SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)
AND PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC MEETINGS

On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom declared a State of Emergency resulting from the threat of COVID-19. On September 16, 2021, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill No. 361 into law. Assembly Bill No. 361 amends Government Code section 54953(e) by adding provisions for remote teleconferencing participation in meetings by members of a legislative body, without the requirements of Government Code section 54953(b)(3), subject to the existence of certain conditions. The San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District adopted a resolution determining, by majority vote, that, as a result of the declared State of Emergency, a meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees. Accordingly, it has been determined that all Board and Workshop meetings of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District will be held pursuant to the Brown Act and will be conducted via teleconference. There will be no public access to the meeting venue.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS WORKSHOP - RESOURCES
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 2022 – 2:00 P.M.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is welcome and encouraged. You may participate in the August 4, 2022, meeting of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District online and by telephone as follows:

Dial-in Info: (877) 853 5247 US Toll-free
Meeting ID: 979 215 700
PASSCODE: 3802020
https://sbvmwd.zoom.us/j/979215700

If you are unable to participate online or by telephone, you may also submit your comments and questions in writing for the District's consideration by sending them to comments@sbvmwd.com with the subject line "Public Comment Item #" (insert the agenda item number relevant to your comment) or "Public Comment Non-Agenda Item". Submit your written comments by 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 4, 2022. All public comments will be provided to the Chair and may be read into the record or compiled as part of the record.

IMPORTANT PRIVACY NOTE: Participation in the meeting via the Zoom app is strongly encouraged. Online participants MUST log in with a Zoom account. The Zoom app is a free download.
Please keep in mind: (1) This is a public meeting; as such, the virtual meeting information is published on the World Wide Web and available to everyone. (2) Should you participate remotely via telephone, your telephone number will be your "identifier" during the meeting and available to all meeting participants; there is no way to protect your privacy if you elect to call in to the meeting.

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
380 E. Vanderbilt Way, San Bernardino, CA 92408

BOARD OF DIRECTORS WORKSHOP - RESOURCES

AGENDA

2:00 PM Thursday, August 4, 2022

CALL TO ORDER
Chairperson: Director Hayes
Vice-Chair: Director Harrison

1) INTRODUCTIONS

2) PUBLIC COMMENT
Any person may address the Board on matters within its jurisdiction.

3) SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS MEETING

3.1 Board of Directors Workshop - Resources - July 7, 2022(Page 3)
Summary Notes BOD Workshop - Resources 070722

4) DISCUSSION ITEMS

4.1 Consider the Findings of the Regional Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment(Page 9)
Staff Memo - Consider the Findings of the Regional Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
Summary Data of Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan

4.2 Staff Update on Regional Drought Response and Compliance with Water Conservation Emergency Regulations(Page 42)
Staff Memo - Staff Update on Regional Drought Response and Compliance with Water Conservation Emergency Regulations
Valley District's Level 2 Response Actions
Retail Agencies' Response Level and Actions
Fact Sheet on Water Conservation Requirements

5) FUTURE BUSINESS

6) ADJOURNMENT

PLEASE NOTE:
Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Board after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the District's office located at 380 E. Vanderbilt Way, San Bernardino, during normal business hours. Also, such documents are available on the District's website at www.sbvmwd.com subject to staff's ability to post the documents before the meeting. The District recognizes its obligation to provide equal access to those individuals with disabilities. Please contact Melissa Zoba at (909) 387-9228 two working days prior to the meeting with any special requests for reasonable accommodation.

SAN BERNARDINO Valley MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

DATE: August 4, 2022

TO: Board of Directors Workshop - Resources

FROM: Staff

SUBJECT: Summary of July 7, 2022, Board of Directors Workshop – Resources

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The Resources Workshop convened on July 7, 2022. Director Hayes chaired the meeting via video conference.

Directors Present: President Kielhold, Vice President Hayes, Director Botello, Director Harrison, and Director Longville.

Staff Present:

Heather Dyer, MS, MBA – Chief Executive Officer/General Manager
Joanna Gibson, MS -- Executive Director Upper SAR Habitat Conservation Program
Jose Macedo, ML, CPT-P (USA Retired) – Chief of Staff/Clerk of the Board
Bob Tincher, PE, MS – Deputy General Manager / Chief Water Resources Officer
Melissa Zoba, MBA, MPA – Chief Information Officer

Kristeen Farlow, MPA -- Strategic Communications Manager
Anthony Flordelis – Business Systems Analyst
Matthew E. Howard – Water Resources Senior Planner
Adekunle Ojo, MPA – Manager of Water Resources
Karen Resendez – Human Resources / Risk Manager
Shavonne Turner, MPA – Water Conservation Program Manager

Olivia Ramirez, SBVMWD Intern

Members of the Public Present:

Chris Mann, Yucaipa Valley Water District
James Morales, East Valley Water District
Nyles O'Harra, Yucaipa Valley Water District
Melody McDonald, San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District
Richard Corneille, San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District
Michelle Miro, RAND

1. Introductions

The following attendees introduced themselves:

- Richard Corneille, San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District
- Michelle Miro, RAND

2. Public Comment

Chair Hayes invited public comment. There was none.

3. Discussion Items

3.1 Consider Estimating the Plausible Maximum Water Demand in the Valley District Service Area.

Deputy General Manager / Chief Water Resources Officer Bob Tincher indicated this is a follow up item to the discussion at the September 14, 2021 meeting, with Board feedback incorporated. Staff recommends hiring the RAND Corporation to enhance their previous analysis to include an estimate of the plausible maximum water demand in Valley District's service area, which can be used to help evaluate long-term water supply strategies. The project cost is $132,639.

Mr. Tincher reviewed the feedback provided by the Board and the content of the scope of work. Land use planning and current legislation will be incorporated, along with the ability to enter new numbers and recalculate ultimate maximum demand, Mr. Tincher assured. He indicated the Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC) was consulted and is supportive of this project.

Mr. Tincher explained the plausible maximum water demand estimate is important to assure demand estimates are as accurate as possible, to examine underlying trends and assumptions, and to review land use planning. The Board's policy question is how much insurance is needed, Mr. Tincher noted: more investment increases costs but reduces uncertainty, while reduced costs increase uncertainty. The information in this study will be helpful for the Board in weighing the policy decision, he stated.

Michelle Miro of RAND reviewed the core elements and findings of RAND's prior work. Over the last several years, RAND has been stress-testing the District's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan against future uncertainties such as temperature, precipitation, State Water Project (SWP) imports, and local surface water availability. Ms. Miro presented supply and

demand scenarios and noted that the balance between supply and demand is sensitive to high population growth and high per-capita water use. In the majority of future scenarios, there is sufficient supply, she concluded.

New water supply projects included in the Habitat Conservation Plan may result in surplus supply, as the groundwater basins can fill up, Ms. Miro noted.

Vice President Hayes asked if the figures include the Rialto, Colton, and Yucaipa basins. Ms. Miro said analysis of Rialto and Colton was performed, but the figures presented include only the San Bernardino Basin. Yucaipa data was not available, she stated.

Mr. Richard Corneille asked how climate change was factored in, and Ms. Miro explained that was one of the main uncertainties explored. Future drought scenarios, temperature and precipitation were included, all pulled from projections from State-recommended climate models.

Director Longville pointed out when the prior work was done, there was not as much scientific data available on climate and aridity. In the new work, it is important to look at that factor. Ms. Miro said the scope of the extension is focused on the demand side, whereas pulling in aridity would be more on the supply side. Director Longville noted that the work includes update of the model, which includes supply and demand. Ms. Miro said it is not in the current estimate for the scope of work, but it is possible to add. This can be added if the Board desires, Mr. Tincher stated.

Director Botello indicated there are unknowns such as earthquake or salinity in northern California. Ms. Miro recalled early discussion about those variables and said there is ability with the online tool to filter to zero deliveries from the SWP, but that was not explicitly discussed in the work. Mr. Tincher noted that scenario is included in the Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan (IRUWMP). It is the same shift to groundwater strategy as is being used now, he explained. Director Botello asked if a six- to eight-month interruption in SWP supply would put a strain on Valley District's basins to assist Metropolitan Water District. Mr. Tincher acknowledged the agreement to work with MWD and try to assist where possible, but advised there are limitations that would come into play. If necessary, it would be brought to the Board for consideration.

Director Longville suggested a workshop to look at the RAND computer model.

Mr. Tincher presented the proposed upcoming work, which would include the 2020 IRUWMP data. Demand projections have changed over time with the effects of water conservation and continue to get tighter, he explained. He reviewed the 2020 IRUWMP results which indicate

that supplies exceed demand but cautioned the projections are not the maximum demand that the service area may see into the future; it is the demand expected to be seen until 2045. Those two things do not necessarily match, Mr. Tincher advised. The goal of the project is to offer a tool to show what might be the service area maximum demand to provide context for planning documents, Mr. Tincher stated.

Ms. Miro explained that the work could be extended to estimate maximum or "build out" demand. This is based on planned future land uses and aligns with best practices in forecasting urban water demand, she said, and explained that the study will consider overstated demand, shifting patterns in population growth among water user types, and changes in housing density. She further detailed the evaluation approach.

Mr. Tincher advised that the work aligns with the Strategic Plan and is consistent with the mission statement. He pointed to strategies listed in the staff memo and said the project cost has been budgeted.

Director Longville requested the Board add the work to look beyond temperature and precipitation. She said she has been working on resource-efficient land use for more than 15 years, and strongly supported the project. She noted the Board should be engaged and present for the RAND kickoff meeting with the BTAC and at the Planning Department meetings within their divisions.

In response to Chair Hayes, Director Longville explained the aridification factor.

Director Longville noted that she did not want the process delayed by addition to the scope and indicated that can come later. An additive contract amendment can come back to the Board, Mr. Tincher explained.

The Board voted to add this item as presented to a future regular Board of Directors agenda by the following roll-call vote:

There was no motion or second.	APPROVED: 5-0
AYES:	Botello, Harrison, Hayes, Kielhold, Longville
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None

3.2 Consider the Proposal to Update the Estimate of New Conservation Water Made Possible by Seven Oaks Dam.

Deputy General Manager / Chief Water Resources Officer Bob Tincher explained that this is a requirement of a 2013 agreement that the Board signed with the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) Board as the two watermaster agencies. The Watermaster requests the Board update the estimate of new conservation water as made possible by the water right that WMWD and Valley District share with the construction of Seven Oaks Dam.

The proposal is to hire Geoscience Support Services to do the update work at a cost of $118,579 to be split by the two agencies, Mr. Tincher continued.

Mr. Tincher explained that the calculation of the new conservation is necessary to obtain the value of the new water right. The Watermaster will continue to update the calculation as new facilities are added and can adjust the Basin safe yield, Mr. Tincher continued.

The agreement established the new conservation amount based on an analysis by Geoscience, Mr. Tincher continued, and it is proportioned 72 percent to San Bernardino, and 28 percent to Riverside. The benefit is provided by the Watermaster by increasing pumping amounts available to both sides. The underlying goal is to provide the new conservation benefit to the entities that invested in the water right.

Per the agreement, the update of the calculation is due in 2023, and if both Valley District and WMWD approve this work the deadline will be met, Mr. Tincher advised.

Practical benefits to the retailers include additional new, local water to offset extractions, delay any recharge obligation, and effects to individual water budgets used to proportion costs of Groundwater Council water, Mr. Tincher explained.

Due to water conservation, neither side has used the additional extraction credits, and pumping in San Bernardino is 20 percent less than the safe yield, and Riverside is 10 percent less, Mr. Tincher noted.

Mr. Tincher reviewed the tasks in the new conservation calculation. Once the new conservation amount is approved, it will stand for five to 10 years, he noted. The work is consistent with the Strategic Plan, he said. Valley District's portion of the cost totals $59,289.50, and Valley District will serve as the contracting entity for the work.

Chair Hayes voiced concern about the safe yield being updated as needed and assuring that old, inaccurate information is not used to prevent over-pumping. Mr. Tincher advised that the Watermaster considered updating the safe yield but opted to establish management ranges. The Watermaster believes the net effect will be the same, he stated. Entities have

demonstrated a collaborative spirit and agree that as the basin is depleted, production will be cut, he advised.

The Board voted to add this item to a future regular Board of Directors agenda by the following roll-call vote:

There was no motion or second.		APPROVED: 5-0
AYES:	Botello, Harrison, Hayes, Kielhold, Longville	
NOES:	None	
ABSTAIN:	None	
ABSENT:	None	

4. Future Business.

None added.

Chief Executive Officer/General Manager Heather Dyer announced the receipt of a $2 million grant from the Bureau of Reclamation for the Anza Creek Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration.

5. Adjournment.

Chair Hayes adjourned the meeting at 2:57 p.m.

Staff Recommendation

Receive and file.

SAN BERNARDINO Valley MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

DATE: August 4, 2022

TO: Board of Directors' - Resources Workshop

FROM: Bob Tincher, Chief Water Resources Officer/Deputy General Manager
Adekunle Ojo, Manager of Water Resources

SUBJECT: Consider the Findings of the Regional Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

Staff Recommendation

Receive and file the first ever Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment that indicates 21% demand reduction.

Summary

The recently completed Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) shows that a water supply shortage does not exist in our service area. The results demonstrate the region's lower demands due to efficient use of water and the region's proactive investment in supplemental water through the State Water Project, which is stored in wet years for use during droughts. The savings of 21% is equivalent to 35,865 Acre-Feet. The Board's investment in purchasing 5,000 Acre-Feet of demand could reduce demand an additional 3%.

Although the Valley District service area is within the "No Shortage" Level, the region is complying with the Governor's Executive Order N-7-22 that requires all agencies to declare a 20% shortage (Level 2). In our region, actions associated with a Level 2 shortage generally include ongoing water use efficiency programming, voluntary demand reductions, public outreach, shift to groundwater in storage, and maximizing the use of reduced SWP supplies.

Background

One of the requirements embedded in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan process is the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA), which examines the District's anticipated water reliability based on the assumption that the next year will be dry. Each urban water supplier is required to prepare this Annual Assessment and submit a Report to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on or before July 1, 2022, and every year thereafter. In

addition, the Governor's Executive Order N-7-22 of March 28, 2022 required each urban water supplier to submit a preliminary report to DWR by June 1, 2022.

The Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), included in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan (attached), provides the procedure for preparing the AWSDA and the steps to formally declare any regional water shortage levels and response actions. As stated in the WSCP, the Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC) decides whether to recommend any specific response action(s) for the region to the Valley District Board of Directors based on water supply and demand data. The findings of the Preliminary Annual Assessment were presented to BTAC at its June 6, 2022 meeting and, based upon the favorable findings that demands are down 21%, BTAC is not recommending any specific regional response at this time.

District Strategic Plan Application

This Assessment is consistent with Valley District's Mission Statement to work collaboratively to provide a reliable and sustainable water supply to support the changing needs of our region's people and environment. and with the following strategies:

- Proactively manage a diverse, adaptable water supply portfolio to maximize the value of the region's water assets
- Drive science-based decision making and proactive risk management
- Build trust by being a collaborative and resourceful partner through effective communication and engagement

Fiscal Impact

None

Attachment

1. Summary Data of Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
2. Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Summary Data of Valley District's Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023

Demands	Description	Total Demand (Acre-Feet)
San Bernardino Basin	2020: San Bernardino Entities	150,532
Rialto-Colton Basin	2020: San Bernardino Entities	11,662
Yucaipa Basin	2021: Yucaipa SGMA Report	10,289
	TOTAL	172,483

2022 SUPPLIES	Description	Total Supplies (Acre-Feet)
San Bernardino Basin	Safe Yield: San Bernardino Entities	172,745
Rialto-Colton Basin	Estimated Safe Yield: San Bernardino Entities	16,623
Yucaipa Basin	GSP Sustainable Yield	10,980
State Water Project (SWP)	Carryover + 5% Allocation	8,000
	TOTAL	208,348

Water Shortage Assessment	Total (Acre-Feet)
Anticipated Unconstrained Demand	172,483
Anticipated Total Water Supply	208,348
Surplus/Shortage without WSCP Action	35,865
% Surplus/Shortage without WSCP Action	21%
Planned WSCP Actions	
Benefit from Demand Reduction	5,000
Revised Surplus/Shortage with WSCP	40,865
% Revised Surplus/Shortage with WSCP	24%

Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JUNE 2021

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

WSC

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JUNE 2021

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

WSC

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1 Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a strategic plan that Valley District and their regional partners use to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages.

San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (Valley District) is responsible for long-range water supply management within its service area, including importing supplemental water as a State Water Project (SWP) Contractor. Valley District is also responsible for managing the groundwater supplies in San Bernardino Basin, Rialto-Colton Basin, and Riverside North Basin per the 1969 Western Judgment. Valley District delivers raw SWP water to the surface water treatment plants of several local retail water agencies and stores the remaining SWP supplies, if any, in local groundwater basins to be used in dry years.

Valley District fulfills its responsibilities for managing local groundwater basins by working with the Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC) each year to develop an annual Regional Water Management Plan that considers SWP supply availability and groundwater basin conditions and recommends water management goals for the coming year. The BTAC is comprised of members from each of the retail water agencies that depend on shared regional supplies. More information on regional water supplies and management, the BTAC, and Valley District's role is provided in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed 2020 Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan (2020 IRUWMP).

IN THIS SECTION

The IRUWMP describes the water supplies available to meet the urban water demand in the Valley District service area. A water shortage occurs when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. Due to the storage and size of local groundwater basins coupled with a diverse water portfolio and systems redundancy, the risk of a shortage is very low. Although the IRUWMP demonstrates that urban water supply within the region is reliable and significantly exceeds demand, there are risks that are unlikely but impossible to predict that should be considered in planning. This Regional Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Regional WSCP) provides a framework to plan for these risks and anticipate actions that should be implemented promptly and equitably.

The 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 Valley District and the 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.

This Regional WSCP was prepared in collaboration with the BTAC in conjunction with the 2020 IRUWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. This document is compliant with the California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) UWMP Guidebook 2020 (1). Valley District and the BTAC will continue to monitor the effectiveness of this WSCP, and if the need arises to modify this plan, will follow the update procedures described in Section 1.7.

The Regional WSCP covers the required elements as set forth in CWC Section 10632. As Valley District is a wholesale urban water supplier, elements that pertain only to retail water suppliers are not addressed in this WSCP but are included in the WSCPs of each retail urban water supplier in the region.

The WSCP describes the following:

1. **Water Supply Reliability Analysis:** Summarizes regional water supply reliability analysis from the 2020 IRUWMP and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.
2. **Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures:** Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions, when needed.
3. **Shortage Stages:** Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.
4. **Shortage Response Actions:** Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand.
5. **Communication Protocols:** Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.
6. **Legal Authority:** Description of legal authorities to implement and enforce response actions.
7. **Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation:** Describes the anticipated financial consequences of and responses for drought conditions.
8. **WSCP Refinement Procedures:** Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines the process to complete an update.
9. **Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability:** Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

1.1 Regional Water Supply Reliability

This section provides a summary of the supply reliability analysis presented in the 2020 IRUWMP and highlights key issues that could create a shortage condition.

The supplies in the Valley District region have a high degree of reliability. Under average conditions, Valley District's allocation of SWP water exceeds the demands for direct deliveries by retail customers and the remaining SWP supplies are recharged in local groundwater basins as determined by the BTAC Annual Regional Water Management Plan to support long term sustainable use of the groundwater basins. Valley District and the retail water agencies recognize that water availability through the SWP is intermittent. As a result, Valley District's Resolution No. 888 "Rules for Service", requires that all of its customers have a 100 percent backup for any amount of water they order from the SWP. Under a typical dry year scenario when SWP supplies are reduced, retail water agencies shift to using groundwater that was put into storage in prior years.

> The reliability analysis is presented in the 2020 IRUWMP and demonstrates that the region's urban water supply is reliable even during multiple dry years.

There are potential issues that could create a regional water supply shortage condition. These include:

- An extended drought more severe than historic events, possibly driven by climate change
- An extended and wide-spread power outage that limits water agencies' ability to produce and distribute local surface or groundwater supplies
- Long term reductions in imported water supply due to environmental restrictions related to endangered species or habitat protection.
- Identification of a currently unregulated contaminant that affects the region's ability to use the available groundwater supply.

Water shortage contingency planning provides a framework to plan for these risks and anticipate actions that should be implemented to manage the impacts. This plan describes how the region intends to respond to such shortage events.

1.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

As a wholesale urban water supplier, Valley District must prepare and submit an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment. The Annual Assessment is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and an assessment of the likelihood of a water shortage occurring during the next 12 months. This determination is based on known circumstances and information available at the time of analysis. Starting in 2022, the Annual Assessment will be due by July 1 of every year, as indicated by CWC Section 10632.1. CWC Section 10632.1 also allows for "[a]n urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later."

The Annual Assessment procedure, including key data inputs and evaluation criteria, is summarized in **Table 1**. The Annual Assessment procedure and timeline, along with how it integrates with the annual assessment that will be conducted by retail water agencies in parallel, is shown graphically in

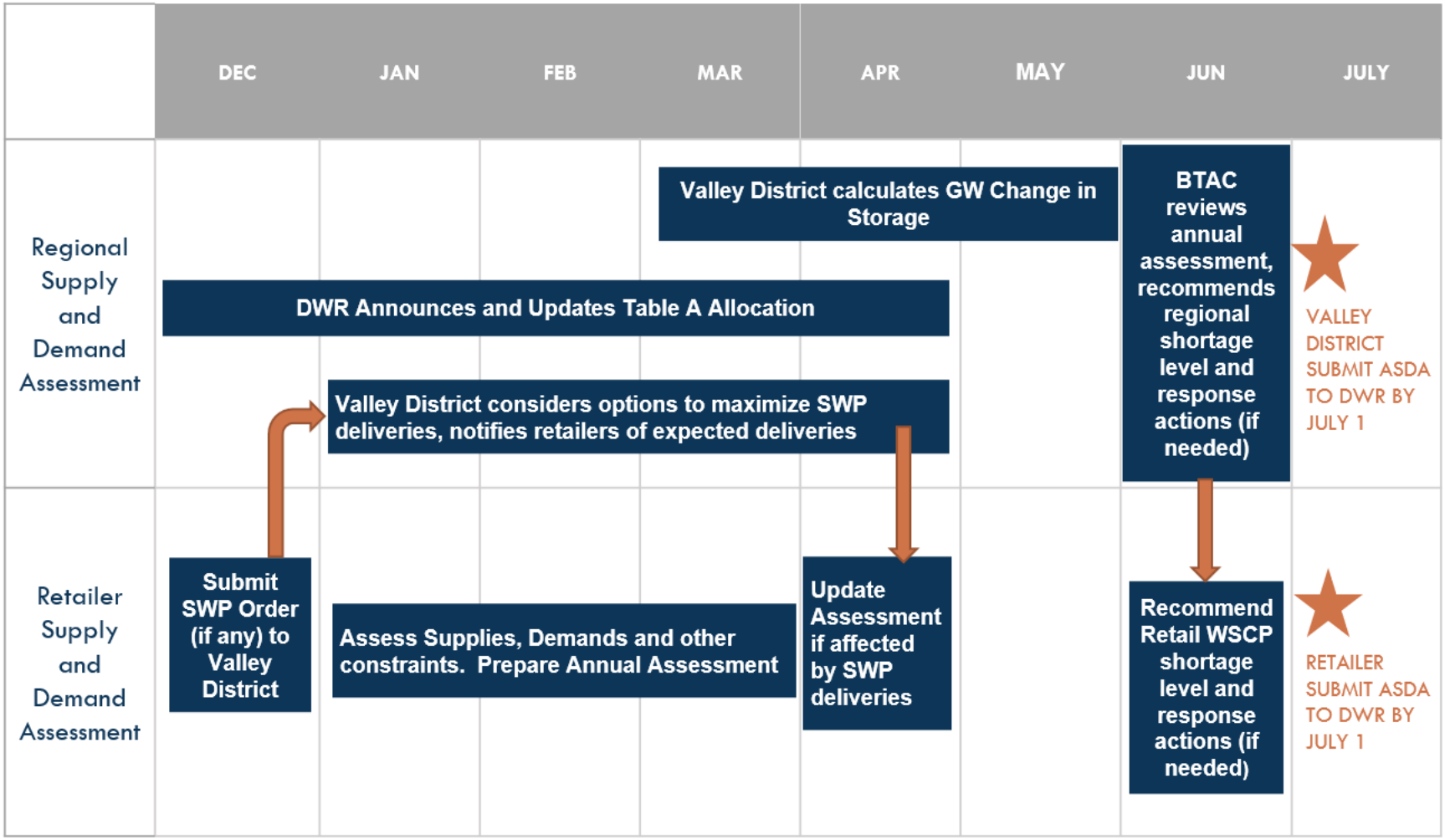
Figure 1.

Table 1. Annual Assessment Procedure

TIMING	ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE, KEY DATA INPUTS, EVALUATION CRITERIA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
December to March	Estimate unconstrained demands for coming year	Each December, retail agencies submit orders to Valley District for SWP direct deliveries for the following year. In March, records of total production from local groundwater and surface water supplies for the prior year are compiled for annual reporting. An estimate of regional demands on local water sources for the coming year will be based on prior year production plus any anticipated changes and increases due to weather, growth and SWP supply availability.
December to May	Estimate available supplies for the year, considering the following year will be dry	Typically between December and April each year, DWR announces initial and revised SWP allocations, which may be revised multiple times depending on conditions. Valley District then considers whether to augment expected SWP deliveries with supplies from other sources for the coming year, considering that the following year may be dry. Valley District meets with the retail agencies to reconcile available supplies with requested SWP deliveries. If SWP supplies are lower than requested deliveries, retailers will be advised to shift to stored groundwater per the Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan; this does not necessarily indicate a water shortage since the region will be storing water in wet years to overcome dry years. In April to May of each year, Valley District evaluates available storage in each groundwater basin.
December to April	Consider potential constraints that may impact supply delivery	Valley District will identify any known DWR or Valley 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. If infrastructure issues impact direct deliveries of SWP water, retail agencies will be advised to shift to stored groundwater per the Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan; this does not necessarily indicate a water shortage since the region will be storing water in wet years to overcome dry years The BTAC will identify any potential or emerging impacts to regional groundwater quality, such as emerging regulatory constraints that may limit use of available supplies for potable needs until treatment facilities are constructed.

TIMING	ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE, KEY DATA INPUTS, EVALUATION CRITERIA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
March to June	Conduct Annual Assessment	The BTAC will compare groundwater in storage to expected demands for the coming year, assuming the following year will be dry, as well as other potential supply constraints, and determine whether the potential for a shortage condition exists. BTAC is working to develop groundwater management zones that will trigger associated shortage response actions. The BTAC will decide whether to recommend any specific response action(s) for the region to the Valley District Board of Directors.
June	Board of Directors Action	If the BTAC recommends a regional shortage stage and response actions, a recommendation will be provided to the Valley District Board of Directors for adoption by resolution to guide regional response and messaging. If the Regional WSCP is activated, retail agencies can implement consistent local response actions as necessary for their service areas and activate their local WSCP. Retail agencies will make their own recommendations to their respective decision-making bodies based on their own independent decision-making processes.
On-going	Implement Regional WSCP actions, if needed	Collaborate with retail water agencies to implement any agreed upon regional shortage response actions, if needed
By July 1	Submit Annual Assessment	Send Final Annual Assessment to DWR

Figure 1. Regional and Retail Agency Annual Assessment Process and Timeline



1.3 Regional Water Shortage Levels and Response Actions

If a potential regional water supply shortage is identified by the BTAC, this section provides information on the regional water shortage levels and response actions that Valley District and the other BTAC members may implement. It is important to note that the regional water management system is complex, and the ultimate actions taken will depend on the unique issues of each particular condition and the opportunities available during a particular shortage condition and may include actions in addition to those listed in this WSCP.

The Regional WSCP shortage levels are aligned with the six standard water shortage levels outlined in the Water Code. Shortage levels indicate the gap in supply compared to normal year availability and will be considered on a regional basis for the Regional WSCP. The six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50-percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition) and align with the response actions that could be implemented based on the severity of the impending shortages. The trigger levels used to determine water shortage levels will depend on local water conditions.

The BTAC will evaluate the water shortage conditions on a case-by-case basis and determine which response actions are appropriate to maintain regional water supply reliability or mitigate potential impacts. The regional response to potential shortages may include increased public outreach throughout the region, exploration of additional supply sources, changes to typical operations, and promoting voluntary actions to reduce demands. The six Regional Water Shortage Levels and corresponding response actions that could be implemented are summarized in Table 2. The following subsections describe potential response actions in more detail.

Valley District and the BTAC may also implement additional actions not listed in Table 2 and may implement a combination of the actions specified below, as appropriate, but not necessarily all five actions for each level. Selected actions will depend on the nature of water shortage conditions at a given time.

Table 2. Regional Water Shortage Levels and Potential Response Actions

REGIONAL WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS	ONGOING WATER USE EFFICIENCY	PUBLIC OUTREACH	MAXIMIZE SWP SUPPLIES	USE GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE	OPERATIONAL CHANGES (IF ANY)	VOLUNTARY DEMAND REDUCTIONS
Normal Conditions* No Shortage	✓	✓				
Level 1 Up to 10%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 2 Up to 20%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 3 Up to 30%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 4 Up to 40%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 5 Up to 50%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 6 Above 50%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

*Due to proactive planning, size and storage amounts in local groundwater basins, and the condition of service for imported water that requires local backup, regional water shortage is highly unlikely. Levels 1 through 6 are listed for informational and compliance purposes only.

1.3.1 Ongoing Water Use Efficiency

Valley District actively promotes water use efficiency and partners with the retail agencies in the region to support sustainable management of regional water supplies regardless of water supply conditions. Past and ongoing efforts include reimbursing retail agencies for turf removal, weather-based irrigation controller, and high-efficiency toilets amongst others. Ongoing water use efficiency efforts will be coordinated with retail agencies and will take place throughout all regional response levels. Water use efficiency measures will target all sectors of water users to ensure lasting and measurable change in water use.

1.3.2 Public Outreach

On a regular basis, Valley District conducts public outreach to inform and educate the public about local water conditions, projects planned to improve regional water supply reliability and water use efficiency.

During a water shortage condition, Valley District collaborates with the retail water agencies to provide enhanced and coordinated public outreach to communicate current water supply conditions, actions that are being taken by regional water agencies, and actions the public is being asked to take to help reduce water use during the shortage.

1.3.3 Maximize SWP Supplies

In the event of a reduced SWP allocation in a given year, Valley District can exercise one or more of the following options to provide additional imported water for direct deliveries in the region. Direct deliveries are around 20,000 to 25,000 acre-feet each year.

The quantity of supply available from each of these programs can vary based on conditions at the time and Valley District will evaluate these options and others on a case-by-case basis.

- SWP Carryover Storage
- Yuba Accord
- State Water Contractors Dry Year Transfer Program
- Sites Reservoir (storage project under development)
- Other available supply programs

Any direct SWP water demands that are not met by augmenting the SWP deliveries in a given year will be met by shifting production to other local water sources.

1.3.4 Use Groundwater in Storage

The region's water management strategy prioritizes storing stormwater and SWP water in local groundwater basins during wet years when it is plentiful to store for later use during dry years when surface water supplies are limited. This strategy strengthens local water supply reliability and provides a buffer during naturally variable hydrologic conditions to reduce vulnerability to supply shortages.

Valley District actively monitors groundwater storage levels each year. The region has adopted a proactive approach to recharging more water in wet years. Funding for these wet year water purchases is being organized through groundwater "councils" that work collaboratively to manage the and groundwater basin to ensure sustainability long into the future. BTAC will be working to develop management zones for each groundwater basin that will include response actions for each zone based upon the current storage level.

1.3.5 Operational Changes

Valley District and the retail water agencies have mutual aid agreements and assist each other, if possible, in emergency situations.

Valley District and the retail water agencies will consider their operational procedures at the time of a shortage to identify changes that can be implemented to address regional water shortages on a short-term basis, including: temporarily altering maintenance cycles, deferring planned system outages, and adjusting the flow and routing of water through their systems to more effectively distribute available supply across the region.

Valley District also has a Coordinated Operating Agreement with Metropolitan Water District that could provide mutual aid in the event of a shortage.

1.3.6 Voluntary Demand Reductions

If the BTAC determines that the potential for a shortage condition exists, they may recommend voluntary demand reductions by retail agencies to reduce groundwater pumping and preserve storage for future dry years. Demand reductions would be implemented by each individual retail agency through implementation of their respective WSCPs and would be supported by enhanced regional public outreach.

1.3.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

The region expects to address any regional supply shortages through a combination of public outreach, SWP supply augmentation, use of groundwater in storage, operational changes and voluntary demand reductions, if needed. The estimated range of potential supply shortage reductions that could be achieved from each response action is summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Potential Supply Shortage Reduction for Response Actions

RESPONSE ACTION	POTENTIAL SUPPLY SHORTAGE REDUCTION	DESCRIPTION
Ongoing Water Use Efficiency	n/a	Valley District supports regional water use efficiency programs and will track resulting demand reduction.
Public Outreach	Supports effectiveness of other actions	Anticipated shortages may trigger an appropriately sized outreach campaign to address the targeted demand reduction, which depends on the combined effectiveness of other shortage response actions.
SWP Supply Augmentation	Up to 15%	SWP supply augmentation options would help address any shortage for SWP direct deliveries and would depend on availability of those supplies.
Use Groundwater in Storage	Up to 100%	The use of groundwater in storage is expected to address up to 100 percent of anticipated shortages, depending upon the amount of groundwater in storage.
Voluntary Demand Reductions	Up to 20%	Efficacy of demand reduction efforts is difficult to estimate or predict. Water savings are a function of the extent to which public information campaigns reach water users and the degree of consumer response to those messages, as well as the response of individual retail agencies and their willingness and ability to implement and enforce their respective WSCPs Based on results from the previous drought, the region expects that region wide demands could be reduced by up to 20% depending on the severity of the shortage.

1.3.8 Emergency Response Plan

Valley District and the retail water agencies recognize that water availability through the SWP is intermittent. As a result, Valley District's Resolution No. 888 "Rules for Service", requires that all of its customers have a 100 percent backup for any amount of water they order from the SWP.

The primary regional contingency strategy is groundwater storage. During an outage of the State Water Project, agencies would rely primarily on local groundwater supplies. One of the primary management strategies in the IRUWMP is to store water in wet years so that it is available in dry years. However, any additional stored water would also be available during a water shortage.

A second strategy for addressing water supply during an emergency is system redundancy and interconnections between purveyors.

Nearly all of the retailers in the San Bernardino Valley participate in the Emergency Response Network of the Inland Empire (ERNIE). ERNIE is a water/wastewater mutual aid network within San Bernardino and Riverside counties. ERNIE meets monthly and provides regular training for utilities in emergency response and long-term emergency planning.

Finally, Valley District has identified alternative conveyance facilities which could be used in the event of a failure of one of Valley District's pipelines. For example, Valley District has an agreement with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California which could allow the use of the Inland Feeder Pipeline to bypass a large portion of Valley District's primary delivery pipeline, the Foothill Pipeline.

Valley District developed an updated Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) in 2021, which includes a protocol to assess damage and threats during an emergency and restore facilities to service. Potential threats include:

- Operational incidents, such as fire or bacteriological contamination of water associated with Valley District facilities.
- Outsider malevolent acts, such as threatened or intentional contamination of water, intentional damage/destruction of facilities, detection of an intruder or intruder alarm, bomb threat, or suspicious mail.
- Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, or wildfires.

Since critical pieces of infrastructure and specific vulnerabilities are detailed in the EOP, the contents of the document are confidential and for use by Valley District's staff only.

1.3.9 Regional Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation

This section addresses vulnerability of the region's water supply system to catastrophic events that may interrupt the water deliveries in the Region.

Valley District Hazard Mitigation Plan

In 2018, Valley District updated its Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), which is included as Attachment 2 to this WSCP.

The HMP evaluates earthquake hazards and identifies that both the San Andreas and San Jacinto Faults are capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude of greater than 8.0. An earthquake of this magnitude could cause extensive damage to Valley District facilities and disrupt Valley District's ability to deliver water to local retail water providers. There are also other smaller faults that are capable of generating earthquakes large enough to damage Valley District facilities and disrupt water delivery.

The HMP establishes the following mitigation goals and strategies for earthquakes:

Goal:

To mitigate the effects of seismic activity on Valley District facilities to prevent further damage, such as flooding, that could occur as a result of a pipeline break.

Objectives:

Technologically, there is no way to mitigate against a break in our pipeline during an earthquake event near District pipelines, but there are ways to reduce post-event related damages to others (such as damage due to flooding).

This includes the installation of:

1. Installation of seismically activated actuators that automatically close valves in a seismic event.
2. SCADA technology that allows remote operation of facilities following an emergency
3. After emergency automatically starting remote electrical power.

These three items will each be required at the three line valves along the Foothill Pipeline. These improvements could reduce damage, or destruction, of our facilities. Hydraulic energy dissipation (in which the water contained in the pipeline will act as a battering ram against the valves) will occur once any of our line valves are closed. To prevent this, operation of our valves must be operated quickly and efficiently to prevent additional breaks that are not a direct result of the earthquake event.

Mitigation Projects:

Foothill Pipeline Line Valve Vault Seismic Actuators

Vulnerability to Catastrophic Interruption of Water Supply and Disaster Preparedness

The 2015 IRWMP included an assessment entitled Vulnerability to Catastrophic Interruption of Water Supply and Disaster Preparedness, which is summarized in this section and included in **Part 3 Appendix E** of the 2020 IRWUMP.

Given the presence of the San Andreas Fault, San Jacinto Fault and many other faults, a large magnitude earthquake is generally considered the most likely and “worst case” natural disaster for the region. The other possible catastrophic interruptions such as regional power failure, terrorist attack, or other man-made or natural catastrophic event would cause similar conditions but would likely not be as severe. For purposes of this report, a major earthquake is defined as an earthquake on the San Andreas Fault (SAF) on the order of 8.0.

The San Bernardino Valley is a seismically active area of Southern California. Four major fault zones are found in the region, including the San Jacinto Fault, the Chino-Corona segment of the Elsinore Fault, the Cucamonga Fault, and the SAF. Numerous other minor faults associated with these larger fault structures may also present substantial hazards. The SAF is a right-lateral strike-slip fault that runs approximately 800 miles through western and southern California. The fault marks a transform boundary between the Pacific Tectonic Plate and the North American Tectonic Plate. In Southern California, the SAF runs along the southern base of the San Bernardino Mountains, crosses through Cajon Pass, and continues northwest along the northern base of the San Gabriel Mountains. Historical records indicate that massive earthquakes have occurred in the central section of the SAF in 1857 and in the northern section in 1906 (the San Francisco Earthquake). In 1857, an estimated magnitude 8+ earthquake

occurred on the San Andreas Fault rupturing the ground for 200 to 275 miles, from near Cholame to Cajon Pass and possibly as far south as San Gorgonio Pass. The recurrence interval for a magnitude 8 earthquake along the total length of the fault is estimated to be between 50 and 200 years. It has been over 150 years since the 1857 rupture.

1.3.9.1 Facility Reliability

The following sections summarize the findings of the Vulnerability to Catastrophic Interruption of Water Supply and Disaster Preparedness prepared for the IRWMP. These findings have been developed from a search of literature reporting the impacts of major earthquakes and limited work by water purveyors.

1.3.9.2 Reliability of Groundwater Wells

Review of post-earthquake lifeline performance reports reveals little discussion of groundwater well failure. However, loss of utility power, damage to electrical equipment and above ground appurtenances, or damage to the distribution system may effectively put wells out of service. Liquefaction, especially in areas where there are high groundwater levels between depths of 5 to 50 feet, may cause ground settlement and interfere with continued well operation. No discussion of the performance of wellhead treatment systems during earthquakes was found. This may be due to the limited amount of well head treatment in place during prior earthquakes. As wellhead treatment typically includes purchased equipment installed in a field location, there is significant opportunity for lapses in the seismic design. The groundwater basin and the groundwater production wells are a reliable part of the water supply system for the San Bernardino area.

1.3.9.3 Reliability of Pipelines

Pipelines are generally the most fragile part of a water system. Generally, damage is a function of displacement rather than shaking. Empirical algorithms have been developed to predict seismic reliability of pipelines.

1.3.9.4 Reliability of Pump Stations

Past earthquakes indicate that the structural and mechanical elements of a pump station are highly resistant to earthquake damage. The most likely failures are to the electrical equipment and loss of commercial power. Most pump stations are either equipped with an automatic transfer switch to enable connection to a permanent standby generator or have an electrical outlet for connection to a mobile generator.

1.3.9.5 Reliability of Surface Water Treatment Facilities

The major elements of a surface water treatment system are typically concrete structures that are very resistant to damage. However, these facilities include a large variety of mechanical

equipment, much of it long and lightweight and subject to damage not only from the direct force of an earthquake, but also from the wave action created by the earthquake. Similar to a pump station, power supply and electrical equipment are fragile. However, treatment facilities also are constructed with provisions for standby power, either permanent or temporary.

1.3.9.6 Reliability of the State Water Project

While little specific information was found on anticipated damage to the SWP, a major vulnerability of the SWP is the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and the high susceptibility of the Santa Ana Valley Pipeline (California Aqueduct) is recognized. The SWP has a Business Resumption Plan and an Emergency Operations Plan.

1.3.9.7 Length of Outages

Length of water service outages vary by earthquake and by purveyor.

Valley District's Emergency Operations Plan includes estimates for repair of Valley District facilities. Electrical and pipe repairs are estimated to take 35 to 77 days. Pump repairs are estimated to take 168 to 273 days. In summary, the Region should prepare for up to a four-month outage.

1.3.9.8 Strategies to Improve Regional Preparedness

Based on the recommendations in the 2015 IRWMP, the following strategies were identified to enhance regional disaster preparedness:

- Valley District is planning to implement seismic improvements for high priority facilities, including the Foothill Pipeline.
- Projects are proposed that could provide production and conveyance system redundancies for regional facilities. These include:
  - The proposed BHCUP, which could provide backup well production capacity for the Yucaipa area when SWP supplies have been severed.
  - The Central Feeder/EBX2 Intertie, which provides an additional connection between Valley District's system and DWR's system and could be used to bypass a portion of Valley District's conveyance system in the event of failure.
- A catastrophic earthquake may cause loss of electricity for an indeterminate amount of time. In order to ensure water supplies in the immediate aftermath and weeks following a major earthquake, it is critical to have back-up generators or alternative power sources for important production wells throughout the Region.
- Valley District has a storage program to help meet direct delivery demands during a shortage on the SWP. The current storage program includes the Kern-Delta Water Bank, SWP carryover storage, the Yuba Accord and the State Water Contractors Dry Year Water Transfer Program. Valley District continues to evaluate "upstream" groundwater banks

located along the California Aqueduct to help it provide direct deliveries when SWP supplies are their lowest.

1.3.9.9 General Response Strategies

The San Andreas Fault, which traverses the length of the southern San Joaquin Valley, could impact the State Water Project. The California Division of Mines and Geology has stated that two of the aqueduct systems that import water to southern California (including the California Aqueduct) could be ruptured by displacement on the San Andreas Fault. The situation would be further complicated by physical damage to pumping equipment and local loss of electrical power.

DWR has an Aqueduct Outage Plan for restoring the California Aqueduct to service should a major break occur, which it estimates would take approximately four months to repair. Limitations on supplies of groundwater and/or imported water for an extended period, due to power outages and/or equipment damage, could result in severe water shortages until the supplies could be restored.

The public would be asked to reduce consumption to minimum health and safety levels, extending the supply in treated water storage a number of days. This would provide sufficient time to restore a significant amount of groundwater production. After the groundwater supply is restored, the pumping capacity of the retail purveyors could meet the reduced demand until such time that the imported water supply was reestablished. Updates on the water situation would be made as often as necessary.

Valley District's water sources are generally of good quality, and no insurmountable problems resulting from industrial or agricultural contamination are foreseen. If contamination did result from a toxic spill or similar accident, the contamination would be isolated and should not significantly impact the total water supply. In addition, such an event would be covered by the purveyors Emergency Response Plan.

1.3.10 Communication Protocols

The BTAC holds regular meetings to coordinate on regional water management issues. In the event of regional water supply shortage, a meeting will be convened to discuss supply shortages and response actions. The region can also use these meetings to help coordinate consistent regional messaging in times of drought.

1.4 Legal Authorities

Valley District does not have legal authority to implement or enforce regional supply shortages or response actions. Valley District and the other BTAC agencies work cooperatively to support sustainable management of shared regional water supplies.

1.5 Financial Consequences of WSCP

This section describes the anticipated financial consequences to Valley District of response actions. This description includes potential reductions in revenue due to lower water sales and increased expenses associated with implementing the shortage response actions in the WSCP.

Potential financial impacts could include:

- Reduced revenue from reduced SWP water sales
- Increased cost of obtaining supplemental SWP supplies.
- Increased staff costs for implementing enhanced public outreach and for increased regional coordination.

Potential mitigation measures could include:

- Using financial reserves
- Reducing operation and maintenance expenses
- Deferring capital improvement projects
- Reducing future projected operation and maintenance expenses
- Other financial management mechanisms

1.6 WSCP Refinement Procedures

Valley District and the BTAC will monitor the implementation of this plan to evaluate its effectiveness as an adaptive management tool and periodically evaluate the need for any changes. Potential changes to the WSCP that would warrant an update include, but are not limited to, changes to the shortage level structure or response actions.

Any prospective changes to the WSCP would be accepted by the BTAC first then presented to Valley District's Board for discretionary approval.

1.7 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Valley District adopted this Regional WSCP with the 2020 IRUWMP. The 2020 IRUWMP and Regional WSCP were made available for public review in June 2021 and a public hearing was held on June 15, 2021 to receive public input on the draft 2020 IRUWMP and the Regional WSCP.

The Valley District Board of Directors adopted the 2020 IRUWMP and the Regional WSCP at a public meeting on June 15, 2021. The resolution of adoption of the Regional WSCP is included as **Attachment 1**.

This Regional WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2021.

> This Regional WSCP will be available to the public on the Valley District web site.

If Valley District and the BTAC identify the need to amend this WSCP, it will follow the same procedures for notification to cities, counties and the public as used for the 2020 IRUWMP and for initial adoption of the Regional WSCP.

Attachment 1-
WSCP Adoption Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 1120

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 10610 et seq. (the UWMP Act), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP); and,

WHEREAS, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District ("Valley District") meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the UWMP Act; and,

WHEREAS, the UWMP Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such Water Shortage Contingency Plans; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to recent amendments to the UWMP Act, urban water suppliers are required to adopt and electronically submit their WSCPs to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2021; and,

WHEREAS, Valley District has prepared a WSCP in accordance with the UWMP Act and SB 606, and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its WSCP; and,

WHEREAS, the WSCP references and incorporates the Water Conservation provisions of the Valley District's Resolution No. 888 adopted on November 18, 2002; and,

WHEREAS, in accordance with the UWMP Act, Valley District has prepared its WSCP with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry

standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its WSCP, and has also utilized the California Department of Water Resources Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare 2020 Urban Water Management Plans, in preparing its WSCP; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code sections 10608.26 and 10642, and Government Code section 6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding Valley District's WSCP was published within the jurisdiction of the Valley District on June 1, 2021 and June 8, 2021; and,

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code sections 10608.26 and 10642, a public hearing was held on June 15, 2021 at 2:00 PM, or soon thereafter, via Zoom teleconference meeting, Meeting ID: 684 456 030, https://sbvmwd.zoom.us/j/684456030, in order to provide members of the public and other interested entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with proposed adoption of the WSCP and issues related thereto; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on the WSCP, Valley District, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within Valley District's service area with regard to the preparation of the WSCP, encouraged community input regarding Valley District's WSCP; and,

WHEREAS, the Valley District Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the UWMP Act, the contents of the WSCP, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the WSCP, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the WSCP are legally sufficient; and,

WHEREAS, the Valley District Board of Directors desires to adopt the WSCP in order to comply with the UWMP Act.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of Directors of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District hereby resolve as follows:

1. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted as amended by changes incorporated by the Valley District Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Secretary of the Valley District Board of Directors;

2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in Valley District's WSCP;

3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code sections 10621(d) and 10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the WSCP to the California Department of Water Resources no later than July 1, 2021;

4. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code section 10644(a), to submit a copy of the WSCP to the California State Library, and any city of county within which Valley District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date;

5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code section 10645, to make the WSCP available for public review at Valley District's offices during normal business hours and on Valley District's website no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the WSCP with the California Department of Water Resources;

6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Section 10635(b), to provide that portion of the WSCP prepared pursuant to Water Code Section 10635(a) to any city or county within which Valley District provides water supplies no later than sixty (60) days after submitting a copy of the WSCP with the California Department of Water Resources;

7. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the WSCP in accordance with the UWMP Act and to provide recommendations to the Valley District Board of Directors regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the WSCP.

8. This Resolution shall be effective as the date of adoption.

ADOPTED, this 15th day of June, 2021.

Paul R. Kielhold, President

ATTEST:

Heather P. Dyer, Secretary

SAN BERNARDINO Valley MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

DATE: August 4, 2022

TO: Board of Directors Workshop – Resources

FROM: Bob Tincher, Deputy General Manager/Chief Water Resources Officer
Adekunle Ojo, Water Resources Manager
Shavonne Turner, Water Conservation Program Manager

SUBJECT: Staff Update on Regional Drought Response and Compliance with Water Conservation Emergency Regulations

Staff Recommendation

Receive and File the Staff Update on Regional Drought Response and Compliance with State's Water Conservation Emergency Regulations.

Summary

The key requirements of the Second Emergency Conservation Regulation, which went into effect on June 10, 2022 are:

1. Urban water suppliers should implement all Level 2 demand reduction actions in their Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) by June 10, 2022 and submit preliminary supply and demand assessments (Assessments) to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR)
2. Commercial, industrial, and institutional decorative grass ("non-functional turf") should not be watered with potable water; punishable by a fine up to $500 for each violation day

Valley District and its retail agencies have complied with the provisions to implement Level 2 of their WSCPs and have submitted their Assessments. The Assessment for our service area, provided in the previous agenda item, demonstrates our service area's ability to maintain a reliable water supply due largely to reduced demand due to water use efficiency and the storage of State Water Project water in wet years. The non-functional turf irrigation restrictions apply to retail water providers only; staff will provide a future update on how our retail agencies are working to achieve this requirement.

Background

Governor Newsom proclaimed a drought state of emergency for all California counties on October 19, 2021, urging all Californians to step up their water conservation efforts. Subsequently, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted the first water conservation emergency regulation of 2022 on January 4, 2022; it went into effect on January 18 and will remain in effect for one year unless amended. The regulation reaffirmed restrictions from the last statewide drought such as turning off decorative water fountains, turning off irrigation system for 48 hours after rain, using automatic shutoff nozzle, and other common provisions. On March 28, Governor Newsom directed the SWRCB to consider adopting an emergency regulation for urban water conservation; the Board adopted the second emergency regulation on May 24, 2022, which went into effect on June 10 for a year unless amended. The new emergency regulation required urban water suppliers to implement Level 2 of their WSCPs and to ban non-functional turf irrigation unless otherwise allowed in the regulation.

Valley District's WSCP Level 2 (up to 20% regional shortage) has six (6) actions that can be implemented, namely ongoing water use efficiency, public outreach, maximizing limited State Water Project supplies, shifting to groundwater in storage, voluntary demand reduction, and operational changes (if any). Staff will provide additional details on the implementation of each of these actions during the Workshop. As part of Valley District's drought response and retail support, staff has been holding one-on-one check-in meetings to collaborate, and leverage financial and technical support. Valley District staff will continue to provide support to our retail agencies by engaging on ongoing water use efficiency, development of innovative programs, and enhanced outreach and education consistent with the Fiscal Year 2022-23 General Fund Budget.

District Strategic Plan Application

These efforts align with Valley District's mission, vision, and priorities to work collaboratively to be resilient and provide a reliable and sustainable water supply. It also aligns with the strategies to proactively manage a diverse, adaptable water supply portfolio and build trust by being a collaborative and resourceful partner.

Fiscal Impact

There is no fiscal impact, as this is an informational item.

Attachments

Valley District's WSCP Level 2 Response Actions
Retail Agencies' Response Levels and Actions
Fact Sheet on Second Water Conservation Emergency Regulation

Valley District's Level 2 Response Actions							
Agency	**Stage**	Ongoing Water Use Efficiency	Public Outreach	Maximize SWP Supplies	Use Groundwater In Storage	Operational Changes (If Any)	Voluntary Demand Reductions
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water Dsitrict	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Valley District actively promotes water use efficiency and partners with the retail agencies in the region to support sustainable management of regional water supplies regardless of water supply conditions. Ongoing efforts include providing incentives for demand reduction. The Demand Management Incentive program promotes water savings by paying the retailer $179 for each acre-foot of water saved. Ongoing water use efficiency efforts will be coordinated with retail agencies and will take place throughout all regional response levels. Water use efficiency measures will target all sectors of water users to encourage permanent behavior change. Demand management incentive	On a regular basis, Valley District conducts public outreach to inform and educate the public about local water conditions, projects planned to improve regional water supply reliability and water use efficiency. These efforts can include bill inserts, bill snipes, newletters, bill messaging, workshops, and social media. During a water shortage condition, Valley District collaborates with the retail water agencies to provide enhanced and coordinated public outreach to communicate current water supply conditions, actions that are being taken by regional water agencies, and actions the public can to take to help reduce indoor and outdoor water use during the shortage.	In the event of a reduced SWP allocation in a given year, Valley District can exercise one or more of the following options to provide additional imported water for direct deliveries in the region. Any direct SWP water demands that are not met by augmenting the SWP deliveries in a given year will be met by shifting production to other local water sources; Valley District's Rule Of Service requires a retail agency to have 100% backup of interruptable SWP supply. In a dry year, direct deliveries to surface water treatment plants is the priority. Available SWP supplies are allocated to the retail agencies based on their basic needs. Water is spread across retailers to maximize supply, and retail agencies work together to meet the needs of everyone and monitor supply in case there is a need to shift.	The region's primary water management strategy is storing stormwater and SWP water in local groundwater basins during wet years for later use during dry years. This strategy strengthens local water supply reliability and provides a buffer during naturally variable hydrologic conditions to reduce vulnerability to supply shortages. Valley District actively monitors groundwater storage levels each year, and all of the groundwater basins are over 80% full. All retailers have access to the groundwater supply.	Valley District and the retail water agencies have mutual aid agreements and assist each other, if possible, in emergency situations. Valley District and the retail water agencies will consider their operational procedures at the time of a shortage to identify changes that can be implemented to address regional water shortages on a short-term basis, including: temporarily altering maintenance cycles, deferring planned system outages, and adjusting the flow and routing of water through their systems to more effectively distribute available supply across the region. Valley District also has a Coordinated Operating Agreement with Metropolitan Water District that could provide mutual aid in the event of a shortage.	If the BTAC determines that the potential for a shortage condition exists, they may recommend voluntary demand reductions by retail agencies to reduce groundwater pumping and preserve storage for future dry years. Demand reductions would be implemented by each individual retail agency through implementation of their respective WSCPs and would be supported by enhanced regional public outreach. Valley District encourages and promotes the proactive approach

Retail Agencies' Response Levels and Actions								
Retail Agency	**Water Shortage Contingency Stage Invoked**	**Enact Any Measures**	**Reason for No Action**	**Demand Actions**	**Water Restrictions**	**Communication Actions**	**Waste Actions**	**Type of Water Waste**
San Bernardino Municipal Water Department	3	Yes		Raising rates, Apply drought surcharges	Weekly watering restrictions, Excessive irrigation of outdoor landscapes, Washing a motor vehicle with a hose not fitted with a shut-off nozzle, Application of potable water directly to driveways or sidewalks, Use of potable water in decorative water features, The application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall	Paper mail, Website, Youtube, Facebook, Instagram, Other Social Media, Community events	Notification via Door hanger, Notification via Letter	Watering on wrong day, Over-irrigating and causing runoff, Watering sidewalk, Water use over budget
City of Redlands	2	Yes		Residential water audits, CII water audits, Turf replacement/rebate, Other (Reduced irrigation days)	Weekly watering restrictions, Excessive irrigation of outdoor landscapes, Washing a motor vehicle with a hose not fitted with a shut-off nozzle, Application of potable water directly to driveways or sidewalks, Use of potable water in decorative water features, The application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall	Facebook, Instagram	Other (25% surcharge based on their most recent bill), Notification via Door hanger, Notification via Letter, Notification via Phone cal	Watering on wrong day, Over-irrigating and causing runoff, Watering sidewalk
West Valley Water District	2	Yes		Residential water audits, Turf replacement/rebate	Weekly watering restrictions, Excessive irrigation of outdoor landscapes, Washing a motor vehicle with a hose not fitted with a shut-off nozzle, Application of potable water directly to driveways or sidewalks, Use of potable water in decorative water features, The application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall	E-mails, Paper mail, Website, Facebook, Instagram, Other Social Media, Community events, Workshops		
East Valley Water District	2	Yes		Residential water audits	Weekly watering restrictions, Excessive irrigation of outdoor landscapes, Washing a motor vehicle with a hose not fitted with a shut-off nozzle, Application of potable water directly to driveways or sidewalks, Use of potable water in decorative water features, The application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall. Not serving drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, Operators of hotels and motels providing guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily, Requiring water-efficient and drought-tolerant landscaping	E-mails, Paper mail, Website, Facebook, Instagram, Other Social Media, Community events, Workshops		
City of Rialto	2	No	Not Experiencing Local Shortage					
City of Colton	3	Yes		Turf replacement/rebate	Weekly watering restrictions, Use type restrictions, Excessive irrigation of outdoor landscapes, Washing a motor vehicle with a hose not fitted with a shut-off nozzle, Application of potable water directly to driveways or sidewalks, Use of potable water in decorative water features. Not serving drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments	Paper mail, Website, Facebook, Instagram, Other Social Media, Community events		Over-irrigating and causing runoff
City of Loma Linda	1	No	Not Experiencing Local Shortage. The state requested a change in status that matches production losses, which has been zero.				Other (In person), Notification via Phone call	Other (Water leaks)
Riverside Highland Water Company	2	No	Not Experiencing Local Shortage				Notification via Phone call	Over-irrigating and causing runoff
Yucaipa Valley Water District	2	Yes			Excessive irrigation of outdoor landscapes, Washing a motor vehicle with a hose not fitted with a shut-off nozzle, Application of potable water directly to driveways or sidewalks, The application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental	Website, Articles/News releases, Community events, Workshops		
Fontana Water Company (Partially in SBVMWD region)	2	Yes		Residential water audits, CII water audits, Turf replacement/rebate	Voluntary Reductions, no restrictions/prohibitions implemented.	Paper mail, Website, Facebook, Instagram, Other Social Media, Door hanger	Notification via Door hanger, Other (Site Visit)	Each water waste complaint received is investigated by a FWC Customer Service representative at the site reported. The customer is either notified in person or with a door hanger if not available.

Fact Sheet

Second Water Conservation Emergency Regulation of 2022

Frequently Asked Questions

Updated: June 10, 2022

General Information

1) Where can I find information on the State Water Board's second water conservation emergency regulation of 2022?
You can find updated documents and subscribe to the Water Conservation Regulations email list for announcements on the State Water Board's Water Conservation Emergency Regulations webpage.

2) When will the emergency regulation be in effect?
On June 10, 2022, the emergency regulation became effective.

3) How long will the emergency regulation be in effect?
Once the emergency regulation takes effect, it will remain in effect for one year, unless the State Water Board (Board) modifies it, readopts it, or ends it before then.

4) Where can I find the adopted emergency regulation?
The adopted regulation text is available on the Board's Water Conservation Emergency Regulations webpage.

5) What is now required?

- Urban water suppliers must submit preliminary supply and demand assessments to the Department of Water Resources by June 1, 2022.
- Urban water suppliers must implement all conservation actions in their locally adopted plans meant to address at least a water shortage level of 10 to 20 percent (Level 2) by June 10, 2022.
- Owners and managers of commercial, industrial, and institutional properties must not use potable water for irrigating non-functional turf.

Non-Functional Turf

6) What is "turf"?
Turf means "a ground cover surface of mowed grass." This official definition of turf can be found in section 491 of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

7) What is "non-functional turf"?

Non-functional turf is a ground cover surface of mowed grass that is ornamental and not otherwise used for human recreation purposes. Non-functional turf does not include school fields, sports fields, and areas regularly used for civic or community events.

8) Does the non-functional turf irrigation ban apply to residential properties?

No, residential properties may continue to irrigate turf, subject to local rules. The Board encourages people to reduce turf irrigation on their properties and to convert turf to water-wise plants, but those are not required by this regulation. For more information and practical tips for converting your landscape and making your yard more water-wise, visit SaveOurWater.com.

9) Are there any exceptions to the non-functional turf irrigation ban?

The ban only applies to irrigation of non-functional turf in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors and only applies to irrigation with potable water. It does not apply to residential lawns or any turf that is regularly used for human recreational purposes, such as community spaces, or sports fields and other turf spaces used for recreation or events. The regulation does not ban the irrigation of trees or other non-turf plantings. There is an exemption process available for certain low water using turf species and irrigation approaches. To be exempt from the ban, an owner or manager must provide to their water supplier evidence that they have met two requirements: (1) the user must certify that the turf species needs low levels of water (a plant factor of 0.3 or less; "plant factor" is a factor used to estimate the amount of water needed by plants – see section 491 of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations) and (2) the user must demonstrate that the turf is irrigated in a way that uses low levels of water (less than 40 percent of reference evapotranspiration). For more information on plant factors and reference evapotranspiration, see the state's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

10) May people use recycled water or greywater to irrigate turf?

Yes, however the Board encourages people to prioritize irrigation of trees and other plants due to the severity of the drought and the amount of water required for turf.

11) Does the regulation affect trees? Do urban trees need to be watered?

The regulation does not restrict the watering of trees, just turf. Although most mature trees often require little to no irrigation, some species do. The Board urges people to continue to water trees, even while reducing or stopping the irrigation of turf. Trees that are just getting established may need to be watered more frequently, including hand watering. Trees near or on non-functional turf could be impacted by some responses to the ban on turf irrigation, but the regulation allows continued irrigation of trees even if turf, such as turf under trees, will receive water. For more information about tree species and water needs, visit the Save Our Trees section within SaveOurWater.com.

12) Who will enforce the non-functional turf prohibition?

Water suppliers and local governments are expected to communicate the ban on irrigation of non-functional turf to their commercial, industrial, and institutional customers. The emergency regulation makes violations of the ban an infraction: any entity that is already authorized to enforce infractions, such as a water supplier or local government, may choose to enforce violations of the regulation.

In addition, anyone may report water waste, including irrigation of non-functional turf on a commercial, industrial, or institutional property, to the Board at SaveWater.CA.Gov. The Board may use its enforcement authority to respond to violations of the regulation.

13) What actions may a water supplier or local government (or any entity already authorized to enforce infractions) take to enforce violations of the regulation? What actions may the Board take?

Local or Board enforcement may include warning letters, conservation orders, and fines (up to $500 per day). The Board also encourages agencies to provide additional assistance to disadvantaged communities and translate conservation announcements and materials into the languages spoken at properties in commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

14) Where can I report water waste violations?

You can report water waste violations online at SaveWater.CA.Gov. These reports are sent to local water suppliers and the Board. The website allows you to upload photos, which helps with enforcement decision-making.

Homeowners' Associations (HOAs) & HOA Residents

15) Does this regulation apply to HOAs?

Yes, but only to non-functional turf on property the homeowners' association (HOA) owns, not residences. While an individual's property is considered residential, property owned and maintained by an HOA is considered the same as landscapes owned and maintained by commercial or institutional entities. This means that the regulation does not prevent homeowners from irrigating turf; it prohibits the irrigation of non-functional turf (with potable water) on property an HOA owns. However, the regulation does not ban the irrigation of turf used for recreation or community activities.

16) Who decides if turf is functional?

An HOA should review areas of turf that it maintains, consult with residents, and determine whether the turf is functional or not. Water suppliers may defer to HOAs' determinations that specific areas of turf are used for recreation or community events. However, water suppliers also retain the authority to enforce the irrigation ban if there is a documented violation.

17) Can my HOA stop me from conserving water?

No. Homeowners may remove their lawns and replace them with water-wise plants. If you install water-efficient landscaping during the drought, your HOA cannot prevent you from maintaining it or require you to remove it when there is no longer a drought state of emergency. Additionally, your HOA cannot impose a fine or assessment for reducing or eliminating the watering of vegetation or lawns during a drought state of emergency, nor can it prohibit, or include conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of low water-using plants as a group or as a replacement of existing turf. For more information and practical tips for making your yard more water-wise, visit SaveOurWater.com.

18) Are apartment buildings considered part of the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors?

Most apartment buildings are part of the residential sector and therefore not subject to the ban on irrigation of non-functional turf. However, apartment buildings may also include commercial facilities, such as ground floor businesses or other commercial operations on site, in the same manner as HOAs (see above). Apartment building owners and managers should check with their water supplier to see whether their building or complex may be considered, in part, commercial, industrial, or institutional and would therefore have some landscaped areas subject to the same rules (and exclusions) as similarly situated landscaped areas in HOAs.

Water Shortage Response Actions

19) Where are instructions for suppliers to submit preliminary annual supply and demand assessments?

Annual supply and demand assessments should be submitted to the Department of Water Resources. Instructions for submitting this information can be found on the Department of Water Resources website.

20) By when must urban water suppliers that have not yet implemented Level 2 water shortage response actions do so?

Per the regulation, urban water suppliers must implement Level 2 demand reduction actions by June 10, 2022.

21) What are Level 2 water shortage response actions?

For most urban water suppliers, water shortage responses have been adopted in the supplier's water shortage contingency plan and include actions intended to respond to a water shortage of 10 to 20 percent. Examples of Level 2 actions include rebate programs, drought rate structures, expanding information campaigns, and restrictions on outdoor irrigation days and times.

22) Are drought rate structures required?

Water suppliers are required to either implement drought pricing or enact a water waste ordinance (see Water Code sections 365-367). When implementing drought pricing,

water suppliers should design rates or surcharges to incentivize conservation by high-use customers. Information on conservation pricing is available on the Board's website.

23) If a water supplier has adequate supply according to its supply and demand assessment, why is it required to implement Level 2 demand reduction actions?

The severity of this new normal makes it imperative that all Californians save water in every way possible. The drought emergency is statewide, and conservation is important to extend supplies so that more water is left for the future and for the environment. All water suppliers can support California's water resilience through additional conservation. See Question #27 for clarification on which water suppliers may take alternative compliance actions.

24) Are water suppliers required to implement all demand reduction actions in Level 2 of their plan?

Yes, water suppliers are required to implement all of their Level 2 demand reduction actions. However, they do not have to implement new residential connection moratoria if that is one of their Level 2 actions. See Question #27 for clarification on which water suppliers may take alternative compliance actions.

25) Are water suppliers required to implement Level 2 actions that do not reduce the demand for water?

Supply augmentation actions identified in Level 2 of a supplier's water shortage contingency plan are not required by this regulation; only Level 2 demand reduction actions are required.

26) What if an urban water supplier has not defined Level 2 water shortage response actions?

If an urban water supplier has not already complied with the preexisting requirement to submit a water shortage contingency plan to the Department of Water Resources, then, by July 10, 2022, they are required to implement the minimum demand reduction actions listed in the regulation: (1) a public information and outreach campaign, (2) a weekly irrigation schedule, and (3) bans on water uses as prohibited in the Board's January 2022 emergency regulation. For more details, see the regulation on the Water Conservation Emergency Regulations webpage. These actions were adopted after considering suggestions from the Department of Water Resources and public comment.

27) Which suppliers may take alternative compliance actions?

Water suppliers may elect to implement the minimum actions required of suppliers that have not yet submitted water shortage contingency plans instead of all their Level 2 demand reduction actions if they meet the following criteria: (1) their annual water supply and demand assessment demonstrates an ability to maintain reliable supply until September 30, 2023; (2) they do not rely on, for any part of their supply, the Colorado River, State Water Project, or Central Valley Project, and no more than 10 percent of

their supply comes from critically overdrafted groundwater basins as designated by the Department of Water Resources; and (3) their average number of gallons of water used per person, per day by residential customers for the year 2020 is below 55 gallons, as reported to the Board in the Electronic Annual Report.

28) Does the regulation require urban water suppliers to implement Level 3 actions?

No, but Governor Newsom has encouraged all urban water suppliers to implement stronger actions that would respond to water shortages of up to 30 percent (Level 3 actions).

Other Information

29) Am I subject to both this new regulation *and* the one adopted in January 2022 that prohibits certain wasteful water-use practices?

Yes. Both regulations are currently in effect. (The earlier emergency regulation adopted in January 2022 will remain in effect until January 18, 2023, unless the Board acts to end, modify, or readopt it before then). This means that turf irrigation that is not prohibited must still be done in a manner that does not cause water to flow onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.

30) How is the Board advancing drought resilience and water conservation for the long-term?

Among other ongoing activities related to water rights and water quality, the Board is working on regulations to Make Conservation a California Way of Life, including adopting long-term standards for the efficient use of water and water loss performance standards for urban retail water suppliers. The Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience (SAFER) program supports permanent and sustainable drinking water solutions that ensure all Californians have access to safe, affordable, and reliable drinking water. For information and updates on the Board's drought activities, visit the Board's Drought website.