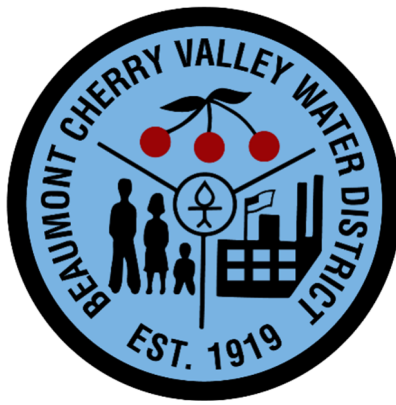


Water Shortage Contingency Plan



Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223

September 2021

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Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Overview

The Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD or District) has prepared this Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in order to prepare for and respond to potential water supply shortages and constraints in accordance with recent changes to the California Water Code's (CWC) Urban Water Management Planning Act. Good planning and preparation can help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.

This Plan describes BCVWD's water shortage contingency planning, and replaces the WSCP which was adopted with BCVWD's 2015 UWMP update on January 11, 2017. The planning includes staged (six stages or shortage levels) responses to a water shortage, such as a drought, that occurs over a period of time, as well catastrophic supply interruptions, which occur suddenly.

1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

CWC 10632

(a) (1) The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.

1.1 BCVWD Water Supply Portfolio

BCVWD's overall water supply portfolio includes imported State Project Water (SPW) (recharged and/or taken from banked storage), groundwater from Little San Geronio Creek (Edgar Canyon) and the Beaumont Basin, and non-potable groundwater from the Beaumont Basin. The District has a total of 24 wells (1 well is a standby). One of the wells, Well 26, can pump into either the potable water or the non-potable water system. Currently, it is pumping into the non-potable water system. The Beaumont Basin is adjudicated and managed by the Beaumont Basin Watermaster. BCVWD augments its groundwater supply with imported SPW (or other sources) from the San Geronio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) which is recharged at BCVWD's recharge facility.

The wells in Edgar Canyon provide about 15-20% percent of the total annual supply; the rest is pumped from wells in the Beaumont Basin supplemented by recharged imported water. BCVWD's total well capacity (Edgar Canyon and Beaumont Basin) is about 27.5 mgd with the largest well out of service, which is greater than the current 21.6 mgd maximum day demand (2020).

With the majority of the District's water supply sourced from the SPW (or other sources), the District's supply is subject to varying reliability dependent upon climate conditions in the State. As indicated above, the District purchases imported water from the SGPWA. One of the State's water contractors, SGPWA has a contract with DWR for a maximum total volume of 17,300

acre-feet per year (AFY). Typically, SGPWA can rely on an allocation from the SWP of about 58% of its max contract amount, or 10,034 AF. Of this amount, BCVWD may purchase its share, which is based on the proportion of SPW purchased by other retailers in the SGPWA's service area. The SGPWA is also actively seeking additional opportunities for water transfers or exchanges from other agencies which have a surplus in supply. Any supply secured by SGPWA additional to its Table A Allocation would also be able to be purchased by BCVWD based on the proportion of volume purchased by other retailers in the area.

In the future, the District plans to utilize recycled water from the City of Beaumont to meet most of the landscape irrigation demands, which are currently served with potable water. The District also intends to supplement its supply with captured and recharged stormwater, through various projects within the District as well as a joint project with RCFC&WCD (MDP Line 16).

1.2 Past, Current, and Projected Demand

The District provides potable and non-potable water to a total of approximately 19,215 residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and agricultural accounts in the City of Beaumont and the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The bulk of the District's total demand is residential demand (in 2020, single family residential water demand made up approximately 70% of the total demand). Approximately 11% of the District's demand for 2020 was from commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts (CII). Non-potable landscape irrigation demands made up approximately 12% of the District's total demand. In 2020, the District's total water demand (potable and non-potable) was 13,818 AF. This demand includes metered data only and miscellaneous losses.

The current estimated population served by the District is 59,000. The City of Beaumont is currently experiencing rapid growth and is expected to nearly double in population by 2045. Cherry Valley, however, is not anticipated to be subject to substantial growth. Based on the projected populations in the District's service area, it is estimated that the total (potable, non-potable and recycled) water demands will increase to about 20,660 AFY by 2045 (including estimated losses). This results in an increase in demand of about 30% over the next 25 years.

1.3 Normal and Dry Year Reliability Analysis

As part of the District's 2020 UWMP update, an analysis was performed to assess the potential water supplies available over the next 25 years under normal conditions, as well as the condition of a single and multiple dry years. The single and five consecutive dry year analysis was based primarily on historical SPW deliveries to BCVWD, as imported water makes up the majority of the District's supply. The District also considered how single or five consecutive dry years would affect projected stormwater capture efforts, as well as the availability of recycled water. Please see Section 8 of the District's 2020 UWMP for the methodologies used to prepare this assessment.

Table 1 below indicates the District’s projected supplies and demands over the next 25 years under normal (average) conditions.

Table 1 – Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Table 1: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals, AF	18,561	18,475	23,172	24,734	26,266
Demand total, AF	16,929	17,873	18,869	19,846	20,660
Surplus (shortfall), AF	1,632	602	4,303	4,888	5,606
NOTES: (1) Demand totals includes all potable and non-potable demand, plus any recycled water demand from golf courses. Totals also include imported water supplies (demands) for additional groundwater banking.					

As can be seen in Table 1, the District can anticipate a surplus in supply over the next 25 years. It is noted that included in the demand totals is the District’s need for additional imported water for drought proofing. Any additional surplus would also be added to the District’s storage account in the Beaumont Basin.

Table 2 below indicates the District’s projected supplies and demands over the next 25 years under single dry year conditions.

Table 2 – Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Table 2: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals, AF	7,349	7,878	8,944	9,195	9,792
Demand totals, AF	15,429	16,673	18,097	19,124	19,988
Surplus (shortfall), AF	(8,080)	(8,795)	(9,153)	(9,929)	(10,196)
NOTES: (1)The difference between the Supply and Demand will be supplemented with water from the Beaumont Basin. (2) Demand totals do not include additional groundwater banking.					

During single dry year conditions, it is expected that the District's supply will need to be supplemented with water from the storage account in the Beaumont Basin. It is noted that there will be no additional demands for groundwater banking during dry years.

In the analysis of the District's water service reliability, the projected supplies and demands were for multiple dry years were also considered. Please see Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

Table 3: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First year	Supply totals	7,349	7,878	8,944	9,195	9,792
	Demand totals	15,429	16,673	18,097	19,124	19,988
	Difference	(8,080)	(8,795)	(9,153)	(9,929)	(10,196)
Second year	Supply totals	8,099	8,409	9,093	8,978	8,933
	Demand totals	13,886	15,006	16,287	17,212	17,989
	Difference	(5,787)	(6,597)	(7,194)	(8,234)	(9,056)
Third year	Supply totals	8,741	8,979	9,600	9,400	9,295
	Demand totals	12,343	13,338	14,478	15,299	15,990
	Difference	(3,602)	(4,359)	(4,878)	(5,899)	(6,695)
Fourth year	Supply totals	9,800	9,939	10,478	10,161	9,970
	Demand totals	11,572	12,505	13,573	14,343	14,991
	Difference	(1,772)	(2,566)	(3,095)	(4,182)	(5,021)
Fifth year	Supply totals	9,471	9,631	10,184	9,891	9,721
	Demand totals	10,800	11,671	12,668	13,387	13,992
	Difference	(1,329)	(2,040)	(2,484)	(3,496)	(4,271)
NOTES: The difference between the Supply and Demand will be supplemented with water from the Beaumont Basin.						

During single dry year conditions, it is expected that the District's supply will need to be supplemented with water from the storage account in the Beaumont Basin. It is noted that there will be no additional demands for groundwater banking during dry years.

In the analysis of the District's water service reliability, the projected supplies and demands were for multiple dry years were also considered. Please see Table 3 above.

In Section 8 of the 2020 UWMP, the District also prepared a Drought Risk Assessment, which analyzes the supplies and demands over the next 5 years, assuming that 2021 is the first year of a five consecutive year drought. In the Drought Risk Assessment supply augmentation

benefits and the reduction savings benefits outlined in this WSCP hereon are assumed. Please see Table 4 below:

Table 4 – Drought Risk Assessment

Drought Risk Assessment Water Use/Supplies	Demand and Supplies (AFY)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Water Use	14,054	14,268	14,473	14,648	15,429
Total Supplies	5,650	8,630	9,794	11,600	10,639
Surplus (shortfall) w/o WSCP Action	(8,404)	(5,638)	(4,679)	(3,048)	(4,790)
Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	8404	4211	1784	0	161
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0	1,427	2,895	3,662	4,629
Revised Surplus	0	0	0	614	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%	10%	20%	25%	30%

2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Each water supplier is now required to submit an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) starting July 1, 2022.

CWC 10632

(a)(2) The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.

(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.

(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

CWC 10632.1.

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An 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.

2.1 Decision-Making Process

The Annual Assessment that is to be submitted to DWR every year would be brought to the BCVWD Board of Directors (Board) prior to submittal for DWR consideration. BCVWD will assess each year's imported and local supplies as well as potable and non-potable demands based on its final SWP allocation, additional available imported water exchanges or transfers through SGPWA, climate, and local groundwater conditions, as determined by the Beaumont Basin Watermaster.

Based on the foregoing, BCVWD will assess the water shortage level for that year and determine the most appropriate response action(s) to encourage water conservation among its customers. BCVWD will ensure that the Annual Assessment will be submitted to the Board to allow adequate time for review and comment prior to the required DWR submittal date of July 1st (or 14 days after notification of final SWP Allocation, whichever is later), for the assessment.

A summary of the District's proposed decision-making process for preparing and adopting the Annual Assessment is indicated in Table 5 below:

Table 5 – Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Decision Making Process

	Activity
December - April	Annual water supply and demand review
April - May	Prepare Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment based on findings of supply and demand review. Present Assessment to General Manager for review.
May	Public notification of the intent to adopt Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment at the June Board of Directors meeting.
June	Presentation of findings in the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment and necessary shortage response actions to the Board of Directors for Approval by Resolution.
July 1st (or 14 days from Notification of Final Allocation, whichever is later)	Submittal of final adopted Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment to the State of California Department of Water Resources.

2.2 Data Inputs and Methodologies

As required by the Water Code, the District will evaluate its available water supply reliability assuming current conditions for that year, as well as a single dry year. The data inputs and methodologies which will be used to formulate a recommendation regarding the District's supply reliability and any necessary response actions are included below:

- **Water Supply:** The District will analyze groundwater production records and final SWP allocations available for the current year, and compare projected supplies to historical averages.
- **Unconstrained Demands:** The District will analyze consumption data for the current year, and based on supply assess whether any or which shortage response action(s) are appropriate to encourage water conservation. For the upcoming year the District will utilize data from the 2020 UWMP update, as well as any newly available data regarding water consumption and population growth to project anticipated unconstrained demands.
- **Single Dry Year Demands:** Similarly, the District will compare current year consumption data with historical demand data for a single dry year, and project demands for the upcoming year.

- Infrastructure: The District will assess the current operating conditions of its wells and booster pumps, and recharge facilities and determine whether any maintenance will be scheduled or would likely be scheduled for the upcoming year. The District would coordinate any findings from analysis for available supplies with potential shortfalls in groundwater production if maintenance is required.

3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages

CWC 10632 (a)(3)

(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

The District proposes a six-stage plan of action in the event of an extended drought condition or loss of supply. The action levels for each stage are presented in the subsections that follow (summarized in Table 6), and the water supply reduction stages are provided in Table 6. These stages could be implemented as a result of BCVWD water shortages, including reduction in imported water allocation, or mandatory water conservation targets by the Governor's office.

Table 6 (DWR Submittal Table 8-1) – Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

DWR Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions (Narrative description)
1	Up to 10%	Up to 10% reduction in normal, "long term" water supply (including conjunctive use water in storage); response actions includes voluntary public demand reduction of 10%, and community outreach encouraging conservation.
2	Up to 20%	Up to 20% reduction in normal, "long term" water supply (including conjunctive use water in storage); includes any actions from Shortage Level 1. Response actions include mandatory 10% reduction - Increased public outreach, restaurants serve water upon request, lodging must offer opt out of linen services
3	Up to 30%	Up to 30% reduction in normal, "long term" water supply (including conjunctive use water in storage); response actions includes any actions from Shortage Levels 1 and 2. Response actions include mandatory 20% reduction - limit landscape irrigation to certain number of days per week
4	Up to 40%	Up to 40% reduction in normal, "long term" water supply (including conjunctive use water in storage); response actions includes any actions from Shortage Levels 1, 2 and 3. Response actions include mandatory 25% reduction - limit irrigation of lawns to once a week except for lawns and turf irrigate with recycled water, restrict water use for decorative water features, limit filling of pools only to cases where appropriate cover is in place
5	Up to 50%	Up to 50% reduction in normal, "long term" water supply (including conjunctive use water in storage); response actions includes any actions from Shortage Levels 1 - 4. Response actions include mandatory 30% reduction - prohibit filling of swimming pools, washing of automobiles only limited to facilities using recycled water, prohibit potable water use for construction activities, industrial water users required to reduce water use (food processing, concrete mixing plant)
6	>50%	Greater than 50% reduction in normal, "long term" water supply (including conjunctive use water in storage); response actions includes any actions from Shortage Levels 1 - 5. Response actions include mandatory 30% reduction - prohibit landscape irrigation except for irrigation with use of recycled water, industrial water users required to further reduce water use (food processing, concrete mixing plant)
NOTES:		

These stages and the percent reductions in demand are based on BCVWD's experience during the state mandated water conservation program targets comparing 2020 with a similar period in

2015, where BCVWD was able to reduce consumption by 24.3% for the period May 2015 through April 2016. This was done through the restrictions in Board of Directors Resolution 2015-05, which limited watering to two days per week due to mandatory reductions in the District's demands of 36% (when compared to 2013 water usages).

In establishing the "Stages," BCVWD has the advantage of the Beaumont Basin, its large storage capacity for banked water, and BCVWD's 80,000 AF storage account. BCVWD currently has 39,750 AF in storage, despite an average SWP allocation of only 43% for the period 2017 through 2020 (approximately 15% difference from normal, "long-term" supply). BCVWD's plan is to purchase additional imported water (when available in advance of annual need (i.e., conjunctive use purchases)) over the amount needed to meet annual demands to add to the storage account balance each year, including making up for any shortfall(s) that may occur during dry years. This results in a conjunctive use activity and hence the averaged annual water supply approach outlined herein and as identified in Table 6, above.

4 Shortage Response Actions

CWC 10632

(a)(4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

4.1 Shortage Level 1 (Potential Shortage – Voluntary Reduction)

Shortage Level 1 occurs when:

- Up to a 10% reduction in normal (average), “long-term” averaged supply occurs
- Imported water supplies (SWP allocation and other imported supplies) averages approximately 48% of regional annual supply requirements (water orders) over a two-year (or longer) period

The District declares a water shortage and imposes voluntary water conservation. In this shortage level, the District shall notify all its customers that water use reduction is highly encouraged. The District will recommend a voluntary 10% water use reduction based on an established base year to be determined by the District at the time Stage 1 is implemented. At the same time, the District shall implement its own public awareness program to encourage the efficient use of water. This will be accomplished by bill stuffers, website information, and social media postings.

4.2 Shortage Level 2 (Minor Shortage – Mandatory Reduction)

Shortage Level 2 occurs when:

- Up to a 20% reduction in normal (average), “long-term” averaged supply occurs
- Imported water supplies (SWP allocation and other imported supplies) averages between a minimum of 38% up to 48% over a three-year (or longer) period.

During Stage 2, all efforts to encourage conservation would remain in effect, however a 10% reduction in demand would be mandatory. Public outreach continues to occur, however an increase in public awareness is achieved through coordination with the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, and SGPWA. In addition, restaurants are required to only serve water to patrons upon request, and lodging facilities must allow guests to opt out of linen services.

4.3 Shortage Level 3 (Moderate Shortage – Mandatory Reduction)

Shortage Level 3 occurs when:

- Up to a 30% reduction in normal (average), “long-term” averaged supply occurs
- Imported water supplies (SWP allocation and other imported supplies) averages between a minimum of 28% up to a 38% over a three-year (or longer) period

Restrictions up to Shortage Level 3 will still be mandatory. At this point, the District will initiate water restrictions similar to Resolution 2015-05 and require a 20% reduction in demand from an established base year. In this stage, the District will impose restrictions similar to Resolution 2015-05: but limit lawn watering to two times per week (assigned days based on street address) and no filling of new swimming pools. Topping off swimming pools is permitted. No new construction meters will be approved. Use of recycled or non-potable water for construction activities will be encouraged. The District may adopt financial incentives to encourage efficient water use. Public awareness programs will expand to schools.

4.4 Shortage Level 4 (Severe Shortage – Mandatory Reduction)

Shortage Level 4 occurs when:

- Up to a 40% reduction in normal (average), “long-term” averaged supply occurs
- Imported water supplies (SWP allocation and other imported supplies) averages between a minimum of 18% and 28%, over a three-year (or longer) period

Restrictions up to Shortage Level 4 will still be mandatory. In this shortage level, the District will impose restrictions similar to Resolution 2015-05 to require a 25% reduction in demand, but make more stringent including limiting lawn watering to once a week except for lawns and turf irrigated with recycled or non-potable water. No filling of swimming pools; topping off swimming pools may be permitted. Hand watering of plantings is permitted two days per week if using a hose with a shut-off nozzle. Restrict water use for decorative water features. The District may adopt financial incentives to encourage efficient water use. Stricter enforcement penalties will be developed. At this Stage, the District will appoint a Water Conservation Advisory Committee. This committee will comprise of officials from the District, the City of Beaumont, and the Cherry Valley community. Public awareness in schools will continue. District staff will work with high water using commercial/retail and industrial facilities to develop programs to reduce water use.

4.5 Shortage Level 5 (Critical Shortage – Mandatory Reduction)

Shortage Level 5 occurs when:

- Up to a 50% reduction in normal (average), “long-term” averaged supply occurs
- Imported water supplies (SWP allocation and other imported supplies) averages between a minimum of 8% up to 18%, over a four-year (or longer) period, or

Restrictions up to Shortage Level 5 will still be mandatory. In this shortage, the District will impose restrictions similar to Resolution 2015-05 but prohibit lawn watering except for lawns and turf irrigated with recycled or non-potable water. No filling of swimming pools; topping off only permitted on covered pools. Hand watering of plantings is permitted one day per week, if using a hose with a shut-off nozzle. Washing of automobiles limited only to facilities using recycled water. Use of potable water for construction will be prohibited; only recycled or non-potable water may be used for construction activities, as determined by the Board of Directors. Trucking recycled water may be necessary for grading and construction activities. The District will adopt financial incentives to encourage efficient water use. Stricter enforcement penalties will be developed. The Water Conservation Advisory Committee will continue to function. This committee will comprise of officials from the District, the City of Beaumont, and the Cherry Valley community. Public awareness in schools will continue. District staff will work with high water using commercial/retail and industrial facilities to develop programs to reduce water use.

4.6 Shortage Level 6 (Extreme Shortage – Mandatory Reduction)

Shortage Level 6 occurs when:

- A greater than 50% reduction in normal (average), “long-term” averaged supply occurs
- Imported water supplies (SWP allocation and other imported supplies) averages less than 8%, over a four-year (or longer) period, or

Restrictions up to Shortage Level 6 will still be mandatory. In this shortage level, the District will impose restrictions similar to Resolution 2015-05. No topping off swimming pools. Use of potable water for construction will be prohibited; only recycled or non-potable water may be used for construction activities, as determined by the Board of Directors. Trucking recycled water may be necessary for grading and construction activities. “Will serve” letters or annexations will not be approved by the Board of Directors. The District will adopt financial incentives to encourage efficient water use. Stricter enforcement penalties will be developed. The Water Conservation Advisory Committee will continue to function. This committee will comprise of officials from the District, the City of Beaumont, and the Cherry Valley community. Public awareness in schools will continue. District staff will work with high water using commercial/retail and industrial facilities to develop programs to further reduce water use.

5 Impacts of Shortage Level Response Actions

Table 7, below quantifies the percent of demand reduction for each shortage response action in relation to its associated shortage taken.

Table 7 (DWR Submittal Table 8-2) – Demand Reduction Actions

DWR Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUData online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <i>For Retail Suppliers Only</i> <i>Drop Down List</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>				
All	Improve Customer Billing	1%	Continue to provide customers with detailed breakdowns of water use and encourage water use efficiency	No
All	Expand Public Information Campaign	1%		
All	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	2-5%	Part of BCVWD's Water Waste Provisions	No
All	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	2-5%	Part of BCVWD's Water Waste Provisions - prohibits watering of concrete	No
All	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	2-5%		No
2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	2-5%		No
2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	2-5%		No
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	1-3%		No
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	10-15%	2 days per week	Yes
3	Other	5%	Public awareness programs expanded to schools	No
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	5-10%	1 day per week, addition 5-10% reduction in shortage gap	Yes
5	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	1-2%	Topping off existing pools with cover	No
5	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	1-2%		No
5	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	5-15%	Dependent upon size of construction operations and duration of construction	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	10-15%		Yes
5	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	10-15%	Work with high demand commercial/industrial water users to reduce water use	Yes
6	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	10-20%	Dependent upon development conditions, Board of Directors to suspend approval of "Will Serve Letters"	Yes

NOTES:

5.1 Supply Augmentation

Table 8 (DWR Submittal Table 8-3) – Supply Augmentation

DWR Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUedata online submittal tool</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (volume type or percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>			
All	Expand Public Information Campaign	1-5%	
All	Improve Customer Billing	1-5%	
All	Other Actions (describe)	5-10%	Continue to work with to install drought tolerant, low water using plantings
2 - 6	Stored Emergency Supply	25-50%	BCVWD has the ability to withdraw groundwater from its storage account in the Beaumont Basin.
4	Other Purchases	5-10%	Work with SGPWA to obtain additional imported water supply
NOTES:			

Table 8 presents some consumption reduction methods, separate from the restrictions and prohibitions, presented previously.

- **Expand Public Information** – BCVWD should work with SGPWA and the other retailers in the San Gorgonio Pass to develop a consistent, region-wide message that could include regular articles in the local newspapers, displays at major events, low water using garden workshops, etc. Expand into the schools and service clubs. Work with the high-volume water users in the commercial/retail/industrial area to determine if there are water reduction opportunities.
- **Improved Customer Billing** – Continue providing customers with their historic usage for the past year in graphical format (bar charts) with target levels for water conservation. Provide data on other typical customers in the District’s service area.
- **Rebates for Irrigation Efficiency Improvements** – BCVWD should work with SGPWA to provide rebates to improve irrigation efficiency including drip systems and smart controllers. Replacement of spray nozzles with rotating nozzles reduces water consumption significantly and prevents overspray.
- **Rebates for Turf Replacement** – BCVWD should work with SGPWA to provide rebates to convert turf areas to low water using drought tolerant plantings.
- **Other Methods Not on DWR’s List:**
 - Work further with the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, and developers to install drought tolerant, low water using plantings in common areas and street medians. Reduce turf and planted areas in new home construction.

- Convert existing street median and common area turf areas to drought tolerant, low water using plantings.
- Begin using recycled water for landscape irrigation. This method has the greatest potential for reducing potable water use in the BCVWD service area.
- Restrict construction water use to non-potable water.
- Implement more tiers in the rate structure to reflect the cost for purchase of imported water as a result of higher use.

6 Operational Changes

One of the water conservation measures that can be used to reduce water loss is implementing automatic meter readings. With the use of automatic meters, water leaks would be easy to locate as the water meter would continuously run throughout the night. This knowledge would allow District staff to inform the residents of the situation and further actions could then be taken to fix the leak and ultimately, conserve water. Currently (2020), BCVWD is working through a Capital Improvement Project which includes installing automatic meters throughout the service area, but has not been fully converted.

The District currently does not perform extensive main flushing or any hydrant flow testing; there is minimal need to adjust District operations to conserve water unmetered water.

7 Emergency Response Plan

The most recently published Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is from 2011. Currently (2020), District staff is in the process of updating this ERP to define procedures for modern emergencies, as well as assessing the District's plan for responding to catastrophic water supply interruption. The 2011 ERP defines the procedures that District staff is to complete in the case of various emergencies including, but not limited to:

- Medical Emergencies
- Flooding
- Snow/Ice Damage
- Earthquakes
- Tornados

The District performs routine maintenance and assessment of the operating conditions off all its facilities, in order to ensure minimal opportunities for supply shortages or supply interruptions. As the District continues to grow, it will continue to refine its maintenance procedures to continue to provide reliable supplies to its customers.

8 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC 10632.5

- (a) *In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.*
- (b) *An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.*
- (c) *An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.*

8.1 BCVWD Facilities

The center of the District's service area is located approximately 8 to 10 miles south of the San Andreas Fault. If a major earthquake were to occur along the San Andreas Fault in the Pass area, many of the BCVWD's facilities could be affected.

In order to minimize possible damage due to a significant earthquake, the District's Cherry Tanks, Upper Edgar Tank, Taylor Tank, the Vineland Tanks and the Hannon Tank are all equipped with flexible connectors (EBBA Iron Flex-tends) for movement during an earthquake. Upper Edgar, Cherry Tank III, Vineland II and III, and Taylor Tank are all anchored to their ring wall foundation and have been designed to resist seismic shaking. These are all relatively new tanks constructed since the year 2000 and designed and constructed to recent AWWA standards. These tanks should be capable of resisting significant earthquake shaking. BCVWD's other tanks were designed according to AWWA standards in effect at the time they were constructed; but over time the design standards have improved and become more stringent. The greatest vulnerability will be with the older steel tanks located in the northern part of the District's service area in Cherry Valley.

Experience with other earthquakes, e.g., Landers, magnitude 7.3 (1992), has shown steel water tanks survive but do suffer some minor structural damage. Observations of some of the water tanks showed the inlet/outlet piping sheared off and some "elephant footing" of the side wall occurred but the tanks remained intact. This is what would be expected with BCVWD's older tanks. The newer tanks should survive with little or no damage. The older tanks should be able to be put back into service within a week, if not sooner.

Wells and well pumps could be damaged during a very severe earthquake but they should be able to be returned to service within a month depending on the availability of replacement parts and equipment to repair the pumps.

Piping breaks could be expected to occur, but these can be repaired quickly. BCVWD has an inventory of repair clamps, fittings and pipe as well as staff and equipment to make these repairs.

BCVWD has also constructed emergency “interties” at various locations along Highland Springs Road so that water can be supplied in either direction between the City of Banning and BCVWD.

9 Communication Protocols

CWC 10632 (a)(5)

Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) Any other relevant communication

The communication protocol procedure currently relies in the 2011 ERP. After BCVWD has completely assessed the situation and determined that further actions are to be put into effect, coordinating with the public and other entities are the next steps to be taken. In the near future, BCVWD will use the Annual Assessment that is to be reported to DWR as a tool to address each year’s supplies and demands to help determine the appropriate response. In the most recent drought, each BCVWD resident was mailed letters informing them of the issues and the steps that need to be taken to conserve water. For future emergencies, the residents will be emailed the water conservation letters along with their bill to reduce costs. The public information that is to be sent out will be a notice informing them of the situation (e.g. the shortage level the District is currently in), the steps that BCVWD is taking to conserve water, and the steps that each resident should follow to do their part in reducing the water demand.

The District is also actively providing information on its website for public consumption to inform customers of ways to reduce consumption, as well as to update them in the case of an emergency as determined by the State or by the Board of Directors.

A summary of the District’s communication protocols is included in Table 9 below.

Table 9 – Communication Protocols

Stage of Assessment	Summary	Communication Method
Water Shortage Announcement	District staff will notify the public, neighboring Cities/Agencies, and other interested parties of the findings in the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment. Notification will be presented prior to the June Board of Directors meeting during which the Assessment will be presented and adopted.	Press Release, Websites, Social Media, Water Bill Inserts
Water Shortage Level Declaration	Occurs following the adoption of the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment.	Press Release, Websites, Social Media, Board of Directors Meeting
Water Shortage Response Actions	Occurs continuously following the adoption of the Assessment. Response actions remain in effect until such time that it is determined that the Water Shortage Level status has changed.	Press Release, Websites, Social Media, Board of Directors Meeting

10 Compliance and Enforcement

CWC 10632 (a)(6)

For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.

BCVWD does not have a standard enforcement procedure during “normal” supply years, however, does have a plan that adjusts rates during drought declarations and also for enforcing water conservation measures during the periods of a drought. BCVWD is currently in the process of converting over standard water meters to automatic meters. This would allow District staff to determine what residents may have water leaks and address the issues in a timely manner. It would also allow District staff to enforce the demand reduction actions that require residents to only water on certain days of the week. The severity of the enforcement would increase as the Shortage Levels increase. Many of the water reduction actions such as requiring customers repair leaks in a timely manner and restricting water use for decorative fountains would require further actions by the District to enforce. Discussions on how to enforce demand reduction actions such as these are still in discussion to determine the most efficient method. The repercussions that are to take place are listed below under Legal Authorities for first-, second-, and third-time offenders.

11 Legal Authorities

CWC 10632 (a)(7)

(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. [see below]

(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code. Water Code Section Division 1, Section 350

Declaration of water shortage emergency condition. The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

BCVWD has provisions within its Rules and Regulations to establish charges for excessive water use. Currently, the District has a 3-tiered rate structure. For single family residences the tier structure ranges from 0 – 16 HCF (Tier 1), 17-34 HCF (Tier 2) and greater than 34 HCF (Tier 3). The unit price for water use increases with each tier. For multi-family residential, the unit price is a single set rate with no tier structure. BCVWD could increase these charges, initiate consumption surcharges for excessive use to cover the additional cost of imported replacement water, and/or provide for additional tiers upon proper notification and following the procedures established by Proposition 218. This is not something that can be done on short notice, however.

BCVWD has “water waster” provisions in Part 15 of its Rules and Regulations.

“15-1 PROHIBITION OF WATER WASTER – No person, firm, or corporation shall use, deliver, or apply waters received from this District in any manner that causes the loss, waste, or the applications of water for unbeneficial purposes. Within the meaning of this Regulation, any waters that are allowed to escape, flow, and run into areas which do not make reasonable beneficial use of such water, including but not limited to streets, gutters, drains, channels, and uncultivated lands, shall be presumed to be wasted contrary to the prohibitions of these Rules and Regulations.

1) Upon the first failure of any person, firm, or corporation to comply, this District shall serve or mail a warning notice upon any person determined to be in violation of these Rules and Regulations.

2) Upon the second failure of any person, firm, or corporation to so comply, the water charges of any such consumer shall be doubled until full compliance with these Rules or Regulations has been established to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors of the District.

3) Upon the third failure of any person, firm, or corporation to so comply, the District shall terminate water service to any connection through which waters delivered by the District are wasted in violation of these Rules and Regulations.”

In Resolution 2016-05, there was a list of financial penalties for violation of the water restrictions in the Resolution.

- Upon the first failure of any person, firm, or corporation to comply, the District shall serve or mail a warning notice upon any person determined to be in violation of the District’s Rules and Regulations.
- Upon the second failure of any person, firm, or corporation to so comply, the water charges of any such customer shall be doubled until full compliance with the District’s Rules and Regulations has been established to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors of the District.
- Upon the third failure of any person, firm, or corporation to so comply, the District shall terminate water service to any connection through which waters delivered by the District are wasted in violation of the District’s Rules and Regulations.

11.1 Water Shortage Contingency Resolution

Resolution No. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT (DISTRICT) ADOPTING WATER USE RESTRICTIONS TO PROTECT THE WATER SYSTEM AND RATEPAYERS OF BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the District's Operations Policies and Procedures Manual, Part III, Section 1.E., District Emergency Declaration allows the General Manager, in consultation with the Board of Directors President, the ability to declare a "District Emergency" with ratification by the Board of Directors within fourteen days (14) at a regular, special or emergency Board meeting; and

WHEREAS, the District is experiencing water shortages of significant impact which results in a District emergency relating to water supply, therefore;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors that full support is given to the General Manager to make the appropriate recommendations which may include increased restrictions on watering days and hours, restrictions on washing vehicles, etc., restrictions on large water users, restrictions on flushing of water lines, restrictions on the filling of swimming pools, and increases in the current penalties for not complying with water conservation restrictions for the duration of the emergency, and urge full support and cooperation from the ratepayers of the District.

ADOPTED this ___ day of _____, _____, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

Director _____, President
of the Board of Directors of Beaumont-
Cherry Valley Water District

Director _____, Secretary
of the Board of Directors of Beaumont-
Cherry Valley Water District

12 Financial Consequences of WSCP

CWC 10632 (a)(8)

A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1. [retail urban suppliers only]

Rather than identify the financial impacts of each prohibition on BCVWD’s financial position, the impacts will be assessed on a “percent reduction in water demand” basis.

The District’s current water rate structure includes a service (meter) charge (bimonthly, regardless of how much water is used), and a 3-tiered commodity. For single family residences the tier structure ranges from 0 – 16 HCF (Tier 1), 17-34 HCF (Tier 2) and greater than 34 HCF (Tier 3). The unit price for water use increases with each tier. For multi-family residential, the unit price is a single set rate with no tier structure. This accounts for the generally lower family incomes in multi-family residences. In addition, there is a power surcharge and an imported water surcharge per 100 cu ft of water used.

During times of drought, the revenue from the commodity charge and the power and imported water surcharges would be reduced by an amount equal to the water conservation effort. The meter charge would not be affected. But, the reduction in water consumption will also reduce the power consumption needed to pump and produce water and reduce the need for imported water, essentially balancing out the reduction in imported water surcharge revenue.

To further offset any revenue losses, the District also has a drought surcharge policy in place. Please see Figure 1 below:

Figure 1 – BCVWD Drought Surcharge Policy

5-1.4 DROUGHT SURCHARGES				
<p>In the event that the District activates water supply drought rates, customers will be notified in advance of the below surcharges. Drought rates are generally triggered by the declaration of a specific water shortage by the California Department of Water Resources, or alternatively, by the District’s Board of Directors.</p> <p>The Surcharge Rate below is additive to the current Commodity Rate, per unit of water, at the date of presentation. The Surcharge Rate in effect is dependent on the drought stage declared.</p>				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Reduction in Use	10%	20%	30%	40%
Surcharge	\$0.17	\$0.36	\$0.60	\$0.92

Although the District is proposing 6 Shortage Levels as part of the WSCP, the existing drought surcharges can still be applied. For example, “Stage 1” in the District’s drought surcharges policy correlates to a 10% reduction in use; the drought surcharge identified would be applied to Shortage Level 1 previously described in this section.

For 2020, the adopted budget estimated \$3.4 million in fixed meter (service) charges and \$5.2 million in water sales revenue including agricultural water sales and construction water sales (commodity charge). Water importation surcharges were budgeted at \$3.5 million and SCE power surcharge at \$1.6 million. So total “variable” revenue would be approximately \$13.68 million. The fixed meter (service) charges would not be affected by a reduction in water sales. All the other revenues and expenses would be.

Assuming a water reduction of 25% is required for a 2-month long-term interruption, the annual reduction would be $(2/12) * 25%$ or 4.2%. The resultant loss in water sales revenue would be \$575,000, i. e. $0.042 * \$13.68$ million; the reduction, electricity and imported water purchase would be \$215,000. The net would be an annual loss of revenue of \$360,000.

A 50% reduction in water demand for a period of 1 month would result in a similar net annual revenue loss of \$360,000.

The costs above do not include additional staff overtime that may be required providing notifications, production, publication, and mailing of notices, updates, water conservation messages, inspection, and enforcement. An estimate of \$25,000 for each “event” is reasonable to cover these costs. The total annual impact could be in the \$225,000 to \$250,000 range.

The BCVWD audited Financial Report for 2020 showed BCVWD with over \$176.4 million in net assets of which \$29.1 million was in unrestricted funds. The impact of a net \$175,000 loss due to a water reduction of 25% over a 2-month period (or 50% for a 1-month period), or even another 10% reduction on an annual basis will not affect BCVWD’s operation. The \$476,000 is less than 4% of the District’s unrestricted cash assets. As a result, no special action is needed.

13 Monitoring, Reporting, and WSCP Refinement Procedures

CWC 10632 (a)(9)

For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

CWC 10632 (a)(10)

Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

When the higher Shortage levels are declared, the demand will be closely monitored by District staff on a month-to-month basis to compare the projected water reduction with the actual

values. If the District staff finds that the demand reduction actions are not meeting the projected volumes, it will be reassessed and brought to the Board to determine if a higher Shortage Level should be put into effect. There will need to be a few months in between announcing the different shortage levels as it is expected to take some time before the results are shown, however, District staff will be monitoring it closely.

14 Special Water Feature Distinction

CWC 10632 (b)

For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

In Table 6, swimming pools are separate and distinct from “water features.” Water features include decorative ponds, water hazards on golf courses, artificial waterfalls, and fountains. Golf course water hazard ponds that serve as irrigation reservoirs or balancing ponds, supplied with private wells are not covered by BCVWD’s water restrictions. BCVWD water restrictions do not apply to water features supplied by private wells.

Stock ponds for animal watering are not covered under the swimming pool or water feature restrictions. Recycled and non-potable water may be used without restriction in water features and ponds if approved for use.

15 Plan Adoption, Submittal and Availability

CWC 10632 (c)

The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.

The District’s WSCP was adopted following the same process as the District’s 2020 UWMP update. Both the WSCP and the UWMP were adopted by the Board of Directors, submitted to DWR for review, and implemented.

The District scheduled a public hearing for review of the 2020 UWMP, which includes the WSCP, on July 22, 2021. At such time the City of Beaumont requested a continuance of the public hearing for 30 days. On August 26, 2021, the Board of Directors directed District staff to make appropriate changes and/or corrections based on public comments, and made a motion to adopt the UWMP and the WSCP. The District made the adopted WSCP available to the public on the District’s website no later than 30 days after it was adopted.

The District will notify the public of any amendments made to the adopted WSCP.

SAMPLE ADOPTION RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION 20__-__

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
ADOPTING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY
PLAN**

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-84 Regular Session, and as amended subsequently, which mandates that every water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, prepare a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP); and

WHEREAS, BCVWD is an urban water supplier delivering more than 10,000 acre-feet of water annually to over 19,000 connections; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to recent amendments to the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 10610 et. seq., urban water suppliers are required to adopt and electronically submit their WSCPs to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 20__; and

WHEREAS, as required by the Water Code, a Notice of Intent to Update the BCVWD 20__ Urban Water Management Plan including the WSCP was distributed on MONTH DD, 20__ to the cities, counties, agencies and interested parties within the BCVWD service area, and notice of public hearing and availability for public inspection of the Plan was posted on MONTH DD, 20__, and the draft 20__ UWMP was posted to the BCVWD website for public inspection on MONTH DD, 20__, and

WHEREAS, as required by the Water Code, notification of the public hearing and circulation of the draft plan was also published in the Beaumont Record-Gazette on MONTH DD, 20__ and MONTH DD, 20__ pursuant to Government Code §6066; and

WHEREAS, the properly noticed public hearing was held by the BCVWD Board of Directors on MONTH DD, 20__; and

WHEREAS, the BCVWD Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the UWMP Act, the contents of the WSCP, and the documentation in support of the WSCP, and has determined that the factual analysis and conclusions set forth in the WSCP are legally sufficient,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District:

1. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted, including modifications to the Plan made after the Public Hearing by the General Manager limited to (i) de minimis refinements, and (ii) such changes to address public input received (if any) at the Public Hearing.
2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file the Water Shortage Contingency Plan immediately after its adoption with the California Department of Water Resources, and within thirty (30) days to the California State Library - Government Publications Section, and any city or county within which the District provides water supplies.
3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to take any necessary actions to implement and administer the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the WSCP.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

ATTEST:

Director _____, President
of the Board of Directors of Beaumont-
Cherry Valley Water District

Director _____, Secretary
to the Board of Directors of Beaumont-
Cherry Valley Water District