2020 PART 2: LOCAL AGENCY UWMPs

UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER WATERSHED

INTEGRATED REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2020 IRUWMP

Part 2 Chapter 1

Valley District 2020 UWMP

JUNE 30, 2021

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

WSC

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WHOLESALE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

This chapter describes information specific to the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, its supplies, demands and water use efficiency programs. The information and analysis in this chapter is consistent with and supplemental to the regional information presented in Part 1 of the 2020 IRUWMP and is provided to meet the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District's reporting requirements for 2020 under the UWMP Act. Supporting Information is included in Part 4 Appendix A.

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

A map illustrating Valley District's service area is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

IN THIS SECTION

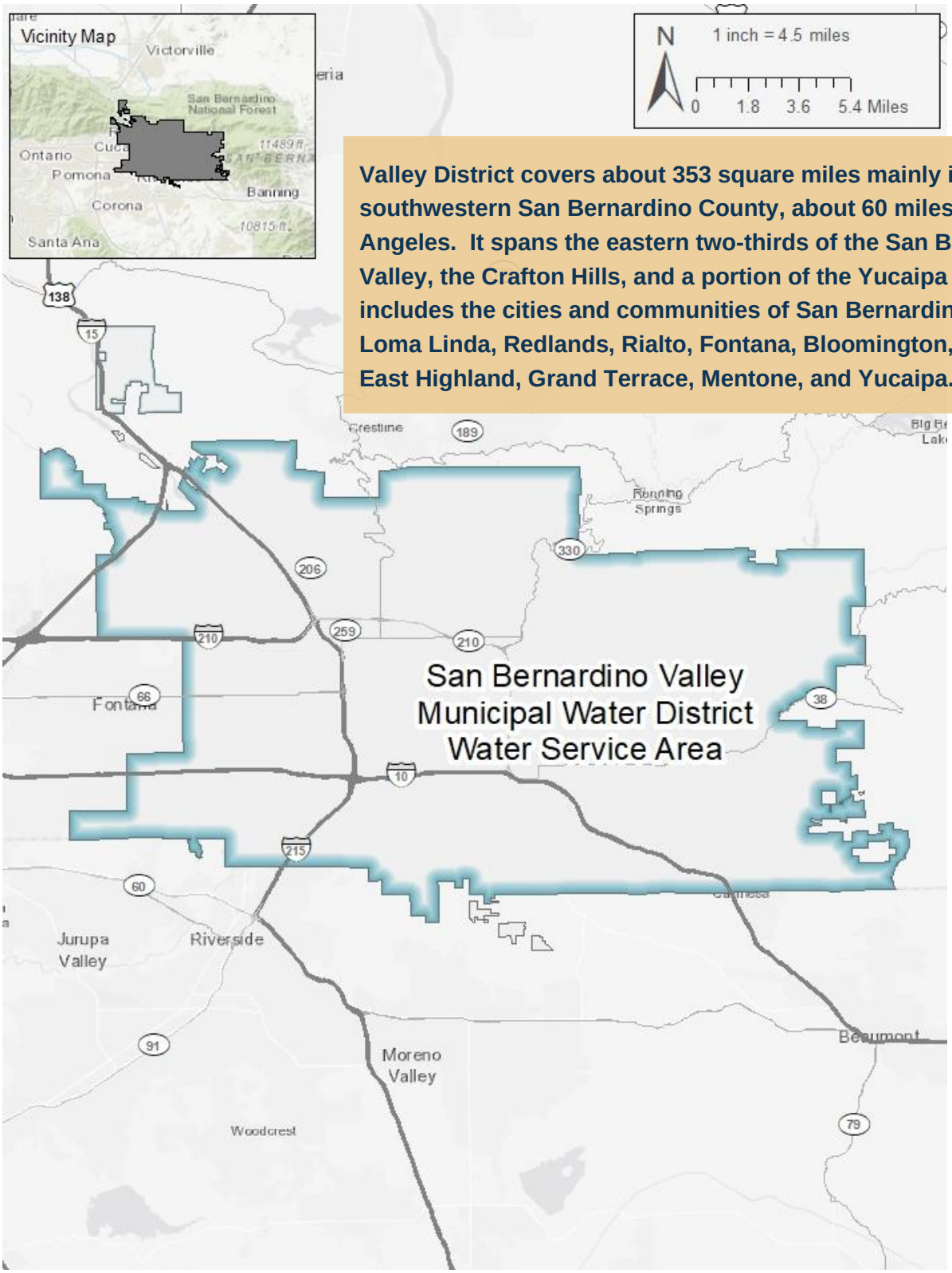


Figure 1-1: San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District Water Service Area Map

1.1 System Description

Valley District is responsible for long-range water supply management, including importing supplemental SWP water, and is responsible for storage management of most of the groundwater basins within its boundaries and imports water from the State Water Project (SWP) that can be used to increase groundwater extractions for the retail agencies within its service area over their specified limit in the Western Judgment explained below. Valley District serves as the Watermaster, on behalf of the retail agencies in its service area, to ensure the region's continued compliance with both the Western Judgment and the Orange County Judgment. Valley District has also taken on the role of facilitating water resource planning for the region.

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

1.1.1 Climate

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

1.1.2 Population

To estimate the 2020 and future year population in the Valley District service area, projections from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) were used. SCAG has developed a forecast called the 2020 Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan and has estimated the population, households, and employment in 2020, 2035, and in 2045 inside each of the approximately 11,300 traffic analysis zones (TAZs) that cover the SCAG region. The service area boundary was intersected with a GIS shapefile of the SCAG TAZs to provide an estimate of population within the service area for years 2020, 2035, and 2045. These estimates were used to calculate compound annual population growth rates for years 2020-2035 and 2035-2045, which were used to estimate population for 2025, 2030 and 2040. Estimated 2020 and future year population is shown in **Table 1-1**.

SCAG prepares demographic forecasts based on land use data for their region. Their process emphasizes input from local planners and is done in coordination with local or regional land use authorities. It incorporates essential information to reflect anticipated future populations and land uses. SCAG's projections undergo extensive local review, incorporate zoning information from city and county general plans, and are supported by Environmental Impact Reports.

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

POPULATION SERVED	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
TOTAL	**715,859**	**747,984**	**781,550**	**816,622**	**843,974**	**872,242**

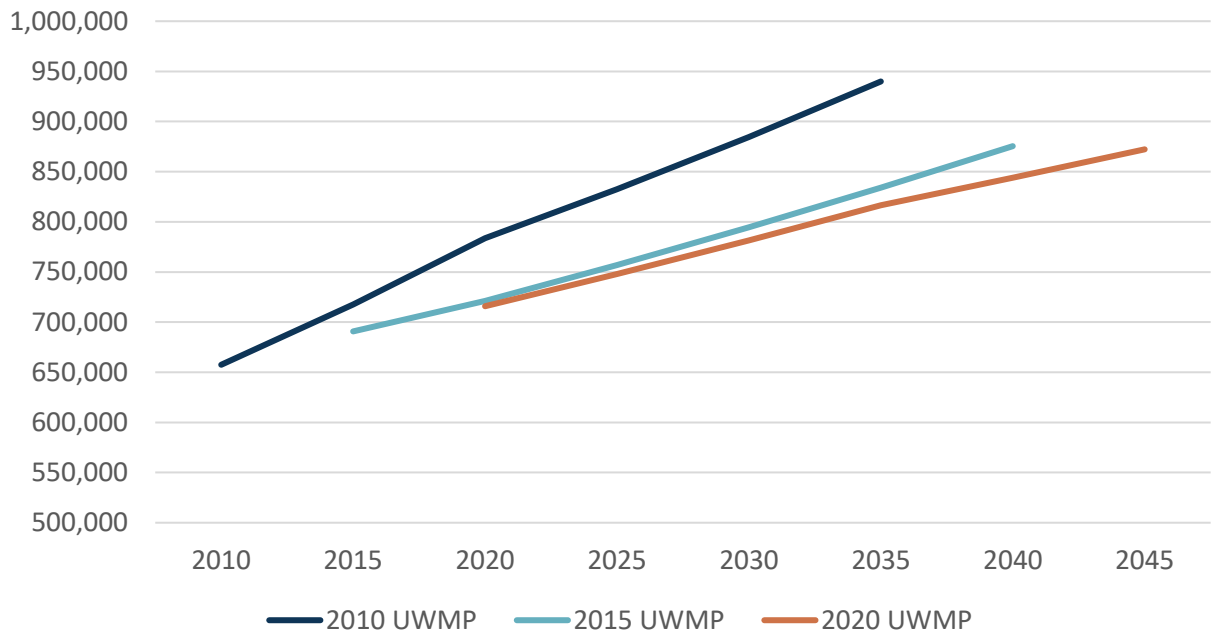
Total	715,859	747,984	781,550	816,622	843,974	872,242

As described in Part 1 Chapter 2, SCAG population growth projections have declined significantly in the last 10 years due to a variety of demographic factors described in SCAG's latest 2020 Demographics and Growth Forecast.

Table 1-2. Population Projection Trends for the Valley District Service Area

PLAN	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
2010 RUWMP	657,500	717,785	783,598	832,578	884,620	939,915		
2015 RUWMP		690,758	721,223	757,015	794,584	834,017	875,407	
2020 IRUWMP			715,859	747,984	781,550	816,622	843,974	872,242

Figure 1-2. Population Projection Trends for the Valley District Service Area



1.2 Water Supply

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

Valley District also delivers groundwater from the SBB through its Baseline Feeder system to WVWD, Rialto and RHWC. The water delivered through the Baseline Feeder is accounted for in these retail water agency's respective UWMP chapters since they are the agencies serving the water to their customers.

1.2.1 Water Exchanges and Transfers

Valley District evaluates potential transfers and exchanges to make best use of available supplies. In some years Valley District has sold some of its surplus State Water Project water to other neighboring State Water Contractors.

Valley District just recently entered into agreements that offer any surplus SWP water first to the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (up to 5,000 acre-feet) with the remainder being offered Metropolitan that requires 50% of the water to be offered to the SARCCUP. Metropolitan and its member agencies that are participating in SARCCUP have also developed a companion agreement that describes how SARCCUP will function within Metropolitan's existing policies.

Both agreements are included in Part 3 Appendix B.

1.2.2 Future Water Projects

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

Valley District is also facilitating the development of the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Habitat Conservation Plan which will provide environmental permits for the various water supply projects.

1.2.3 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Valley District's primary supplemental water supply is the SWP which will also include deliveries from Sites Reservoir, which is expected to come online by 2040. Valley District has imported nearly 1 million acre-feet of SWP water into its service area as shown in **Figure 1-3**. Detailed

descriptions of Valley District's supplies are included in **Part 1 Chapter 3**. Projects supplies are shown in **Table 1-3.**

Figure 1-3. SWP Deliveries into Valley District Service Area, 1972-2020 (AF)

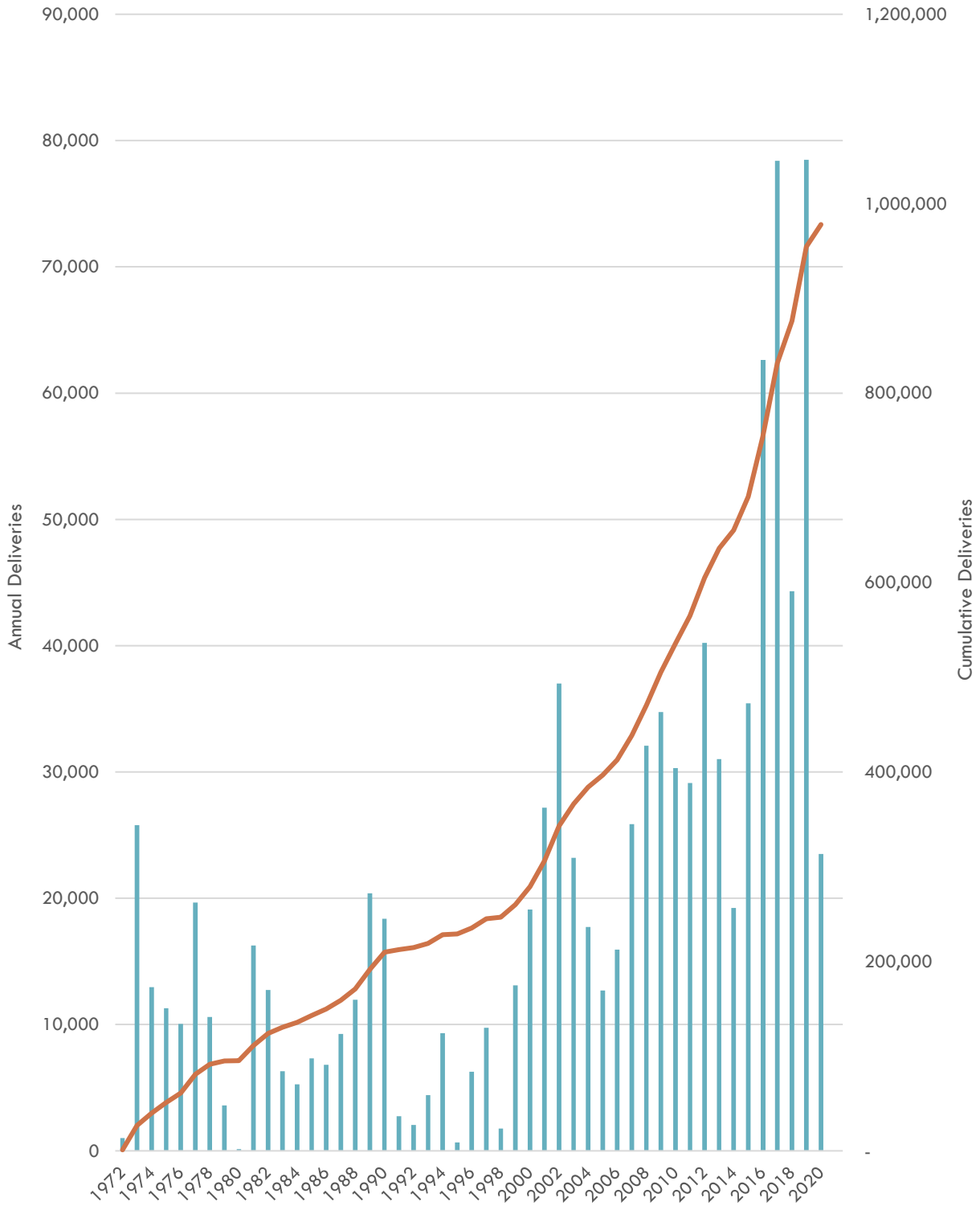


Table 1-3. DWR 6-9W Projected SWP Water Supplies, AFY

		PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY									
		2025		2030		2035		2040		2045	
WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON WATER SUPPLY	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project Table A	59,508	102,600	59,508	102,600	59,508	102,600	53,352	102,600	53,352	102,600
Supply from Storage	Sites Reservoir							12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100
	TOTAL:	**59,508**	**102,600**	**59,508**	**102,600**	**59,508**	**102,600**	**65,452**	**114,700**	**65,452**	**114,700**

1.2.4 Energy Intensity

A new requirement for 2020 UWMPs is to include information on the amount of energy used in their water system, which can be used to calculate energy intensity.

Reporting water energy intensity has many benefits for water utilities and their customers including:

- Identifying energy saving opportunities as energy consumption is often a large portion of the cost of delivering water.
- Calculating energy savings and greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions reductions associated with water conservation programs.
- Informing climate change mitigation strategies.
- Benchmarking of energy use at each water acquisition and delivery step and the ability to compare energy use among similar agencies.

Most of Valley District's energy consumption comes from the energy required to deliver SWP water to the region. The SWP is also one of the largest, if not the largest, producers of power in the state. The Department of Water Resources owns and operates the SWP on behalf of the State Water Contractors who pay all of the costs. Valley District and the other SWCs are working with DWR on possible ways to use the SWP to generate energy when it is most needed and use energy when there is less demand.

Energy costs are embedded in the variable charges billed to Valley District by DWR as a result, Valley District does not currently have access to energy use data for their water system.

Valley District is planning to develop a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan (CARP) that will serve as a comprehensive policy and strategy document for addressing the undesirable impacts of climate change and will identify targeted policies, programs, and projects that will both mitigate Valley District's contribution to greenhouse gases and increase their adaptive capacity. As part of this process, Valley District will conduct a service area-wide climate change risk/hazard and vulnerability assessment, providing a detailed review of anticipated climate-related risks to Valley District's various water supplies, infrastructure, facilities, operations, headwaters, and habitat conservation investments. Additionally, a GHG inventory will be prepared that lists all of Valley District's local emission sources (outside of the SWP) and the associated emissions will be quantified using standardized methods and will evaluate how Valley District can reduce their energy intensity and contribution to carbon emissions.

1.3 Water Use

This section describes the current and projected water uses within Valley District's service area. Valley District serves untreated SWP water for groundwater recharge, direct deliveries to agencies, deliveries to SGPWA, and supply into storage.

1.3.1 Water Use by Sector

1.3.1.1 Past Water Use

Valley District's actual water use by type from 2016-2020 is shown in **Table 1-4** and **Figure 1-4.** During this period, Valley District recharged nearly 170,000 AF of SWP water. The losses shown in **Table 1-4** are the difference between DWR meter readings and Valley District meter readings for SWP deliveries and are not considered real losses. Losses are not shown in **Figure 1-4**.

1.3.2 Projected Water Use

Projected future uses of Valley District's SWP water are presented in detail in **Part 1 Chapter 4** and summarized in in **Table 1-5** and **Figure 1-5**. Valley District plans to fully utilize its investment in the region's available SWP supplies; any surplus water will be sold per the agreements mentioned previously.

1.3.3 Climate Change Considerations

As discussed in **Part 1 Chapter 5**, the Region has applied a 15% Reliability Factor to the overall supply portfolio for the Region to account for uncertainties in supply and demand projections, long-term drought and any effects of climate change. This 15% Reliability Factor is recommended by the RAND Corporation's independent analysis of the uncertainty related to water supplies and demands in the 2015 RUWMP.

Valley District's SWP supply projections are based on DWR's 2019 Delivery Capability Report, which incorporates the effects of sea level rise and anticipated changes in precipitation and runoff patterns in the future supply projections.

Table 1-4. Actual Water Use from 2016-2020 (AFY)

	ACTUAL WATER USE				
USE TYPE	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Groundwater Recharge	23,327	53,607	22,524	60,886	6,933
Direct Deliveries	34,534	24,732	22,475	16,752	15,746
Local Surface Storage	676	1,858	835	858	889
Carryover	3,761	17,605	12,080	12,317	16,707
Losses (Difference between DWR and Valley District meter readings)	4,549	(1,800)	(1,527)	(130)	(64)
TOTAL	**66,848**	**96,001**	**56,388**	**90,795**	**40,211**

Figure 1-4. Actual Water Use from 2016-2020 (AFY)

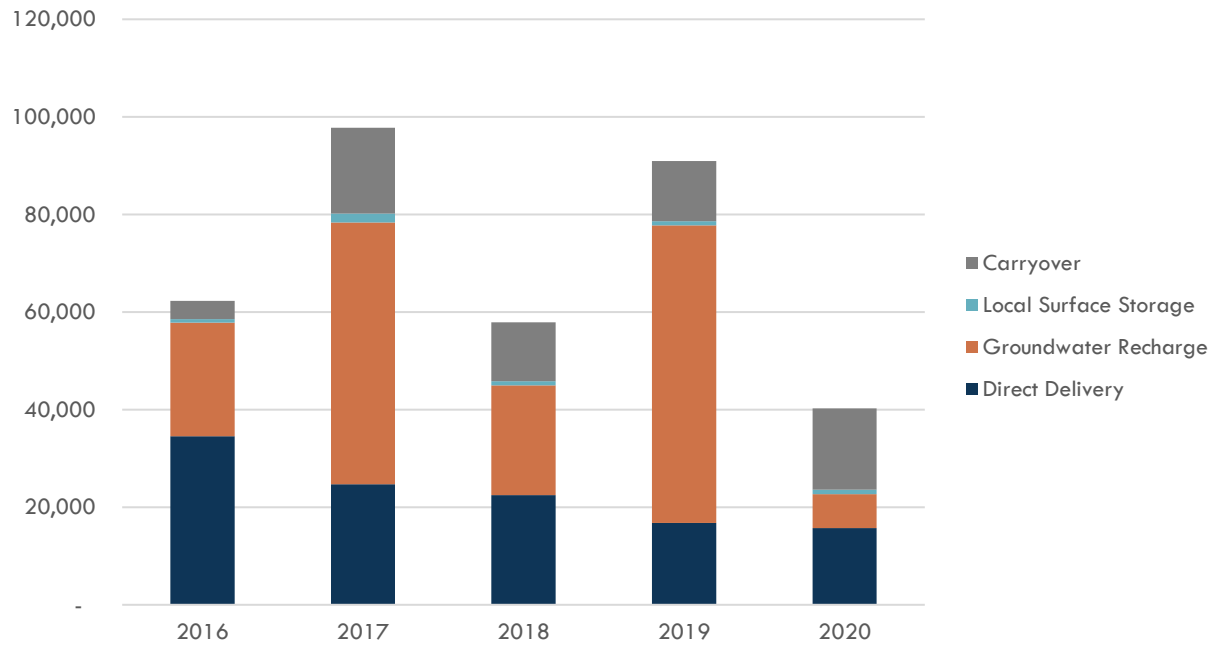
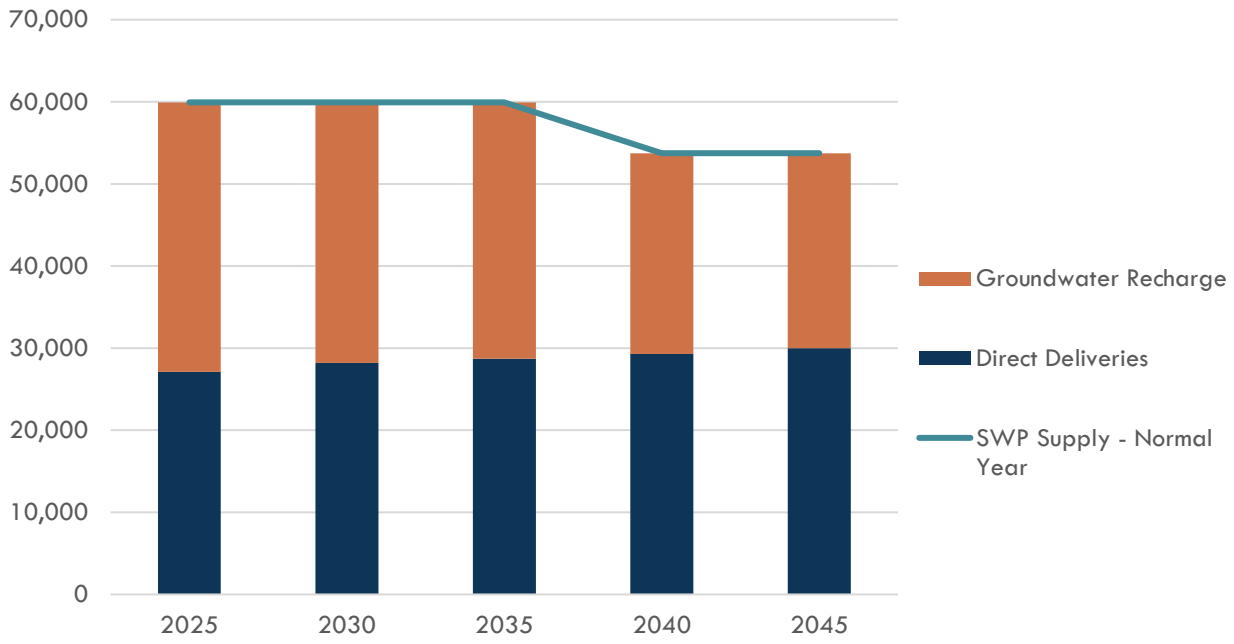


Table 1-5: DWR 4-2W Projected Uses of SWP Water

		PROJECTED WATER USE				
USE TYPE	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies	Direct Deliveries	27,108	28,209	28,702	29,288	29,984
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies	Groundwater Recharge	32,400	31,299	30,806	36,164	35,468
	TOTAL:	**59,508**	**59,508**	**59,508**	**65,452**	**65,452**

Figure 1-5. Projected Uses of SWP Water



1.4 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The overall water supply reliability for the Region is presented in **Part 1 Chapter 5** and demonstrates that the Region has adequate supplies to meet demands under various conditions for the next 25 years, including a 15% Reliability Factor.

In compliance with the UWMP Act requirements for wholesale suppliers, this section presents Valley District's imported water supply reliability during normal years, single dry years, and up to 5 consecutive dry water years. Key considerations and data used for Valley District's SWP supply reliability is discussed in detail in **Part 1 Chapter 3.2.3**. In dry years when SWP supplies are limited, the region prioritizes direct delivery requests for surface water treatment plants and the retail agencies pump stored groundwater to meet any remaining water demands. This management strategy of storing wet year water in the groundwater basins for later use during droughts enables the region to meet all imported water demands in all year types. The results of the reliability assessment are summarized in the tables below.

The projected supply and demand during a normal year are shown in **Table 1-6**.

Table 1-6. DWR 7-2W Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals (From Table 6-9W)	59,508	59,508	59,508	65,452	65,452
Demand Totals (From Table 4-3W)	59,508	59,508	59,508	65,452	65,452
DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

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

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals	15,130	15,130	15,130	45,530	45,530
Demand Totals	15,130	15,130	15,130	45,530	45,530
DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The projected supply and demand during five consecutive dry years are shown in Table 1-8.

Table 1-8. DWR 7-4W Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
FIRST YEAR	Supply Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	Demand Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SECOND YEAR	Supply Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	Demand Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
THIRD YEAR	Supply Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	Demand Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
FOURTH YEAR	Supply Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	Demand Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
FIFTH YEAR	Supply Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	Demand Totals	26,676	26,676	26,676	52,972	52,972
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1.5 Drought Risk Assessment

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is a new analysis required for the 2020 UWMP, with a focus on the five-year consecutive drought scenario beginning in 2021. This analysis uses the supply and demand assumptions for the 2025 period in the Water Service Reliability Analysis presented in **Table 1-8** and described in detail in **Part 1 Chapter 3.2.3**. In dry years when SWP supplies are limited, Valley District prioritizes direct delivery requests for surface water treatment plants and collaborates with the retail agencies to align their collective demands with available supplies. Retail agencies use groundwater in storage to meet any remaining water demands.

Since the region has experienced an extended drought of 20 years in the past and is currently in the midst of a 22-year drought, and counting, the region also evaluated a 30-year drought which is presented in **Part 1 Chapter 5**.

Table 1-9: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2021	Gross Water Use	26,676
	Total Supplies	26,676
	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL	**0**
2022	Gross Water Use	26,676
	Total Supplies	26,676
	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL	**0**
2023	Gross Water Use	26,676
	Total Supplies	26,676
	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL	**0**
2024	Gross Water Use	26,676
	Total Supplies	26,676
	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL	**0**
2025	Gross Water Use	26,676
	Total Supplies	26,676
	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL	**0**

1.6 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Part 1 of this Plan describes the water supplies available to meet the urban water demand in the Valley District service area and the Region. A water shortage is defined as a time when the available water supply is insufficient to meet the customer demand. Since the region includes 12 million acre-feet of groundwater storage space that is approximately 80% full and also has a diverse water portfolio and systems redundancy, the risk of a water shortage is very low. Valley District's primary contingency strategy is to store water in wet years in local groundwater basins, which retail agencies can pump in dry years. To ensure that retail agencies have the capacity to pump the stored water, Valley District's Resolution 888 requires retail agencies taking direct delivery of imported to maintain the capacity to sustain full-service requirements during any interruption of service from District facilities.

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

The Regional WSCP describes the coordinated regional water management procedures that 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 and reduce the impacts of any local supply shortages and/or interruptions that may impact more than one retail agency.

> This Regional WSCP was prepared in collaboration with the BTAC in conjunction with the 2020 IRUWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. The Regional WSCP is attached in Part 4 Appendix A-8.

1.7 Demand Management Measures

Valley District has consistently invested in water conservation efforts since its Water Conservation Master Plan was first adopted in 2007. The demand reduction measures in the Master Plan were incorporated into the 2010 RUWMP and the 2015 RUWMP update and are making a measurable impact on demand reduction. The combined investment by Valley District and retail agencies have yielded significant water savings. All retail agencies within Valley District's service area met their 20x2020 targets. Despite an increase in the service area population by 7% since 2010, demand has fallen by 15% or 32,840 acre-feet over the decade.

Valley District is progressively launching a comprehensive Demand Management Program that will use Demand Management Measures (DMMs) as the basis for funding and assessing the performance of water conservation measures, programs, and incentives within the Region. This data-oriented and performance-based approach will allow Valley District to fund a wide range of water conservation measures, programs and incentives proposed by retail suppliers that will have a greater impact on reducing the total amount of water use. It will also fund complementary efforts by cities, utilities, resource management entities, and community organizations.

The overarching goal is consistent demand management into the future. The proposed program will include both demand-side and supply-side conservation and will be cost effective through economies of scale and leveraging grant funding for the service area. The program will focus on enhancing the technical, managerial and financial capacity of retail agencies to deliver on urban water conservation and utilize broad-based partnerships and public engagement to help the retail agencies meet their upcoming water use objectives. While each agency's conservation objectives will not be developed until 2023, the retail water agency's first reports will require the specific DMMs they will implement to meet their objectives. As such, the Valley District Demand Management Program will support the retail agencies and help them achieve their goals.

Figure 1-6. Valley District Demand Management Program Elements

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

1.7.1 Metering

All of Valley District's service connections are metered. Valley District calibrates these meters regularly and repairs or replaces meters whenever necessary.

1.7.2 Public Education and Outreach

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

Some ideas for the proposed Regional Conservation Program include:

- Community Outreach Program
  - Speaker's Bureau and Presentations
  - Ambassadors/Champions/Influencers-based WUE Outreach Campaign (Traditional and Social Media)
  - Customer Engagement
  - Conservation-Oriented Special Events
  - Youth and Citizen's Engagement. E.g., Valley District Academy
- Regional Education
  - K-12 Teacher Grant, College Annual Water Scholar, and Water Wizards (High School)
  - Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL) Program/Landscape Industry Training & Outreach
  - WaterSense

1.7.3 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Since 2007, Valley District has assigned staff to provide conservation program coordination and support the efforts of retail agencies. In 2020, Valley District hired a dedicated, full-time Water Conservation Program Manager position who will be responsible for implementing the Demand Management Measures.

1.7.4 Asset Management Program

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

1.7.5 Wholesale Supplier Assistance Programs

Valley District has long supported the retail agencies in a wide range of water conservation initiatives from rebates to landscape workshops and installation of smart irrigation devices. Valley District pays 25%-50% of program costs initiated and implemented by retail water agencies that provide rebates and other programs to their customers.

Beginning in 2021, Valley District will proactively and continually provide assistance through a partnership relationship with retailers in order to drive water use efficiency success regionally and locally.

Valley District's support will be far reaching, providing the following:

- Custom Plan Development
- Water Budget Compliance Assessment & Support
- Budget-based Water Rate Evaluation & Implementation
- Program Implementation Support & Funding
- Performance Tracking

Valley District will assist each retailer with creating custom plans, specifically addressing the needs and make up of their community and organization. Valley District has built a menu of potential programs for retailers to consider and retailers will have the option of mixing and matching any combination of programs which will achieve their savings goals.

These programs include both regional and local implementation options including:

- The Online Store for water saving products
- Large Landscape Concierge Program
- Water use Efficiency Innovation Grant
- Turf Removal Rebates
- Irrigation Tune-up Program
- Leak Detection Device Incentive
- General Rebates for Plumbing Fixtures, Appliances, & Irrigation Equipment
- Smart Irrigation Direct Installation
- School Smart Irrigation Program
- Low Income/Disadvantaged Community Leak Repair Program

The goal is to increase the contribution of demand management to regional water supply reliability and assist retail agencies meet their urban water use objectives.

1.8 Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes Valley District's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the 2020 IRUWMP and Valley District's Regional WSCP.

1.8.1 Notice of Public Hearing

A joint notice was provided on behalf of all agencies whose 2020 UWMPs are part of the 2020 IRWUMP to all cities and counties and other stakeholders within the region that that 2020 IRUWMP is being prepared. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to Valley District's public hearing. The recipients are identified in **Part 4 Appendix A-2** and include all cities and counties within Valley District's service area as well as other stakeholders. A second notice was provided to these cities and counties with the date and time of the public hearing and the location where the draft report was available for review.

Valley District provided notice to the public through its website and published announcements of the public hearing in a newspaper on two occasions before the hearing. Copies of the proof of publication are included in **Part 4 Appendix A-2**.

1.8.2 Public Hearing and Adoption

Valley District held a public hearing on June 15, 2021, to hear public comment and consider adopting this 2020 IRUWMP and Valley District's Regional WSCP.

The public hearing on the 2020 IRUWMP took place before the adoption of the Plan, which allowed Valley District the opportunity to modify the 2020 IRUWMP in response to any public input before adoption. After the hearing, the Plan was adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

Valley District's adoption resolution for the 2020 IRUWMP and Valley District's WSCP is included in **Part 4 Appendix A-3**.

1.8.3 Plan Submittal

Valley District will submit the 2020 IRUWMP and Valley District's Regional WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within 30 days after adoption. 2020 IRUWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool.

1.8.4 Public Availability

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

1.8.5 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If the adopted 2020 IRUWMP or Valley District's Regional WSCP is amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.