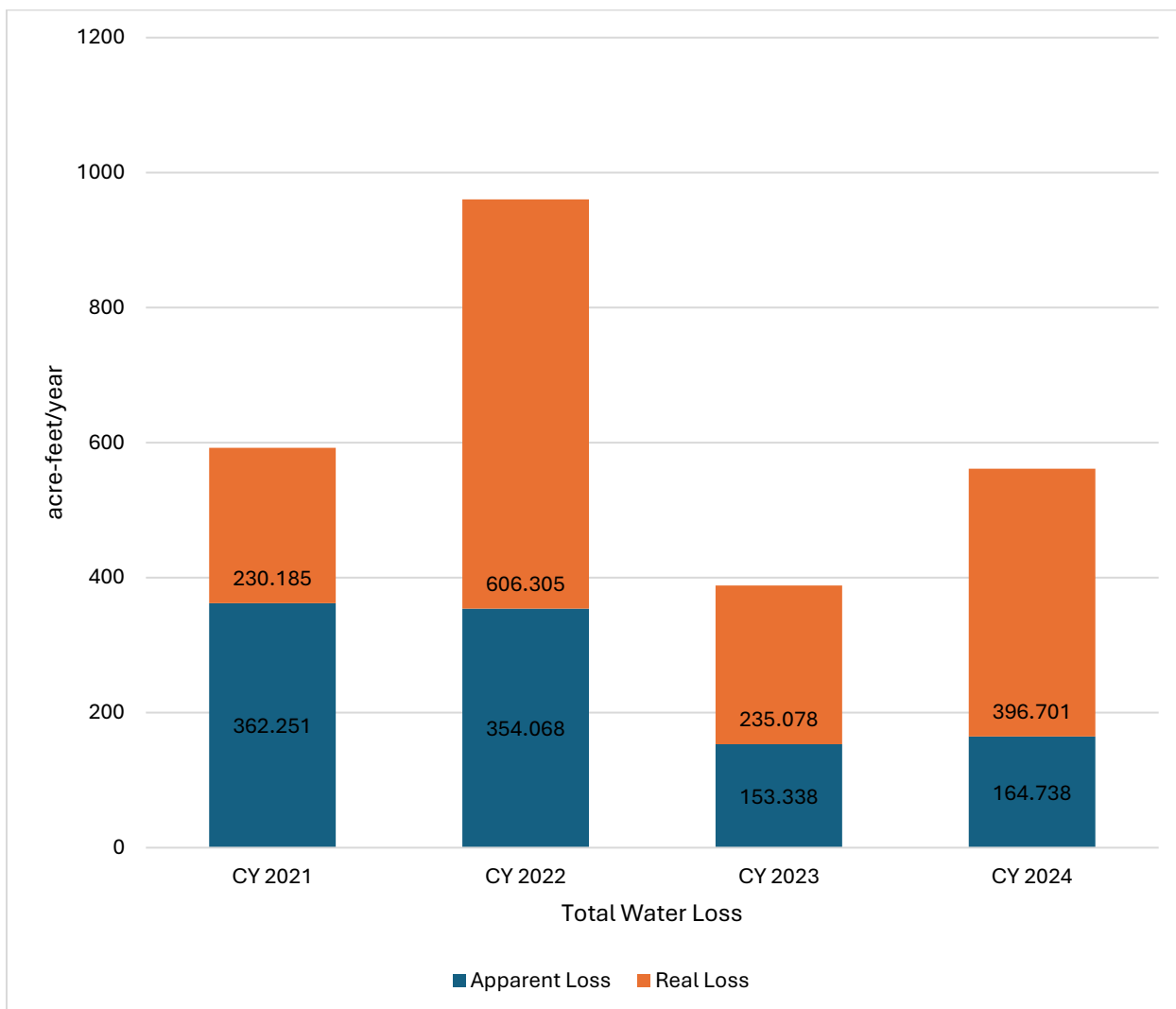
As of 2025, the District's Water Maintenance Program has the following goals and objectives:

Goals	Objectives
1 Prioritize  Preventative Maintenance to Ensure Water System Supply Readiness	1. Exercise approximately 1,200 isolation valves during the fiscal year to ensure readiness. 2. Replace or repair all isolation valves identified as inoperable during valve exercise program. 3. Coordinate with Production to perform valve replacements to isolate crucial PRV stations in Pacific/Osbun. 4. Inspect, maintain, and replace (as needed) 3,000 hydrants on a three-year cycle.
2 Continue  Replacement Program for Water Mains	1. Identify undersized and high priority water mains located within easements to determine whether to replace or abandon. 2. Replace 3,000 feet of undersized water mains located in cul-de-sacs within the District's service area. 3. Solicit proposals and finalize a new master agreement for pipeline repair services.
3 Work with  Production to Identify any Inoperable Valves at Plants/PRV Stations	1. Exercise valves inside plants. 2. Identify inoperable valves. 3. Replace inoperable valves as needed.

Pursuant to Water Code section 10608.34(i) (Senate Bill 555, 2015), EVWD has annually submitted its validated water loss audits to DWR since October 2017. The results of the

validated water loss audits representing data from CY 2021 through CY 2024 are summarized in **Chart 9-1**.

Chart 9-1: EVWD Validated Water Losses (AFY), 2021-2024



Losses for CY 2025 are preliminarily estimated at 646 AF but will be confirmed with a validated water loss audit to be submitted to DWR by January 1, 2027.

The average total water loss between CY 2021 and 2024 is approximately 4.3 percent (copies of the District's validated water loss audits from 2021 to 2024 are located in **Appendix F**). The draft audit for CY 2025 data suggests total losses are 646 AF; however, this is pending an independent validation and submittal to DWR by January 1, 2027.

System Real Loss Implementation Over the Past Five Years

The meter and main repairs performed by the District for the past five years are detailed in **Table 9A** as evidence of EVWD’s ongoing efforts to detect leaks quickly and minimize water loss.

Table 9A– EVWD Water Repairs and Replacements, 2021-2025

Calendar Year	Number of Service Connection Breaks / Leaks Repaired^(a)	Number of Main Breaks / Leaks Repaired^(a)
2021	199	99
2022	224	120
2023	195	120
2024	194	85
2025	200	81
Notes: (a) Source: EVWD <i>Large Water System Annual Report to the Drinking Water Program [Section 116530 Health & Safety Code for the years ending December 31, 2021- 2025.</i>		

System Real Loss Planned Implementation to Achieve Future Water Use Targets

Pursuant to the results of the District’s latest water loss audit validation, the District will focus on the following goals:

- Establish/revise policies and procedures for data collection
- Establish ongoing mechanisms for customer meter accuracy testing, active leakage control, and infrastructure monitoring
- Assemble economic business case for long-term needs based upon improved data becoming available through the water audit process
- Establish long-term apparent and real loss reduction goals (+10 year horizon)
- Reply on performance indicators for performance comparisons for real losses

9.1.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

As shown in the FY 2025-26 Annual Budget, the District funds one full-time “Public Affairs/Conservation Manager” position that is supported by one full-time “Conservation Coordinator” position. The District’s conservation program receives two percent of the annual budget and is responsible for overseeing programs that facilitate and encourage sustainable water use throughout the District. Additionally, this program is responsible for communicating conservation benchmarks to various regulatory agencies, preparing regulatory compliance documents, and monitoring regulatory conservation requirements.



As of 2025, the District’s conservation program measures success with the following five key performance indicators:

Agency Goal	Key Performance Indicator
I-A	Meet SWRCB (SBX7-7) conservation goal
I-A	Maintain significant level of participation in annual conservation rebate programs
V-D	Number of educational materials created
V-D	Number of conservation workshops held
V-D	Number of attendees at workshops

As of 2025, the District's conservation program has the following goals and objectives:

Goals	Objectives
1 Coordinate Program Working Groups to Complete Conservation Reports and Monitor Progress on Water Use Efficiency Objectives	1. Continue to hold group meetings for the purpose of tracking informational data requests for State mandated reports and identifying data inputs for new reporting requirements. 2. Prepare and submit required water efficiency reports such as the Drought Risk Assessment and Urban Water Use Objectives. 3. Facilitate District programs to meet Urban Water Use Objectives.
2 Evaluate Rebate Program Success and Implement Program Modifications Objectives	1. Work with IT and Finance to digitize the rebate program and improve the customer experience. 2. Continue to analyze water consumption data to better understand historical conservation responses to forecast trends. 3. Enhance rebate programs to maximize customer water savings through development of new rebate opportunities.
3 Engage and Educate the Community on Water Resources Consistent with State Curriculum Objectives	1. Continue to enhance engagement with students in a classroom environment to provide current water conservation and water resource materials consistent with State curriculum. 2. Create an informative video series to engage with the community on "how to be water efficient."

Water Conservation Program Implementation Over the Past Five Years

During FY 2020-21, the number of educational materials distributed was less than the target and all outreach events planned during the spring were canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The development of technical tools to track conservation participation or to minimize water losses were delayed to the next fiscal year due to COVID-19 pandemic. An increase in contract services was made in the budget to cover the cost of a contractor to assist with the development and submittal of the Drought Risk Assessment which is due in July 2021. Due to the challenges in virtual learning, the District postponed the bi-annual conservation student poster contest.

During FY 2021-22, the District was awarded a grant to develop a Drought Contingency Plan; conservation program staff prepared for a reduction in funding support from Valley District due to changes in the program; and the District increased rebates for turf replacement and new irrigation controller program.

During FY 2022-23, the conservation program prepared a Drought Contingency Plan.

During FY 2023-24, the conservation program increased Materials & Supplies budget for Water Education Program enhancements; increased Conservation Rebates budget for special projects for targeted rebates; and increased Contract Services budget for a three-year subscription renewal for a data management tool.

During FY 2024-25, the conservation program increased the contract services budget to engage a partner for support with the CII Mixed Use Meter (MUM) analysis and DIM mapping to align with State requirements.

Water Conservation Program Planned Implementation to Achieve Future Water Use Targets

The District anticipates budget increases toward coordination and staffing support for water conservation focusing on CII rebates and various programs dictated by new regulations. The District will work on the following efforts:

- Reduce customer water budgets to comply with future regulations
- Implement programs to reduce non-functional turf pursuant to State regulations
- Develop a CII rebate program and resources for CII customers

9.1.7 Other Demand Management Measures

Other Demand Measures Implementation Over the Past Five Years

EVWD currently offers the following customer rebates for outdoor and indoor water use, as shown in **Table 9A**.

Table 9B – EVWD 2025 Rebate Program Summary

Outdoor Rebates	Description
Irrigation Retrofit Program	Replace old irrigation controllers with a new weather-based irrigation controller, install high efficiency nozzles, and complete minor irrigation repairs at no cost to the customer.
Weather-Based Irrigation Controller (WBIC)	Up to \$150, per weather-based irrigation controller installed. It automatically adjusts irrigation schedules for sprinkler systems in response to changing weather or environmental conditions.
High Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzles	Up to \$4, per High-Efficiency Sprinkler nozzle installed. It uses less water per minute than conventional nozzles.
Weather Efficient Landscaping	Up to \$200, for water efficient landscaping that uses native plants, efficient irrigation systems and other landscaping elements that thrive using less water than traditional grass lawns.
Indoor Rebates	Description
High-Efficiency Toilets	Up to \$100, per toilet installed that uses 1.28 gallons or less per flush and is recognized by the WaterSense program. ^(a)
High-Efficiency Showerhead	Up to \$30, per showerhead that uses 2 gallons or less per minute and is recognized by the WaterSense program. ^(a)
High-Efficiency Washing Machine	Up to \$150, for the purchase of a clothes washer with a water factor of 5 or less and is recognized as an EnergyStar appliance. ^(b)
Notes: (a) WaterSense labeled products will have this label indicating they meet EPA criteria (https://www.epa.gov/watersense). (b) EnergyStar® certified products are backed by the EPA as energy efficient (energystar.gov).	



Other Demand Measures Planned Implementation to Achieve Future Water Use Targets

As described in the FY 2025-26 Budget, the District has budgeted \$85,000 for conservation rebates (under Other Operating Expenses) and will continue to evaluate the rebate program to maximize water savings per customer.

9.2 ALLIANCE FOR WATER EFFICIENCY AND CALIFORNIA WATER EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP

EVWD has been a member of the nationwide Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE) since 2021. AWE promotes the efficient and sustainable use of water through championing water conservation, stewardship, and efficiency



across North America. (<https://allianceforwaterefficiency.org/>.)



EVWD is also a member of the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP) whose mission is to maximize urban water efficiency and conservation throughout California by supporting and integrating innovative technologies and practices; encouraging effective public policies; advancing research, training, and public education; and building collaborative approaches and partnerships. (<https://calwep.org/>.)

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CHAPTER 10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL & IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter provides guidance to address the Water Code requirements for a public hearing, the Plan adoption process, submitting an adopted Plan to DWR, Plan implementation, and the process for amending an adopted Plan.

Since 2020, Water Code requires that the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) must have the same process for public hearing, adoption, submittal, and amendments as the UWMP.

10.1 INCLUSION OF ALL 2025 DATA

Water Code requires the current year water use and planning data to be included in the UWMP. Since EVWD is reporting on a calendar year (CY) basis, this UWMP and WSCP includes data through CY 2025 (January 1 through December 31). As such, this UWMP and WSCP could not be completed until after the end of CY 2025.

10.2 NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Water Code requires that a public hearing must be held by the District prior to adopting the UWMP and/or WSCP. All public input shall be considered by the Board of Directors. There are two audiences within the service area that are required to be noticed for the public hearing: cities and counties, and the general public. Both of these audiences are notified at least twice as described below.

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

60-Day Notification

All cities and counties within which the District provides water supplies must be notified that the District will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the Plan. This notice must be sent at least 60 days prior to the public hearing in order to provide ample opportunity to participate in the UWMP process.

EVWD sent the first notice on March 16, 2026 notifying interested entities of the District's intention to review and update the UWMP including the WSCP, well in advance of the required

60 days prior to the public hearing. Copies of all notifications are located in **Appendix D**. (CWC §10621(b) and §10642).

Notice of Public Hearing

The District delivered a second notice to cities, the county, and interested entities on May 20, 2026, to confirm the time and place of the public hearing. The notice also reaffirmed that the Draft UWMP and Draft WSCP would be publicly available for viewing at the District website (www.eastvalleywater.gov) and a printed hardcopy at the District Headquarters no less than two weeks prior to the public hearing. The draft documents were posted on the District website and the District Headquarters beginning on June 8, 2026. Copies of all notifications are located in **Appendix D** and the required notifications are listed in **Submittal Table 10-1** to confirm receipt of a 60-day notice and notice of public hearing.

Submittal Table 10-1 – Notification to Cities and Counties

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
Highland	Yes	Yes
San Bernardino	Yes	Yes
County Name Drop Down List	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
San Bernardino County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

In addition to the city and the county, EVWD also notified the following list of interested entities.

- City of Highland
- City of San Bernardino
- County of San Bernardino
- Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation
- San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
- San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District
- East Highland Homeowners Association
- Redlands Unified School District
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- City of Highland
- City of San Bernardino
- County of San Bernardino
- Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation
- San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
- San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District
- East Highland Homeowners Association
- Redlands Unified School District
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- City of Riverside Public Utilities
- San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
- Western-San Bernardino Watermaster
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- Patton State Hospital
- Cal Fire, San Bernardino Unit
- San Bernardino City Unified School District
- Gabrieleño Band of Missing Indians – Kizh Nation
- Certain private individuals who have requested notification
- City of Riverside Public Utilities
- San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
- Western-San Bernardino Watermaster
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- Patton State Hospital
- Cal Fire, San Bernardino Unit
- San Bernardino City Unified School District
- Gabrieleño Band of Missing Indians – Kizh Nation
- Certain private individuals who have requested notification

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

The public was notified of the public hearing and availability to review the draft UWMP and draft WSCP in the local newspaper (The Sun) once a week for two successive weeks pursuant to Government Code section 6066, on June 10 and June 17, 2026. EVWD also placed an announcement on its website. The draft UWMP and draft WSCP were posted on the District

website and at the District Headquarters beginning on June 8, 2026. Copies of all notifications are located in **Appendix D**. (CWC §10642)

10.2.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

Pursuant to Water Code, the EVWD Board of Directors held a public hearing on June 24, 2026 to receive public comment on the draft WSCP and the draft UWMP (CWC §10608.26(a)) prior to considering adoption of the documents. Discussion of the draft WSCP preceded discussion of the draft UWMP. The public hearing was included as an agenda item, which is included in **Appendix A**.

The 2020 UWMP and WSCP were formally adopted by the EVWD Board of Directors on June 24, 2026 following a public hearing on June 24, 2026 (CWC § 10642). Copies of the adoption resolutions are included in **Appendix A**.

10.3 PLAN SUBMITTAL

10.3.1 Document Submittal to DWR

The 2025 UWMP including the WSCP must be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2026 (CWC §10621(e)). Document submittal to DWR is done electronically through WUEdata. After the UWMP and WSCP are submitted, DWR will review the plan utilizing the checklist provided in **Appendix B** and decide as to whether or not the documents address the requirements of the Water Code. The DWR reviewer will contact EVWD as needed during the review process. Upon completion of the Plan review, DWR will issue a letter to the District with results of the review.

Proof of submittal to DWR is located in **Appendix K**.

10.3.2 Electronic Data Submittal

DWR developed an online submittal tool, WUEdata, that accepts complete UWMPs, as well as tabular data from all the data tables. The WUE data online submittal tool is online at <https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/>. (CWC § 10644(a)(2))

10.3.3 Submittal to the California State Library

No later than 30 days after adoption, EVWD shall submit a CD or hardcopy of the adopted 2025 UWMP, including the adopted WSCP, to the California State Library (CWC § 10644(a)(1)) located at:

California State Library
Government Publications Section
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

Or by courier or overnight carrier to the State Library at:

California State Library
Government Publications Section
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
900 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Proof of submittal to the State Library is located in **Appendix K**.

10.3.4 Submittal to Cities and Counties

No later than 30 days after adoption of the 2025 UWMP, including the WSCP, the District shall submit a hard or electronic copy of the documents to the County of San Bernardino (CWC §10635(c)). Proof of submittal to the City of Highland, City of San Bernardino, and County of San Bernardino is located in **Appendix K**.

10.4 PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

The adopted 2025 UWMP, including the adopted WSCP, are available for public review at EVWD Headquarters, located at 3111 Greenspot Road, Highland, CA 92346 during normal business hours. In addition, a copy of the adopted UWMP and WSCP can be found on EVWD's website (www.eastvalleywater.gov) for public viewing anytime (CWC § 10645(a) and 10645(b)). Proof of public availability is located in **Appendix K**.

10.5 NOTIFICATION TO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Pursuant to Water Code, those water suppliers that are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) must submit their UWMP and WSCP to the CPUC as part of its

general rate case filings. Because EVWD is not regulated by the CPUC, the District will not be submitting their documents to the CPUC. (CWC §10621(c))

10.6 AMENDING AN ADOPTED PLAN

If EVWD decides to amend the adopted 2025 UWMP, then each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal must also be followed for the amended plan. This includes providing copies of amendments or changes to the plan to DWR, California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water within 30 days of adoption. (CWC §10644(a)(1))

10.6.1 Amending a Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If EVWD decides to revise the adopted 2025 WSCP after DWR approves the 2025 UWMP, then EVWD must submit to DWR an electronic copy through the WUE Data Portal of its revised WSCP within 30 days of its adoption. (CWC § 10644(b))

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10.7 REFERENCES**Chapter 1**

DWR UWMP Guidebook	California Department of Water Resources. <i>2025 Urban Water Management Plans Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers</i> . Final February 2026.
SB X7-7	Senate Bill 7 of the Senate's 7th Extraordinary Session, November 2009 https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/SB-X7-7
UWMP Act	CA Water Code § 10610 (2025)

Chapter 2

DWR UWMP Guidebook	California Department of Water Resources. <i>2025 Urban Water Management Plans Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers</i> . Final February 2026.
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Chapter 3

ACS	U.S. Census Bureau, <i>2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates</i> . (Available at https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-5year.html)
Cal-Adapt	California Energy Commission, <i>Local Climate Snapshot Tool for Highland</i> . Accessed February 26, 2026.(Available at: https://cal-adapt.org)
CIMIS 251 Highland	California Irrigation Management Information System, Climate Report 2019-2026 from Station 251 Highland. (Available at: https://cimis.water.ca.gov/)
CIMIS 44 UCR	California Irrigation Management Information System, Climate Report 1986-2026 from Station 44 UCR. (Available at: https://cimis.water.ca.gov/)
DAC	California Department of Water Resources, <i>Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool</i> . (Available at: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/)
DCP	East Valley Water District. Drought Contingency Plan. August 2024.
E-5	California Department of Finance, <i>E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State – January 1, 2021-2025</i> . Accessed March 19, 2026. (Available at: https://dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates)
Highland Housing	City of Highland, <i>Highland Housing Element Annual Progress Reports 2021-2025</i> . Recieved February 6, 2026.
HMP	Navigating Preparedness Associates. <i>East Valley Water District 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan</i> . November 5, 2025. (Available at https://www.eastvalleywater.gov/media/yq0hftrf/evwd-2025-lhmp-public-review-draft.pdf)
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SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments, <i>Connect SoCal 2024: Demographics and Growth Forecast</i> . Adopted April 4, 2024. (Available at: https://www.connectsocal.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/23-2987-tr-demographics-growth-forecast-final-040424.pdf)
WMP	Stantec, <i>Water System Master Plan</i> . December 2019. Available at (https://www.eastvalleywater.gov/media/zdhibaia/2019-wsmp-final.pdf)

- WQSIIA 2014 California Natural Resources Agency. Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. (Available at: <https://bondaccountability.resources.ca.gov/p1.aspx>)

Chapter 4

- City of Highland. *6th Cycle Housing Element Update*. June 2023
 - City of San Bernardino. *6th Cycle Housing Element Update*. January 2024
 - County of San Bernardino. *6th Cycle Housing Element Update*. September 27, 2022.
- 2020 EVWD UWMP Water Systems Consulting, Inc. *2020 Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan*. June 30, 2021. (Available at https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/uwmp_attachments/2305417716/Part%202%20Chapter%206%5FEVWD%202020%20UWMP%5FFinal.pdf)
- DCP East Valley Water District. *Drought Contingency Plan*. August 2024.
- eAR State Water Resources Control Board. *Electronic Annual Reports (Drinking Water System's Annual Report to the Division of Drinking Water for the Year Ending December 31, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025)*.
- HMP East Valley Water District. *2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan, public review draft*. Prepared by Navigating Preparedness Associates.
- SCAG Southern California Association of Governments. *Connect SoCal 2024 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy of the Southern California Association of Governments, Demographics and Growth Forecast Technical Report*. Adopted April 4, 2024.

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- 2015 EVWD UWMP Water Systems Consulting, Inc. *2015 San Bernardino Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan*. Amended June 2017. (Available at https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/uwmp_attachments/4817304313/SBV%5FRUWMP%5Frev%5Fwith%5Fappendices.pdf)
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Chapter 6

- BTAC 2025 RWMP San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District - Basin Technical Advisory Committee, *2025 Regional Water Management Plan*. December 9, 2024. (Available at <https://www.sbvmmwd.com/app/uploads/2026/03/BTAC-2026-Regional-Water-Management-Plan-FINAL.pdf>)
- DCP Water Systems Consulting, Inc. *East Valley Water District Drought Contingency Plan*. August 2024.(Confidential)
- DWR California Department of Water Resources, *Bulletin 118 2018 Basin Boundaries Description*. (Available at <https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/ca-gw-basin-boundary-descriptions>)

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NFWC	North Fork Water Company, <i>North Fork Water Company Financial Statements for years ending January 31, 2023 and January 31, 2022</i> . Dated 2023.
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Chapter 7

2025 EVWD LHMP	Navigating Preparedness Associates. <i>East Valley Water District 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan</i> . November 5, 2025. (Available at https://www.eastvalleywater.gov/media/yq0hftrf/evwd-2025-lhmp-public-review-draft.pdf)
BTAC 2025 RWMP	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District - Basin Technical Advisory Committee, <i>2025 Regional Water Management Plan</i> . December 9, 2024. (Available at https://www.sbvmwd.com/app/uploads/2026/03/BTAC-2026-Regional-Water-Management-Plan-FINAL.pdf)
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EAST VALLEY

WATER DISTRICT

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