SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY | A REGIONAL WATER AGENCY SINCE 1954

2025 Urban Water Management Plan Public Draft

Part 2 Chapter 1

MAY 2026 | SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 Urban Water Management Plan Public Draft

MAY 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

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1 San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

This chapter describes information specific to the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, its supplies, demands, and water use efficiency programs. The information and analysis in this chapter is consistent with and supplemental to the regional information presented in Part 1 of the 2025 RUWMP and is provided to meet the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District's reporting requirements for 2025 under the UWMP Act. Supporting Information is included in Part 4 Appendix A.

IN THIS SECTION

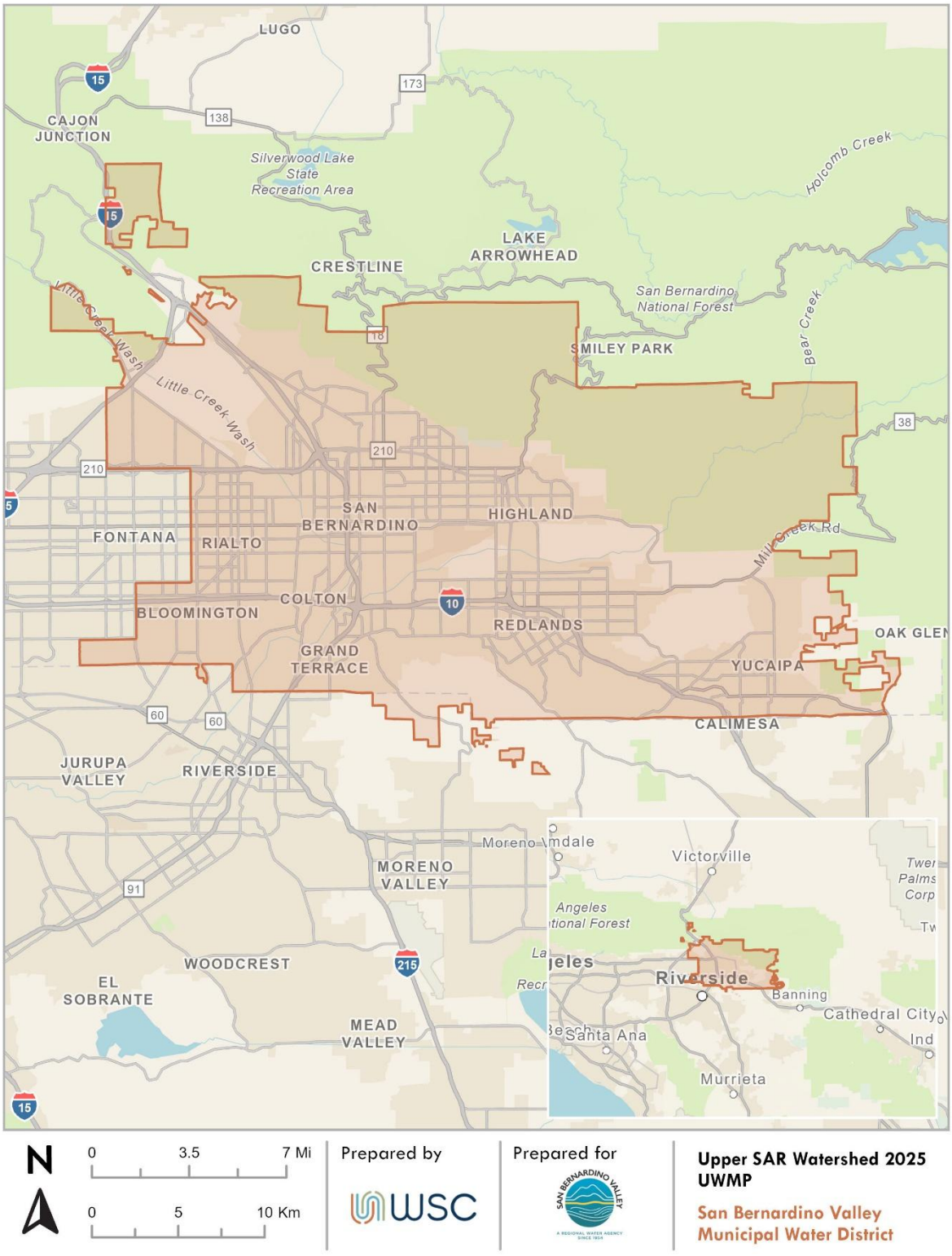

Figure 1-1: San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District Water Service Area Map

1.1 System Description

San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (San Bernardino Valley or SBVMWD) was formed in 1954, under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911 (California Water Code Section 71000 et seq.) as a regional agency to plan a long-range water supply for the San Bernardino Valley. It imports water into its service area through participation in the State Water Project (SWP) and manages groundwater storage within its boundaries. Its enabling act includes a broad range of powers to provide water, wastewater and stormwater disposal, recreation, and fire protection services. As a wholesale water agency, San Bernardino Valley does not deliver water directly to retail water customers. A map illustrating SBVMWD's service area is shown in Figure 1-1.

SBVMWD is responsible for long-range water supply management including importing supplemental SWP water ordered by retail water agencies, and facilitates the management of the four groundwater basins within its boundaries that relies on local stormwater capture and imported water from the SBVMWD to increase groundwater extractions for the retail agencies within its service area. SBVMWD serves as the Watermaster, on behalf of the retail agencies in its service area, to ensure the region's continued compliance with both the Western Judgment and the Orange County Judgment. SBVMWD has also taken on the role of facilitating water resource planning for the region.

SBVMWD is a State Water Contractor that oversees the region's $1 billion investment in the SWP as a supplemental water supply. SBVMWD takes delivery of SWP water at the Devil Canyon Power Plant Afterbay near the northwestern corner of its boundary. Water can then be conveyed east or west to various treatment plants and spreading grounds. For more information, see Part 1 Chapter 3.

1.1.1 Climate

The regional climate, including SBVMWD's service area, is described in Part 1 Chapter 2.

1.1.2 Population

Estimates of population in SBVMWD's service area are based on the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (Governments, 2024). The population projections of retail agencies within SBVMWD's service area also informed SBVMWD's projections.

A geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of 2020 Census data was used to determine the SBVMWD 2020 service area population. The same exercise was performed to determine the 2020 Census population for the eight retail agencies participating in this Plan, as well as two other non-participants (Yucaipa Valley Water District and East Valley Water District). The difference between the total of the ten retail agencies' 2020 census population and the SBVMWD Census population was placed into an "Other Areas" category.

The 2025 through 2050 population estimates and projections were taken from the ten retail agencies listed in the previous paragraph. The average rate of growth of the retail agencies from 2020 to the next five-year increment was calculated and applied to the Other Areas population, which was then added to the retail agencies to estimate the SBVMWD service area population. This method was preferable to just taking Census data and SCAG growth projections for SBVMWD's service area because it included retail agency input on population growth and ensured that regional demand growth and regional population growth were correlated.

While SCAG data was not directly used to determine SBVMWD's service area population, it was used to inform most retail agencies' population projections which build up to SBVMWD's population, which is why it is mentioned here. Each agency chapter in Part 2 contains a more detailed discussion of how SCAG was used to inform retail agency projections.

Table 1-1: DWR 3-1W Current and Projected Population

POPULATION SERVED	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
TOTAL:	733,887	762,280	782,611	805,910	829,974	847,127

As described in Part 1 Chapter 2, population growth projections have declined significantly in the last 15 years due to a variety of demographic factors including lower fertility rates and smaller families, aging population, and lower migration.

Table 1-2: Population Projection Trends for the San Bernardino Valley Service Area

UWMP Year	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
2010	657,500	717,785	783,598	832,579	884,620	939,915			
2015		690,758	721,223	757,015	794,584	834,017	875,407		
2020			715,859	747,984	781,550	816,622	843,974	872,242	
2025				733,887	762,280	782,611	805,910	829,974	847,127

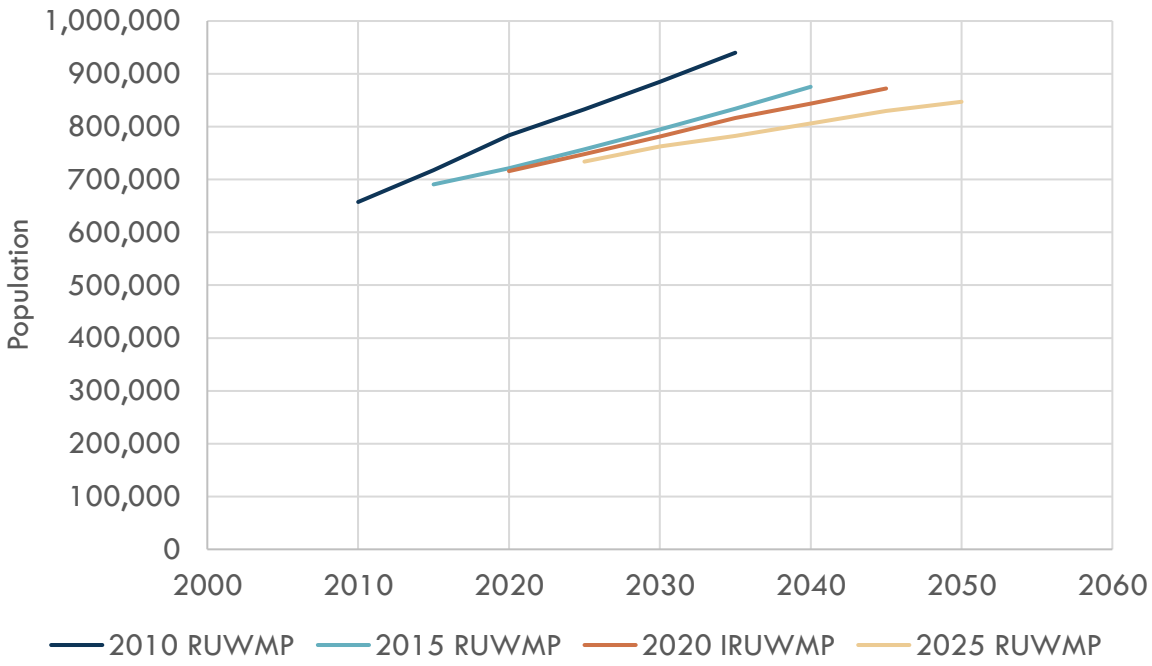

Figure 1-2: Population Projection Trends for the San Bernardino Valley Service Area

1.2 Water Supply

As discussed in Part 1 Chapter 3, SBVMWD is a State Water Contractor and imports SWP water into its service area for direct deliveries and groundwater recharge. SBVMWD is a wholesale water agency that provides supplemental water to the retail water agencies within its boundary.

SBVMWD also delivers groundwater from the San Bernardino Basin (SBB) through its Baseline Feeder system to West Valley Water District (WVWD), Rialto, and Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWC). The water delivered through the Baseline Feeder is accounted for in these retail water agencies' respective UWMP chapters since they are the agencies serving the water to their customers.

1.2.1 Water Exchanges and Transfers

SBVMWD evaluates potential transfers and exchanges to make best use of available supplies. Ongoing exchanges and transfers are carried out with the Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency. In some years SBVMWD has sold some of its surplus SWP water to interested parties as allowed by the State Water Contract.

SBVMWD maintains agreements that offer any surplus SWP water first to the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (up to 5,000 acre-feet) with the remainder being offered Metropolitan that requires 50% of the water to be offered to the Santa Ana River Conservation and Conjunctive Use Program (SARCCUP), thereby keeping a significant portion of the surplus water within the Santa Ana River Watershed.

SBVMWD also may sell surplus SWP water to Fontana Water Company for recharge of the Rialto-Colton Basin through an in-lieu exchange at the Summit Water Treatment Plant.

These agreements are included in Part 3 Appendix B.

1.2.2 Future Water Projects

SBVMWD not only provides supplemental SWP water and groundwater through the Baseline Feeder but is also actively planning other local water supply projects. SBVMWD has a Local Resources Investment Program (LRIP) that provides a financial incentive to agencies that develop recycled water and/or stormwater capture projects. In addition, SBVMWD is also planning other regional projects which are discussed in detail in Part 1 Chapter 3 which include additional stormwater capture and two proposed enhancements to imported water supplies – Sites Reservoir and Delta Conveyance.

SBVMWD also facilitated the development of the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Habitat Conservation Plan which provides environmental permits for the various water supply projects, such as the Regional Recycled Water System that delivers recycled water from Sterling Natural Resource Center to the Weaver Basins for groundwater recharge.

1.2.3 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

SBVMWD's primary supplemental water supply is the SWP which will also include deliveries from Sites Reservoir, which is expected to produce water supply benefits to SBVMWD by 2040. SBVMWD has imported over 1 million acre-feet of SWP water into its service area as shown in Figure 1-3. Detailed descriptions of San Bernardino Valley's supplies are included in Part 1 Chapter 3. Projected water supplies are shown in Table 1-3.

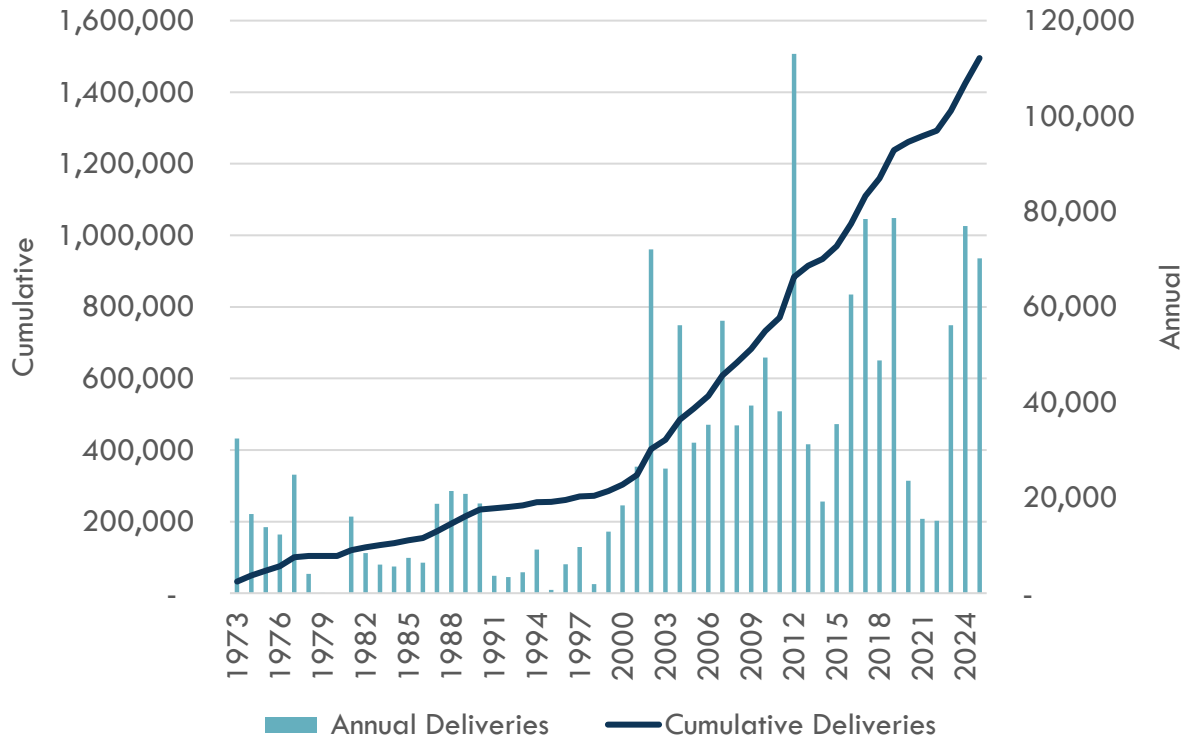

Figure 1-3: SWP Deliveries into San Bernardino Valley Service Area, 1973-2025 (AF)

Table 1-3: DWR 6-9W Projected SWP Water Supplies, AFY

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
WATER SUPPLY	**ADDITIONAL DETAIL**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project – Table A	52,668	49,932	47,196	44,460	41,724
Supply from Storage	Sites Reservoir			11,200	11,200	11,200
	TOTAL:	52,668	49,932	58,396	55,660	52,924

1.2.4 Energy Intensity

San Bernardino Valley receives imported water at the Devil Canyon Power Plant Afterbay which has an elevation higher than most of San Bernardino Valley's retail and recharge delivery points. Only deliveries to the Yucaipa area require additional pumping. As such, energy use is calculated based on how much energy it takes to move imported water from the Delta to SBVMWD's service area, and the additional energy for deliveries to Yucaipa. A power recovery plant operated by DWR at the Afterbay offsets some of the energy use from the Delta; the energy intensity of SWP water entering the District is 3,236 kWh/AF after 1,113 kWh is recovered. Imported water passed through SBVMWD's service area to San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency also requires pumping out of SBVMWD's service area, but that is excluded from this analysis because the final imported water use is not within SBVMWD's service area and does not count as a delivery to SBVMWD. Table 1-4 presents energy consumption for SWP deliveries to SBVMWD's service area.

Table 1-4: Energy Use for Imported Water Supplies to San Bernardino Valley

YEAR	SWP WATER DELIVERED (AFY)	ENERGY TO DEVIL CANYON (kWh/AF)	TOTAL ENERGY TO DEVIL CANYON (MWh)	SWP WATER DELIVERED TO YUCAIPA AREA[1] (AFY)	ADDITIVE ENERGY TO YUCAIPA AREA[1] (kWh/AF)	TOTAL ADDITIVE ENERGY TO YUCAIPA (MWh)	TOTAL ENERGY (MWh)
2025	62,787	3,236	**203,179**	12,522	1,164	**14,569**	**217,748**

[1]Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility, Oak Glen Basins, Wilson Recharge Basins, Yucaipa Regional Park

The average energy intensity of pumping water within the District's boundaries is 379 kWh per million gallons. In 2024, a hydropower generation facility was completed at the Waterman Turnout in collaboration with the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department to harness the elevation change from the Devil Canyon Afterbay. The Waterman Turnout Hydroelectric Station has the capacity to generate 4,000 MWh of renewable energy each year from SWP flow, providing up to 24,720 kWh of renewable energy to power over 400 homes for a year.

The District's conveyance of local stormwater and recycled water for recharge is done by gravity.

1.3 Water Use

This section describes the current and projected water uses within SBVMWD's service area. SBVMWD serves untreated SWP water for groundwater recharge, direct deliveries to agencies, and supply into storage. Pass-through deliveries to SGPWA are excluded. DWR accounting of SWP Carryover water is excluded because it occurs upstream of SBVMWD's service area and is reflected of long-term storage accounts and not water use. SBVMWD also accounts for Baseline Feeder production, which produces water from the SBB and delivers it to west-end agencies.

1.3.1 Water Use by Sector

1.3.1.1 Past Water Use

SBVMWD's actual water use by type from 2021-2025 is shown in Table 1-5 and Figure 1-4. During this period, SBVMWD recharged nearly 120,000 AF of SWP water purchased by retail agencies and SGPWA.

Table 1-5: Actual Water Use from 2021-2025 (AFY)

USE TYPE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Groundwater Recharge	9	2	37,557	44,048	36,282
Direct Deliveries	16,080	12,775	18,632	19,875	26,505
Into Local Surface Storage	590	446	1,622	-1,221	-1,447
Total SWP Water Used (SBVMWD Meters)	16,678	13,223	57,811	62,702	61,340
Baseline Feeder Production	4,577	4,751	3,604	4,815	3,154
TOTAL:	21,256	17,974	61,414	67,516	64,494

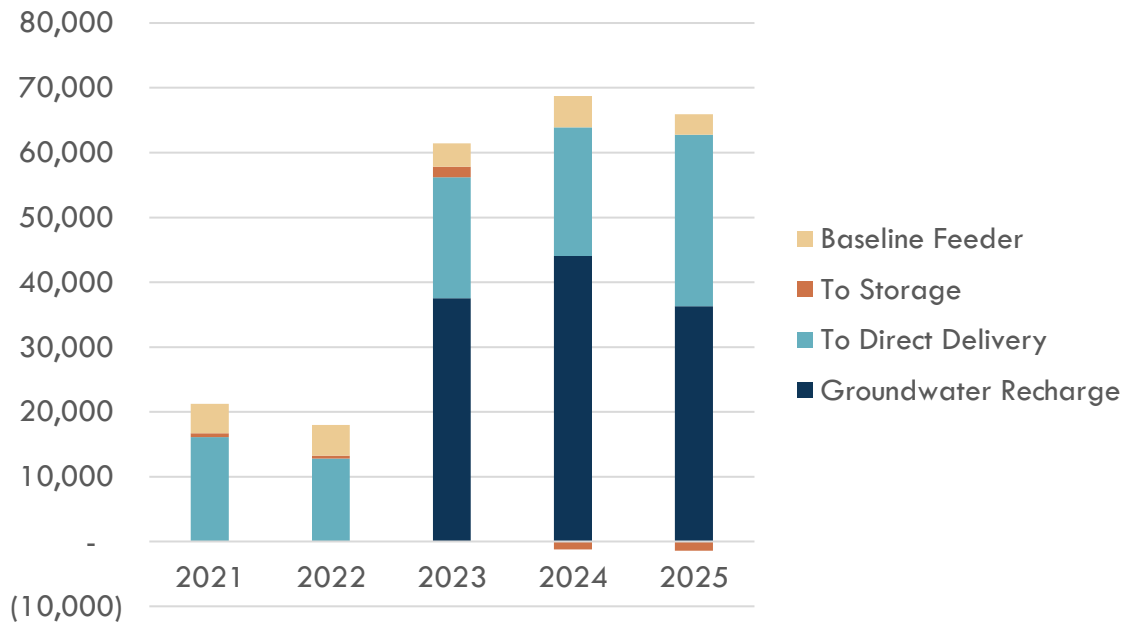

Figure 1-4: Actual Water Use 2021-2025 (AFY)

1.3.2 Projected Water Use

Projected future uses of SBVMWD's SWP water are presented in detail in Part 1 Chapter 4 and summarized in Table 1-6 and Figure 1-5. Baseline Feeder production is omitted because it is reflected in retail agency chapters (retail agencies project the demand on the Baseline Feeder; SBVMWD just prepares the accounting). Transfers to and from local surface storage are also omitted because they are anticipated to be zero and just reflect operational accounting as local reservoirs have shifts in year-end water level.

While projected use is below anticipated SWP supplies in some years, SBVMWD plans to fully utilize its investment in the region's available SWP supplies. Any surplus water will be sold per the agreements mentioned previously in Section 1.2.1.

Table 1-6: Projected Use of SWP Supplies (AFY)

USE TYPE	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies – Direct Deliveries	27,303	27,648	27,757	27,868	27,978
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies – Groundwater Recharge	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
TOTAL:	49,803	50,148	50,257	50,368	50,478

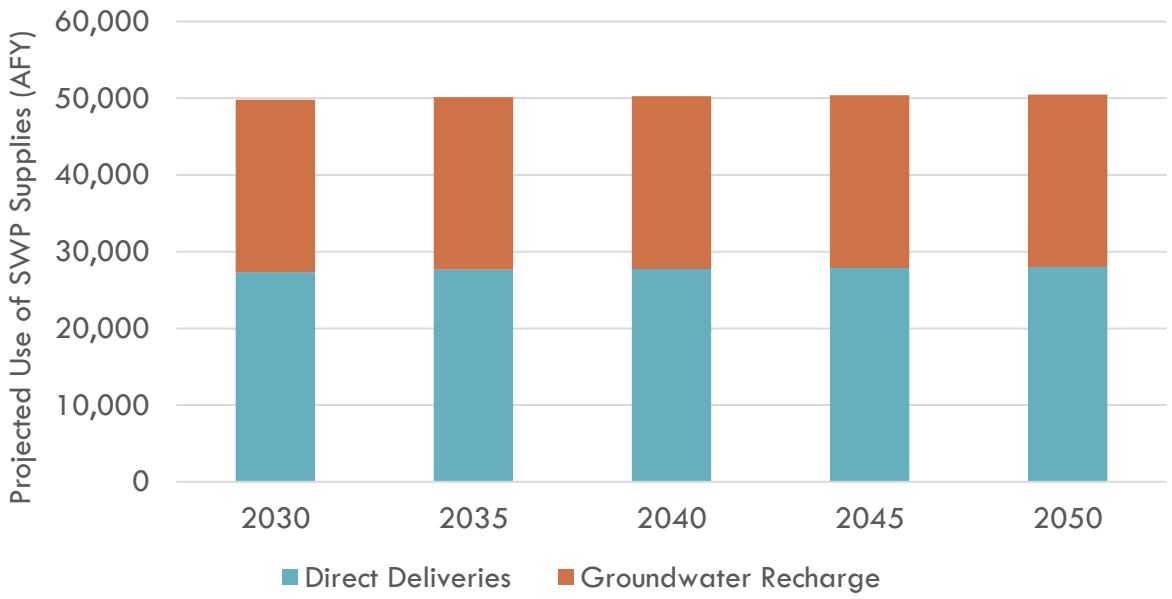

Figure 1-5: Projected Use of SWP Supplies (AFY)

1.3.3 Climate Change Considerations

Recent climate change modeling for the Santa Ana River watershed suggests that a changing climate will have multiple effects on the Region. Adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary to account for these effects. Part 1 Chapter 2 includes an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change.

SBVMWD's SWP supply projections are based on DWR's 2025 Delivery Capability Report (DCR), which incorporates the effects of sea level rise and anticipated changes in precipitation

and runoff patterns in the future supply projection. The 2025 DCR included three future climate scenarios for predicting future SWP Table A allocations: 50% Level of Concern (LOC), 75% LOC, and 95% LOC. The 75% LOC scenario was used for this analysis, which represents Table A conditions that are 75% likely to not be worse than what is presented in the scenario. Under the 75% LOC scenario, long-term average SWP Table A allocations drop from 54% under current conditions to 46% in 2043.

1.4 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The overall water supply reliability for the Region is presented in Part 1 Chapter 5 and demonstrates that the Region has adequate supplies to meet demands under various hydrologic conditions for the next 25 years.

In compliance with the UWMP Act requirements for wholesale suppliers, this section presents SBVMWD's imported water supply reliability during normal years, single dry years, and up to five consecutive dry water years. Key considerations and data used for SBVMWD's SWP supply reliability is discussed in detail in Part 1 Chapter 3.1.2. In dry years when SWP supplies are limited, the region prioritizes direct delivery requests for surface water treatment plants, and the retail agencies pump stored groundwater to meet any remaining water demands. This management strategy of storing wet year water in the groundwater basins for later use during droughts enables the region to meet all imported water demands in all year types. The results of the reliability assessment are summarized in the tables below.

The projected supply and demand during a normal year are shown in Table 1-7.

Table 1-7: DWR 7-2W Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AFY)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals From Table 6-9R	52,668	49,932	58,396	55,660	58,924
Demand Totals From Table 4-3R	49,803	50,148	50,257	50,368	50,478
DIFFERENCE[1]	2,865	(-216)	8,139	5,292	2,446

[1]If Surplus SWP is available after direct deliveries and recharge demands, it will be sold to other agencies per Section 1.2.1.

The projected supply and demand during a single dry year are shown in Table 1-8. The reduced demand for imported water during dry years relative to normal years reflects that when imported water supplies are limited, agencies will use more SBB groundwater instead of imported water.

Table 1-8: DWR 7-3W Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals	15,130	15,130	15,130	15,130	15,130
Demand Totals	15,130	15,130	15,130	15,130	15,130
DIFFERENCE:	0	0	0	0	0

The projected supply and demand during a single dry year are shown in Table 1-9. The reduced demand for imported water during dry years relative to normal years reflects that when imported water supplies are limited, agencies will use more SBB groundwater instead of imported water.

Table 1-9: DWR 7-4W Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
FIRST YEAR	Supply Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	Demand Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	DIFFERENCE[1]	0	0	0	0	0
SECOND YEAR	Supply Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	Demand Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	DIFFERENCE[1]	0	0	0	0	0
THIRD YEAR	Supply Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	Demand Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	DIFFERENCE[1]	0	0	0	0	0
FOURTH YEAR	Supply Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	Demand Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	DIFFERENCE[1]	0	0	0	0	0
FIFTH YEAR	Supply Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	Demand Totals	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
	DIFFERENCE[1]	0	0	0	0	0

1.5 Drought Risk Assessment

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) focuses on a five-year consecutive drought scenario beginning in 2026. This analysis uses the supply and demand assumptions for the 2030 period in the Water Service Reliability Analysis presented in Table 1-10 and described in detail in Part 1 Chapter 3.1.2. In dry years when SWP supplies are limited, SBVMWD prioritizes direct delivery requests for surface water treatment plants and collaborates with the retail agencies to align their collective demands with available supplies. Retail agencies use groundwater in storage to meet any remaining water demands. Since the region has experienced extended droughts of over 20 years in the past, the region also evaluated a long-term drought response which is presented in Part 1 Chapter 5.

Table 1-10: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2026	Gross Water Use	15,105
	Total Supplies	15,105
	SURPLUS	**0**
2027	Gross Water Use	15,105
	Total Supplies	15,105
	SURPLUS	**0**
2028	Gross Water Use	15,105
	Total Supplies	15,105
	SURPLUS	**0**
2029	Gross Water Use	15,105
	Total Supplies	15,105
	SURPLUS	**0**
2030	Gross Water Use	15,105
	Total Supplies	15,105
	SURPLUS	**0**

1.6 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Part 1 of this Plan describes the water supplies available to meet the urban water demand in the SBVMWD service area and the Region. A water shortage is defined as a time when the available water supply is insufficient to meet the customer demand. Since the region includes over 10 million acre-feet of groundwater storage space that is approximately 80% full and also has a diverse water portfolio and systems redundancy, the region has the benefit of a diverse water supply portfolio that mitigates water shortage risk. SBVMWD's primary contingency strategy is to assist retail water agencies to store water in wet years in local groundwater basins, which retail agencies can pump in dry years. To ensure that retail agencies have the capacity to pump the stored water, SBVMWD's Resolution 888 requires retail agencies taking direct delivery of imported to maintain the capacity to sustain full-service requirements during any interruption of service from District facilities.

SBVMWD's Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Regional WSCP) is independent of the WSCPs adopted by each of the retail urban water suppliers in the region and does not dictate the water shortage levels and response actions implemented by each of the retail agencies. Each retail agency has adopted their own WSCP that defines how their agency will respond in the event of a water shortage that impacts their customers. The Regional WSCP is intended to be aligned with retail agency WSCPs to facilitate a coordinated regional response, but each agency will perform independent assessments of their unique water supply reliability and make their own decisions about whether to implement shortage stages and response actions contained in their respective WSCPs.

The Regional WSCP describes the coordinated regional water management procedures that SBVMWD and the Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC) have been conducting for many years to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive mitigation of potential regional water shortages. The Regional WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and a range of actions that could be implemented to respond to actual conditions. This extension of the ongoing regional planning and coordination process will help the region continue to maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of any local supply shortages and/or interruptions that may impact more than one retail agency.

This Regional WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the 2025 RUWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. The Regional WSCP is attached in Part 4 Appendix A.

1.7 Demand Management Measures

San Bernardino Valley has consistently invested in water conservation efforts since 2007. The combined investment by San Bernardino Valley and retail agencies have yielded significant water savings. All retail agencies within San Bernardino Valley's service area met their SBX7-7 targets in 2020 and 2025, which has demonstrated the effectiveness of this strategy.

The following sections summarize San Bernardino Valley's efforts to promote conservation and protect local water supplies. Additional efforts being implemented by individual retail agencies are described in their respective UWMPs.

1.7.1 Metering

All of San Bernardino Valley's service connections are metered. San Bernardino Valley calibrates these meters annually and repairs or replaces meters whenever necessary. San Bernardino Valley also works with DWR to ensure that their large diameter meters are calibrated every 2 to 3 years. This ensures that water entering and leaving San Bernardino Valley's distribution system is accurately measured and accounted for.

1.7.2 Public Education and Outreach

San Bernardino Valley's public education and outreach efforts include providing school and community education programs, information booths at fairs and public events, informative websites, online tools, social media, or newspaper articles.

San Bernardino Valley maintains a robust outreach strategy through school programs, community education, and a presence at regional events. Public engagement includes informative websites, active social media, and local news contributions. Key initiatives include:

- Community Outreach & Speaker's Bureau
- Conservation-Oriented Special Events
- Regional Education
- Sponsoring SoCalSTEAM Challenge (socalsteamchallenge.com)

San Bernardino Valley continuously assesses program effectiveness and adapts to emerging needs. While the District provides regional leadership, retail agencies are encouraged to develop localized programs tailored to the specific demographics and needs of their unique service areas.

1.7.3 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Since 2007, San Bernardino Valley has assigned staff to provide conservation program coordination and support the efforts of retail agencies. Currently, two staff members from the Strategic Communications Team work towards demand management programs.

1.7.4 Asset Management Program

San Bernardino Valley has a facility management system to help with annual maintenance of its system and is planning to develop an asset management program.

1.7.5 Wholesale Supplier Assistance Programs

San Bernardino Valley has a long-standing commitment to supporting retail agencies through diverse water conservation initiatives. The primary mechanism for support is through the Demand Management Program. Retailers submit specific projects requests to San Bernardino Valley for funding, which is allocated across the service area based on funding availability. Eligible funding requests can include a range of projects such as planning efforts, rebate programs, and/or communications with customers. This structure ensures that retailers maintain the flexibility to design solutions that meet the needs of their respective service areas and customers. Ultimately, the program empowers agencies to reach their efficiency goals and compliance with the urban water use objectives.

San Bernardino Valley has also supported and continues to support retailers through other, targeted programs:

- Providing funding for conservation regulation workshops for retailers.
- Assisting with a Home Owners Association Summit which provided information and resources to property managers, board members, and maintenance personnel.
- Securing grant funding for a limited turf removal program focusing on multifamily and commercial, industrial, and institutional customers in disadvantaged communities.
- Provided funding via a Proposition 1, Round 1 grant for outdoor conservation rebates such as smart irrigation controllers, nozzles, turf removal, and irrigation retrofits.
- Facilitating the forum for regional discussion and information sharing through the BTAC Water Conservation Subcommittee.

San Bernardino Valley intends to continue to compliment conservation efforts in the region that respects the expertise of retail agencies, ensuring they maintain full control over their own programs and the flexibility to serve their communities as they see fit.

1.8 Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes SBVMWD's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the 2025 RUWMP and SBVMWD's Regional WSCP.

1.8.1 Notice of Public Hearing

A joint notice was provided on behalf of all agencies whose 2025 UWMPs are part of the 2025 RUWMP to all cities and counties and other stakeholders within the region that respective 2025 RUWMP is being prepared. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to SBVMWD's public hearing. The recipients are identified in Part 4 Appendix A and include all cities and counties within SBVMWD's service area as well as other stakeholders. A second notice was provided to these cities and counties with the date and time of the public hearing and the location where the draft report was available for review.

SBVMWD provided notice to the public through its website and published announcements of the public hearing in a newspaper on two occasions before the hearing. Copies of the proof of publication are included in Part 4 Appendix A.

1.8.2 Public Hearing and Adoption

SBVMWD held a public hearing on June 2, 2026, to hear public comment and consider adopting this 2025 RUWMP and SBVMWD's Regional WSCP.

The public hearing on the 2025 RUWMP took place before the adoption of the Plan, which allowed SBVMWD the opportunity to modify the 2025 RUWMP in response to any public input before adoption. After the hearing, the Plan was adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

SBVMWD's adoption resolution for the 2025 RUWMP and SBVMWD's Regional WSCP is included in Part 4 Appendix A.

1.8.3 Plan Submittal

SBVMWD will submit the 2025 RUWMP and SBVMWD's Regional WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within 30 days after adoption. 2025 RUWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool.

1.8.4 Public Availability

No later than 30 days after filing a copy of its Plan with DWR, SBVMWD will make the plan available for public review by posting the plans on the SBVMWD website for public viewing.

1.8.5 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If the adopted 2025 RUWMP or SBVMWD's Regional WSCP is amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.