

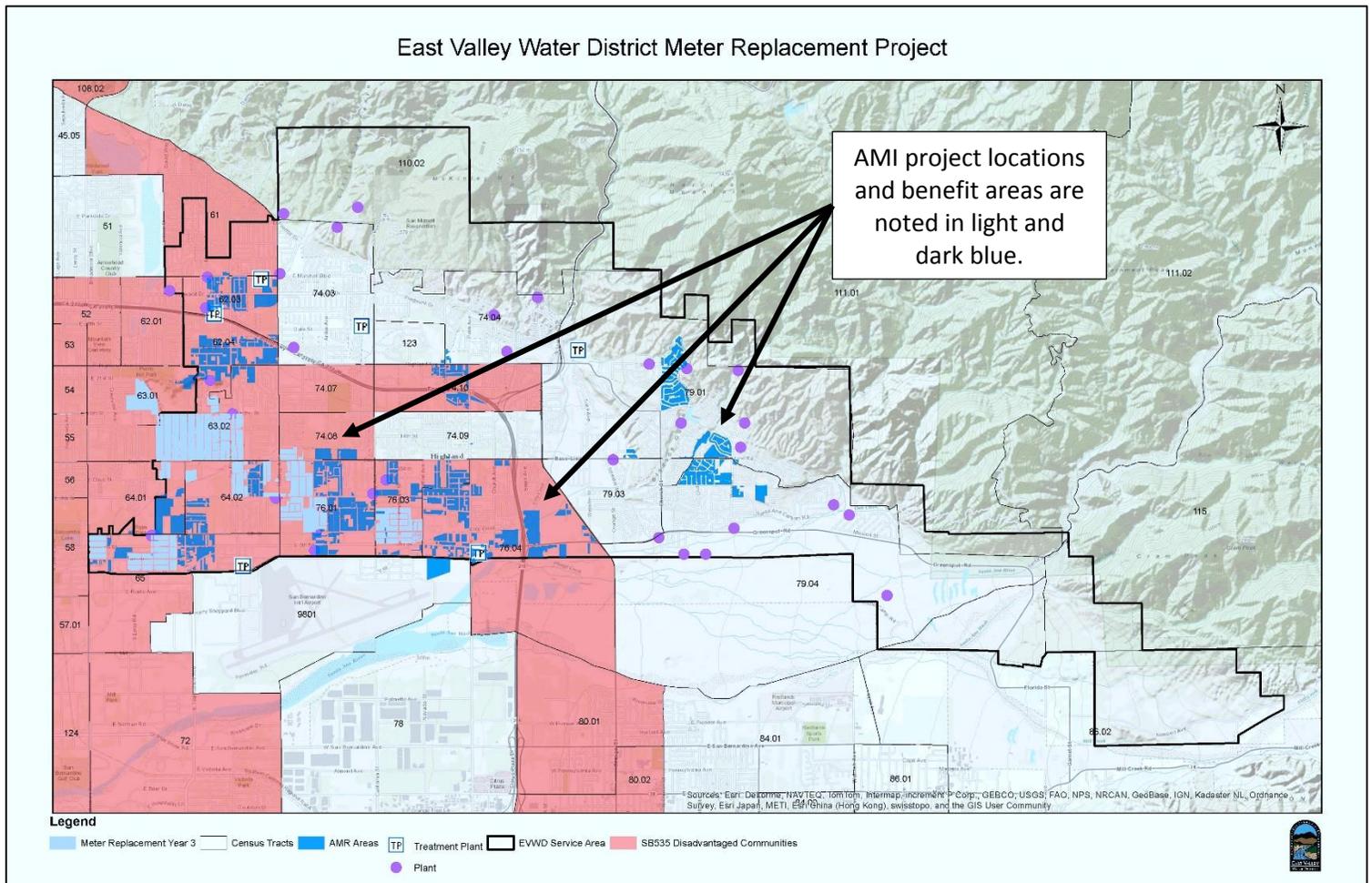


## East Valley Water District Advanced Metering Infrastructure Pilot Implementation Project

### ATTACHMENT 7 DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY

The East Valley Water District (EVWD/District) Advanced Metering Infrastructure Pilot Project will be implemented among 6,100 connections located primarily within disadvantaged areas of the District as identified by the CalEnviroScreen 2.0 tool. The project will benefit 100 percent of the meters installed in disadvantaged areas. See Exhibit 1 below for SB 535 map:

**Exhibit 1: East Valley Water District Project Location Map - DAC**



The District's entire service area, along with the Project Area noted above, were overlaid onto the SB 535 map provided by the CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Tool (you may also reference uploaded file "Att7\_WE14\_EVWD\_DAC Project Map\_2of2" in order to drill deeper into the map details). The blue areas represent the AMI project area noted above. As you will see, these areas are located primarily within the top 25 percent of CalEnviroScreen's 2.0 analysis, which identifies



## East Valley Water District Advanced Metering Infrastructure Pilot Implementation Project

communities most burdened by pollution from multiple sources and most vulnerable to its effects, taking into account their socioeconomic characteristics and underlying health status.

The associated census tracts of the project area are noted in Table 2 below:

<b>Table 2</b>	
<b>Disadvantaged Community Tract Numbers</b>	
<b>CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Tool</b>	
110.02	74.07
62.03	74.08
123	74.10
74.04	79.01
63.02	76.01
76.03	76.04
79.04	

As stated in Attachment 1, EVWD services the City of Highland, portions of the City of San Bernardino, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and pockets of unincorporated areas. In addition to the DAC definition provided by the CalEnviroScreen 2.0 tool, EVWD’s Draft Water Use Efficiency Plan estimates that approximately 45-49 percent of households in EVWD qualify as Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) with very-low or low-income, based on the 2011 housing element updates of the Cities of Highland, San Bernardino, and the unincorporated County. This correlates to between 9,900-10,780 meter connections located within DACs. California defines a DAC as “a community with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average.” Using GIS software and data provided by the American Community Survey for years 2006 to 2010, it is estimated that approximately 32 percent of the EVWD “geographic” service area qualifies as a DAC. However, the EVWD service area includes a mountainous area unlikely to be developed. Of EVWD’s total “developable” service area, 57 percent is either currently developed or developable. Of this area, 49 percent currently qualifies as a DAC.



*Example of a home located in a Disadvantaged Community within EVWD service area.*

### **Benefits to Disadvantaged Communities**

The overriding benefit for 100 percent of the residents receiving new AMI meters within the Disadvantaged Communities (as identified by the CalEnviroScreen 2.0 tool) is the ability for owners to reduce their water costs by reducing unintended leaks and excessive water use. The new system will alert both EVWD and customers to pipe breaks, toilet leaks, and broken valves, giving customers the ability to manage their monthly bills more efficiently, save money, and prevent possible property damage. In addition, the AMI project will help achieve GHG reductions by increasing the efficient use of water, thereby decreasing the energy needed to pump the “wasted” water to these residents. In these disadvantaged communities, the economic savings will benefit those most in need.



## East Valley Water District Advanced Metering Infrastructure Pilot Implementation Project

The District chose the project areas to improve upon current communication systems by adding the hour-by-hour capability to read meters remotely and in real-time. Leaking meters are responsible for the loss of millions of gallons of water. It is estimated that a one-gallon-per-minute leak can result in the waste of 43,200 gallons of water per month. The average toilet leak wastes six gallons per hour. Undetected, this could potentially waste 52,560 gallons of water per year. This new system has the ability to measure leaks as small as one gallon per hour, and can alert customers directly when unusual activity such as continuous water flow occurs. This has the potential to dramatically reduce water loss, and thereby reduce water costs to individual residents.

Another major benefit of this project is the ability for customers to have direct engagement with the system, find real-time information about leaks from water usage, and the potential to conserve water usage when approaching the next tiered level of billing. This feature allows customers with severely low income to proactively manage their water resources. This aspect of the project will help ensure that future water bills will remain reasonable for these residents, who cannot afford to pay more due to their low-income status.

Other benefits include reduced calls to call centers about billing errors or rescheduling meter readings, and valuable insight into customer usage, including consumption behavior.