

CITY OF HEMET



JULY 2021

FINAL

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN





City of Hemet

2020

Urban Water Management Plan



JULY 2021



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| AB | Assembly Bill |
| AF | Acre-feet |
| AFY | Acre-feet per year |
| Annual Assessment | Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment |
| AWWA | American Water Works Association |
| CIMIS | California Irrigation Management Information System |
| City | City of Hemet |
| CWC | California Water Code |
| CY | Calendar Year |
| DACs | Disadvantaged Communities |
| Delta | Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta |
| DOF | Department of Finance |
| DRA | Drought Risk Assessment |
| DMMs | Demand Management Measures |
| DWR | Department of Water Resources |
| EMWD | Eastern Municipal Water District |
| ERP | Emergency Response Plan |
| ETo | Evapotranspiration |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| GCMs | General Circulation Models |
| GIS | Geographical Information Systems |
| GPCD | Gallons Per Capita Per Day |
| gpm | Gallons Per Minute |
| GSA | Groundwater Sustainability Agency |
| GSP | Groundwater Sustainability Plan |
| GWMP | Groundwater Management Plan |
| Judgment | Stipulated Judgment |
| kWh | Kilowatt Hours |
| LHMWD | Lake Hemet Municipal Water District |
| M&I | Municipal and Industrial |
| MGD | Million gallons per day |
| MWD | Metropolitan Water District of Southern California |
| Plan | Urban Water Management Plan |
| ppm | Parts Per Million |
| RCP | Representative Concentration Pathway |
| RDM | Robust Decision Making |
| RRA | Risk and Resilience Assessment |
| RWRF | San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility |
| SB | Senate Bill |
| SCAG | Southern California Association of Governments |
| SCE | Southern California Edison |
| SGMA | Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 |

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| SWRCB | State Water Resources Control Board |
| SWRCB - DDW | State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water |
| TDS | Total Dissolved Solids |
| USEPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| UWMP | Urban Water Management Plan |
| WRCC | Western Regional Climate Center |
| WSAP | Water Supply Allocation Plan |
| WSCP | Water Shortage Contingency Plan |
| WUCA | Water Utility Climate Alliance |
| WUE | Water Use Efficiency |

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CHAPTER 1

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

LAY DESCRIPTION - INTRODUCTION

An urban water supplier is defined (pursuant to Section 10617 of the California Water Code¹) as “a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers.”

The City of Hemet (City) is classified as an urban water supplier because it serves more than 3,000 customers (i.e. individual metered accounts) and it supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to its customers for municipal purposes.

In accordance with the “Urban Water Management Planning Act”, which was enacted by the California Legislature in 1983, every urban water supplier (including the City) is required to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), periodically review its UWMP, and incorporate updated and new information into an updated UWMP at least once every five years.

The City’s most recent update was its 2015 UWMP (or 2015 Plan) which was submitted to, and approved by, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Urban water suppliers (including the City) are required to complete and submit their 2020 UWMPs to DWR by July 1st, 2021.

¹ References to CWC Sections in this 2020 UWMP were obtained from <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>



The current requirements for preparing the UWMP are included in California Water Code (CWC) Sections 10608 through 10657. The City's 2020 UWMP (or 2020 Plan) was prepared consistent with the CWC and the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final "Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020" (Final 2020 UWMP Guidebook), dated March 2021.

The UWMP provides urban water suppliers (including the City) with a reliable management action plan for long-term resource planning to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water supply needs. In addition, the 2020 UMWP incorporates water supply reliability determinations resulting from potential prolonged drought, regulatory revisions, and/or changing climatic conditions.

The City's 2020 Plan consists of the following Chapters:

- Chapter 1 Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview
- Chapter 2 Plan Preparation
- Chapter 3 System Description
- Chapter 4 Water Use Characterization
- Chapter 5 SB X7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2020 Compliance
- Chapter 6 Water Supply Characterization
- Chapter 7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment
- Chapter 8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Chapter 9 Demand Management Measures
- Chapter 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

A lay description is presented at the beginning of each of these Chapters.



LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 1

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Chapter 1 (Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview) of the City's 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- An overall lay description of the 2020 Plan, including California Water Code and Urban Water Management Plan Act requirements, is provided. The City is required to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan.
- The City's 2020 Plan was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final "Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020", dated March 2021. A description regarding the organization of the 2020 Plan, including a summary of each Chapter, is provided. The City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (discussed in Chapter 8) is also included in the 2020 Plan.
- The 2020 Plan incorporates DWR's water use and supply tables (standardized tables) for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. These tables are included within the respective sections of the 2020 Plan and in Appendix A.
- The City's coordination efforts with other planning agencies are discussed, including coordination efforts with Eastern Municipal Water District and the Southern California Association of Governments
- The City's eligibility to receive grants and loans administered by the State of California and/or DWR, as a result of preparing the 2020 Plan, is discussed.
- Information is provided which demonstrates the City's prior, continued, and projected reduction on imported water supplies obtained (either directly or indirectly) from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta). The City has reduced its reliance on imported water supplies for Calendar Year 2015 and Calendar Year



2020. In addition, the City is projected to continue reducing its reliance on imported water supplies through Calendar Year 2045.

- The checklist developed by DWR and used by the City to incorporate the specific UWMP requirements is discussed. The completed checklist is provided in Appendix C.

1.1 RECOMMENDED UWMP ORGANIZATION

The City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (2020 Plan) was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final "Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020" (Final 2020 UWMP Guidebook), dated March 2021. The City's 2020 Plan consists of the following Chapters:

| | |
|------------|---|
| Chapter 1 | Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview |
| Chapter 2 | Plan Preparation |
| Chapter 3 | System Description |
| Chapter 4 | Water Use Characterization |
| Chapter 5 | SBX7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2020 Compliance |
| Chapter 6 | Water Supply Characterization |
| Chapter 7 | Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment |
| Chapter 8 | Water Shortage Contingency Plan |
| Chapter 9 | Demand Management Measures |
| Chapter 10 | Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation |

Pursuant to CWC requirements, the City's 2020 Plan incorporates DWR's water use and supply tables (standardized tables) for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. DWR's standardized tables are provided within the body of the 2020 Plan text as well as in



Appendix A. The City also submitted the UWMP data (standardized tables) electronically through DWR's Online Submittal Tool.

The City's 2020 Plan also provides supporting documents (appendices) including notification letters of the Plan update, public notice of the Plan hearing, and adoption resolution from the City's governing body. Further discussions regarding these supporting documents are provided within the individual Chapters of the City's 2020 Plan.

1.2 UWMPs IN RELATION TO OTHER EFFORTS

The City is within the boundaries of Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) service area and historically has purchased minor amounts of water from EMWD for emergency purposes only (e.g. the City's groundwater supplies not enough to meet demands). (EMWD water supplies consist of treated imported water and groundwater. For the purpose of simplicity, the EMWD supply will be referred to as "treated imported water" in the balance of this UWMP). EMWD is a wholesale water agency that obtains imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and also has its own groundwater wells. EMWD prepared a 2020 Plan which is incorporated in the City's 2020 Plan by reference. In addition, the City provided its water use projections identified in this 2020 Plan to EMWD in five-year increments for a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought over the next 25 years.



1.3 UWMPs AND GRANT OR LOAN ELIGIBILITY

Pursuant to DWR's Final 2020 UWMP Guidebook:

"In order for a Supplier to be eligible for any water grant or loan administered by DWR, the Supplier must have a current UWMP on file that has been determined by DWR to address the requirements of the Water Code. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the Supplier throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR. A UWMP may also be required in order to be eligible for other state funding, depending on the conditions that are specified in the funding guidelines. Suppliers are encouraged to seek guidance on the specifics of any state funding source from the respective funding agencies. The following sections of the Water Code are pertinent to Suppliers considering pursuit of grants or loans."

The City's 2020 Plan has been prepared to meet eligibility requirements for grants and loans administered by the State and/or DWR.

1.4 DEMONSTRATION OF CONSISTENCY WITH THE DELTA PLAN FOR PARTICIPANTS IN COVERED ACTIONS

Pursuant to DWR, an urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project (or "covered action") such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 UWMPs for use in demonstrating consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, "*Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance*". In addition, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, § 5003:



(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all of the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:

(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The City has reduced its reliance on imported water supplies for CY 2015 and CY 2020. In addition, the City is projected to continue reducing its reliance on imported water supplies through CY 2045. A further discussion which demonstrates the City's measurable reduction in imported water reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance is provided in Appendix B.



1.5 TIPS FOR UWMP PREPARERS

The City's 2020 Plan (which includes the City's 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is considered an update to the City's 2015 Plan. However, the 2020 Plan and the WSCP are considered stand-alone documents. As discussed in Section 1.1, the City's 2020 Plan was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final 2020 UWMP Guidebook.

A checklist of specific UWMP requirements is included in Appendix C. The checklist includes the page number where the required elements are addressed to assist in DWR's review of the submitted Plan.



CHAPTER 2

PLAN PREPARATION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 2

PLAN PREPARATION

Chapter 2 (Plan Preparation) of the City’s 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The basis for preparing an Urban Water Management Plan is provided. The City is required to prepare the 2020 Plan because it is an “urban water supplier” (the City serves more than 3,000 customers and it supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to its customers for municipal purposes)
- The City is a “Public Water System” and is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water. The City’s Public Water System number is provided in Table 2-1.
- The City’s Plan has been prepared as an “individual” plan rather than a “regional” plan in an effort to provide information specific to the City to best inform its employees, management and customers.
- Information presented in the City’s 2020 Plan is provided on “calendar year” basis.
- Water quantities presented in the City’s 2020 Plan are provided on an “acre-foot” basis.
- The City’s coordination and outreach efforts with wholesale water agencies, other retail water agencies, and the community are described. The City coordinated the preparation of its 2020 Plan with the Eastern Municipal Water District, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority.



- The City's notification process to the cities and county within which the City provides water supplies to is discussed.

2.1 PLAN PREPERATION

As discussed in Section 1.1, the City's 2020 Plan was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final 2020 UWMP Guidebook. Pursuant to DWR's Final 2020 UWMP Guidebook:

"The California Water Code (Water Code) specifies several requirements for preparing a UWMP, including who is required to prepare a UWMP; how to prepare a UWMP, depending on whether the Supplier choses to participate in a regional or individual planning effort; selection of reporting year-type; and coordination, notification, and outreach."

Pursuant to California Water Code requirements, the City's 2020 Plan incorporates DWR's water use and supply tables (standardized tables) for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data.

2.2 BASIS FOR PREPARING A PLAN

CWC 10617.

"Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.



CWC 10620.

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

CWC 10621.

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

The City's 2020 Plan was prepared in accordance with the UWMP Act which was established in 1983. The UWMP Act requires every "urban water supplier" to prepare and adopt a Plan, to periodically review its Plan at least once every five years and make any amendments or changes which are indicated by the review. An "Urban Water Supplier" is defined as a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually.

Section 10621(a) of the CWC states, "*Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update*". As a result, DWR requires the 2020 Plans be submitted by July 1, 2021.

The City is an "urban water supplier" pursuant to Section 10617 of the CWC and directly serves potable water to more than 3,000 customers and supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) at retail for municipal purposes. The City's 2020 Plan is an update to the City's 2015 Plan.



2.2.1 PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

CWC 10644.

(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department ... shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

California Health and Safety Code 116275.

(h) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Pursuant to CWC requirements, the City's 2020 Plan incorporates DWR's standardized tables for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. The standardized tables are provided within the body of the 2020 Plan text as well as in Appendix A. The City also submitted the UWMP data (from the standardized tables) electronically through DWR's Online Submittal Tool.

In addition, the City is a Public Water System and is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). The SWRCB-DDW requires water agencies provide the number of connections, water usage, and other information annually. The information provided to SWRCB-DDW indicates the City serves potable water to more than 3,000 customers and supplies more than 3,000 AFY. Table 2-1 provides the City's Public Water System name and number.

2.2.2 SUPPLIERS SERVING MULTIPLE SERVICE AREAS / PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

The City serves only a single Public Water System. Table 2-1 provides the City's Public Water System name and number.



Table 2-1 Public Water Systems

| Submittal Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Public Water System Number | Public Water System Name | Number of Municipal Connections 2020 | Volume of Water Supplied 2020 * |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | | |
| 3310016 | City of Hemet | 9,325 | 3,891 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL | | 9,325 | 3,891 |
| * Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. | | | |
| NOTES: Source for "Number of Municipal Connections 2020": https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/ | | | |

2.3 REGIONAL PLANNING

The City has developed its 2020 Plan reporting solely on its service area to address all requirements of the California Water Code. The City’s 2020 Plan was not developed as a Regional Plan.

2.4 INDIVIDUAL OR REGIONAL PLANNING AND COMPLIANCE

As shown in Table 2-2, the City’s 2020 Plan is an “Individual UWMP”. The City has developed its 2020 Plan reporting solely on its service area to address all requirements of the California Water Code, including water use targets and baselines pursuant to SB X7-7 Water Conservation Act of 2009 reporting (discussed further in Chapter 5). The City notified and coordinated with appropriate regional agencies and constituents (See Section 2.6).



Table 2-2 Plan Identification Type

| Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification | | |
|--|--|--|
| Select Only One | Type of Plan | Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance <i>if applicable</i> (select from drop down list) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Individual UWMP | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) | |
| NOTES: | | |

2.4.1 REGIONAL UWMP

[CWC 10620.](#)

(d)(1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

As indicated in Table 2-2, the City’s 2020 Plan was developed as an “Individual UWMP” and not part of a Regional Plan.

2.4.2 REGIONAL ALLIANCE

[CWC 10608.20.](#)

(a)(1) ...Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis, as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28...



CWC 10608.28.

(a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement, by any of the following:

- (1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.*
- (2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)).*
- (3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537.*
- (4) By an integrated regional water management funding area.*
- (5) By hydrologic region.*
- (6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the department.*

(b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

As indicated in Table 2-2, the City’s 2020 Plan was developed as an “Individual UWMP” and not part of a Regional Alliance.

2.5 FISCAL OR CALENDAR YEAR AND UNITS OF MEASURE

CWC 10608.20.

(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers...may determine the targets on a fiscal or calendar year basis.

2.5.1 FISCAL OR CALENDAR YEAR

The data provided in the City’s 2020 Plan is reported on a calendar year (CY) basis, unless noted otherwise, as shown in Table 2-3.



Table 2-3 Supplier Identification

| Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Type of Supplier (select one or both) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Supplier is a wholesaler |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Supplier is a retailer |
| Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | UWMP Tables are in calendar years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | UWMP Tables are in fiscal years |
| If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd) | |
| 01/01 | |
| Units of measure used in UWMP * (select from drop down) | |
| Unit | AF |
| <i>* Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i> | |
| NOTES: | |

2.5.2 REPORTING COMPLETE 2020 DATA

The data provided in the City’s 2020 Plan is provided on a calendar year basis through December 31, 2020.

2.5.3 UNITS OF MEASURE

As shown in Table 2-3, the data provided in the City’s 2020 Plan is reported in units of acre-feet, unless noted otherwise.



2.6 COORDINATION AND OUTREACH

CWC 10631.

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

2.6.1 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COORDINATION

The City is within the boundaries of Eastern Municipal Water District's service area and historically has purchased minor amounts of water for emergency purposes only (e.g. groundwater supplies not enough to meet demands). EMWD is a wholesale water agency that obtains imported water from MWD and has its own groundwater wells. As indicated in Table 2-4, the City has provided its water use projections identified in this 2020 Plan to EMWD in five-year increments for a normal, a single dry, and a five consecutive year drought over the next 25 years.



Table 2-4 Water Supplier Information Exchange

| Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange |
|--|
| The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631. |
| Wholesale Water Supplier Name |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> |
| Eastern Municipal Water District |
| |
| |
| NOTES: |
| |

2.6.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND THE COMMUNITY

[CWC 10620.](#)

(d)(3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

[CWC 10642.](#)

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan...

The City is required to coordinate the preparation of the Plan with appropriate agencies in the area, including appropriate water suppliers that share a common source. The City coordinated the preparation of its 2020 Plan with EMWD, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (LHMWD), and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority. As discussed in Section 10.2, the City notified these agencies, as well as the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2020 Plan and invited them to participate in the development of the



2020 Plan. A copy of the notification letters sent to these agencies is provided in Appendix D.

2.6.3 NOTICE TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

CWC 10621.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

As discussed in Section 10.2, notification was provided to the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto as well as the County of Riverside that the City was reviewing and considering amendments (updates) to the previous 2015 Plan, and as a result prepare the 2020 Plan. Notification was provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing (see Appendix D).



CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Chapter 3 (System Description) of the City's 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- A description of the City's service area is provided. The City's service area covers approximately 5.25 square miles (approximately 19 percent of the City's municipal boundaries) and is located in the southwesterly part of Riverside County. It is generally bounded on the north by the City of San Jacinto and the west by the City of Menifee. The area surrounding the City is predominantly rural and supports farming and agricultural activity.
- The location of the City's water service area is provided in Figure 1.
- A description regarding the City's water service area climate is provided. The monthly historical average temperatures (including minimum and maximum), monthly historical average rainfall, and monthly evapotranspiration (ET_o) in the vicinity of the City's service area is summarized. The sources of the climate information are also discussed.
- The population within the City's water service area is discussed and projected. The sources of the population information are also discussed. The City provides water service to an area with a current population of 30,433. The City is projected to have a population of 33,386 by Calendar Year 2045.



- A discussion of land use information used by the City to develop the 2020 Plan is provided. The City reviewed the current and projected land uses within its service area. The City also reviewed data provided by the Southern California Association of Governments, the Department of Finance, and the United States Census Bureau and prepared for counties, cities, and unincorporated areas within Southern California.

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

CWC 10631.

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

The City owns and operates a water distribution system that serves a portion of the City of Hemet. The City's service area covers approximately 5.25 square miles (approximately 19 percent of the City's municipal boundaries) and is located in the southwesterly part of Riverside County. It is generally bounded on the north by the City of San Jacinto and the west by the City of Menifee. The area surrounding the City is predominantly rural and supports farming and agricultural activity. The location of the City's water service area is shown on Figure 1.

The City relies almost exclusively on groundwater pumped by its groundwater wells. The City's three active wells (Wells 2A, 10A, and 12) produce groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin which covers an area of approximately 60 square miles. The San Jacinto



Basin is drained by the San Jacinto River and is recharged by surface runoff from adjacent mountains and hills, by rainfall directly on the valley floor and by return flow from water applied from overlying uses. The San Jacinto Basin serves as a natural storage reservoir and filtering system for wells constructed therein. In addition, the San Jacinto Basin has a Groundwater Replenishment Program which uses untreated imported water to recharge the San Jacinto Basin.

3.2 SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY MAPS

As discussed in Section 3.1, the City's service area covers approximately 5.25 square miles (approximately 19 percent of the City's municipal boundaries). A service area boundary map is provided on Figure 1. The City's water service area boundary relative to the vicinity municipal boundary is also provided in Figure 2.

The City's service area map was submitted online through DWR's Population Tool in a "KML" file format (i.e. Google Earth format). The KML file was originally created in a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) shape file format and converted into a KML format. To the extent information was available, metadata was included in the KML file (including map projection, contact information, start and end dates for which the map is valid, constraints, attribute table definitions, and digitizing base).



3.3 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

CWC 10631.

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including ... climate...

CWC 10630.

It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

The monthly historical average temperatures (including minimum and maximum), monthly historical average rainfall, and monthly evapotranspiration in the vicinity of the City's service area is summarized in the tabulation below. Historical climate information was obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) and from DWR's California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS).

The historical average rainfall in the vicinity of the City's service area is 11.65 inches. The City's service area in the San Jacinto Valley has a dry climate and summers can reach maximum average daily temperatures in the high 90s. Although changes in climatic conditions may have an impact (as discussed in Section 4.5), the projected water supply demands will be based on an average year, a single dry year and a five consecutive year drought, based on historical data and projected demands. Precipitation within the vicinity of the City's service area is discussed further in Section 7.2.



Service Area Climate Information

| Month | Average Temperature (F) | Average Minimum Temperature (F) | Average Maximum Temperature (F) | Average Total Precipitation (Inches) | ETo (Inches) |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| January | 52.92 | 38.57 | 67.11 | 2.49 | 2.12 |
| February | 53.98 | 39.96 | 68.00 | 2.38 | 2.95 |
| March | 57.37 | 43.61 | 71.05 | 1.9 | 4.63 |
| April | 62.14 | 46.85 | 77.22 | 0.78 | 6.04 |
| May | 67.15 | 51.94 | 82.57 | 0.44 | 6.13 |
| June | 73.39 | 56.13 | 90.74 | 0.06 | 8.22 |
| July | 79.70 | 62.29 | 97.25 | 0.24 | 8.67 |
| August | 80.48 | 62.42 | 98.14 | 0.19 | 8.34 |
| September | 76.08 | 58.93 | 92.98 | 0.26 | 6.22 |
| October | 67.84 | 51.45 | 84.27 | 0.53 | 4.83 |
| November | 58.54 | 42.55 | 74.31 | 0.9 | 3.13 |
| December | 52.01 | 37.34 | 66.69 | 1.71 | 2.12 |
| Annual | 66.22 | 50.78 | 81.07 | 11.65 | 63.4 |

Source:

Historical average monthly precipitation and temperature information was obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center (<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/>) and is based on data collected from Station 047813 (San Jacinto Ranger Station, California) from 1948 through 2015. Historical monthly average ETo information was obtained from the California Irrigation Management Information Systems (<http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov>) and is based on data collected from Station 239 (Hemet).

A discussion of the City’s sources of supply, how those sources may be impacted by climate change, and the proactive actions the City and other local/regional water managers may take to address the potential climate change on water supplies is provided in Section 4.5.



3.4 SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

3.4.1 SERVICE AREA POPULATION

CWC 10631.

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population... The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

The City provides water service to an area with a current population of 30,433. Table 3-1 presents the current and projected population of the area encompassed by the City's service area from CY 2020 to CY 2045. The City is projected to have a population of 33,386 by CY 2045.

The City initially reviewed the available historical populations within its service area for population growth trends. The City determined historical U.S. Census populations within its service area using DWR's Population Tool (<https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/>). The City's service area boundary was uploaded to DWR's Population Tool in a "KML" file format (i.e., Google Earth format). The KML file was originally created in a GIS shapefile format and converted into a KML format. The uploaded KML file represents the City's service area boundary from 1990 to present (2020). DWR's Population Tool utilized U.S. Census data from 1990, 2000, and 2010. The calculated CY 2020 population (discussed in Section 5.4) was used to determine compliance with the City's SB X7-7 water use target for 2020 (discussed in Section 5.5).

The City reviewed growth rate projections provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The data provided by SCAG was based on their "*The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy of the SCAG*", dated September 2020, and incorporates demographic trends, existing land use, general plan land use policies, and input and projections through the year 2045 from the



Department of Finance (DOF) and the US Census Bureau for counties, cities and unincorporated areas within Southern California. As discussed in Section 3.1, the City’s service area covers approximately 19 percent of the City of Hemet’s municipal boundaries. Because the City’s service area includes mostly areas which are built out, the population within the City’s service area is not expected to grow significantly (compared to the remaining portions within the City’s municipal boundaries). The City historical population growth rate, which has been consistent over the past 25 years, has been used to estimate the projected populations within its service area through the year 2045.

Table 3-1 Population – Current and Projected

| Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Population Served | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045(opt) |
| | 30,433 | 31,002 | 31,581 | 32,172 | 32,773 | 33,386 |

NOTES: The DWR Population Tool was used to estimate the 2020 population (See Section 5.4.1). Growth rates derived from historical populations obtained from the DWR Population Tool were applied to the 2020 population and projected through 2045 (See Section 3.4.1).

3.4.2 OTHER SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

CWC 10631.

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including... other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier’s water management planning.

A discussion of water demand for lower income households within the City’s service area is provided in Section 4.4. No other demographic factors affect the City’s water management planning. However, increased population will have an impact on water demand.



3.5 LAND USES WITHIN SERVICE AREA

CWC 10631.

(a) The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities.

The City reviewed the current and projected land uses within its service area during the preparation of this 2020 Plan. Information regarding current and projected land uses is included in the City's General Plan 2030. The existing land uses within the City's service area include residential (single-family and multi-family), commercial, institutional/governmental and landscape (open space). The projected land uses within the City's service area are expected to remain similar to the existing land uses. In addition, although mostly built-out, the projected population within the City's service area is anticipated to increase (as discussed in Section 3.4). A discussion of the existing and projected water uses for the individual water use sectors within the City's service area, which includes the different land uses, is provided in Section 4.2. As discussed in Section 2.6, the City coordinated the preparation of the 2020 Plan with the City of Hemet, the City of San Jacinto, and other agencies.

As discussed in Section 3.4, the City obtained data from the Southern California Association of Governments document entitled "*The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy of the SCAG*", dated September 2020. Projected populations in the City's service area were based on growth rate projections developed by SCAG. The data provided by SCAG incorporates demographic trends, existing land use, general plan land use policies, and input and projections through the year 2045 from the Department of Finance and the US Census Bureau for counties, cities, and unincorporated areas within Southern California.



CHAPTER 4

WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 4

WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

Chapter 4 (Water Use Characterization) of the City’s 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City provides water service to individual “water use sectors”. These water use sectors include single-family residential, multi-family, commercial, institutional (and governmental), and landscape. Individual descriptions for these water use sectors are provided in Section 4.2.1.
- The City’s total water demands (including potable and recycled water) over the past 10 years have ranged from 3,636 AFY to 4,539 AFY, with an average of 4,052 AFY. The City currently measures its water use through meter data and billing records.
- The City conducts an annual water loss audit to identify distribution system water losses. Water losses can result from pipeline leaks and inaccurate metering due to faulty meters. Water loss estimates are incorporated into the City’s projected water demands.
- The City’s current and projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years are provided (through Calendar Year 2045) as shown on Table 4-3.



- The City's water demand projections incorporate water savings which are the result of implementation of new plumbing codes along with consumer awareness of the need to conserve water.
- The projected water demands for lower income households are identified and are included in the City's total projected water demands
- The City's sources of water supply and how those sources may be impacted by climate change are discussed. The proactive actions the City and other local/regional water managers may take to address the potential climate change impacts on water supplies are also discussed.
- The City will be able to provide sufficient water supplies to meet the projected water demands of its customers, including during a five consecutive year drought period.

4.1 NON-POTABLE VERSUS POTABLE WATER USE

The Water Code requires a description and quantification of water uses within the City's service area, including both non-potable and potable water. The City has no current recycled water (non-potable) demands as addressed in Section 6.2.5; however, a summary is provided in Table 4-3. Furthermore, Chapter 4 addresses the City's potable water demands.



4.2 PAST, CURRENT, AND PROJECTED WATER USES BY SECTOR

CWC 10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

CWC 10631.

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following...

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(4)(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:

(i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.

(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

The City's current and projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years (through CY 2045) in Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3. The City's total water demands were projected based on a review of the SB X7-7 calculations which are discussed in Chapter 5 (including the SB X7-7 water use target for 2020), current water use factors based on recent water demands, and the total population projections based on land use trends within the City.



The City provides water service to individual “water use sectors” as identified by the California Water Code. The water use sectors supplied by the City are discussed in Section 4.2.1. The water use for each of these sectors during CY 2020 is provided in Table 4-1. The projected water use for each individual water use sector is provided in Table 4-2 and is based on the percentage breakdown of water use from each individual water use sector in CY 2020 (the percentages were then applied to the projected total water use).

Table 4-1 Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Actual

| Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Non-Potable ¹ Water - Actual | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Use Type | 2020 Actual | | |
| Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool | Additional Description (as needed) | Level of Treatment When Delivered Drop down list | Volume ² |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | |
| Single Family | | Drinking Water | 1,574 |
| Multi-Family | | Drinking Water | 1,114 |
| Commercial | Includes institutional | Drinking Water | 833 |
| Landscape | | Drinking Water | 319 |
| Losses | | Drinking Water | 51 |
| TOTAL | | | 3,891 |
| ¹ Recycled water demands are NOT reported in this table. Recycled water demands are reported in Table 6-4. ² Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. | | | |
| NOTES: | | | |



Table 4-2 Use for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected

| Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Use for Potable and Non-Potable ¹ Water - Projected | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Use Type | Additional Description (as needed) | Projected Water Use ² <i>Report To the Extent that Records are Available</i> | | | | |
| | | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 (opt) |
| <p>Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool</p> | | | | | | |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | | | |
| Single Family | | 1,607 | 1,638 | 1,667 | 1,700 | 1,731 |
| Multi-Family | | 1,193 | 1,215 | 1,238 | 1,261 | 1,285 |
| Commercial | | 892 | 909 | 926 | 943 | 961 |
| Landscape | | 342 | 348 | 355 | 361 | 368 |
| Losses | | 133 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 143 |
| TOTAL | | 4,167 | 4,245 | 4,324 | 4,405 | 4,488 |
| <p>¹ Recycled water demands are NOT reported in this table. Recycled water demands are reported in Table 6-4. measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</p> | | | | | | |
| ² Units of | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | | |



Table 4-3 Total Gross Water Use (Potable and Non-Potable)

| Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Use (Potable and Non-Potable) | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 (opt) |
| Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-potable <i>From Tables 4-1R and 4-2 R</i> | 3,891 | 4,167 | 4,245 | 4,324 | 4,405 | 4,488 |
| Recycled Water Demand ¹ <i>From Table 6-4</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Optional Deduction of Recycled Water Put Into Long- Term Storage ² | | | | | | |
| TOTAL WATER USE | 3,891 | 4,167 | 4,245 | 4,324 | 4,405 | 4,488 |
| ¹ Recycled water demand fields will be blank until Table 6-4 is complete ² Long term storage means water placed into groundwater or surface storage that is not removed from storage in the same year. Supplier may deduct recycled water placed in long-term storage from their reported demand. This value is manually entered into Table 4-3. | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | | |



4.2.1 WATER USE SECTORS LISTED IN WATER CODE

CWC 10631.

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

- (A) Single-family residential.*
- (B) Multifamily.*
- (C) Commercial.*
- (D) Industrial.*
- (E) Institutional and governmental.*
- (F) Landscape.*
- (G) Sales to other agencies.*
- (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.*
- (I) Agricultural.*
- (J) Distribution system water loss.*

As shown in Table 4-1, the City's service area includes the following water use sectors listed in the California Water Code:

- Single-family residential
(A single-family dwelling unit is a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling. Single-family residential water demands are included in retail demands.)
- Multi-family
(Multiple dwelling units are contained within one building or several buildings within one complex. Multi-family residential water demands are included in retail demands.)



- Commercial
(Commercial users are defined as water users that provide or distribute a product or service)
- Institutional (and governmental)
(Institutional users are defined as water user dedicated to public service. Institutional users include, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.) Institutional accounts are included under the Commercial water use sector in Table 4-1.
- Landscape
(Landscape connections supply water solely for landscape irrigation. Landscapes users may be associated with multi-family, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation. Landscape water demands are included in retail demands.)
- Distribution system losses
(Distribution system losses represent the potable water losses from the pressurized water distribution system and water storage facilities, up to the point of delivery to the customers. Additional information is discussed in Section 4.2.4)

4.2.2 WATER USE SECTORS IN ADDITION TO THOSE LISTED IN WATER CODE

The City's service area does not include other water demand sectors which are not listed in the California Water Code (including exchanges, surface water augmentation, transfers, and wetlands or wildlife habitat).



4.2.3 PAST WATER USE

Chapter 6 provides a discussion of the sources of water supply the City uses to meet its water demands. Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City's historical annual water demands for each water supply source. Over the past ten years, the City's total water demands have ranged from 3,636 AFY to 4,539 AFY, with an average of 4,052 AFY. In addition, the City recently experienced a five consecutive year drought within its service area from CY 2011 to CY 2015. The City reviewed its historical water demands to determine the projected water demands and water supply reliability (discussed in Chapter 7). The City is able to provide sufficient water supplies to meet the projected water demands of its customers, including during a five consecutive year drought period.

4.2.4 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER LOSS

CWC 10631.

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following...

(J) Distribution system water loss.

CWC 10631.

(3)(A) The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association.

(C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.



Distribution system water losses represent the potable water losses from the pressurized water distribution system and water storage facilities, up to the point of delivery to the customers. Sources of distribution system water loss can include: inaccurate metering due to faulty meters; water use not metered such as firefighting, flushing of the water system; and pipeline leaks.

The California Water Code Section 10608.34 requires “On or before October 1, 2017, and on or before October 1 of each year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or the previous fiscal year...” The water loss audits must follow American Water Works Association (AWWA) guidance and be validated by a certified water audit validator. The City has completed the annual water loss audit process through October 1, 2020, as required by the California Water Code (i.e. the City has completed water loss audits representing calendar years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019). The City’s water loss audits were prepared and validated pursuant to DWR requirements. The annual water loss audit reports submitted by retail water agencies in California, including the City (provided in Appendix E), are available on DWR’s website (https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans).

The City’s annual water loss audits identify real water losses (e.g. leaks and main failures) and apparent water losses (e.g. customer meter inaccuracies, systematic data handling errors in customer billing systems, and unauthorized consumption). The City’s distribution system water losses are based on the sum of the real and apparent water losses and are summarized in Table 4-4 for the past five years. Over the past five years, the City’s average distribution system water losses represent approximately 3.2 percent of its total water demands. This average water loss factor was incorporated into the City’s total potable water demand projections (Tables 4-2 and 4-3).



Table 4-4 12 Month Water Loss Audit Report

| Submittal Table 4-4 Retail: Last Five Years of Water Loss Audit Reporting | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy) | Volume of Water Loss ^{1,2} |
| 01/2016 | 195 |
| 01/2017 | 123 |
| 01/2018 | 89 |
| 01/2019 | 143 |
| 01/2020 | 51 |

¹ Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet. ² Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.

NOTES: The "Volume of Water Loss" quantities for CY 2017 through CY 2019 were obtained from the annual AWWA Water Loss Audits (and based on the combination of apparent losses and real losses). Because the AWWA water loss audits were reported on a fiscal year basis, half of the water loss during each fiscal year was applied to the water losses for the corresponding calendar year (to estimate the water losses for the entire calendar year), pursuant to direction from DWR staff. The "Volume of Water Loss" quantities for CY 2016 and CY 2020 were estimated based on metered water production less metered water deliveries to customers.

The California Water Code Section 10608.34 directs the SWRCB to “adopt rules requiring urban retail water suppliers to meet performance standards for the volume of water losses.” Pursuant to this law, and as discussed above, urban retail water suppliers (including the City) have been submitting water loss audits to DWR annually since October 2017. Pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and (SB) Senate Bill 606, urban retail water suppliers are required to calculate an “urban water use objective”, which includes indoor, outdoor, commercial, industrial and institutional irrigation uses and allowed system water loss by the year 2024. In addition, by calendar year 2028, urban retail water suppliers are required to comply with individual volumetric standards (based on an economic model) for leak detection and repair actions. The goal of the proposed water loss standards is to reduce collective water losses throughout California by approximately



40 percent. The City will continue to develop its water loss standard and urban water use objective pursuant to SWRCB requirements.

4.2.5 CURRENT WATER USE

The City currently measures its water use through meter data and billing records. The water use for the City's individual water use sectors during CY 2020 are provided in Table 4-1. Recycled water uses are addressed separately in Section 6.5; however, a summary of projected recycled water uses is provided in Table 4-3. The City's total water uses during CY 2020 have been reviewed for compliance with the SB X7-7 water use target for 2020 adopted in the City's 2015 Plan (discussed in Section 5.5).

DWR has created an optional "Planning Tool Worksheet" for water suppliers to review and assess monthly water use trends. DWR has deemed the tool as optional and the City is not required by DWR to use the tool. Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City's historical annual water uses for each water supply source. During the past 10 years, the City experienced a five consecutive year drought within its service area from CY 2011 to CY 2015. Historical records indicate the City's annual water demands had been greater prior to CY 2011. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during five consecutive year droughts and years with historically high water demands. In addition, the City has been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months. A further discussion regarding the reliability of the City's water supply sources is provided in Chapter 7.



4.2.6 PROJECTED WATER USE

CWC 10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

CWC 10631.

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

CWC 10631.

(d)(4)(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(d)(4)(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:

- (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.*
- (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.*

The City's projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 20 years (through CY 2045) in Table 4-3. The City's projected water demands and water supplies during a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought are



provided in Chapter 7. The projected water demands for each of the City's water use sectors are provided in Table 4-2.

The City's water demands were projected based on a review of the SB X7-7 calculations discussed in Chapter 5 (including the SB X7-7 water use target for 2020), existing water use factors based on recent water demands, and the total population projections based on land use trends within the City. The projected water demands for the water use sectors were based on the percentage breakdown of water demands from each individual water use sector in CY 2020 (the percentages were then applied to the projected total water demands). A discussion of the City's water supplies from EMWD, a wholesaler, are discussed in Section 6.2. As discussed in Section 2.6, the City has coordinated its water demand projections with EMWD for each water use sector.

The City's water demand projections incorporate water savings, or "passive savings", which are the result of implementation of new plumbing codes along with consumer awareness of the need to conserve water. Division 3, Section 82 of the City's Municipal Code "Water Conservation Plan", which was amended through the adoption of Ordinance No. 1894 adopted in January 2015 (discussed in Section 9.2), includes methods for current and ongoing reduction in water use and water waste. Prior to adoption of Ordinance No. 1894, the City's water use rate ranged from approximately 155 gallons per capita day to 195 gallons per capita day (from 1995 through 2004). As identified in Section 5.5, the City's actual water use rate during CY 2020 was 114 gallons per capita per day which is a decrease of up to 81 gallons per capita per day from the recent historical water use and includes passive savings. The City's projected water demands, incorporate water use targets less than its established SB X7-7 water use target for 2020 and incorporate ongoing water passive savings and reduced water use. As indicated in Table 4-5, estimated future water savings have been considered as part of the City's water use projections.



Table 4-5 Inclusion in Water Use Projections

| Submittal Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) <i>Drop down list (y/n)</i></p> | Yes |
| <p>If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.</p> | Section 4.2.6 and Chapter 8 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? <i>Drop down list (y/n)</i></p> | Yes |
| NOTES: | |

4.2.7 CHARACTERISTIC FIVE-YEAR WATER USE

CWC 10635.

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

The City’s projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years (and through CY 2045) in Table 4-3. The City’s projected water demands and water supplies during a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought over the next 25 years (and through CY 2045) are provided in Chapter 7.



The City’s “Drought Risk Assessment” (DRA) for the next five years (from CY 2021 through CY 2025) is discussed in Section 7.3. The DRA includes the City’s projected annual water demands and supplies for each of the next five years and was prepared based on the five driest consecutive years on record. The DRA provides an assessment of the City’s water service reliability during a drought lasting five years. The DRA reflects anticipated water demands and supplies prior to any expected benefits associated with water supply shortage responses included in the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan (provided in Chapter 8). In addition to historical drought hydrology, the City considered impacts to water supplies and demands based on climate change conditions (discussed in Section 4.5) and anticipated regulatory changes, including the urban water use objectives (discussed in Section 4.2.4)

4.3 WORKSHEETS AND REPORTING TABLES

The City’s current and projected water demands, including the water demands for each of the City’s water use sectors, are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years (and through CY 2045) in Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3.

4.3.1 OPTIONAL PLANNING TOOL USE ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

As discussed in Section 4.2.5, DWR has deemed the “Planning Tool Worksheet” as optional and the City is not required by DWR to use the tool. The City has provided sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands. The City has also been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months. A further discussion regarding the reliability of the City’s water supply sources is provided in Chapter 7.



4.3.2 DWR 2020 UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES

The City's current water demands for each of the water use sectors during CY 2020 are provided in Table 4-1. The City's projected water demands for each of the water use sectors, in five-year increments over the next 25 years (and through CY 2045), are provided in Table 4-2. The City's total projected water demands, including potable and recycled water, in five-year increments over the next 25 years (and through CY 2045), are summarized in Table 4-3. The City's distribution system water losses over the past five years, based on the sum of the real and apparent water losses, are summarized in Table 4-4. The City's annual AWWA water loss audits are provided in Appendix E.

4.4 WATER USE FOR LOWER INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

[CWC 10631.1.](#)

(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

[California Health and Safety Code 50079.5.](#)

(a) "Lower income households" means persons and families whose income does not exceed the qualifying limits for lower income families... In the event the federal standards are discontinued, the department shall, by regulation, establish income limits for lower income households for all geographic areas of the state at 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised annually.

The City's water demands projections provided in Table 4-3 include projected water demands for lower income single-family and multi-family households. A lower income household is defined as a household with an income less than 80 percent of the area median income, adjusted for family size. For the purpose of this evaluation, the entire Riverside County was used for the "area median income". The total number of lower income households within the City's service area was estimated based on billing records



provided by the City, a review of the City's General Plan 2040, a review of median household income range statistics provided by the US Census Bureau (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>), and a review of GIS maps of Disadvantaged Communities² (DACs), including block groups, tracts, and places, provided by DWR. The estimated number of lower income households located within the City's service area is approximately 67 percent of the total number of households. As indicated in Table 4-2, the total projected residential (single family and multi-family) water demands within the City in 2045 is estimated at about 3,016 AFY. Based on a 67 percent use factor of total residential water demands, the projected water demand for lower income households will be about 2,000 AFY by the CY 2045. The projected water demands for lower income households were included in the City's total projected water demands, as indicated in Table 4-5.

4.5 CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

CWC 10630.

It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

CWC 10635.

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following...

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

² GIS information for DACs is based on data from the US Census showing census block groups, tracts, and places identified as disadvantaged communities (less than 80 percent of the State's median household income) or severely disadvantaged communities (less than 60 percent of the State's median household income)



Climate is defined as “the average course or condition of the weather at a place usually over a period of years as exhibited by temperature, wind velocity and precipitation³”. A change in the climate which produces a greater amount of precipitation (i.e. more runoff and/or snowpack) and lower temperatures is generally a benefit to water supplies. However, drought conditions which may result in decreased precipitation, decreased runoff, and increased temperature may adversely affect an urban water supplier’s ability to meet demands by potentially impacting supplies. Consequently, the focus of impacts of climate change is on these adverse consequences.

Section 6.2 of this Plan describes the City’s sources of water supply, management practices associated with those sources, and the long-term reliability of those sources. Section 7.3 includes a Drought Risk Assessment which considers the potential impacts of climate change to the City’s water supply sources. Chapter 8 provides a detailed discussion of the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan, including but not limited to, the six standard water shortage levels in the event climate change results in a reduction to water supplies associated with a periodic drought condition. The following is a discussion of the City’s sources of supply, how those sources may be impacted by climate change, and the proactive actions the City and other local/regional water managers may take to address the potential climate change impacts on water supplies.

Imported Water Supplies

The City has the ability to receive treated imported water as discussed in Section 6.2.1 and relies on the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster to manage the groundwater supplies of the San Jacinto Basin. Consequently, the City directly and/or indirectly relies on the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for those imported water supplies. MWD has prepared a Regional 2020 Urban Water Management Plan which includes a discussion (Section 2.6 in MWD’s 2020 UWMP) of the reliability of its water supplies and

³ www.merriam-webster.com



the impacts of climate change and is incorporated by reference in this Plan. Furthermore, the City is located within Eastern Municipal Water District's water service area which has also provided a discussion of climate change considerations and that discussion is included by reference. The following is a brief summary of MWD's efforts:

Resource Planning

- MWD has established the Robust Decision Making (RDM) approach to identify vulnerabilities to its water supplies. Climate change information was applied to MWD's simulated water supply scenarios to demonstrate the vulnerability of water supplies to climate change.
- MWD altered the inflow hydrology scenarios on the Colorado River simulation model to reflect modified inflow to MWD's Colorado River aqueduct.

Knowledge Sharing and Research Support

- MWD is an active and founding member of the Water Utility Climate Alliance (WUCA) which includes 12 nationwide partners collaborating on climate change considerations. As such, MWD shares agency actions on climate change and adaptation. WUCA has also released numerous research papers on climate change.

Implementation of Programs and Policies

- MWD's programs include the use of solar energy, use of ride share programs, and reduction of greenhouse emissions. Collectively these actions are intended to impact the effects of climate change.



Groundwater Supplies – San Jacinto Basin

The City relies on groundwater produced from the San Jacinto Basin as discussed in Section 6.2.2. The San Jacinto Basin has been identified by DWR as a very low-priority groundwater basin partially due to the fact it is adjudicated. In that regard, the San Jacinto Basin is actively managed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster, and those management activities are described in detail in Section 6.2.2.

Recognizing the potential impacts of climate change on the San Jacinto Basin groundwater supplies (decreased local runoff and replenishment, along with increased groundwater production, may lead to decreased groundwater levels), the City has used climate tools available on the California Energy Commission's Cal-Adapt website (<https://cal-adapt.org/>) to identify potential future climate change cycles for the San Jacinto Basin. The Cal-Adapt website has been developed by the Geospatial Innovation Facility at the University of California, Berkeley with funding and advisory oversight by the California Energy Commission and California Strategic Growth Council.

To address the uncertainty in future greenhouse gas emissions, Cal-Adapt has developed a Representative Concentration Pathway 4.5 (RCP 4.5) scenario and a Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP 8.5) scenario. RCP 4.5 represents a scenario in which greenhouse gas emissions peak around 2040, then decline and stabilize. RCP 8.5 represents a scenario in which emissions continue to strongly rise through 2050 and plateau around 2100. RCP 4.5 is a "medium" emissions scenario that models a future in which there is an effort made by societies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, whereas RCP 8.5 is a "business-as-usual" scenario. For the City's climate change analysis, the RCP 4.5 scenario was selected.

The Cal-Adapt climate tools also incorporate several General Circulation Models (GCMs), which represent physical processes in the atmosphere, ocean, and land surface. These



GCMs projected future climates under conditions such as warm/dry, cooler/wetter, and average simulations. For the City's climate change analysis, the average condition GCM (CanESM2) was selected.

The climate tools available on the Cal-Adapt website were used to simulate projected annual precipitation and annual average maximum temperature in the San Jacinto Basin. An electronic boundary of the San Jacinto Basin was submitted online through the Cal-Adapt website in a "KML" file format (i.e. Google Earth format) and data using several of the available climate tools was generated.

Based on the data generated by the Cal-Adapt simulations (see Appendix F), the average annual rainfall in the San Jacinto Basin is projected to be 14.09 inches over the next 25 years (through 2045), compared to historical average of 12.51 inches (from 1950 through 2019). In addition, the average maximum temperature is projected to be 84.1 degrees Fahrenheit compared to a historical average of 80.4 degrees Fahrenheit. Although there may be more precipitation in the future, it may be more likely to fall as rainfall compared to snowfall. The simulations do not denote the duration or intensity of storms contributing to the annual precipitation. Most if not all precipitation (whether it is rain or snowfall) likely will be captured for use in the San Jacinto Basin area and not adversely impacted by a potentially higher average annual temperature.

Recognizing these potential impacts to local hydrology resulting from climate change and the resultant impacts to the groundwater supplies, the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster has taken (and may reinstate as needed) the following proactive actions to anticipate and circumvent the potential impacts of climate change. These actions will enable the City to use rely on the San Jacinto Basin as a reliable source of supply.



Adjusted Production Rights

The City produces groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin within an area referred to as the “Management Area”, which includes: the (1) Canyon; (2) San Jacinto Upper Pressure; (3) Hemet South; and (4) Hemet North portion of the Lakeview/Hemet North zones (the City produces groundwater from the Hemet South and San Jacinto Upper Pressure zones). The San Jacinto Basin Judgment estimates the groundwater safe yield of the Management Area to be approximately 45,000 acre-feet per year. The City of Hemet’s Base Production Rights are currently 4,542 acre-feet per year. The Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster has the ability to reduce the amount of water rights available to Producers before they must pay an assessment for expensive imported water. This action provides producers with an economic incentive to reduce demands.



CHAPTER 5

SB X7-7 BASELINES, TARGETS, AND 2020 COMPLIANCE

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 5

SB X7-7 BASELINES, TARGETS, AND 2020 COMPLIANCE

Chapter 5 (SB X7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2020 Compliance) of the City’s 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (or SB X7-7) required the State of California achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban water use by the year 2020.
- SB X7-7 required urban water suppliers, including the City, to develop a “2020 Water Use Target” to assist the State of California to achieve the 20 percent reduction. The 2020 Water Use Target represents the amount of water each person should use per day (i.e. gallons per capita per day or GPCD) by the year 2020.
- The City previously determined its 2020 Water Use Target during the preparation of its 2015 Plan by completing standardized tables (or the SB X7-7 Verification Form) to demonstrate compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The City’s SB X7-7 Verification Form has not been modified and is included as part of this 2020 Plan as Appendix G. The City’s 2020 Water Use Target is 139 GPCD.
- The City’s 2020 Plan incorporates the 2020 Water Use Target and determines compliance based on actual water use.
- The population within the City’s service area during Fiscal Year 2019-20 is estimated at 30,443. The City’s population was estimated using the California Department of Water Resources’ online “Population Tool” which incorporates



United States Census data in a Geographic Information Systems (or GIS) format to estimate the population within the City's service area.

- The City's "gross water" use represents the total volume of water entering its distribution system from its water supply sources. The City's annual gross water during Calendar Year 2020 was 3,891 AF.
- The City's per-capita water use is based on the gross water use divided by the population. The City's per-capita water use during Calendar Year 2020 was 114 GPCD. The City's confirmed 2020 Water Use Target is 139 GPCD. The City's per-capita water use during Fiscal Year 2019-20 meets the 2020 Water Use Target.
- The City has also demonstrated compliance with the 2020 Water Use Target by completing the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form (provided in Appendix H).

5.1 GUIDANCE FOR WHOLESALE AGENCIES

[CWC 10608.12.](#)

(l) "Urban wholesale water supplier," means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

The City is not a wholesale agency and is not required by DWR to complete Section 5.1.



5.2 SB X7-7 FORMS AND SUMMARY TABLES

The City previously calculated its “Baseline” water periods and a “2020 Water Use Target” in its 2015 Plan. There were two different Baseline periods identified (consisting of a “10-year Baseline” period and a “5-year Baseline” period). The average water use for each of these two Baseline periods, expressed in GPCD, represents the Baseline water use for each period. A 10-year Baseline period was identified by the City and information regarding the starting year, ending year, and average year water use rate during this period is provided in Table 5-1. The City determined its 2020 Water Use Target by calculating 80 percent of the 10-year Baseline water use.

According to Section 10608.22 of the California Water Code, if an urban retail water supplier’s 5-year Baseline period water use is greater than 100 GPCD, the calculated 2020 Water Use Target may need to be reduced. A 5-year Baseline period was identified by the City and information regarding the starting year, ending year, and average water use rate during this period is provided in Table 5-1. The average water use rate during the identified 5-year Baseline period was greater than 100 GPCD. As a result, the 5-year Baseline period was used to determine if the 2020 Water Use Target required any adjustments.

The City’s calculated 2020 Water Use Target was compared with the 95 percent of the average water use within the 5-year Baseline to determine if any adjustments were required. The Baseline water uses were used to confirm the City’s 2020 Water Use Target (which represents the per capita water use target for 2020 pursuant to SB X7-7).



5.2.1 SB X7-7 VERIFICATION FORM (BASELINES AND TARGETS)

The City's service area has not changed (i.e., expansion or contraction) since the 2015 Plan was prepared. The City's 2020 Plan incorporates the Baseline water uses and 2020 Water Use Target calculated in the 2015 Plan. The City previously prepared standardized tables (SB X7-7 Verification Form) to demonstrate compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009 in its 2015 Plan, including compliance with the City's 2015 Interim Water Use Target. The City's SB X7-7 Verification Form has not been modified and is included as part of this 2020 Plan as Appendix G.

5.2.2 SB X7-7 2020 COMPLIANCE FORM

The City's compliance with its 2020 Water Use Target is summarized in the following sections. The City has also demonstrated compliance with the 2020 Water Use Target by completing the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form (provided in Appendix H).

5.2.3 SUBMITTAL TABLES 5-1 AND 5-2

Summary information from the SB X7-7 Verification Form and from the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form is provided in Tables 5-1 and 5-2 below.



Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary

| Submittal Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary From SB X7-7 Verification Form <i>Retail Supplier or Regional Alliance Only</i> | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Baseline Period | Start Year * | End Year * | Average Baseline GPCD* | Confirmed 2020 Target* |
| 10-15 year | 1995 | 2004 | 178 | 139 |
| 5 Year | 2003 | 2007 | 173 | |
| <i>*All cells in this table should be populated manually from the supplier's SBX7-7 Verification Form and reported in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)</i> | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | |

Table 5-2 2020 Compliance

| Submittal Table 5-2: 2020 Compliance From SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form <i>Retail Supplier or Regional Alliance Only</i> | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 2020 GPCD | | | 2020 Confirmed Target GPCD* | Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020? Y/N |
| Actual 2020 GPCD* | 2020 TOTAL Adjustments* | Adjusted 2020 GPCD* <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i> | | |
| 114 | 0 | 114 | 139 | Y |
| <i>*All cells in this table should be populated manually from the supplier's SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form and reported in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)</i> | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | |



5.2.4 REGIONAL UWMP/REGIONAL ALLIANCE

As discussed in Section 2.4, the City's 2020 Plan was not developed as part of a Regional Alliance. Information from the City's 2020 Plan is not required to be reported in a Regional Alliance report.

5.3 BASELINE AND TARGET CALCULATIONS FOR 2020 UWMPs

5.3.1 SUPPLIER SUBMITTED 2015 UWMP, NO CHANGE TO SERVICE AREA

The general requirements associated with determining the Baseline periods, Baseline water uses, and 2020 Water Use Target were previously provided by DWR. Based on the requirements, the City calculated the Baseline water uses and 2020 Water Use Target in its 2015 Plan. The City's service area has not changed (i.e. expansion or contraction) since the 2015 Plan was prepared. The City's 2020 Plan incorporates the Baseline water uses and 2020 Water Use Target calculated in the 2015 Plan. The City's SB X7-7 Verification Form is included in Appendix G.

As discussed in Section 5.2.1, the City prepared standardized tables (SB X7-7 Verification Form) to demonstrate compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The City's SB X7-7 Verification Form is provided in Appendix G and includes Baseline water uses and the 2020 Water Use Target. A summary of the Baseline water uses and 2020 Water Use Target is provided below.

The California Water Code allows an urban water supplier to calculate up to a 15-year Baseline period if at least 10 percent of its 2008 retail water demands were met through recycled water deliveries within its service area, otherwise calculation of a 10-year Baseline period is required. The City did not receive any recycled water deliveries during CY 2008. Consequently, a 10-year Baseline period was identified by the City and



information regarding the starting year, ending year, and average water use rate during this period is provided in Table 5-1. Water systems could potentially identify their 2020 Water Use Target by calculating 80 percent of the 10-year Baseline water use.

According to Section 10608.22 of the California Water Code, if an urban retail water supplier's 5-year Baseline period water use is greater than 100 GPCD, the calculated 2020 Water Use Target may need to be reduced. A 5-year Baseline period was identified by the City and information regarding the starting year, ending year, and average water use rate during this period is provided in Table 5-1. The average water use rate during the identified 5-year Baseline period was greater than 100 GPCD. As a result, the 5-year Baseline period was used to determine whether the 2020 Water Use Target required any adjustments.

The City's calculated 2020 Water Use Target was compared with the 95 percent of the average water use within the 5-year Baseline to determine whether any adjustments were required. The City's confirmed 2020 Water Use Target is 139 GPCD and is summarized in Table 5-1.

5.4 METHODS FOR CALCULATING POPULATION AND GROSS WATER USE

5.4.1 SERVICE AREA POPULATION

CWC 10608.20.

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

(f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.



CWC 10644.

(a)(2) The plan... shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

A discussion regarding the City's compliance with the 2020 Water Use Target is provided in Section 5.3. Compliance with the 2020 Water Use Target is based on the total estimated population within the City's water service during CY 2020. Because U.S. Census 2020 population data was not available during the preparation of the 2020 Plan, the City reviewed the methodologies recommended by DWR to estimate the CY 2020 population. The population methodology used by the City in the 2020 Plan is provided below.

The City initially reviewed the available historical population within its service area for population growth trends. The City determined historical U.S. Census population within its service area using DWR's Population Tool (<https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/>). The City's service area boundary was uploaded to DWR's Population Tool in a "KML" file format (i.e. Google Earth format). The KML file was originally created in a GIS shapefile format and converted into a KML format. The uploaded KML file represents the City's service area boundary from 1990 to present (2020). DWR's Population Tool utilized U.S. Census data from 1990, 2000, and 2010, along with the City's service area boundary, to estimate the population served by the City in the years 1990, 2000, and 2010.

DWR's Population Tool was also used to estimate the 2020 population within the City's service area. The total number of service connections within the City's service area (including residential, commercial, and industrial connections) in the years 2010 and 2020 were entered into the Population Tool. Based on the historical U.S. Census populations (from 1990, 2000, and 2010) and available data regarding total service connections for those corresponding years, DWR's Population Tool estimated the population within the City's service area for CY 2020 (using the service connection data for CY 2020) at 30,433.



The CY 2020 population is consistent with the historical population growth trends. The City's CY 2020 population is presented in Table 3 of the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form.

5.4.2 GROSS WATER USE

CWC 10608.12.

(h) "Gross water use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:

- (1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.*
- (2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.*
- (3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.*
- (4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.*

California Code of Regulations Title 23 Division 2 Chapter 5.1 Article 1, Section 596.

(a) An urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area is eligible to exclude the process water use of existing industrial water customers from the calculation of its gross water use to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

Gross water use represents the total volume of water entering a distribution system (but excludes recycled water deliveries, water placed into long term storage, water conveyed to another supplier, water delivered for agricultural use, and process water if there is a substantial percentage used for industrial purposes) over a 12-month period. The City's annual gross water use amounts are based on the total amount of water entering the City's distribution system from its water supply sources (including groundwater production wells and purchased imported water). The annual gross water use by the City during CY 2020 was 3,891 AF.



The annual gross water use amounts within the City for each year of the Baseline periods (discussed in Section 5.2) are provided in SB X7-7 Verification Form, Table 4 (Appendix G). A further discussion of the Baseline periods is provided in Section 5.2.

The City currently does not use indirect recycled water within its service area. The City is not required by DWR to complete SB X7-7 Verification Form, Table 4-B.

Industrial process water is not subtracted from the City's gross water use provided in SB X7-7 Verification Form, Table 4. The City is not required by DWR to complete SB X7-7 Verification Form, Table 4-C.1, Table 4-C.2, Table 4-C.3, Table 4-C.4, and Table 4-D.

5.5 2020 COMPLIANCE DAILY PER CAPITA WATER USE (GPCD)

CWC 10608.12.

(f) "Compliance daily per capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.

CWC 10608.20.

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010... compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

As discussed in Section 5.4.2, the annual gross water use by the City during CY 2020 was 3,891 AF. As discussed in Section 5.4.1, the estimated population within the City's service area for CY 2020 is 30,433. As a result, the City's per-capita water use during CY 2020 was 114 GPCD. As discussed in Section 5.3, the City's confirmed 2020 Water Use Target is 139 GPCD. The City's per-capita water use during CY 2020 meets the 2020 Water Use Target and is in compliance. The City has also demonstrated compliance with the 2020 Water Use Target by completing the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form (provided in Appendix H).



5.5.1 2020 ADJUSTMENTS TO 2020 GROSS WATER USE

CWC 10608.24.

(d)(1) When determining compliance daily per capita water use, an urban retail water supplier may consider the following factors:

(A) Differences in evapotranspiration and rainfall in the baseline period compared to the compliance reporting period.

(B) Substantial changes to commercial or industrial water use resulting from increased business output and economic development that have occurred during the reporting period.

(C) Substantial changes to institutional water use resulting from fire suppression services or other extraordinary events, or from new or expanded operations, that have occurred during the reporting period.

(2) If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.

Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use, Methodology 4.

This section discusses adjustments to compliance-year GPCD because of changes in distribution area caused by mergers, annexation, and other scenarios that occur between the baseline and compliance years.

The City has determined its compliance with the 2020 Water Use Target without adjusting its annual gross water use during CY 2020.

5.5.2 SPECIAL SITUATIONS

The City's 2020 Plan incorporates the Baseline water uses and 2020 Water Use Target calculated in the 2015 Plan. There were no special situations that required the City to recalculate the Baseline water uses and 2020 Water Use Target.



5.5.3 IF SUPPLIER DOES NOT MEET 2020 TARGET

The City's per-capita water use during CY 2020 meets the 2020 Water Use Target and is in compliance.

5.6 REGIONAL ALLIANCE

As discussed in Section 2.4, the City's 2020 Plan was not developed as part of a Regional Alliance. Information from the City's 2020 Plan is not required to be reported in a Regional Alliance report.



CHAPTER 6

WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 6

WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

Chapter 6 (Water Supply Characterization) of the City's 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City's water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin and treated, imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Eastern Municipal Water District.
- The City's main source of water supply is groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin.
- A tabulation of the City's historical water supplies is provided in Section 6.1.
- A discussion regarding the City's imported water supplies from Eastern Municipal Water District is provided. Information regarding imported water connections, capacities, reliability, and historical production is provided.
- A discussion regarding the City's groundwater supplies from the San Jacinto Basin is provided. Information regarding basin location, adjudication, management, water levels, water quality, water rights, and historical production is provided.
- The City's proposed future projects to maximum its water supply resources are discussed.
- The City's "energy intensity" is discussed and represents the quantity of energy consumed, measured in kilowatt hours, divided by the volume of water, measured



in acre-feet over a one-year period. The total energy intensity associated with the City's water management processes was estimated during CY 2020.

In this Chapter, the City will identify and describe each of its sources of water supply. In addition, the City will describe the following:

- Management of each water supply source;
- Current provisions of a basin adjudication or Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), as applicable, pertaining to management of groundwater supplies;
- Measures the City is taking to develop potential new sources of water supply (as applicable); and
- Opportunities for exchanges and transfers on a long- or short-term basis.

The characterization of the City's water supply sources will account for the anticipated availability during a normal year, a single dry year, a five consecutive year drought, along with projections through CY 2045.

6.1 WATER SUPPLY ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

CWC 10631.

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

(1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

(2) When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies



CWC 10631.

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

The City's water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin and treated, imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Eastern Municipal Water District. The City's main source of water supply is groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin. A tabulation of the City's historical water supplies is provided below.

| Calendar Year | System Water Supply Sources (AF) | | Total |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Groundwater | Purchased Water | |
| | San Jacinto Basin | Eastern Municipal Water District | |
| 2011 | 4,325 | 0 | 4,325 |
| 2012 | 4,495 | 0 | 4,495 |
| 2013 | 4,539 | 0 | 4,539 |
| 2014 | 4,376 | 81 | 4,458 |
| 2015 | 3,750 | 0.4 | 3,750 |
| 2016 | 3,631 | 198 | 3,829 |
| 2017 | 3,562 | 212 | 3,774 |
| 2018 | 2,175 | 1,649 | 3,824 |
| 2019 | 1,321 | 2,315 | 3,636 |
| 2020 | 2,603 | 1,288 | 3,891 |

Source: Data provided by the City



6.1.1 SPECIFIC ANALYSIS APPLICABLE TO ALL WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

The section below provides a discussion of the following information to the extent practical:

- The City's existing and planned sources of water supply are identified;
- Each source of supply is quantified in five-year increments through CY 2045;
- The anticipated supply availability under normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years, and any other water year conditions included in the Drought Risk Assessment (see Chapter 7) are described;
- The management of each water supply in correlation with other identified supplies is described.
- Information pertinent to the reliability analysis, including climate change effects, is considered.

The City historically has relied on groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin and treated, imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Eastern Municipal Water District. The following descriptions summarize the City's sources of supply (detailed descriptions are provided in Section 6.2).

Existing and Planned Sources of Supply

Purchased Treated Imported Water

The City has the ability to purchase treated imported water from Eastern Municipal Water District, as described in Section 6.2.1. In addition, Section 6.2.1 provides a detailed discussion of the existing and planned supply of the treated imported water, including a description of the management and reliability of those treated imported water supplies.



Table 6-8 summarizes the actual treated imported water supply for CY 2020. In addition, Table 6-9 summarizes the projected water supply, in five-year increments, through CY 2045 under varying water supply conditions.

Groundwater

The City has historically pumped groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin as described in Section 6.2.2. In addition, Section 6.2.2 provides a detailed discussion of the existing and planned supply of the groundwater, including a description of the management and reliability of those groundwater supplies. Table 6-8 summarizes the actual groundwater supplies for CY 2020. In addition, Table 6-9 summarizes the projected water supply, in five-year increments, through CY 2045 under varying water supply conditions.

Surface Water

The City does not use surface water supplies to meet its water demands.

Storm Water

The City does not directly use stormwater to meet its water demands.

Wastewater and Recycled Water

The City does not use recycled water sources to meet its water demands.

6.1.2 OTHER CHARACTERIZATION CONSIDERATIONS

A description of the City's water system along with a map of its service area is included in Chapter 3. In addition, the agencies which manage the water supplies used by the City



are identified in Section 6.2.1 (imported water), 6.2.2 (groundwater), 6.2.3 (surface water), 6.2.4 (stormwater), and 6.2.5 (recycled water).

6.1.3 OPTIONAL PLANNING TOOL

As discussed in Section 4.2.5, DWR has created an optional “Planning Tool Worksheet” for water suppliers to review and assess monthly water use trends. DWR has deemed the tool as optional and the City is not required by DWR to use the tool. Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City’s historical annual water uses for each water supply source. During the past 10 years, the City experienced a five consecutive year drought within its service area from CY 2011 to CY 2015. Historical records indicate the City’s annual water demands had been greater prior to CY 2011. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands. In addition, the City has been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months. A further discussion regarding the reliability of the City’s water supply sources is provided in Chapter 7.



6.2 NARRATIVE SECTIONS FOR SUPPLIER'S UWMP WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

6.2.1 PURCHASED OR IMPORTED WATER

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

The City can purchase treated, imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Eastern Municipal Water District. MWD imports water from the Colorado River through the Colorado River Aqueduct, owned and operated by MWD, and the State Water Project, which utilizes the California Aqueduct for transmission to Southern California.

EMWD uses a tiered rate structure for water sales to its member agencies, including the City. Any water purchases in excess of the Tier 1 allocation may incur Tier 2 rates. The City can purchase treated, imported water directly from EMWD through three connections (Fruitvale, Palm, and Bottletree with capacities of 700 gallons per minute (gpm), 600 gpm, and 600 gpm, respectively). The City also has two additional emergency connections with EMWD (Seven Hills and Searl Park with capacities of 900 gpm and 800 gpm, respectively). The City's purchases of treated, imported water from EMWD over the past five years has been tabulated in Section 6.1. Over the past five years, the City has purchased 198 AFY to 2,315 AFY, with an average of 1,132 AFY from EMWD. The City's projected purchases of treated, imported water from EMWD, over the next 25 years in five-year increments, is provided in Table 6-9.

The City's treated imported water supplies from MWD, through EMWD, may be impacted during a multi-year drought or other conditions which limits MWD from delivering sufficient water supplies to all of its member agencies, and consequently to the City. In anticipation of such a reduction in supplies, MWD developed a Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP)



which is briefly described below. The WSAP provides a means of equitably providing reduced water supplies to each of MWD's member agencies for up to 10 levels of reduction representing up to a 50 percent reduction.

During calendar year 2007, critically dry conditions impacted MWD's water supply sources. In addition, a ruling in the Federal Courts in August 2007 provided protective measures for the Delta Smelt (and subsequently other aquatic species) in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta resulting in restrictions on the availability of State Water Project water. As a result, MWD adopted a WSAP in February 2008 to allocate available water supplies to its member agencies. MWD revised the WSAP in December 2014.

The WSAP establishes ten different shortage levels and a corresponding Allocation to each member agency. Based on the shortage levels established by MWD, the WSAP provides a separate reduced Allocation to a member agency for its 1) Municipal and Industrial (M&I) retail demand and 2) replenishment demand. The WSAP formula considers historical local water production, full service treated water deliveries, agricultural deliveries and water conservation efforts when calculating each member agency's Allocation.

In general, the WSAP process calculates total historical member agency demand. That historical demand is then compared to member agency projected local supply for a specific Allocation year. The balance required from MWD, less an Allocation reduction factor, is the member agency's "Water Supply Allocation" of imported water from MWD. When a member agency reduces its local demand through conservation or other means, the Allocation of imported water will increase. Depending on MWD's available supply, MWD can establish a specific WSAP shortage level. The shortage level causes a regional reduction and calculates an allocation for each of its member agency. Additional



information about MWD's WSAP is provided in MWD's Regional 2020 UWMP which is incorporated by reference. The following is a summary of MWD's water shortage levels:

- Level 1 – Regional Percent Reduction of 5%
- Level 2 – Regional Percent Reduction of 10%
- Level 3 – Regional Percent Reduction of 15%
- Level 4 – Regional Percent Reduction of 20%
- Level 5 – Regional Percent Reduction of 25%
- Level 6 – Regional Percent Reduction of 30%
- Level 7 – Regional Percent Reduction of 35%
- Level 8 – Regional Percent Reduction of 40%
- Level 9 – Regional Percent Reduction of 45%
- Level 10 – Regional Percent Reduction of 50%

In response to a fourth consecutive year of below average rainfall and critically dry conditions, MWD declared a WSAP Allocation Level 3 for fiscal year 2015-16, which represented a regional reduction of 15 percent. MWD rescinded the WSAP for fiscal year 2016-17 and has not reinstated the WSAP since that time.



6.2.2 GROUNDWATER

CWC 10631.

(b)(4) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information:

(A) The current version of any groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720), any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for basins underlying the urban water supplier's service area.

(B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

(C) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(D) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.



SAN JACINTO BASIN

San Jacinto Basin - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The San Jacinto Basin is identified as Basin Number 8-005 pursuant to DWR Bulletin 118. Pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA), the San Jacinto Basin was designated a high-priority basin in DWR's 2019 SGMA Basin Prioritization report. In compliance with SGMA, the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster submits its Annual Report to DWR and will need to develop a GSP. SGMA requires the San Jacinto Basin be managed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) by 2022, and that a GSP be implemented by 2024. EMWD's Board of Directors became the exclusive GSA for the western portion of the San Jacinto Basin (West San Jacinto GSA) on April 24, 2017.

San Jacinto Basin - Adjudication

Local water purveyors in the San Jacinto Basin developed a Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP) in November 2007 for the San Jacinto-Hemet Valley to effectively manage the groundwater basin, allocate and protect groundwater resources, and maintain local control over those resources, as shown in Appendix I. In April 2013, a Stipulated Judgment (Judgment), Case Number RIC 1207274, was entered with the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Riverside adopting the GWMP and creating the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster, as shown in Appendix J

The Judgment declares individual water rights of EMWD, LHMWD, Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, and other private groundwater pumpers, to groundwater in (1) the Canyon Sub-basin; (2) the San Jacinto Upper Pressure Sub-basin downstream to Bridge Street, and (3) the Hemet Sub-basin. These sub-basins are collectively called the Management Area and are located in the San Jacinto Valley. The location of the Management Area is

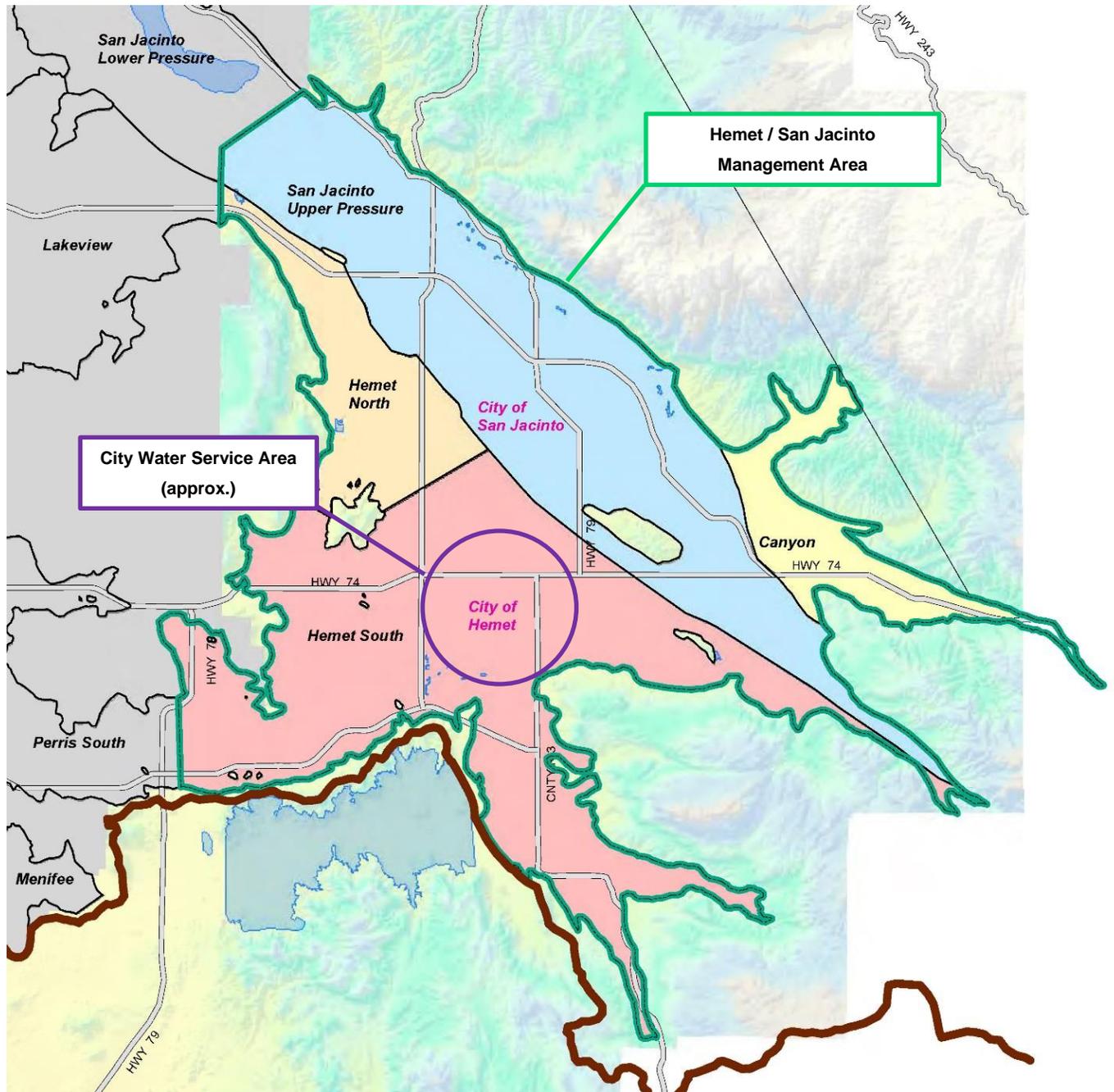


provided in the figure below. The Management Area also includes: the (1) Canyon; (2) San Jacinto Upper Pressure; (3) Hemet South; and (4) Hemet North portion of the Lakeview/Hemet North zones. The Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster Board is the governing body for the Management Area and is comprised of elected officials representing the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, LHMWD, EMWD, and a representative for the private groundwater producers. EMWD and the City of Hemet possess permitted and pre-1914 Surface Water Rights to store, divert, and recharge surface water from the San Jacinto River and its tributaries. The Judgment also recognizes the Tribal Water Rights of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians determined through a separate settlement among Soboba Tribe, the United States, EMWD, LHMWD, and MWD. The City's Base Production Rights are currently 4,542 AFY. The Judgment estimates the groundwater safe yield of the Management Area to be approximately 45,000 AFY. The Judgment estimates the long-term basin overdraft to be approximately 10,000 AFY.

The powers and duties of the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster includes making rules and regulations necessary for its own operations as well as for the operation of the GWMP and the Judgment; the implementation of the Physical Solution; development and implementation of a Water Management Plan; planning and constructing facilities to accomplish the goals of the Judgment; purchase of water for recharge; data collection; levying, billing and collection of all assessments provided for under the Judgment; record keeping; and reporting to the Court.



Location of Management Area



(Source: "Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Area, 2019 Annual Report", Eastern Municipal Water District)



Section 6 of the Judgment adopts a "...Physical Solution to maximize reasonable beneficial use of Surface Water, Groundwater and Supplemental Water for water users in or dependent upon the Management Area, to eliminate Overdraft, to protect the prior rights of the Soboba Tribe, and to provide the Parties with the substantial enjoyment of their respective rights..." The following are plans and programs to enforce and implement the Physical Solution (all under Section 6 of the Judgment):

1. Water Management Plan - "The Watermaster will approve and implement a Water Management Plan...The Plan will also facilitate and accommodate the settlement of the water rights of the Soboba Tribe, and shall be subject to the approval of the Soboba Tribe and the United States as trustee for the Tribe."
2. Groundwater Replenishment Program - The Watermaster will administer the Groundwater Replenishment Program. "The program shall include: the acquisition of Supplemental Water; the collection and expenditure of Replenishment Assessments; the Recharge of the Management Area; and the construction and operation of all necessary facilities, including but not limited to, development of surface and subsurface percolation and injection facilities."
3. Storage Rights - Unused storage capacity will be managed by the Watermaster conjunctively with natural and available Supplemental Water supplies.
4. Recycled Water - "The use of Recycled Water produced by Eastern can be of substantial benefit in providing additional water in the Management Area...Such Recycled Water may be used for Recharge or direct use within the Management Area."
5. Export - "The Public Agencies may export water outside the Management Area, on a temporary basis, upon approval by the Watermaster. However, any water exported shall be replenished with an appropriate amount of similar or better quality water..."



San Jacinto Basin - Description

The City's water system is primarily reliant on wells which pump from the San Jacinto Basin. The general boundaries of the San Jacinto Basin are the Casa Loma Fault on the southwest, which separates it from the Hemet and Lakeview groundwater basins; the San Jacinto Fault on the northeast, along the base of the San Jacinto Mountains; Valle Vista in the southeast and Moreno in the northwest. The San Jacinto Basin is a structural trough located between two faults that have been filled with layered alluvial materials, including clay, silt, sand and gravel. The City's wells overlie the San Jacinto Upper Pressure zone and the Hemet South zone of the San Jacinto Basin Management Area. The "Pressure Area" region of the San Jacinto Basin is generally divided into an upper, unconfined aquifer (i.e. the Upper Pressure zone) and a lower, confined aquifer. The groundwater in the lower aquifer is typically under pressure due to the presence of a relatively impervious, confining layer which provides some separation between the upper and lower aquifers.

The San Jacinto Basin contains sediments that have filled valleys and underlying canyons incised into crystalline basement rock. The valley fill deposits are generally divided into younger and older alluvium. Maximum depths of valley fill reach about 900 feet in the western and northern parts of the San Jacinto Basin but may exceed 5,000 feet in the eastern part of the San Jacinto Basin between the Casa Loma and Claremont faults. Confined groundwater is found in the eastern part of the San Jacinto Basin between the Casa Loma and Claremont fault.

The younger alluvium in the southeastern part of the San Jacinto Basin is generally coarse and permeable with specific yield estimated to range from about 12 to 15 percent. In other parts of the San Jacinto Basin, specific yield is estimated to be about 5 to 10 percent. The older alluvium may correlate to sediments of Pleistocene age that are exposed in the San Timoteo Badlands and underlies the San Jacinto River near the



confluence of Bautista Creek. These sediments generally contain more fine material and have lower specific yield and transmissivity values than the younger alluvium.

The San Jacinto fault zone cuts through the eastern part of the San Jacinto Basin and is composed of five northwest trending sediments: the San Jacinto, Claremont, Hot Springs, Park Hill, and Casa Loma faults. These active faults are barriers to groundwater movement. Natural recharge to the San Jacinto Basin is primarily from percolation of flow in the San Jacinto River and its tributary stream and from infiltration of rainfall on the valley floor. The primary recharge area for the confined aquifers is found where the San Jacinto River and Bautista Creek enter the San Jacinto Valley. Percolation of water stored in Lake Perris has been an additional source of recharge since construction of the lake in the 1970s.

Prior to the extraction of groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin, groundwater flow was generally along the course of the San Jacinto River and westward out of the San Jacinto Basin. High extraction rates had produced groundwater depressions and locally reversed the historical flow pattern. During the 1960s, groundwater levels in the western and central parts of the San Jacinto Basin declined; whereas, in the south-central part of the San Jacinto Basin, they were moderately stable. During the 1970s through the 1990s, groundwater levels declined about 20 to 40 feet in the northern and southwestern parts of the San Jacinto Basin and were relatively stable in the southern part of the San Jacinto Basin. During the 1970s through the 1980s, groundwater levels rose 80 to 200 feet in the western part of the San Jacinto Basin because of infiltration from Lake Perris. Groundwater levels within the San Jacinto Basin have remained relatively stable in the Lakeview, San Jacinto Lower Pressure, Menifee, and Hemet South Management Zones. In the Perris North and South Management Zones, groundwater levels have generally risen within the past five years.



Pursuant to DWR Bulletin 118, the total groundwater storage capacity of the San Jacinto Basin is estimated to be about 3,070,000 acre-feet. In 1975, the calculated amount of groundwater in storage was 2,700,000 acre-feet.

Pursuant to the “*Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Area, 2019 Annual Report*“, the best quality groundwater generally occurs along the San Jacinto River in the Canyon and San Jacinto Upper Pressure groundwater management zones, where there is significant municipal extraction. Additional information regarding the basin-wide water quality sampling program, including for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Nitrate as Nitrogen, is provided in the San Jacinto Basin annual reports⁴.

San Jacinto Basin - Historical and Projected Basin Production

The City currently produces groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin. As discussed above, the City’s Base Production Rights to the San Jacinto Basin are 4,542 AFY. The City’s production from the San Jacinto Basin over the past five years has been tabulated in Section 6.1 and ranges from 1,321 AFY to 3,631 AFY, with an average of 2,659 AFY. The City’s projected production from the San Jacinto Basin, over the next 25 years in five-year increments, is provided in Table 6-9.

⁴ <https://www.emwd.org/post/hemet-san-jacinto-watermaster>



Table 6-1 Groundwater Volume Pumped

| Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below. | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. | | | | | |
| Groundwater Type <i>Drop Down List</i> May use each category multiple times | Location or Basin Name | 2016* | 2017* | 2018* | 2019* | 2020* |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | | | | | |
| Alluvial Basin | San Jacinto Basin | 3,631 | 3,562 | 2,175 | 1,321 | 2,603 |
| TOTAL | | 3,631 | 3,562 | 2,175 | 1,321 | 2,603 |
| * Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | | |

6.2.3 SURFACE WATER

The City does not use self-supplied surface water sources to meet its water demands. The City purchases treated surface water supplies from CIC, as discussed in Section 6.1.

6.2.4 STORMWATER

The City does not use stormwater to meet its water demands.



6.2.5 WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATER

CWC 10633.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.



6.2.5.1 RECYCLED WATER COORDINATION

CWC 10633.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area...

The City does not have access to recycled water supplies due to the lack of infrastructure to convey recycled water to the City. Subject to availability of recycled water, the City would have to construct transmission and distribution facilities to deliver recycled water to customers within its service area. Additional information regarding the potential use of recycled water is provided below.

6.2.5.2 WASTEWATER COLLECTION, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL

CWC 10633.

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

The City does not own or operate any wastewater treatment facilities. All sewage generated within the City water system is provided to the San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRF), which is operated by EMWD and is located outside the City's service area. In 2011, EMWD began a \$157 million expansion project for RWRF. Work on the RWRF was completed in early 2015. RWRF's maximum capacity increased from 7.5 million gallons per day (MGD) to 14 MGD. Based on the City's "Water and Sewer Master Plan Update", dated March 2021, the wastewater generation rate within the City's service area is approximately 42 GPCD. Based on a CY 2020 population of 30,433, it is estimated the total wastewater generated, collected, and treated within the



City’s service area during CY 2020 was approximately 1,430 AF, as shown in Table 6-2. Treated wastewater is not disposed of within the City’s service area, as shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-2 Wastewater Collected Within Area in 2020

| Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2020 | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below. | | | | | | |
| Percentage of 2020 service area covered by wastewater collection system <i>(optional)</i> | | | | | | |
| Percentage of 2020 service area population covered by wastewater collection system <i>(optional)</i> | | | | | | |
| Wastewater Collection | | | Recipient of Collected Wastewater | | | |
| Name of Wastewater Collection Agency | Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? <i>Drop Down List</i> | Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2020 * | Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater | Treatment Plant Name | Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? <i>Drop Down List</i> | Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? <i>(optional) Drop Down List</i> |
| City of Hemet | Estimated | 1,430 | Eastern Municipal Water District | San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility | No | No |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2020: | | 1,430 | | | | |
| * Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3 . | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | | |



Table 6-3 Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020

| Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wastewater Treatment Plant Name | Discharge Location Name or Identifier | Discharge Location Description | Wastewater Discharge ID Number (optional) ² | Method of Disposal <i>Drop down list</i> | Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area? <i>Drop down list</i> | Treatment Level <i>Drop down list</i> | 2020 volumes ¹ | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Wastewater Treated | Discharged Treated Wastewater | Recycled Within Service Area | Recycled Outside of Service Area | Instream Flow Permit Requirement |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

¹ Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.
² If the **Wastewater Discharge ID Number** is not available to the UWMP preparer, access the SWRCB CIWQS regulated facility website at <https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/CiwqsReportServlet?inCommand=reset&reportName=RegulatedFacility>

NOTES:

6.2.5.3 RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

CWC 10633.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

The City does not have access to recycled water due to the lack of infrastructure to convey recycled water supplies to the City. Subject to the availability of recycled water, the City would need to construct transmission and distribution facilities to deliver recycled water to customers within its service area.



6.2.5.4 POTENTIAL, CURRENT, AND PROJECTED RECYCLED WATER USES

CWC 10633.

(b) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use. A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

Currently, the wastewater collected from the City and treated at RWRF already is used by other recycled water customers that are outside of the City's service area boundaries. Therefore, Table 6-4 and Table 6-5 are intentionally blank.



Table 6-4 Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area

| Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Supplier Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supplemental Water Added in 2020 (volume) <i>Include units</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source of 2020 Supplemental Water | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beneficial Use Type <i>additional rows if needed.</i> | <i>Insert</i> | Potential Beneficial Uses of Recycled Water (Describe) | Amount of Potential Uses of Recycled Water (Quantity) <i>Include volume units¹</i> | General Description of 2020 Uses | Level of Treatment <i>Drop down list</i> | 2020 ¹ | 2025 ¹ | 2030 ¹ | 2035 ¹ | 2040 ¹ | 2045 ¹ (opt) |
| Agricultural irrigation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golf course irrigation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial use | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geothermal and other energy production | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seawater intrusion barrier | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recreational impoundment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wetlands or wildlife habitat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Groundwater recharge (IPR) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reservoir water augmentation (IPR) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct potable reuse | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other (Description Required) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 Internal Reuse | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¹ Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | | | | | | | |



Table 6-5 2015 Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual

| Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2015 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Recycled water was not used in 2015 nor projected for use in 2020. The supplier will not complete the table below. If recycled water was not used in 2020, and was not predicted to be in 2015, then check the box and do not complete the table. | |
| Beneficial Use Type | 2015 Projection for 2020 ¹ | 2020 Actual Use ¹ |
| <i>Insert additional rows as needed.</i> | | |
| Agricultural irrigation | | |
| Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses) | | |
| Golf course irrigation | | |
| Commercial use | | |
| Industrial use | | |
| Geothermal and other energy production | | |
| Seawater intrusion barrier | | |
| Recreational impoundment | | |
| Wetlands or wildlife habitat | | |
| Groundwater recharge (IPR) | | |
| Reservoir water augmentation (IPR) | | |
| Direct potable reuse | | |
| Other (Description Required) | | |
| Total | 0 | 0 |
| ¹ Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. | | |
| NOTE: | | |



6.2.5.5 ACTIONS TO ENCOURAGE AND OPTIMIZE FUTURE RECYCLED WATER USE

CWC 10633.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

Recycled water produced by RWRf is fully contracted to its recycled water customers for beneficial, non-potable reuse. Consequently, recycled water is not currently used within the City, and no future projects have been identified with recycled water use estimates. There are currently no actions in place at the time by which the City is able to encourage the use of recycled water to their customers. Therefore, Table 6-6 is left intentionally blank.



Table 6-6 Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use

| Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation. | | |
| Section 6.2.5 | Provide page location of narrative in UWMP | | |
| Name of Action | Description | Planned Implementation Year | Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use * |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total | | | 0 |
| <i>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i> | | | |
| NOTES: | | | |

6.2.6 DESALINATED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

CWC 10631.

(g) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

San Jacinto Groundwater Basin

The City does not have opportunities to incorporate desalinated water into its supply. Although there is currently no brackish water in the Management Area, portions of the Management Area have average TDS concentrations above the recommended state secondary MCL of 500 mg/L but below the upper state secondary MCL of 1,000 mg/L. In order to improve long-term sustainability, groundwater desalination to reduce TDS may be considered. There may also be opportunities for use of desalinated ocean water as a



future potential water supply source, if needed, through coordination with other agencies that have ocean desalination programs.

6.2.7 WATER EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS

CWC 10631.

(c) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

6.2.7.1 EXCHANGES

Pursuant to DWR's 2020 Final Guidebook, *"Water exchanges are typically water delivered by one water user to another water user, with the receiving water user providing water in return at a specified time or when the conditions of the parties' agreement are met. Water exchanges can be strictly a return of water on a basis agreed upon by the participants or it can include payment and the return of water."*

The City does not have any current or planned water exchange opportunities.

6.2.7.2 TRANSFERS

Pursuant to DWR's 2020 Final Guidebook, *"The Water Code defines a water transfer as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer, sale, lease, or exchange of water or water rights."*

Pursuant to San Jacinto Judgment, the City's carry-over credits represent the difference between the City's adjusted Production Rights (as well as a share of imported water and supplemental water) and the City's actual production. Carry-over credits can be used to reduce the amount of water for which a Replenishment Assessment must be paid. Carry-



over credits can also be transferred to the Watermaster or another public agency. Carry-over credits may be retained for more than on calendar year. Although not anticipated, if the City's projected water demands are greater than the City's Base Production Right, the City may use any carry-over credits to offset any future annual production greater than its adjusted Production Right.

As discussed in Section 6.2.1, the City can purchase treated water from EMWD. However, EMWD can deliver groundwater to the City (at a reduced "wheeling charge") using the City's Production Rights, in lieu of the normal cost. If necessary, the City may potentially purchase water from EMWD at the lower rate through transfer of the City's Production Rights for that year. The City may also potentially sell its carry-over right to offset any costs in purchasing water supplies from EMWD at the full rate.

6.2.7.3 EMERGENCY INTERTIES

The City has emergency interties (or interconnections) with another water agency that serve as short-term emergency water supplies. Emergency interconnections are distribution system interconnections between water agencies for use during critical situations where one system or the other is temporarily unable to provide sufficient potable water to meet its water demands and/or fire protection needs. An emergency interconnection will allow a water system to continue serving water during critical situations such as local water supply shortages as a result of earthquakes, fires, prolonged power outages, and droughts.

As discussed previously, the City has three (3) interconnections to purchase treated water from EMWD. The City has an additional two (2) interconnections with EMWD (900 gpm and 800 gpm) for emergency purposes. The City also has one (1) emergency interconnection with Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (with a capacity of 900 gpm).



Historically, the City has relied on EMWD for purchased treated imported water to supplement the City's groundwater supplies in case of an emergency.

6.2.8 FUTURE WATER PROJECTS

CWC 10631.

(f) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

The City's water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin and treated, imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Eastern Municipal Water District. These water supply sources will allow the City to provide sufficient water service now, and in the future.

The City is currently installing treatment to remove 1,2,3-Trichloropropane contamination from its San Jacinto Basin wells. The City plans to reactivate two wells (Wells 15 and 16) which were previously removed from service due to the 1,2,3-Trichloropropane contamination. The City anticipates the 1,2,3-Trichloropropane treatment facility will be completed by 2022. The City will also construct new groundwater production wells to replace existing wells when necessary.

The City plans to construct two additional groundwater wells by 2025 to increase its total well production capacity. The City also plans to construct a new reservoir at its Echo Hills site to meet fluctuations in daily water demands, fire flow demands, and emergency conditions, as well as allow the City to pump water during off-peak power periods.



Table 6-7 Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

| Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below. | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format. | | | | | |
| Section 6.2.8 | Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP | | | | | |
| Name of Future Projects or Programs | Joint Project with other suppliers? | | Description (if needed) | Planned Implementation Year | Planned for Use in Year Type <i>Drop Down List</i> | Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier* <i>This may be a range</i> |
| | <i>Drop Down List (y/n)</i> | <i>If Yes, Supplier Name</i> | | | | |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | | | | | |
| Construct 1,2,3-Trichloropropane Groundwater Treatment Facility | No | | Construct 1,2,3-TCP facility and reactivate two groundwater wells | 2022 | All Year Types | 2,200 |
| Construct Additional Groundwater Wells | No | | Construct two additional groundwater wells | 2025 | All Year Types | 2,000 |
| *Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | | |

6.2.9 SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PLANNED SOURCES OF WATER

CWC 10631.

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following...

(b)(2) When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the



wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

6.2.9.1 DESCRIPTION OF SUPPLIES

As discussed in Section 6.2, the City's water supply sources consist of treated imported water purchased from EMWD (see Section 6.2.1) and groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin (see Section 6.2.2). The actual quantities of the water supply sources available to the City during CY 2020 are summarized in Table 6-8. The reliable quantities of projected water supply sources available to the City in five-year increments through CY 2045 during normal or average years are summarized in Table 6-9. The reliability of these sources of supply are addressed in Section 7.2.3, including during normal years, single dry years, and five consecutive year droughts.

The order of use of the City's projected reliable water supplies from CY 2020 through CY 2045 in five-year increments is based on historical practices, water supply availability, and the cost of water. It is anticipated the City will initially use groundwater produced from the San Jacinto Basin. It is important to note the City's projected demands in CY 2045 are greater than the City's Base Production Right of 4,542 AFY. To the extent available, the City initially will use any available carry-over credits to offset any future annual production greater than its adjusted Production Right. The balance of the future annual production greater than the City's adjusted Production Right will be addressed through an assessment for the purchase of water from EMWD for groundwater replenishment. Currently there is no requirement that the Watermaster must deliver the replenishment water in the immediately following year. The City may also purchase treated imported water from EMWD.

6.2.9.2 QUANTIFICATION OF SUPPLIES



The actual quantities of the water supply sources available to the City during CY 2020 are summarized in Table 6-8. The reliable quantities of projected water supply sources available to the City in five-year increments through CY 2045 during average years are summarized in Table 6-9. The reliability of these sources of supply are addressed in Section 7.2.3, including during normal years, single dry years, and five consecutive year droughts.

The City’s projected quantities of groundwater supplies from San Jacinto Basin are based on historical long-term averages and available supplies during previous dry year conditions. The City’s projected quantities of treated imported water supplies are based on meeting the remainder of the City’s total water demands. As noted above, in the event treated imported water may be limited, the City has the flexibility to increase groundwater production from the San Jacinto Basin. Consequently, it is anticipated the City will have sufficient water supplies available to meet projected demands.

Table 6-8 Water Supplies - Actual

| Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Water Supply | Additional Detail on Water Supply | 2020 | | |
| Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool | | Actual Volume* | Water Quality Drop Down List | Total Right or Safe Yield* (optional) |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | |
| Groundwater (not desalinated) | San Jacinto Basin | 2,603 | Drinking Water | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Eastern Municipal Water District | 1,288 | Drinking Water | |
| | | | | |
| | Total | 3,891 | | 0 |
| <i>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i> | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | |



Table 6-9 Water Supplies - Projected

| Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Water Supply | Additional Detail on Water Supply | Projected Water Supply * Report To the Extent Practicable | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2025 | | 2030 | | 2035 | | 2040 | | 2045 (opt) | |
| | | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Groundwater (not desalinated) | San Jacinto Basin | 4,167 | | 4,245 | | 4,324 | | 4,405 | | 4,488 | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Eastern Municipal Water District | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Total | | 4,167 | 0 | 4,245 | 0 | 4,324 | 0 | 4,405 | 0 | 4,488 | 0 |
| <p><i>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i></p> <p>NOTES: The City purchases treated water from EMWD on an emergency basis to supplement groundwater supplies and for preventative maintenance. The City's purchases of water from EMWD are not anticipated to be a significant source of water supply.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |

6.2.10 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The City considered the issues described below when developing its planned sources of water supply.

6.2.10.1 CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS

Climate change has the possibility of impacting the availability of planned water supplies, particularly during a drought period. Section 4.5 of this Plan provides a discussion regarding climate change effects on the City’s various sources of supply.

6.2.10.2 REGULATORY CONDITIONS AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The City has considered the implications of changing regulatory conditions and project development on the availability of planned water supplies. Section 1.4 provides a discussion on the reduced reliance on imported water supplies.



6.2.10.3 OTHER LOCALLY APPLICABLE CRITERIA

There are no locally applicable criteria which applies to the City.

6.3 SUBMITTAL TABLES COMPLETION USING THE OPTIONAL PLANNING TOOL

As discussed in Section 4.2.5, DWR has created an option “Planning Tool Worksheet” for water suppliers to review and assess monthly water use trends. DWR has deemed the tool as optional and the City is not required by DWR to use the tool. Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City’s historical annual water uses for each water supply source. During the past 10 years, the City experienced a five consecutive year drought within its service area from CY 2011 to CY 2015. Historical records indicate the City’s annual water demands had been greater prior to CY 2011. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during five consecutive year droughts and years with historically high water demands. In addition, the City has been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months. A further discussion regarding the reliability of the City’s water supply sources is provided in Chapter 7.



6.4 ENERGY USE

CWC 10631.2.

(a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:

- (1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.*
- (2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.*
- (3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.*
- (4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.*
- (5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.*
- (6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.*
- (7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.*

“Energy intensity” is defined as the quantity of energy consumed, measured in kilowatt hours (kWh), divided by the volume of water, measured in acre-feet for a water management process over a one-year period. The information used to calculate the estimated energy intensity associated with the City’s water system is provided below. The energy intensity information is based on readily obtainable energy and water use data for the following water management processes: 1) extraction or diversion of water supplies; 2) placement into storage; 3) conveyance to distribution; 4) treatment; and 5) water system distribution.

The City has tabulated its energy intensity using readily obtainable energy consumption data obtained from monthly electricity bills from Southern California Edison (SCE) for the whole water system and the corresponding water use data obtained from available water meter readings. The City has reported the energy intensity associated with the water



management processes which occur within its operational control. Because the City does not track individual energy usage for each water management process identified above, the City has estimated the energy intensity using the a “total utility approach” (i.e. sum of all water management processes). The total energy consumed was approximately 2,368,900 kWh during CY 2020. Although the total energy consumption reported includes electricity usage for general administration (e.g. at the City’s headquarters) which is not associated with any water management processes, the general administration energy usage is considered negligible compared to overall water system use and has not been netted out.

The total volume of water entering the potable water system was approximately 3,891 AF during CY 2020 and is consistent with the total volume of water provided in Table 4-1.

The total energy intensity associated with the City’s water management processes is estimated at 609 kWh/AF. The energy intensity data and calculations based on the “total utility approach” are provided in Table O-1B below.

The City’s water management processes do not include “consequential hydropower generation” where the energy generation is a direct consequence of water delivery (i.e. all water passing through the energy generation devices is delivered to users). The City’s water management processes do not include “non-consequential hydropower generation” where the energy generation is not a direct consequence of water delivery (i.e. energy could be generated even if no water was being delivered to water users). In addition, the City’s water management processes do not include any substantial “self-generated energy sources” including solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, co-generation, and diesel generator sources.



Table O-1B. Recommended Energy Reporting — Total Utility Approach

Urban Water Supplier:

City of Hemet

Water Delivery Product (If delivering more than one type of product use Table O-1C)

Retail Potable Deliveries

| Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach | | | | |
|--|------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|
| Enter Start Date for Reporting Period | 1/1/2020 | Urban Water Supplier Operational Control | | |
| End Date | 12/31/2020 | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Is upstream embedded in the values reported? | | Sum of All Water Management Processes | Non-Consequential Hydropower | |
| <i>Water Volume Units Used</i> | AF | Total Utility | Hydropower | Net Utility |
| <i>Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)</i> | | 3,891 | 0 | 3891 |
| <i>Energy Consumed (kWh)</i> | | 2368900 | 0 | 2368900 |
| <i>Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)</i> | | 608.8 | 0.0 | 608.8 |
| Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy | | | | |
| | | 0 kWh | | |
| Data Quality (<i>Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data</i>) | | | | |
| <i>Combination of Estimates and Metered Data</i> | | | | |
| Data Quality Narrative: | | | | |
| The total energy consumed was identified based on Southern California Edison (SCE) billing records. Although the total energy consumed includes electricity usage for general administration (which is not an identified water management process), general administration energy use is considered to be negligible compared to overall water system use and has not been netted out. | | | | |
| Narrative: | | | | |
| The total energy consumption includes energy associated with operating groundwater production wells and booster pumps to deliver water in the distribution system. Energy consumption is also associated with plant lighting and air conditioning, and operating the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system and chlorination injection pumps. | | | | |



CHAPTER 7

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 7

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

Chapter 7 (Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment) of the City's 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- Calendar Year 2020 represents an “average” or “normal” water year for the City in which the total amount of rainfall was similar to the historical average rainfall.
- A “single dry” year for the City was represented in Calendar Year 2017, in which the total amount of rainfall was below the historical average rainfall.
- A “five consecutive year drought” period for the City is represented from Calendar Year 2011 to Calendar Year 2015, where the total amount of rainfall during each of these years was less than the historical average rainfall.
- The City's current and projected water supplies available during normal years in five-year increments over the next 25 years are provided (through Calendar Year 2045) as shown on Table 7-2.
- The City's current and projected water supplies available during single dry years in five-year increments over the next 25 years are provided (through Calendar Year 2045) as shown on Table 7-3.



- The City's current and projected water supplies available during each year of a five consecutive year drought in five-year increments over the next 25 years are provided (through Calendar Year 2045) as shown on Table 7-4.
- The reliability of the City's water supply sources, including a review of water supply constraints, is provided. A single dry year or a five consecutive year drought period will not compromise the City's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers.
- A Drought Risk Assessment (or DRA) is provided which includes an assessment of the City's water supply reliability over a five consecutive year drought period. The City's DRA assumes a five consecutive year drought from Calendar Year 2021 through Calendar Year 2025 and includes a review of water supplies, water uses, and water supply reliability for each water supply source during this period. The City's water system has experienced a prior five consecutive year drought with no limitation to its collective water supplies. However, the cost of those water supplies may have increased based on the mix of water supplies which are used. Consequently, the City has the ability to enact varying water shortage levels (see Chapter 8) to help educate its customers and provide an economic incentive for the retail customers to reduce their water consumption.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the City's UWMP describes the City's ability to meet retail customer water demands by analyzing a variety of factors which affect the City's water supply. This section assesses the City's water service reliability during average years, single dry years, and during a five consecutive year drought period to meet the water needs of its customers. This section also includes the discussion of a Drought Risk Assessment



(DRA) which provides a mechanism for the City to evaluate the risk to its water supply under a drought lasting for the next five consecutive years.

7.2 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

CWC 10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Information regarding the reliability of the City's water supplies is based on the historical precipitation data in the San Jacinto Valley. Historical annual precipitation in the San Jacinto Valley is discussed in Section 3.3 and is based on historical data collected from Station 047813 (San Jacinto Ranger Station, California). Furthermore, Section 4.5 of this Plan notes that potential future climate change impacts may result in an increase in the average annual precipitation within the City's service area, thus indicating use of historical data is a reasonable and conservative approach. As indicated in Section 3.3, the historical average rainfall in the vicinity of the City's service area is 11.65 inches. CY 2020 represents an average or normal water year for the City in which the total amount of rainfall was similar to the historical average rainfall. A single dry year for the City was represented in CY 2017, in which the total amount of rainfall was below the historical average rainfall. A five consecutive year drought period for the City is represented from CY 2011 to CY 2015, where the total amount of rainfall during each of these years was less than the historical average rainfall. Table 7-1 summarizes these "base years" for average, single dry, and five consecutive year drought and provides the total amount of



water supplies available to the City during those base years. The following discussion assesses the water service reliability of the City's water supply sources.

Water Service Reliability - Imported Water

The City's treated imported water supplies from MWD, through EMWD, may be impacted during a multi-year drought or other conditions which limits MWD from delivering sufficient water supplies to all of its member agencies, and consequently to the City. In anticipation of such a reduction in supplies, MWD developed a WSAP which is briefly described below. The WSAP provides a means of equitably providing reduced water supplies to each of MWD's member agencies for up to 10 levels of reduction representing up to a 50 percent reduction.

During calendar year 2007, critically dry conditions impacted MWD's water supply sources. In addition, a ruling in the Federal Courts in August 2007 provided protective measures for the Delta Smelt (and subsequently other aquatic species) in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta resulting in restrictions on the availability of State Water Project water. As a result, MWD adopted a WSAP in February 2008 to allocate available water supplies to its member agencies. MWD revised the WSAP in December 2014.

The WSAP establishes ten different shortage levels and a corresponding Allocation to each member agency. Based on the shortage levels established by MWD, the WSAP provides a separate reduced Allocation to a member agency for its 1) Municipal and Industrial (M&I) retail demand and 2) replenishment demand. The WSAP formula considers historical local water production, full service treated water deliveries, agricultural deliveries and water conservation efforts when calculating each member agency's Allocation.



In general, the WSAP process calculates total historical member agency demand. That historical demand is then compared to member agency projected local supply for a specific Allocation year. The balance required from MWD, less an Allocation reduction factor, is the member agency's "Water Supply Allocation" of imported water from MWD. When a member agency reduces its local demand through conservation or other means, the Allocation of imported water will increase. Depending on MWD's available supply, MWD can establish a specific WSAP shortage level. The shortage level causes a regional reduction and calculates an allocation for each of its member agency. Additional information about MWD's WSAP is provided in MWD's Regional 2020 UWMP which is incorporated by reference. The following is a summary of MWD's water shortage levels:

- Level 1 – Regional Percent Reduction of 5%
- Level 2 – Regional Percent Reduction of 10%
- Level 3 – Regional Percent Reduction of 15%
- Level 4 – Regional Percent Reduction of 20%
- Level 5 – Regional Percent Reduction of 25%
- Level 6 – Regional Percent Reduction of 30%
- Level 7 – Regional Percent Reduction of 35%
- Level 8 – Regional Percent Reduction of 40%
- Level 9 – Regional Percent Reduction of 45%
- Level 10 – Regional Percent Reduction of 50%

In response to a fourth consecutive year of below average rainfall and critically dry conditions, MWD declared a WSAP Allocation Level 3 for fiscal year 2015-16, which represented a regional reduction of 15 percent. MWD rescinded the WSAP for fiscal year 2016-17 and has not reinstated the WSAP since that time.



Water Service Reliability - Groundwater

San Jacinto Basin

The San Jacinto Basin groundwater supplies are managed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster, as discussed in Section 6.2.2. During a normal year (CY 2020), the City met about 67 percent of its total demands with supplies from the San Jacinto Basin. During a single dry year (CY 2017), the City met about 94 percent of its total demands with supplies from the San Jacinto Basin. During a five consecutive year drought (CY 2011 to CY 2015), the City met about 98 to 100 percent of its total demands with supplies from the San Jacinto Basin. As noted previously, groundwater has previously been impacted by contamination, including 1,2,3-Trichloropropane. However, as discussed in Section 6.2.8, the City is currently developing appropriate treatment to remove 1,2,3-Trichloropropane which will need to be approved by SWRCB-DDW. Pending SWRCB-DDW approval of the treatment facilities, these groundwater supplies are considered reliable both from a water quality and quantity standpoint.

Water Service Reliability Summary

Table 7-1 shows the water supplies during the base years (for average year, single dry year and a five consecutive year drought). As a result of the City's water supply portfolio, water supplies may be re-apportioned during a five consecutive year drought to meet the City's water demands.

7.2.1 SERVICE RELIABILITY - CONSTRAINTS ON WATER SOURCES

CWC 10631.

(b)(1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source



of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

The City's sources of supplies consist of groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin and treated, imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Eastern Municipal Water District, as described in Section 6.2. Although all of these supplies are managed, the following constraints may occur which the City has considered in this reliability analysis.

San Jacinto Basin

The City produces groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin. As noted previously, the groundwater has been impacted by contamination, including 1,2,3-Trichloropropane. However, as discussed in Section 6.2.8, the City is currently developing appropriate treatment to remove 1,2,3-Trichloropropane which will need to be approved by SWRCB-DDW. Pending SWRCB-DDW approval of the treatment facilities, these groundwater supplies are considered reliable both from a water quality and quantity standpoint.

Imported water

The City may also receive treated imported water from MWD through EMWD. Water quality from MWD relating to supply reliability is addressed separately in MWD's 2020 Regional Urban Water Management Plan.

7.2.2 SERVICE RELIABILITY - YEAR TYPE CHARACTERIZATION

7.2.2.1 TYPES OF YEARS

The City's base years for an average year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought are discussed in Section 7.2 and are summarized in Table 7-1. As indicated in



Chapter 6, the City's water supplies sources have been sufficient in meeting the City's historical water demands during an average year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought. An average year was based on a historical year during the past 10 years with a total precipitation similar to the historical average precipitation in the vicinity of the City's service area. Because a single dry year or a five consecutive year drought period will not compromise the City's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers, a single dry year in this Plan was selected based one of the driest years during the past 10 years. The five consecutive year drought period was based on a period of five consecutive dry years during the past 10 years.

As indicated in Section 3.3, the historical average rainfall in the vicinity of the City's service area is 11.65 inches. CY 2020 represents an average or normal water year for the City in which the total amount of rainfall was similar to the historical average rainfall. A single dry year for the City was represented in CY 2017, in which the total amount of rainfall was less than the historical average rainfall. A five consecutive year drought period for the City is represented from CY 2011 to CY 2015, where the total amount of rainfall during each of these years was less than the historical average rainfall. Table 7-1 summarizes these "base years" for an average year, a single dry year and a five consecutive year drought period and provides the total amount of water supplies available to the City during those base years.



Table 7-1 Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

| Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment) | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Year Type | Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2019-2020, use 2020 | Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____ |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both. |
| | | Volume Available * | % of Average Supply |
| Average Year | 2020 | 3,891 | 100% |
| Single-Dry Year | 2017 | 3,774 | 97.0% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year | 2011 | 4,325 | 111.2% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year | 2012 | 4,495 | 115.5% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year | 2013 | 4,539 | 116.7% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year | 2014 | 4,458 | 114.6% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year | 2015 | 3,750 | 96.4% |
| <p><i>Supplier may use multiple versions of Table 7-1 if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Table 7-1, in the "Note" section of each table, state that multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each table.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</p> | | | |
| NOTES: | | | |

7.2.2.2 SOURCES FOR WATER DATA

The monthly historical average temperatures (including minimum and maximum), monthly historical average rainfall, and monthly evapotranspiration in the vicinity of the City’s service area are discussed in Section 3.3 Historical climate information was obtained from the WRCC and from DWR’s CIMIS.



7.2.3 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY – SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON

CWC 10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

The City primarily obtains its water supplies from groundwater wells located in the San Jacinto Basin. As discussed in Section 7.3 and shown in Table 7-2, Table 7-3, and Table 7-4, each of the City's water supply sources share the same base years. As previously discussed in Section 7.2.1, a single dry year or a five consecutive year drought period will not compromise the City's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers.

As previously discussed in Section 4.2.6, the City's projected normal year water demands over the next 25 years, in five-year increments, were based on the City's 2020 Water Use Target of 139 GPCD for potable water demands. The ratio of total water supplies (including potable and recycled water supplies) available to the City during a historical average year in CY 2020 (or 3,891 AF) and during a historical single dry year in CY 2017 (or 3,774 AF) was used to estimate the City's projected water demands during single dry years. The ratio of water supplies available to the City during a historical average year in CY 2020 (or 3,891 AF) and a historical five consecutive year drought period from CY 2011 to CY 2015 (or 4,325 AF, 4,495 AF, 4,539 AF, 4,458 AF, and 3,750 AF, respectively) was used to estimate the City's projected water demands during a five consecutive year drought period. The City's projected dry year water supplies over the next 25 years were based on the minimum supplies needed by the City to meet projected single-dry year



demands. Table 7-2, Table 7-3, and Table 7-4 summarize the City’s projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments, including during normal years, single dry years, and a five consecutive year drought periods. These tables indicate the City can meet water demands during normal years, single dry years, and a five consecutive year drought periods over the next 25 years.

7.2.3.1 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY – NORMAL YEAR

Table 7-2 summarizes the City’s projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments during normal years. Table 7-2 indicates the City can meet water demands during normal years over the next 25 years.

Table 7-2 Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

| Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 (Opt) |
| Supply totals (autofill from Table 6-9) | 4,167 | 4,245 | 4,324 | 4,405 | 4,488 |
| Demand totals (autofill from Table 4-3) | 4,167 | 4,245 | 4,324 | 4,405 | 4,488 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NOTES: | | | | | |



7.2.3.2 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY – SINGLE DRY YEAR

Table 7-3 summarizes the City’s projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments during single dry years. Table 7-3 indicates the City can meet water demands during single dry years over the next 25 years.

Table 7-3 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

| Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 (Opt) |
| Supply totals* | 4,042 | 4,118 | 4,195 | 4,273 | 4,353 |
| Demand totals* | 4,042 | 4,118 | 4,195 | 4,273 | 4,353 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i> | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | |

7.2.3.3 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY – FIVE CONSECUTIVE DRY YEARS

Table 7-4 summarizes the City’s projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments during five consecutive year drought periods. Table 7-4 indicates the City can meet water demands during five consecutive year drought periods over the next 25 years.



Table 7-4 Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

| Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | | 2025* | 2030* | 2035* | 2040* | 2045* (Opt) |
| First year | Supply totals | 4,632 | 4,719 | 4,807 | 4,897 | 4,988 |
| | Demand totals | 4,632 | 4,719 | 4,807 | 4,897 | 4,988 |
| | Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Second year | Supply totals | 4,815 | 4,905 | 4,996 | 5,090 | 5,185 |
| | Demand totals | 4,815 | 4,905 | 4,996 | 5,090 | 5,185 |
| | Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Third year | Supply totals | 4,862 | 4,953 | 5,045 | 5,140 | 5,236 |
| | Demand totals | 4,862 | 4,953 | 5,045 | 5,140 | 5,236 |
| | Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fourth year | Supply totals | 4,774 | 4,864 | 4,954 | 5,047 | 5,141 |
| | Demand totals | 4,774 | 4,864 | 4,954 | 5,047 | 5,141 |
| | Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fifth year | Supply totals | 4,017 | 4,092 | 4,168 | 4,246 | 4,326 |
| | Demand totals | 4,017 | 4,092 | 4,168 | 4,246 | 4,326 |
| | Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sixth year (optional) | Supply totals | | | | | |
| | Demand totals | | | | | |
| | Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <p>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> | | | | | | |



7.2.4 DESCRIPTION OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND OPTIONS

CWC 10620.

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

As noted in Section 6.2.2, the San Jacinto Basin is managed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster. During the period of management under the Judgment, significant drought events have occurred. In each drought cycle the San Jacinto Basin has been managed to maintain water levels. Therefore, based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to rely on the San Jacinto Basin for adequate supply over the next 25 years under single dry years and a five consecutive year drought periods.

Section 6.2.2 provides a description of the management of groundwater resources in the San Jacinto Basin, as well as information on basin management. Chapter 6 also demonstrates the management structure of the San Jacinto Basin provides a reliable source of groundwater supply for the City during a normal year, a single-dry year and a five consecutive year drought. Historical data indicates the San Jacinto Basin has been well managed for the full period of the adjudication, resulting in a stable and reliable water supply. Basin management changes are discussed in Section 6.2.2, and include increased direct use of recycled water (see Section 6.5) to reduce the need to import water from other regions. Therefore, the groundwater supplies in the San Jacinto Basin are deemed reliable.



7.3 DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

CWC 10635.

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.

(2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

The City's sources of supplies consist of groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin (which is managed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster) and treated imported water purchased through EMWD and managed by MWD. The following discussion provides a Drought Risk Assessment which assesses the City's water supply reliability over a five consecutive year drought period. The City's DRA incorporates a five consecutive year drought from CY 2011 through CY 2015 and includes a review of water supplies, water uses, and water supply reliability.



7.3.1 DRA DATA, METHODS, AND BASIS FOR WATER SHORTAGE CONDITIONS

The City's DRA was prepared using historical production data from the City's water supply sources. The following assumptions were considered during the preparation of the City's DRA for each year of the five consecutive year drought:

- The five consecutive year drought period associated with the 2020 UWMP is based on five consecutive dry years from CY 2021 through CY 2025.
- The projected water supplies available during each year of this five consecutive year drought are assumed to be identical to the water supplies produced during each year between CY 2011 and CY 2015 (which represents the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought).
- The projected demands during this five consecutive year drought are based on water demands from CY 2020 (a normal year) which were adjusted based on projected population over the next five years along with the ratio of the normal year demands to actual demands over each year of the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought period (from CY 2011 and CY 2015).
- The projected demands were compared to the projected supplies to identify potential water supply deficits which may require implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (discussed further in Chapter 8).



The following hypothetical methodologies were considered during the preparation of the City's DRA during for each year of the five consecutive year drought:

- Drought Year 1: The region had experienced an average to above average year of precipitation in the prior year. Water use in the prior year had been below average due to a reduce need for outdoor water use, the groundwater basin had been replenished from above average local stormwater runoff and imported water supplies were not restricted.
- Drought Year 2: The region experienced a second year of below average precipitation and runoff. Retail customers increase water use for outdoor irrigation to compensate for lack of precipitation. Groundwater and imported water supplies have not been impacted.
- Drought Year 3: The region experienced a third year of below average precipitation and runoff. Retail customers increase water use for outdoor irrigation to compensate for lack of precipitation. Groundwater and imported water supplies have not been impacted. However, there is an increased demand on both groundwater and treated imported water.
- Drought Year 4: The region experienced a fourth year of below average precipitation and runoff. Groundwater supplies have not been impacted. However, there is an increased demand on groundwater.
- Drought Year 5: Fifth year of below average precipitation and runoff. Groundwater supplies have not been impacted. However, there is an increased demand on groundwater.

7.3.2 DRAFT WATER SOURCE RELIABILITY

The City's DRA incorporates a five consecutive year drought based on five consecutive dry years commencing in CY 2021. The quantity of water supplies available for each year during this five consecutive year drought period included in the City's DRA is assumed to



be same as the quantity of water supplies produced by the City (i.e. demands) during the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought which occurred from CY 2011 through CY 2015. Production data for those years have been tabulated in Section 6.1. The following describes the anticipated reliability of each water source for each year of the five consecutive year drought based on recent experience.

Groundwater – San Jacinto Basin

The City receives water supplies from the San Jacinto Basin which is actively managed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster, as described in Section 6.2.2. Each year the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster reviews water supply conditions including local rainfall, groundwater levels, local stormwater runoff available for replenishment, imported water availability and the amount of imported water stored in the groundwater basin for future demands. The Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster identifies the annual amount of groundwater which may be pumped (such as an Operating Safe Yield) before more expensive imported water would need to be purchased from MWD through EMWD to replenish the San Jacinto Basin for all production in excess of the water rights. Regardless of the annual safe yield adopted there is never a restriction on the amount of water which may be pumped from the San Jacinto Basin, only the cost of producing the groundwater is impacted. The Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster is not restricted as to when or how much untreated imported water will be delivered to the San Jacinto Basin, only that it ultimately be delivered. The quantity of groundwater used (and reliably available) during the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought period have been tabulated in Section 6.1. During this period, the City was able to increase its production of its groundwater supplies from an adjudicated and managed groundwater basin. The City also has the ability to systematically implement aspects of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (see Chapter 8). As a result of these collective actions (and experience during prior five consecutive year droughts), the City does not anticipate a water supply shortage from the San Jacinto Basin.



Imported Water

The City may obtain imported water from MWD through EMWD. Section 6.2.1 describes the planning conducted by MWD regarding treated imported water supplies available to the City. The reliability of MWD's supplies is also discussed in its 2020 Regional UWMP and is incorporated by reference. The City can purchase treated imported water which is delivered directly within its distribution system. The City's purchases of treated, imported water other the past ten years have been tabulated in Section 6.1. In the event of a drought which limits imported water supplies, the City will rely on its groundwater production and will pay the applicable assessments to purchase untreated imported water to be delivered in the future when supplies are available.

The imported water purchased by the City during the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought period have been tabulated in Section 6.1. Because the City's DRA assumes the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought scenario will be repeated over the next five years, it is assumed the quantity of treated imported water supplies purchased during the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought scenario will be available. Furthermore, this constitutes the minimum amount of treated imported water which may be available in a future five consecutive year drought absent MWD's programs which it has since implemented.

Summary

The City's water system has experienced a prior five consecutive year drought with no limitation to its collective water supplies. However, the cost of those water supplies may have increased based on the mix of supplies which are used. Consequently, the City has the ability to enact varying water shortage levels (see Chapter 8) to help educate its customers and provide an economic incentive for the retail customers to reduce their water consumption.



7.3.3 DRA TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AND USE COMPARISON

Gross water use for the projected five consecutive year drought is shown on Table 7-5. Section 7.3.2 describes the water source reliability for each source of supply the City will rely on during a five consecutive year drought. The annual quantities are summed and are also provided on Table 7-5. The most important aspect of the City's water supplies is the groundwater which can be produced from a managed groundwater basin without restriction on the amount the City is allowed to produce. However, for the purposes of the City's DRA, as a worst-case scenario, the City has considered no water supply augmentation (as indicated in Table 7-5) from its groundwater supplies. When necessary, the City can implement various water shortage levels of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (as discussed in Chapter 8) in order to reduce its water demands. As shown in Table 7-5, assuming no additional water supply benefits will be available from groundwater supplies, the City will implement various of stages of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan to balance water demands with available supplies during years 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the projected five consecutive year drought.



Table 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to Address Water Code Section 10635(b)

| 2021 | | Total |
|---|--|--------------|
| Total Water Use | | 4,386 |
| Total Supplies | | 4,325 |
| Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action | | (61) |
| Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation) | | |
| WSCP - supply augmentation benefit | | 0 |
| WSCP - use reduction savings benefit | | 61 |
| Revised Surplus/(shortfall) | | 0 |
| Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action | | 1% |
| 2022 | | Total |
| Total Water Use | | 4,623 |
| Total Supplies | | 4,495 |
| Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action | | (128) |
| Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation) | | |
| WSCP - supply augmentation benefit | | 0 |
| WSCP - use reduction savings benefit | | 128 |
| Revised Surplus/(shortfall) | | 0 |
| Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action | | 3% |
| 2023 | | Total |
| Total Water Use | | 4,733 |
| Total Supplies | | 4,539 |
| Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action | | (194) |
| Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation) | | |
| WSCP - supply augmentation benefit | | 0 |
| WSCP - use reduction savings benefit | | 194 |
| Revised Surplus/(shortfall) | | 0 |
| Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action | | 4% |
| 2024 | | Total |
| Total Water Use | | 4,711 |
| Total Supplies | | 4,458 |
| Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action | | (253) |
| Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation) | | |
| WSCP - supply augmentation benefit | | 0 |
| WSCP - use reduction savings benefit | | 253 |
| Revised Surplus/(shortfall) | | 0 |
| Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action | | 5% |
| 2025 | | Total |
| Total Water Use | | 4,017 |
| Total Supplies | | 3,750 |
| Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action | | (267) |
| Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation) | | |
| WSCP - supply augmentation benefit | | 0 |
| WSCP - use reduction savings benefit | | 267 |
| Revised Surplus/(shortfall) | | 0 |
| Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action | | 7% |



7.3.4 OPTIONAL PLANNING TOOL WORKBOOK

DWR has deemed the “Planning Tool Worksheet” as optional, and the City is not required by DWR to use the tool. The City has provided sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands. The City has also been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months. The City obtains the majority of its water supplies from a managed groundwater basin which is not subject to seasonal fluctuation. Consequently, an evaluation regarding water supplies on a monthly basis was not considered.



CHAPTER 8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Chapter 8 (Water Shortage Contingency Plan) of the City's 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a detailed approach which presents how the City intends to act, or respond, in the case of an actual water shortage contingency.
- Preparation of the City's "Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment" (or Annual Assessment) is discussed. Commencing July 1, 2022, the City is required to submit the Annual Assessment. The Annual Assessment will include a review of the City's "unconstrained" water demands for the current year and for a potential upcoming single dry year. Unconstrained water demands represent the City's water demands prior to any "response actions" the City may invoke pursuant to the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.
- The City will manage water supplies to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. The City's plan for water usage during periods of shortage is designed to incorporate six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges from up to a 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortage, and greater than a 50 percent shortage.



- For each declared water supply shortage level, customers will be required to reduce their consumption by the percentage specified in the corresponding water supply shortage level.
- For each declared water supply shortage level, the City has established response actions to reduce demand on water supplies and to reduce any shortage gaps in water supplies. These demand reduction actions include irrigation and other outdoor use restrictions, rate structure changes, and other water use prohibitions.
- The operational changes the City will consider in addressing water shortages on a short-term basis are discussed and include improved monitoring, analysis, and tracking of customer water usage to enforce demand reduction measures.
- The City's Emergency Response Plan is summarized. The Emergency Response Plan provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations (including catastrophic water shortages) resulting from natural disasters, system failures, and other unforeseen circumstances.
- The preparation of the City's seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan is discussed. The locations of earthquake faults in the vicinity of the City's water service area are provided.
- The effectiveness of the shortage response actions for each of the City's standard water shortage levels is presented. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during five consecutive year droughts and years with historically high water demands.
- The communication protocols implemented by the City when it declares any water shortage level are presented.
- The compliance and enforcement procedures associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.



- The legal authorities associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The financial consequences associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The City will evaluate the need for revising the Water Shortage Contingency Plan in order to resolve any water shortage gaps, as necessary. The steps necessary for the City to adopt and amend its Water Shortage Contingency Plan are presented.

The following Water Shortage Contingency Plan includes references to Chapters and Sections from the City of Hemet's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan:

8.1 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

[CWC 10632.](#)

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

The City's sources of supply were discussed in Section 6.2 of the 2020 UWMP and consist of groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin and treated imported water purchased from EMWD. The San Jacinto Basin is adjudicated, and groundwater supplies are managed. The reliability of the various sources of supply are discussed in Chapter 7 of the 2020 UWMP. Based on the adjudication provisions in the San Jacinto Basin, the City is able to produce groundwater without limitation, provided an applicable assessment is paid to the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster to purchase untreated imported water for groundwater replenishment.



8.2 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

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 June 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 June 1 of each year, whichever is later.

Commencing July 1, 2022, the City is required to submit an "Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment" (Annual Assessment) in accordance with DWR's guidance and requirements. The Annual Assessment will include a review of the City's unconstrained water demands (i.e. water demands prior to any projected response actions the City may



trigger under this WSCP) for the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year. The City will also include information regarding anticipated shortages, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the City's WSCP.

For each Annual Assessment, the City plans to prepare a preliminary assessment which evaluates the adequacy of its water supplies for the current and upcoming years by April of each year. The preliminary assessment will include a review of water supplies for at least a single dry year.

The components of an Annual Assessment consist of the following:

- A written decision-making process
- Key data inputs and assessment methodology

8.2.1 DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The City produces groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin as its primary source of water supply and that basin is managed on a fiscal year basis. Consequently, during the third quarter of each fiscal year the City will review its water demands from the initial six months along with the current groundwater basin conditions and local hydrology. This information will be used to help develop the Annual Assessment. A draft of the Annual Assessment will be circulated internally within the City for peer review and comment. Based on comments received, a redraft will be prepared and provided to City managers during the Spring of each year. The draft subsequently will be provided to the City Manager for final review. Subsequently, a final draft of the Annual Assessment will be provided to the City Council for review and included in the agenda as part of a City Council meeting such that it can be approved, and any recommended specific shortage response actions may be



enacted. The final Annual Assessment will be provided to DWR no later than July 1 of each year.

The Annual Assessments will be instrumental in providing guidance to the City for decisions regarding potential declarations of a water supply shortage and implementation of water reduction stages, instituting mandatory water restrictions, promoting water use efficiency and conservation programs, water rates and drought rate surcharges, and the necessity of pursuing alternative water supplies. This process will help ensure adequate water supplies resources are available to the City.

8.2.2 DATA AND METHODOLOGIES

The key data inputs and methodologies which will be evaluated by the City during the preparation of the preliminary assessment will include the following:

- 1) Evaluation Criteria: The locally applicable evaluation criteria used to prepare the Annual Assessment will be identified. The evaluation criteria will include, but is not limited to, an analysis of current local hydrology (including rainfall and groundwater levels), current water demands, a review of water system improvement plans which may impact infrastructure availability, and water quality regulations which may impact groundwater availability.
- 2) Water Supply: A description of each available water supply source will be provided. The descriptions will include a quantification of each available water supply source and will be based on review of current production capacities, historical production, Urban Water Management Plans, and prior water supply studies (including Water Supply Assessments and/or Master Plans).



- 3) Unconstrained Water Demand: The potential unconstrained water demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year, prior to any special shortage response actions, will be reviewed. The review will include factors such as weather, existing and projected land uses and populations, actual customer consumption and water use factors, monthly Urban Water Supplier Monthly Reports, existing water shortage levels (see Section 8.3), and existing water conservation ordinances (see Section 9.2.1).
- 4) Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year: The water supplies available to meet the demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year will be considered and identified by each type of supply. The evaluation will include factors such as estimated water demands, weather, groundwater basin operating safe yields, water quality results, existing available pumping capacities, imported water allocations, contractual obligations, regulatory issues, use of emergency interconnections, and the costs associated with producing each water supply source.
- 5) Infrastructure Considerations: The capabilities of the water distribution system infrastructure to meet the water demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year will be considered. Available production capacities (e.g. groundwater well capacities) and distribution system water losses (see Section 4.2.4) will be reviewed. In addition, capital improvement and replacement projects, as well as potential projects which may increase water system and production capacities (see Section 6.2.8), will be considered.
- 6) Other Factors: Additional local considerations, if any, which can affect the availability of water supplies will be described.



8.3 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

[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.

The City has a legal responsibility to provide water utility services, including water for residential, commercial, industrial, public authority, and for public fire hydrants and private fire services. The City will manage water supplies prudently to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. In its 2015 Plan, the City's WSCP was designed to provide a minimum of 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. For its 2020 Plan, the City's WSCP is designed to provide water supplies in the event there is less than 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. Water shortage trigger mechanisms have been established to ensure that this policy is implemented. This includes structured stages of action referred to as water shortage planning levels.

Table 8-1 provides a description of the six standard stages of action which may be triggered by a shortage in one or more of the City's water supply sources, depending on the severity of the shortage and its anticipated duration.



Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Planning Levels

| Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels | | |
|---|------------------------|---|
| Shortage Level | Percent Shortage Range | Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i> |
| 1 | Up to 10% | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a ten percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less ten percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. |
| 2 | Up to 20% | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 20 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 20 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. |
| 3 | Up to 30% | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 30 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 30 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. |



| | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 4 | Up to 40% | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 40 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 40 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. |
| 5 | Up to 50% | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 50 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. |
| 6 | >50% | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve more than 50 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial accounts and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during 1990/91 fiscal year less 50 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. |

NOTES:

The 2020 Plan requires urban water suppliers to have six standardized water shortage response actions in accordance with the DWR. The City’s previous WSCP, originally included in its 2015 Plan as Division 3, Section 82 of the City’s Municipal Code (see Appendix K), described permanent water waste prevention measures followed by four water shortage levels that would be mandatory once put into effect. Stage 1 accounted for up to 10 percent reduction, Stage 2 accounted for 10 percent to 25 percent reduction, Stage 3 accounted for 25 percent to 35 percent reduction, and Stage 4 accounted for 35 percent to 50 percent reduction.

For its 2020 Plan, the City will continue to incorporate the permanent water waste prevention measures at all times. The City’s existing Stage 1 and Stage 2 will be used to



address a DWR water supply shortage Stage 1 and Stage 2 of up to 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively. The City’s existing Stage 3 will be used to address a DWR Stage 3 and Stage 4, which will address a water supply shortage of up to 30 percent and 40 percent, respectively. The City’s existing Stage 4 will be used to address a DWR Stage 5 and Stage 6. The City’s planned Stage 5 will used to address a water supply shortage of up to 50 percent. The planned Stage 6 will address a water supply shortage of more than 50 percent.

A crosswalk of the existing (prior) and planned stages of action are shown on the figure below.

Corresponding Relationships Between Supplier’s 2015 Shortage levels and the 2020 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels

| Established Level | Supply Condition/ Shortage | 2020 Standard Level | Shortage Level |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | ≤15% | 1 | ≤10% |
| 2 | 15 to 25% | 2 | 10 to 20% |
| 3 | 25 to 35% | 3 | 20 to 30% |
| 4 | 35 to 50% | 4 | 30 to 40% |
| | | 5 | 40 to 50% |
| | | 6 | > 50% |



8.4 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.

8.4.1 DEMAND REDUCTION

Permanent Water Waste Measures

No customer shall cause or permit any water furnished to his property by the City to run to waste or be used for nonessential application of water. Hoses used for any purpose shall be equipped with a positive shutoff device. Leaks must be repaired as soon as discovered and shall not be allowed to continue. The following is a partial list of nonessential applications of water, which include but are not limited to:

1. Watering to excess, which allows water to run off the landscaped area or allows the landscape to become supersaturated.
2. Potable water used for earthwork, grading, or road construction purposes when nonpotable water is available.
3. Washing down any paved surface except to alleviate immediate fire, sanitation or health hazards.



Draining and filling of above- or below-grade swimming pools with a capacity of 1,500 gallons or greater, or a depth of four feet or greater, regardless of capacity, shall require a permit for such draining or filling.

Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level

When normal operating production drops by ten percent during the highest production time of the year (May 15 through October 15) or the water level in the underground aquifer, as measured above the pumps in the wells, drops by an average of 25 feet, the City Council may activate by resolution a voluntary or mandatory use reduction program to achieve a ten percent savings in the overall water use as follows:

- a) All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a ten percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are currently 205 (or 2.7 percent) single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.
- b) All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less ten percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are 34 (or 0.7 percent) non-single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.
- c) Additional mandatory water use restrictions are as follows:
 1. Restaurants, cafes, cafeterias, or other public places where food is sold shall serve water to customers only upon request.



2. Additional water shall not be allowed for new landscaping or expansion of existing facilities unless low water use landscape designs and efficient irrigation systems are used.

Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Level

When normal operating production drops by 20 percent during the highest production time of the year (May 15 through October 15) or the water level in the underground aquifer, as measured above the pumps in the wells, drops by an average of 50 feet, the City Council may activate by resolution a voluntary or mandatory use reduction program to achieve a 20 percent savings in the overall water use as follows:

- a) All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 20 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are currently 205 (or 2.7 percent) single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.
- b) All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial accounts, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 20 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are 34 (or 0.7 percent) non-single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.
- c) Additional mandatory water use restrictions include the mandatory water use restrictions included in Stage 1, and the following items:
 1. Commercial carwash businesses must recycle their water.



2. Car washing is prohibited except with a bucket or container not exceeding a three-gallon capacity. Hoses for rinsing must be equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle.
3. No water shall be used for fire drills.
4. Irrigation of ornamental landscaping and turf with potable water is limited to no more than two days per week. Landscape irrigation is prohibited between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. except for performing regular maintenance checks and repairs, watering golf course greens and tees, using a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle, using a hand-held bucket of five gallons in capacity or less, or watering with a drip irrigation system. Watering between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. may be allowed if freezing temperatures prevent irrigation at night.

Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage Level

When normal operating production drops by 30 percent during the highest production time of the year (May 15 through October 15) or the water level in the underground aquifer, as measured above the pumps in the wells, drops by an average of 60 feet, the City Council may activate by resolution a voluntary or mandatory use reduction program to achieve a 30 percent savings in the overall water use as follows:

- a) All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 30 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are currently 205 (or 2.7 percent) single-family accounts that fail into this minimum category.
- b) All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial accounts and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic



consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 30 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are 34 (or 0.7 percent) non-single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.

- c) Additional mandatory water use restrictions include the mandatory water use restrictions included in Stage 1 and Stage 2, and the following items:
1. No water is to be used for filling of new pools.
 2. Operation of decorative fountains is prohibited unless water is recycled.
 3. Water shall not be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds or artificial lakes.

Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage Level

When normal operating production drops by 40 percent during the highest production time of the year (May 15 through October 15) or the water level in the underground aquifer, as measured above the pumps in the wells, drops by an average of 60 feet, the City Council may activate by resolution a voluntary or mandatory use reduction program to achieve a 40 percent savings in the overall water use as follows:

- a) All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 40 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are currently 205 (or 2.7 percent) single-family accounts that fail into this minimum category.
- b) All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial accounts and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic



consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 40 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are 34 (or 0.7 percent) non-single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.

- c) Additional mandatory water use restrictions include the mandatory water use restrictions included in Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, and the following items:
1. No water is to be used for filling of new pools.
 2. Operation of decorative fountains is prohibited unless water is recycled.
 3. Water shall not be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds or artificial lakes.

Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage Level

When normal operating production drops by 50 percent during the highest production time of the year (May 15 through October 15) or the water level in the underground aquifer, as measured above the pumps in the wells, drops by an average of 70 feet, the City Council may activate by resolution a voluntary or mandatory use reduction program to achieve a 50 percent savings in the overall water use as follows:

- a) All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are currently 205 (or 2.7 percent) single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.
- b) All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial accounts and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic



consumption during 1990/91 fiscal year less 50 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are 34 (or 0.7 percent) non-single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.

- c) Additional mandatory water use restrictions include the mandatory water use restrictions included in Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, and Stage 4, and the following item: no installation of new turf.

Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level

When normal operating production drops by more than 50 percent during the highest production time of the year (May 15 through October 15) or the water level in the underground aquifer, as measured above the pumps in the wells, drops by an average of 70 feet, the City Council may activate by resolution a voluntary or mandatory use reduction program to achieve more than 50 percent savings in the overall water use as follows:

- a) All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve more than 50 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are currently 205 (or 2.7 percent) single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.
- b) All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial accounts and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during 1990/91 fiscal year less 50 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per



bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. Annually, there are 34 (or 0.7 percent) non-single-family accounts that fall into this minimum category.

- c) Additional mandatory water use restrictions include the mandatory water use restrictions included in Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4, and Stage 5, and the following item: no installation of new turf.



Table 8-2 Demand Reduction Actions

| Submittal 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 WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</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> | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <i>For Retail Suppliers Only</i> <i>Drop Down List</i> |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Other - Require automatic shut of hoses | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Other water feature or swimming pool restriction | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a ten percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 1 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less ten percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 1 | CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 290 AF | | Yes |
| 2 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 580 AF | Includes all Stage 1 Actions | Yes |
| 2 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 580 AF | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 20 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 2 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 580 AF | All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 20 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |



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| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|-----|
| 2 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 580 AF | Commercial carwash businesses must recycle their water. | Yes |
| 2 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 580 AF | Car washing is prohibited except with a bucket or container not exceeding a three-gallon capacity. | Yes |
| 2 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 580 AF | No water shall be used for fire drills. | Yes |
| 2 | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 580 AF | | Yes |
| 2 | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 580 AF | | Yes |
| 3 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 869 AF | Includes all Stage 2 Actions | Yes |
| 3 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 869 AF | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 30 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 3 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 869 AF | All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 30 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 3 | Other water feature or swimming pool restriction | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 869 AF | | Yes |
| 3 | Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 869 AF | Operation of decorative fountains is prohibited unless water is recycled. | Yes |
| 3 | Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 869 AF | Water shall not be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds or artificial lakes. | Yes |
| 4 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 1,159 AF | Includes all Stage 3 Actions | Yes |
| 4 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 1,159 AF | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 40 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 4 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 1,159 AF | All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 40 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |



| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|-----|
| 5 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 1,449 AF | Includes all Stage 4 Actions | Yes |
| 5 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 1,449 AF | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 5 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 1,449 AF | All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial, irrigation and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during the 1990/91 fiscal year less 50 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 5 | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 1,449 AF | | Yes |
| 6 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 1,449 AF | Includes all Stage 5 Actions | Yes |
| 6 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 1,449 AF | All single-family residential accounts (single-family detached units and individually metered mobile homes) shall be allocated their 1990/91 district average adjusted to achieve more than 50 percent reduction in the single-family category, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| 6 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 1,449 AF | All other accounts (multifamily, apartment complexes, commercial accounts and mobile home parks on a single water meter) shall be allotted their historic consumption during 1990/91 fiscal year less 50 percent, but in no case shall consumers be asked to reduce their consumption to less than 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period. All other accounts without historic consumption shall be allotted 2,000 cubic feet per bimonthly billing period per service. | Yes |
| NOTES: The City's Stage 1 Shortage Response Actions includes all Permanent Water Waste Measures. | | | | |

8.4.2 SUPPLY AUGMENTATION

The City does not plan to add a new source of water supply to address customer demands, but instead will consider increased supplies from existing sources. Table 8-3 reflects this approach and does not identify any new supplies. Instead, the City will focus on demand reduction measures in the event existing sources of supply are not sufficient to meet customer demands. As discussed in Chapter 6, the City's sources of water supply include groundwater produced from the San Jacinto Basin and treated imported water purchased from MWD through Eastern Municipal Water District. As noted in Section 8.2, beginning July 1, 2022, the City will prepare and submit an Annual Assessment which will



include a review of water supplies available to meet water demands for the current and upcoming years. In the event the City is currently in, or considers entering into, one of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3, the City will consider the water supply augmentation actions described below.

For each water shortage level discussed in Section 8.3, the City will consider supplementing its existing water supplies through increased groundwater production instead of the purchase of additional imported water supplies. Due to previous critically dry conditions, MWD developed the Water Supply Allocation Plan whereby available supplies are equitably allocated to its member agencies, including Eastern Municipal Water District. The WSAP establishes ten different shortage levels and a corresponding drought allocation to each member agency. Based on the shortage level established by MWD, the WSAP provides a reduced drought allocation to a member agency for its Municipal and Industrial retail demand. The ratio of MWD water supply drought allocation to local water supply will change based on the WSAP stage. The MWD drought allocation can be used to make Full Service water deliveries at the Tier 1 rate up to a Tier 1 allocation. Any Full Service water delivered in excess of a drought allocation is subject to a penalty rate in addition to the normal rate paid for the water.

In addition to the WSAP, MWD describes supply augmentation actions in its Regional 2020 UWMP, which is incorporated by reference. MWD's primary first response to any gap between core supplies (from the State Water Project and Colorado River) and demand is to make optimal use of its supply augmentation options, consisting of drawing from flexible supply programs and storage reserves. MWD has developed and actively manages a portfolio of water supply programs including water transfer, storage, and exchange agreements. MWD pursues voluntary water transfer and exchange programs to help mitigate supply/demand imbalances and provide additional dry-year supply sources. In addition, MWD has developed significant storage capacity in reservoirs, conjunctive use, and other groundwater storage programs totaling approximately 6.0



million AF. Pursuant to MWD’s “Emergency Storage Objective”, updated in 2019, approximately 750,000 AF of total stored water is emergency storage reserved by MWD for use in the event of supply interruptions. Based on MWD’s historical and on-going water supply and storage programs and management practices, the City will use up to the treated imported water supply made available from MWD through Eastern Municipal Water District in association with each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3. Water demands will be addressed through increased use of local groundwater supplies and implementation of demand reduction measures through the various stages of action.

The City will consider augmenting its existing water supplies through production of additional groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin. As noted in Section 6.2.2, the San Jacinto Basin is managed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster. During the period of management under the San Jacinto Basin Judgment, significant drought events have occurred. In each drought cycle the San Jacinto Basin has been managed to maintain water levels. Parties to the San Jacinto Basin Judgment, including the City, are authorized to produce groundwater in excess of their rights and pay assessments for such production to the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster. The assessments are used to purchase untreated imported water to replenish the San Jacinto Basin. The Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster purchases untreated imported water to replenish the San Jacinto Basin from MWD through Eastern Municipal Water District. Groundwater quality is carefully monitored and managed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster. Treatment facilities and/or blend plans have been developed by water agencies to meet potable water standards and to prevent the spread of any groundwater contamination. Groundwater quality in the San Jacinto Basin is not expected to impact potable supplies or constrain supply reliability. Based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to continue relying on the San Jacinto Basin for adequate supplies in response to each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3.



Table 8-3 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

| Submittal 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> | | | |
| 1 | Transfers | Not applicable (see Notes) | |
| 2 | Transfers | Not applicable (see Notes) | |
| 3 | Transfers | Not applicable (see Notes) | |
| 4 | Transfers | Not applicable (see Notes) | |
| 5 | Transfers | Not applicable (see Notes) | |
| 6 | Transfers | Not applicable (see Notes) | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

NOTES: The City will consider increased production from the San Jacinto Basin using existing facilities to address increased demands. As noted on Table 8-2, the City plans to implement demand reduction measures in the event water supplies from existing sources are not sufficient to meet anticipated demands.

8.4.3 OPERATIONAL CHANGES

During a water supply shortage situation, the City will manage its water supply resources to provide sufficient water supplies capable of meeting the demands of its customers. Section 8.4.1 describes the City’s standard water shortage levels and associated demand reduction measures. Section 8.4.2 describes the City’s water supply sources and water supply augmentation actions available. The supply augmentation actions and demand reduction measures, when implemented, may potentially result in short-term operational changes which are necessary to allow the City to utilize all available water supply sources in response to water shortage situations.

As noted in Section 8.2, beginning July 1, 2022, the City will prepare and submit an Annual Assessment which will include a review of the water supplies available to meet water demands for the current and upcoming years. Preparation of the Annual Assessment will assist the City in determining any potential operational changes. In addition, the City’s standard water shortage levels and the associated demand reduction measures, in conjunction with the City’s existing Demand Management Measures



(DMMs) (discussed in Chapter 9), will be essential to the City in reducing water demands during any water shortage period. The operational changes the City will consider in addressing non-catastrophic water shortages on a short-term basis include the following:

- Improved monitoring, analysts, and tracking of customer water usage to enforce demand reduction measures
- Optimized production from existing available water supply sources
- Potential use of emergency supply sources, including emergency interconnections
- Potential blending of water supply resources
- Improved monitoring, maintenance, and repairs to reduce water distribution system losses

8.4.4 ADDITIONAL MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

The mandatory restrictions which are implemented by the City to reduce customer demands are discussed in Section 8.4.1. There are no additional mandatory restrictions planned at this time.

8.4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Catastrophic water shortages are incorporated in the City's standard water shortage levels (identified in Section 8.3) and the associated demand reduction measures (described in Section 8.4.1). In addition to the water supply augmentation actions (Section 8.4.2) and potential operational changes (Section 8.4.3) which the City may consider in order to continue providing sufficient water supplies, the City will review and implement any necessary steps included in its "Emergency Response Plan".



As part of the “America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018”, community water systems serving a population greater than 3,300 people, including the City, are required to review and update their “Risk and Resilience Assessment” (RRA) and the associated “Emergency Response Plan” (ERP) every five (5) years. However, due to security concerns regarding the submitting of these reports, water systems are required to submit certifications to the United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA), from March 31, 2020, and December 30, 2021, confirming the current RRA and ERP have been reviewed and updated.

The City’s RRA, prepared in 2021, evaluates the vulnerabilities, threats, and consequences from potential hazards to the City’s water system. The City prepared its RRA (which is incorporated by reference) by evaluating the following items:

- Natural hazards and malevolent acts (i.e., all hazards);
- Resilience of water facility infrastructure (including pipes, physical barriers, water sources and collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities, and electronic, computer and other automated systems);
- Monitoring practices;
- Financial systems (e.g., billing systems);
- Chemical storage and handling; and
- Operation and maintenance.

The City’s RRA evaluated a series of potential malevolent acts, natural hazards, and other threats in order to estimate the potential “monetized risks” (i.e. associated economic consequences to both the water system and surrounding region, and the likelihood of occurrence) associated with the City’s water facility assets. The cost-effectiveness of implementing potential countermeasures to reduce risks was also reviewed.



The City's ERP will be prepared later in 2021 and will provide the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations (including catastrophic water shortages) resulting from natural disasters, system failures and other unforeseen circumstances. The City's ERP (which is incorporated by reference) will provide the guidelines for evaluating an emergency situation, procedures for activating an emergency response, and details of the different response phases in order to ensure that customers receive a reliable and adequate supply of potable water. The scope of the ERP includes emergencies which directly affect the water system and the ability to maintain safe operations (such as a chlorine release, and earthquake or a threat of contamination). The ERP also incorporates the results of City's RRA and will include the following:

- Strategies and resources to improve resilience, including physical and cybersecurity
- Plans and procedures for responding to a natural hazard or malevolent act
- Actions and equipment to lessen the impact of a natural hazard or malevolent act
- Strategies to detect natural hazards or malevolent act

The City will review the ERP for procedures regarding the utilization of alternative water supply sources in response to water supply shortages, including during the standard water shortage levels. The City will also review applicable procedures described in the ERP regarding any necessary temporary shutdown of water supply facilities, including appropriate regulatory and public notifications.

8.4.6 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.



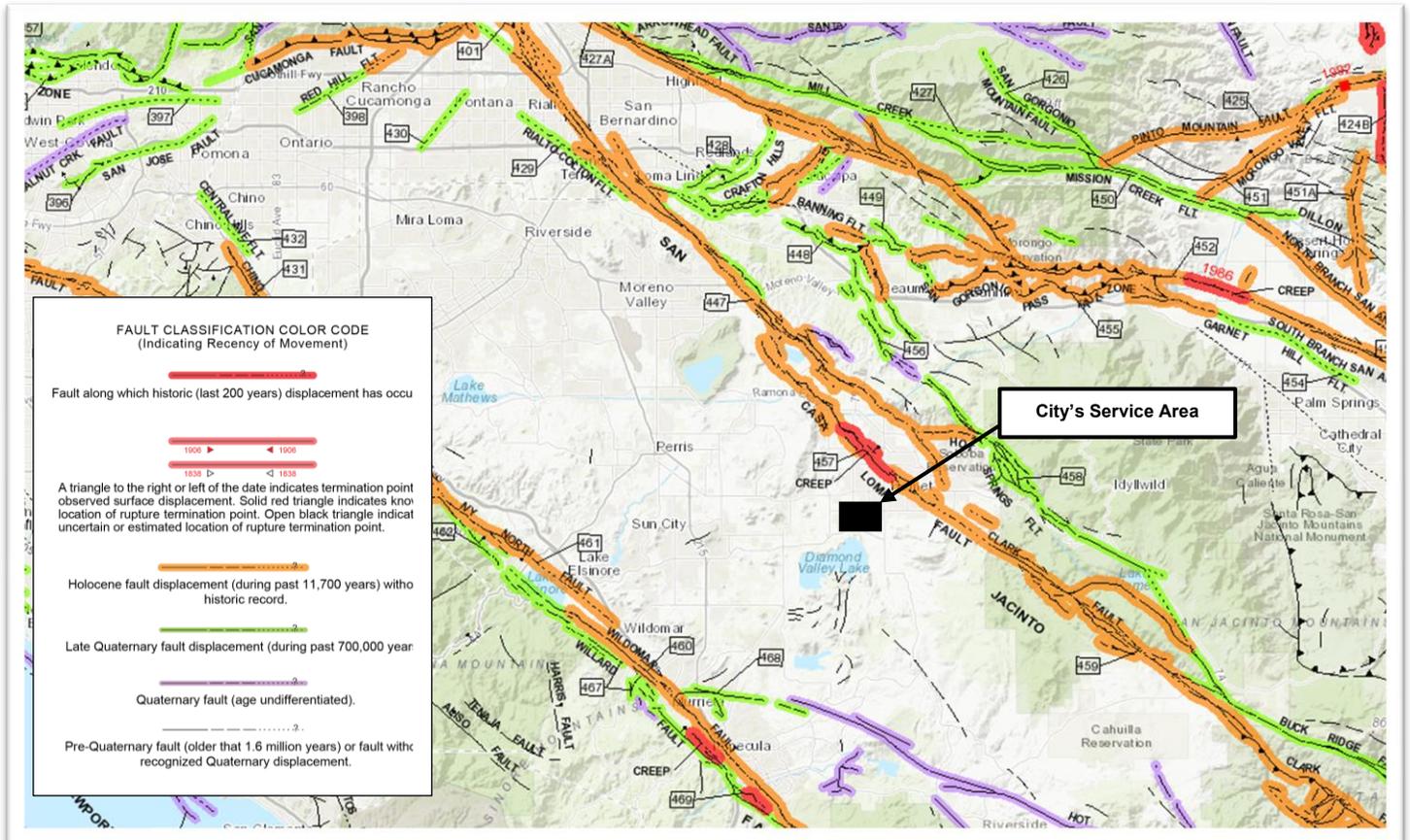
(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(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.

The County of Riverside prepared a “Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan” which was approved by the Federal Emergency management Agency (FEMA) in July 2018. The County’s Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan identified methods to assess significant natural hazards (including earthquakes) affecting areas throughout Riverside County, and the mitigation strategies necessary to reduce risks, including seismic risk. The County’s Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan is provided in Appendix L. The California Geological Survey has published the locations of numerous faults which have been mapped in the Southern California region. Although the San Andreas fault is most recognized and is capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 8 on the Richter scale, some of the lesser-known faults have the potential to cause significant damage. The locations of these earthquake faults in the vicinity of the City’s water service area are provided in the figure below. The faults that are located in close proximity to and could potentially cause significant shaking in the City’s water service area include the San Andreas fault, the San Jacinto fault, and the Beaumont Plain fault.



Location of Earthquake Faults



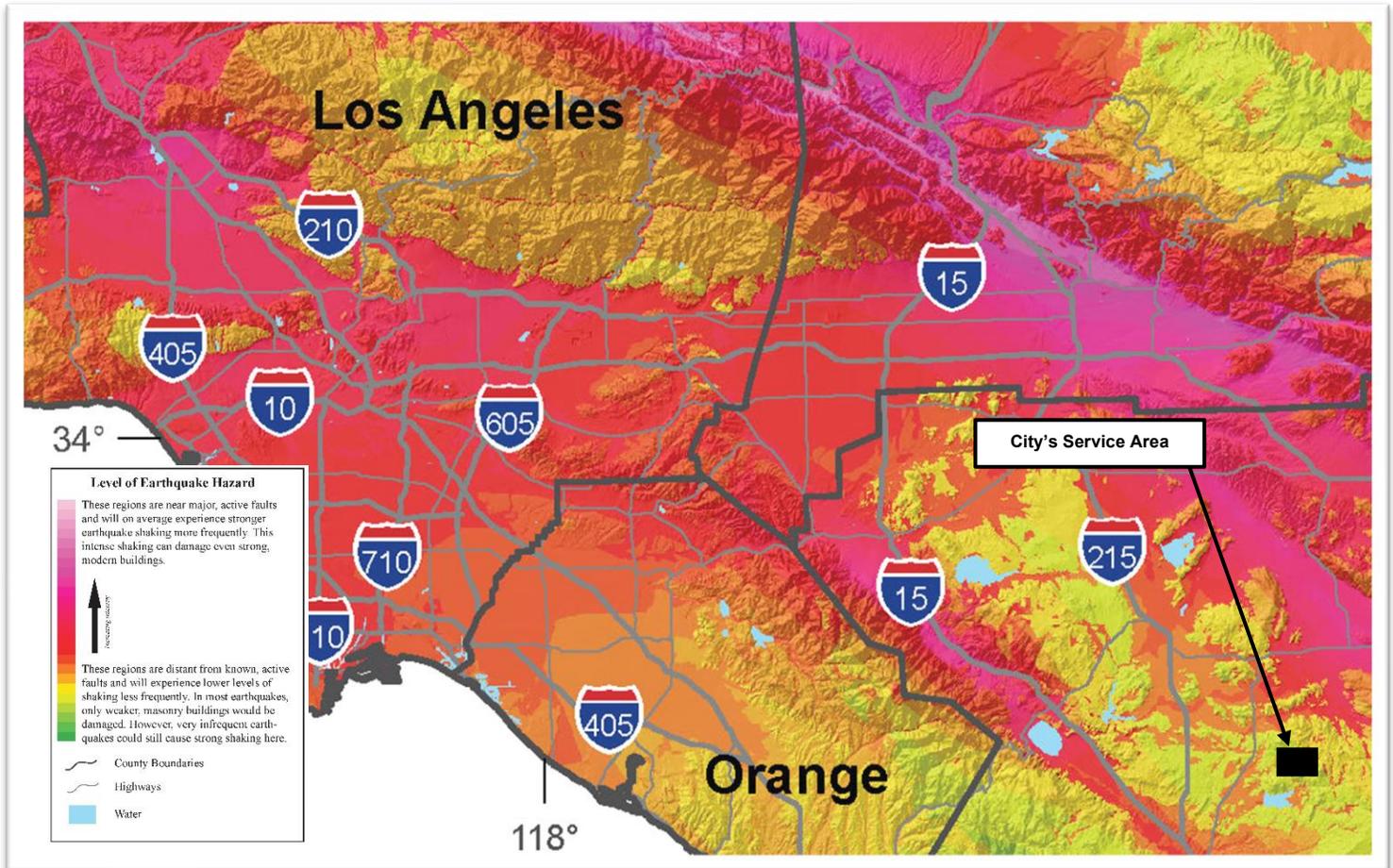
Source: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/App/>

The following figure provides the relative intensity of ground shaking in the vicinity of the City's service area from anticipated future earthquakes. The locations of relatively long-period (1.0 second) earthquake shaking, including the City's service area, are provided. Long-period shaking affects tall, relatively flexible buildings, but also correlates with earthquake damage. The shaking potential is calculated based on the level of ground motion that has a 2 percent chance of being exceeded in 50 years (or the level of ground-shaking with an approximate 2,500-year average repeat time). As discussed in Section 8.4.5, the City will prepare an Emergency Response Plan which will provide the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations resulting from natural disasters, including during



earthquakes, to ensure that customers receive a reliable and adequate supply of potable water. The City's ERP is incorporated by reference.

Earthquake Shaking Potential



Source: "Earthquake Shaking Potential for California", 2016, California Geological Survey and United States Geological Survey

8.4.7 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTION EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the shortage response actions for each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3, is evident in the City's historical ability to meet its customer's water demands in response to a water supply shortage. In addition, the



City imposes water consumption regulations and restrictions, and supports local agencies in efforts to enforce regulations and prohibitions on water use. The effectiveness of each of the City's shortage response actions, in order to reduce any potential gaps between supply and demand, has been quantified in the expected demand reduction provided in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3.

Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City's historical annual water demands for each water supply source. During the past 10 years, the City experienced a five consecutive year drought within its service area from CY 2011 to CY 2015. Throughout this extended dry year period, the City's annual water production ranged from 3,750 AF to 4,539 AF, with an average of approximately 4,314 AF. In addition, historical records indicate the City previously produced a maximum of up to 4,539 AF during CY 2013. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during five consecutive year droughts and years with historically high water demands. In addition, the City has been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months.

The City's water demands during the most recent five years (from CY 2016 to CY 2020) averaged approximately 3,791 AFY. Due to conservation efforts and demand management measures (discussed in Chapter 9), the City's recent water demands have been less than its historical water demands, including during five consecutive year droughts. The City's projected water demands (during a normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive year droughts) are provided in Section 7.2.3 and are anticipated to incorporate similar reductions in water use rates as a result of the shortage response actions, ongoing conservation efforts, and demand management measures. Because the City's projected water demands are similar to its historical water demands, it is anticipated the City will be able to continue providing sufficient water supplies to its customers to meet projected water demands, including during long-term droughts. In addition, as discussed in Section 8.4.2, based on historical and on-going management practices, the



City will be able to continue relying on its water supply sources from the San Jacinto Basin for adequate supply augmentation in response to each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3.

Based on the City's demonstrated ability to meet water demands during past water supply shortages, the adopted water shortage levels, adjusted operating safe yields, and water supplies during five consecutive year droughts, it is anticipated that the City will be able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers during each of its standard water shortage levels. Although adequate supplies are anticipated, the cost of those water supplies may become incrementally more expensive. The City will enact varying levels of its water shortage contingency plan to encourage retail customers to reduce water consumption and at the same time reduce the need to use the more expensive water supplies. Notwithstanding, the effectiveness of each of the City's shortage response actions, in order to reduce any potential gaps between supply and demand, has been quantified in the expected demand reduction section provided in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3. The effectiveness of the City's shortage response actions is based on the City's water demands prior to 2015 (unconstrained demands). The City reduced its water demands in 2015 in response to the Governor's April 1, 2015, Executive Order B-29-15 which mandated statewide reduction in water use of 25 percent. The City's actual water demand reduction during this period was used to estimate the extent of water use reductions for the City's Water Shortage Stages. The City's Water Shortage Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are expected to reduce water demands by up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50%, respectively.



8.5 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 communications.

The existence of Water Supply Shortage Stage conditions may be declared by resolution and adopted at a regular or special City Council meeting held by the City in accordance with State law. The mandatory conservation requirements applicable to each Water Shortage Stage condition will take effect after the Stage level is declared. Following the declaration of the shortage level, the City will publish a copy of the resolution in a newspaper used for publication of official notices.

8.6 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.

The City shall give notice to the customer at the premises at which the incident occurred. All notices shall contain the facts of the incident, recommendations to remedy the incident, a statement of the possible penalties for each incident, a statement informing the customer of their right to appeal the incident, and a brief summary of the appeal process



specified in this section. In addition, some notices shall contain the date and time that installation of a flow restriction device or termination of water service may occur. All penalties shall be paid to the City Water Department within 15 days after the notice of water waste incident or upon final determination of an appeal.

- 1) For a first incident, a City representative shall advise the citizen of the provisions of Division 3, Section 82 of the City's municipal code verbally and in writing. Water conservation advice and information shall be given to assist the citizen in eliminating the water waste problem.
- 2) For a second incident, the City shall give written notice of the water waste to the customer personally, or tag the door and mail a certified notice to the name on the water service. An inspection date shall be set within ten days to verify that the water waste incident has been remedied. The cost of issuance for the second incident will be billed according to Executive Order No. S-128, Water Waste Second Incident.
- 3) For a third incident, the City shall assess a penalty, equal to two times the customer's prior bimonthly water bill amount, to the customer personally, or tag the door and mail a certified notice of the penalty to the name on the water service. A monthly billing period includes all water consumed from one meter reading date to the next meter reading date.
- 4) For any additional incident, the City may assess an additional penalty or give the date and time that a flow restricting device shall be installed on the service or that the service shall be terminated. The customer shall be notified personally or by tagging the door, and a certified notice shall be sent to the name on water service.

Any customer against whom a penalty is to be levied shall have a right to an appeal. A written appeal request and a copy of the notification must be received by the city clerk within ten days of the date of notification of the notice of penalty. If appealed, penalties, including installation of a flow restricting device on water service, shall be stayed until a



written decision is made by the water conservation commission (to be appointed by the City Council).

8.7 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.

(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.

CWC Division 1, Section 350

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.

The City Water Superintendent, or his/her designated representative, is hereby authorized and directed to implement the staged water conservation and enforcement provisions of the City's WSCP, as necessary. In that regard, the City Water Superintendent, or his/her designated representative, shall have the authority to select from among the mandatory water use restrictions specified for each stage of water supply shortage based on the City's then existing water supply conditions.

The City Water Superintendent, or his/her designated representative, may declare a water shortage emergency and may immediately enact the mandatory requirements of



each of the water supply shortage stages designated herein. The required measures of the designated water supply shortage stage will be effective immediately and will be communicated to the public. The emergency implementation will be ratified by resolution of the City Council at its next meeting.

The City shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, including the City of Hemet and the County of Riverside.

8.8 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.

Potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions are regulated and tracked by the City's Finance Director.

During periods of water supply shortages, state-mandated water use restrictions, or emergency conditions, the City may require its customers to reduce demands below levels projected under the current water rate structure. Under any of these circumstances, the City may experience a decrease in revenues that may result in insufficient funds to meet projected expenses.



In order to offset any decline in revenues, the City Council may adopt resolutions to make additional adjustments to the water rates based on the City's increased costs to provide water to its customers.

8.9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

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.

Customer compliance of the provisions adopted by declaration of a WSCP are monitored and reported through water loss audits performed by the City. Staff prepares annual Distribution System Water Audits to monitor water losses. Staff reviews the audits to track real and apparent losses. Losses are monitored by comparing water production to sales. The City regularly monitors its system and repairs leaks in a timely manner. This includes regular checks on valves and meters, and pipeline maintenance. If leaks are encountered or suspected during routine inspection of the system, further evaluation is conducted. If leaks are found, they are repaired.

8.10 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

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.



The City's WSCP has been prepared as an adaptive management plan. As discussed in Section 8.9, the City will monitor and report on the implementation of the WSCP. The City will review the implementation results for any current or potential shortage gaps between water supplies and demands. The City will evaluate the need for revising the WSCP in order to resolve any shortage gaps, as necessary. The City will consider the following potential revisions in the event of a potential shortage gap:

- Implementation of additional public outreach, education, and communication programs (in addition to the programs discussed in Chapter 9).
- Implementation of more stringent water use restrictions under the standard water shortage levels (discussed in Section 8.4.1).
- Implementation of stricter enforcement actions and penalties (discussed in Section 8.6).
- Improvements to the water supply augmentation responses (discussed in Section 8.4.2), as well as any associated operational changes (discussed in Section 8.4.3) which may be required.
- Incorporation of additional actions recommended by City staff or other interested parties

The City will use the monitoring and reporting data to evaluate the ability for these potential revisions to resolve any shortage gaps which may occur within the standard water shortage levels.

This WSCP is adopted as part of the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan adoption process discussed in Section 10.3. It is anticipated the City will review, revise, and adopt an updated WSCP as part of preparing its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan as necessary. However, the City will continue to review the monitoring and reporting data, and if needed, update the WSCP more frequently. Any updates to the City's WSCP will include a public hearing and adoption process by the City Council (see Section 8.12).



8.11 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.

The City's WSCP defines "decorative water features" as water features which are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, but excluding pools and spas. In general, there are additional health and safety considerations in the water supplied to pools and spas compared to decorative water features and for pools and spas, as applicable.

8.12 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 City's WSCP is adopted as part of the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan adoption process discussed in Chapter 10. The process for adopting the City's WSCP includes the following:



- The City will conduct a public hearing and make the WSCP available for public inspection.
- The City will provide notification of the time and place of the public hearing to any city or county in which water is provided.
- The City will publish notice of public hearing in a newspaper once a week, for two successive weeks (with at least five days between publication dates).
- The City Council will adopt the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and the WSCP.
- As part of submitting the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan to DWR, the City will also submit the WSCP (electronically through DWR's online submittal tool) within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2021. The City will submit a copy of the WSCP to the California State Library and to any city or county in which water is provided within 30 days of adoption. In addition, the City will make the WSCP available for public review within 30 days of adoption.

If there are any subsequent amendments required, the process for adopting an amended WSCP includes the following:

- The City will conduct a public hearing and make the amended WSCP available for public inspection.
- The City Council will adopt the amended WSCP.
- The City will submit the amended WSCP to DWR (electronically through DWR's online submittal tool) within 30 days of adoption

Additional information regarding the adoption, submittal, and availability of the City's WSCP (and 2020 Urban Water Management Plan) is provided in Chapter 10.



CHAPTER 9

DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 9

DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Chapter 9 (Demand Management Measures) of the City’s 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City has implemented “Demand Management Measures” to reduce its water demands and achieve its water use targets (discussed in Chapter 5)
- The City’s Demand Management Measures include adoption of an ordinance to prevent water waste.
- The City’s Demand Management Measures include metering of all customer connections, including separate metering for single-family residential, commercial, industrial, large landscape and institutional/governmental facilities.
- The City’s Demand Management Measures include conservation pricing. The City’s current water rate structure is composed of a Base rate and a Consumption rate. The Consumption rate includes “drought” and “non-drought” rates in order to promote water conservation by customers.
- The City’s Demand Management Measures include public education and outreach programs regarding water conservation.
- The City’s Demand Management Measures include various actions to assess and manage water distribution system losses.



- Additional Demand Management Measures including rebate, conservation, and educational programs are discussed.
- A summary of the Demand Management Measures the City has implemented over the past five (5) years is provided. The City met the 2020 Water Use Target (discussed in Chapter 5) through the implementation of these Demand Management Measures.

9.1 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIERS

CWC 10631.

(e) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1)(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(ii) Metering.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

(2) For an urban wholesale water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description of the items in clauses (ii), (iv), (vi), and (vii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), and a narrative description of its distribution system asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs.

The City is not a wholesale agency and is not required by DWR to complete Section 9.1.



9.2 EXISTING DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR RETAIL SUPPLIERS

CWC 10631.

(e) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1)(A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

9.2.1 WATER WASTE PREVENTION ORDINANCES

Waste is defined as any excessive, unnecessary, or unwarranted use of water, including but not limited to any use which causes unnecessary runoff beyond the boundaries of any property as served by its meter and any failure to repair as soon as reasonably possible any leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures, or other water service appliances. In January 2015, Division 3, Section 82 of the City's Municipal Code was amended under the adoption of Ordinance No. 1894 (see Appendix K). Division 3,



Section 82 of the City’s Municipal Code established water waste prevention measures and staged water supply shortage reduction actions in order to prevent any water use practices that the City deems as “wasteful”. The adoption of Ordinance No.1894 was part of a comprehensive water shortage planning effort to manage the City’s response to any water supply challenges it may encounter. The City will review and update as necessary when DWR publishes urban water use targets for its service area in accordance with SB 606 and AB 1668 regulations.

9.2.2 METERING

CWC 526.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract... shall do both of the following:

(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings... located within its service area.

CWC 527.

(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both of the following:

(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

The City meters all customer connections, including separate metering for single-family residential, commercial, large landscape and institutional/governmental facilities. Furthermore, if there is new development within the City, each facility is individually metered. Service charges for the city are based on the customers’ connection size. Further information regarding the City’s service fees and conservation pricing is provided in Section 9.2.3.

9.2.3 CONSERVATION PRICING



The City has two rates (Base and Consumption) for water. The water rates have been developed to fund the cost of water and are related to the overall cost of water service. The Base water rate is based on the size of the meter. Pursuant to the City's Resolution No. 4644, the City's Consumption rate includes "drought" and "non-drought" rates. The Consumption rate is \$4.79 per hundred cubic feet charged to all metered connections during non-drought conditions, and is increased during drought conditions. Water bills are sent out monthly. A water rate sheet showing current rates is provided in Appendix M.

9.2.4 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The City distributes informational pamphlets with water saving tips to its customers at City Hall and the City Corporation Yard. The City promotes water conservation by responding to customer questions and requests, posting information on water conservation on the City's website, and distribution of water conservation kits at community events.

EMWD has a substantial school education program that promotes water conservation and environmental education. According to EMWD's draft 2020 Plan, EMWD offers this program to students in kindergarten through twelfth grade. Because the City's service area lies within EMWD's service area, the City implements and promotes EMWD's water conservation programs to schools within their service area.

9.2.5 PROGRAMS TO ASSESS AND MANAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REAL LOSS

The City conducts a monthly check of water production records to determine any losses within its water system. If losses are found to be continued and excessive, a system wide leak detection is performed. Based on the AWWA Water Audit, overall losses for the City's distribution system over the past 12 months was approximately 3.2 percent of total production.



In addition, the City assists residents in auditing their water use and in identifying and locating water leaks on their property. The City's service representatives are trained to determine if a leak exists in the customer's private system. If the problem is determined to exist in the customer's private system, the service representative will make the customer aware of the unusual high or low water demand. If the customer makes a request, the service representative will inspect the customer's private system and will make recommendations about repairing or replacing faulty or inefficient equipment.

9.2.6 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM COORDINATION AND STAFFING SUPPORT

The City established the position of Water Quality/Conservation Specialist in 1992. This position is responsible for the City's water conservation program as well as customer service and water quality testing. Water conservation activities include conducting water audits for residential, commercial, and institutional/governmental customers as well as providing appropriate recommendations regarding improvements that will result in water savings.

9.2.7 OTHER DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The City distributes water conservation kits with low-flow showerheads and faucets, aerators, toilet tank bags and leak detection tablets, and low-flow hose nozzles per customer request, during residential water audits, and at local community events. Low flow devices are also available at the City Corporation Yard for the City's customers to pick up.

EMWD, in partnership with MWD, implement region-wide rebate programs through MWD's SoCal Water\$mart program. Because the City lies within EMWD's service area,



the City's qualifying residential customers are eligible for rebates for high-efficiency washing machines, high-efficiency toilets, energy star dishwashers, weather-based irrigation controllers, rain barrels and pool covers. The rebate application, along with a list of qualifying appliances, are listed on MWD's "Be Water Wise" website. During CY 2015 through CY 2020, the City's customers were eligible for rebates provided by MWD through EMWD.

9.3 REPORTING IMPLEMENTATION

9.3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

CWC 10631.

(e) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) (A) ...a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years.

The City is committed to implementing water conservation programs and works collaboratively with EMWD and MWD to provide water conservation programs for its residents. Because the City's service area lies within EMWD's service area boundaries, the City's residents have the benefit of participating in EMWD's conservation efforts. The highlights of DMM implementation over the past five years are described below.

As discussed in Section 9.2.1, in January 2015, Division 3, Section 82 of the City's Municipal Code was amended under the adoption of Ordinance No. 1894 (see Appendix K). Division 3, Section 82 of the City's Municipal Code established water waste prevention measures and staged water supply shortage reduction actions in order to prevent any water use practices that the City deems as "wasteful". Division 3, Section 82 of the City's Municipal Code was in effect from CY 2015 through CY 2020.



As discussed in Section 9.2.2, the City metered all customer connections, including separate metering for single-family residential, commercial, large landscape and institutional/governmental facilities during the past five years. Furthermore, if there was new development within the City, each facility was individually metered. Service charges for the City are based on the customers' connection size.

As discussed in Section 9.2.3, The City has two rates (Base and Consumption) for water. The water rates have been developed to fund the cost of water and are related to the overall cost of water service. The Base water rate is based on the size of the meter. Pursuant to Resolution No. 4644, the City established Consumption rates including "drought" and "non-drought" rates. A consumption rate of \$4.79 per hundred cubic feet is charged to all metered connections during non-drought conditions, and is increased during drought conditions. Water bills are sent out monthly.

As discussed in Section 9.2.4, over the past five years, the City distributed informational pamphlets with water saving tips to its customers at City Hall and the City Corporation Yard. The City promoted water conservation by responding to customer questions and requests, posting information on water conservation on the City's website, and distribution of water conservation kits at community events. In addition, the City implemented EMWD's school education program that promotes water conservation and environmental education.

As discussed in Section 9.2.5, the City assisted residents in auditing their water use and in identifying and locating water leaks on their property. The City's service representatives are trained to determine if a leak exists in the customer's private system. If the problem is determined to exist in the customer's private system, the service representative will make the customer aware of the unusual high or low water demand. If the customer makes a request, the service representative will inspect the customer's private system



and will make recommendations about repairing or replacing faulty or inefficient equipment.

As described in Section 9.2.6, the City established the position of Water Quality/Conservation Specialist in 1992. This position is responsible for the City's water conservation program as well as customer service and water quality testing. Over the past five years, water conservation activities included conducting water audits for residential, commercial, and institutional/governmental customers as well as providing appropriate recommendations regarding improvements that will result in water savings.

Other DMMs employed by the City are discussed in Section 9.2.7. Over the past five years, the City distributed water conservation kits with low-flow showerheads and faucets, aerators, toilet tank bags and leak detection tablets, and low-flow hose nozzles per customer request, during residential water audits, and at local community events. Low flow devices were also available at the City Corporation Yard for the City's customers to pick up.

EMWD, in partnership with MWD, implemented region-wide rebate programs through MWD's SoCal Water\$mart program. Because the City lies within EMWD's service area, the City's qualifying residential customers are eligible for rebates for high-efficiency washing machines, high-efficiency toilets, energy star dishwashers, weather-based irrigation controllers, rain barrels and pool covers. The rebate application, along with a list of qualifying appliances, are listed on MWD's "Be Water Wise" website. During CY 2015 through CY 2020, the City's customers were eligible for rebates provided by MWD through EMWD.

9.3.2 IMPLEMENTATION TO ACHIEVE WATER USE TARGETS

[CWC 10631.](#)



(e)(1)(A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

The Demand Management Measures implemented by the City are discussed in Section 9.2. Descriptions regarding the nature and extent of these Demand Management Measures implemented by the City over the past five years are discussed in Section 9.3.1. The City will continue to implement these Demand Management Measures and other water conservation programs and work collaboratively with EMWD to provide water conservation programs for its residents.

As discussed in Section 5.5, the City's per-capita water use during CY 2020 was 114 GPCD. The City's confirmed 2020 Water Use Target is 139 GPCD. The City's per-capita water use during CY 2020 meets the 2020 Water Use Target and is in compliance. The City met the 2020 Water Use Target through the implementation of the Demand Management Measures discussed in Section 9.2. Continued implementation of these Demand Management Measures will assist the City in meeting water use targets and objectives.

9.4 WATER USE OBJECTIVES (FUTURE REQUIREMENTS)

The City is currently working with DWR to develop Water Use Objectives pursuant to AB 1668 and SB 606. Beginning in 2024, water agencies, including the City, are required to begin reporting compliance of their Water Use Objectives consisting of indoor residential water use, outdoor residential water use, commercial, industrial and institutional, irrigation with dedicated meters, water loss, and other unique local uses. The City plans to meet its Water Use Objectives through continued implementation of the Demand Management Measures discussed in Section 9.2.



CHAPTER 10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter 10 (Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation) of the City's 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The steps the City has performed to adopt and submit its 2020 Plan are detailed
- The steps the City has performed to adopt and submit its Water Shortage Contingency Plan are detailed
- The City coordinated the preparation of its 2020 Plan with Eastern Municipal Water District, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, as well as the City of Hemet, the City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside. The City notified these agencies at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2020 Plan and invited these agencies to participate in the development of the 2020 Plan.
- The City provided a notice of the public hearing to the same agencies regarding the time, date, and place of the public hearing.
- The City published a newspaper notification of the public hearing, once a week for two successive weeks.
- The City conducted a public hearing to discuss and adopt the City's 2020 Plan and City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.



- Within 30 days of adoption, the City submitted the 2020 Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to the California Department of Water Resources.
- Within 30 days of adoption, the City submitted all data tables associated with the 2020 Plan to the California Department of Water Resources.
- Within 30 days of adoption, the City submitted a copy of the 2020 Plan to the State of California Library.
- Within 30 days of adoption, the City submitted a copy of the 2020 Plan (and Water Shortage Contingency Plan) to the County of Riverside Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder’s office and the City Clerk’s Office.
- Within 30 days after submittal of the 2020 Plan to the California Department of Water Resources, the City made the 2020 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan) available at the City Clerk’s Office and on the City’s website.
- The steps the City will perform to amend the 2020 Plan and/or the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, if necessary, are provided.

10.1 INCLUSION OF ALL 2020 DATA

The data provided in the City’s 2020 Plan and the WSCP is provided on a CY basis through December 31, 2020 (as discussed in Section 2.5).

10.2 NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The City’s public hearing notification process for its 2020 Plan and the WSCP is discussed below.



10.2.1 NOTICE TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

CWC 10621.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

CWC 10642.

...The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area...

10.2.1.1 60 DAY NOTIFICATION

As discussed in Section 2.6.2, the City coordinated the preparation of the 2020 Plan with Eastern Municipal Water District, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority. The City notified these agencies, as well as the City of Hemet, the City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside, at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2020 Plan and invited them to participate in the development of the 2020 Plan. A copy of the notification letters sent to these agencies is provided in Appendix D.

10.2.1.2 NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The City provided a notice of the public hearing to Eastern Municipal Water District, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, as well as the City of Hemet, the City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside. The notice includes the time and place of the public hearing. To ensure that the draft 2020 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan were available for review, the City placed a copy at the City Clerk's Office located at City Hall and made a copy available for review on its website. Copies of the notice of the public hearing are provided in Appendix D.



10.2.1.3 SUBMITTAL TABLES

Table 10-1 summarizes the agencies which were provided notifications by the City.

Table 10-1 Notification to Cities and Counties

| Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|
| City Name | 60 Day Notice | Notice of Public Hearing |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | |
| Hemet | Yes | Yes |
| San Jacinto | Yes | Yes |
| County Name <i>Drop Down List</i> | 60 Day Notice | Notice of Public Hearing |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | |
| Riverside County | Yes | Yes |
| NOTES: | | |

10.2.2 NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

CWC 10642.

...Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies.

Government Code 6066.



Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.

The City encouraged the active involvement of the population within its service area prior to and during the preparation of the Plan. Pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code, the City published a notice of public hearing in the newspaper during the weeks of June 30, 2021 and July 6, 2021. A notice of public hearing was also provided to the City Clerk's Office and was posted throughout the City of Hemet and on the City's website. A copy of the published notice is provided in Appendix D. To ensure the draft 2020 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan were available for review, the City placed a copy Plan at the City Clerk's Office located at City Hall and made a copy available for review on its website.

10.3 PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION

CWC 10642.

...Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon.

CWC 10608.26.

(a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.



10.3.1 PUBLIC HEARING

Prior to adopting the draft 2020 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the City held a public hearing on July 13, 2021 which included input from the community regarding the City's draft 2020 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan. As part of the public hearing, the City adopted a method to determine if its water use targets through selection of Target Method 1 (see Section 5.2.1 and Appendix G). In addition, the City considered the economic impacts of meeting these water use targets; including measures described in Section 8.8.

10.3.2 ADOPTION

CWC 10642.

... After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

Following the public hearing, the City adopted both the draft 2020 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan (included in Chapter 8). A copy of the resolution adopting the 2020 Plan and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is provided in Appendix N.

10.4 PLAN SUBMITTAL

CWC 10621.

(e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.

CWC 10644.

(a) (1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption.



CWC 10635.

(c) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

The City's submittal process for its 2020 Plan and its Water Shortage Contingency Plan is discussed below.

10.4.1 SUBMITTING A UWMP AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN TO DWR

The City Council adopted the 2020 Plan on July 13, 2021 and within 30 days of the adoption, the City submitted the adopted 2020 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan) to DWR. The 2020 Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan were submitted through DWR's "Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Portal" website.

DWR developed a checklist which was used by the City to assist DWR with its determination that the City's 2020 Plan has addressed the requirements of the California Water Code. The City has completed the DWR Checklist by indicating where the required CWC elements can be found within the City's 2020 Plan (See Appendix C).

10.4.2 ELECTRONIC DATA SUBMITTAL

CWC 10644.

(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department ...shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2020 Plan, the City submitted all data tables associated with the 2020 Plan through DWR's "Water Use Efficiency Data Portal" website.



10.4.3 SUBMITTING A UWMP, INCLUDING WSCP, TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2020 Plan by the City Council, a copy (CD or hardcopy) of the 2020 Plan was submitted to the State of California Library. A copy of the letter to the State Library will be maintained in the City's file. The 2020 Plan will be mailed to the following address if sent by regular mail:

California State Library
Government Publications Section
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

The 2020 Plan will be mailed to the following address if sent by courier or overnight carrier:

California State Library
Government Publications Section
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
900 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

10.4.4 SUBMITTING A UWMP TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2020 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan) by the City Council, a copy of the 2020 Plan was submitted to the County of Riverside Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder's office and the City Clerk's Office. A copy of the letter to the County of Riverside will be maintained in the City's file.



10.5 PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

CWC 10645.

(a) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

(b) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

Within 30 days after submittal of the 2020 Plan to DWR, the City made the 2020 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan) available at the City Clerk's Office located at City Hall during normal business hours and on the City's website.

10.6 NOTIFICATION TO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

CWC 10621.

(c) An urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall include its most recent plan and water shortage contingency plan as part of the supplier's general rate case filings.

The City is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

10.7 AMENDING AN ADOPTED UWMP OR WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CWC 10621.



(d) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

CWC 10644.

(a)(1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

The City's amendment process for its 2020 Plan is discussed below.

10.7.1 AMENDING A UWMP

If the City amends the adopted 2020 Plan, the amended Plan will undergo adoption by the City's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended Plan will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, the County of Riverside Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder's office, and the City Clerk's Office.

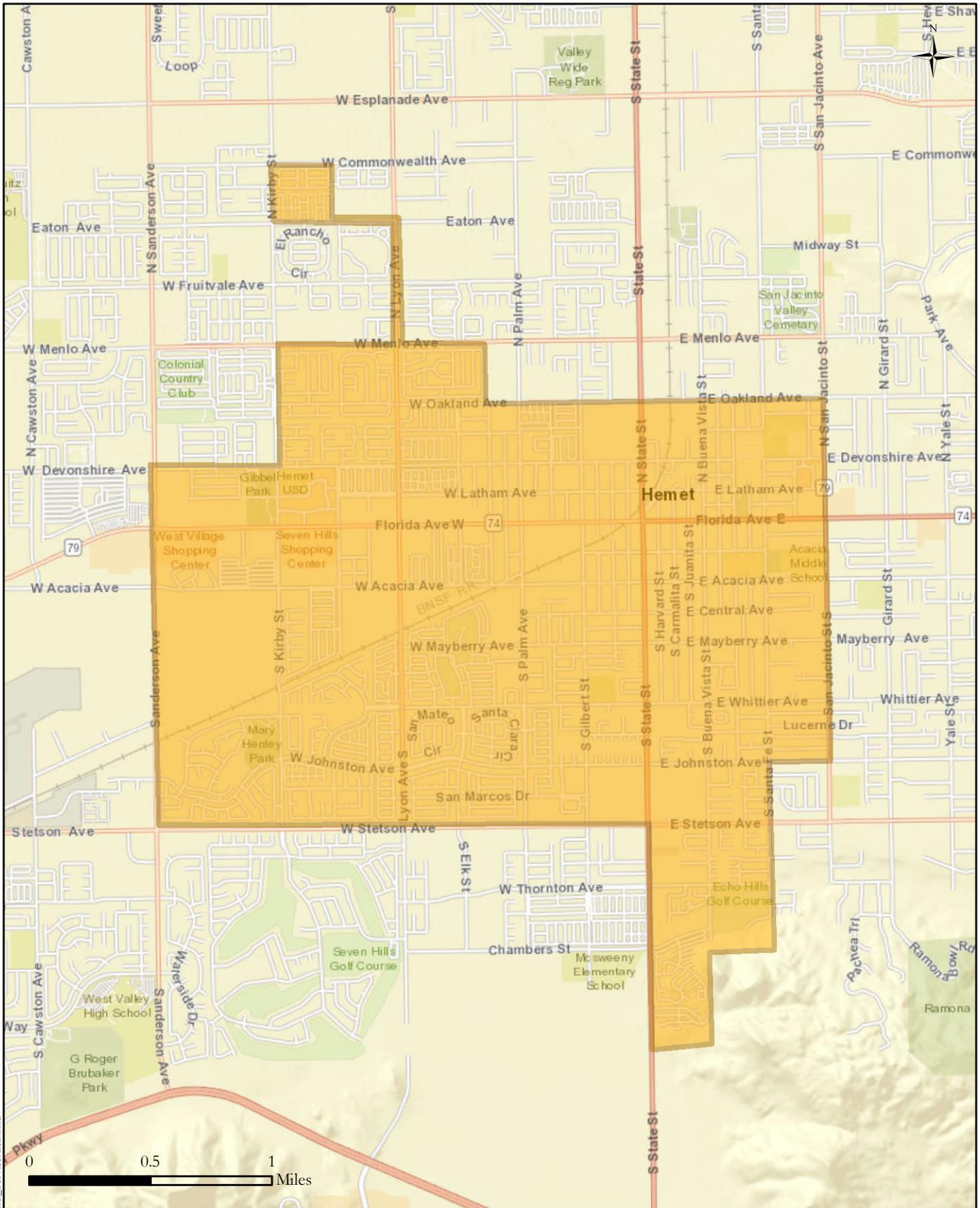
10.7.2 AMENDING A WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CWC 10644.

(b) If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

If the City amends the adopted 2020 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan), the amended Plan (and Water Shortage Contingency Plan) will undergo adoption by the City's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended Plan (and Water Shortage Contingency Plan) will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, the County of Riverside Assessor – County Clerk – Recorder's office, and the City Clerk's Office.

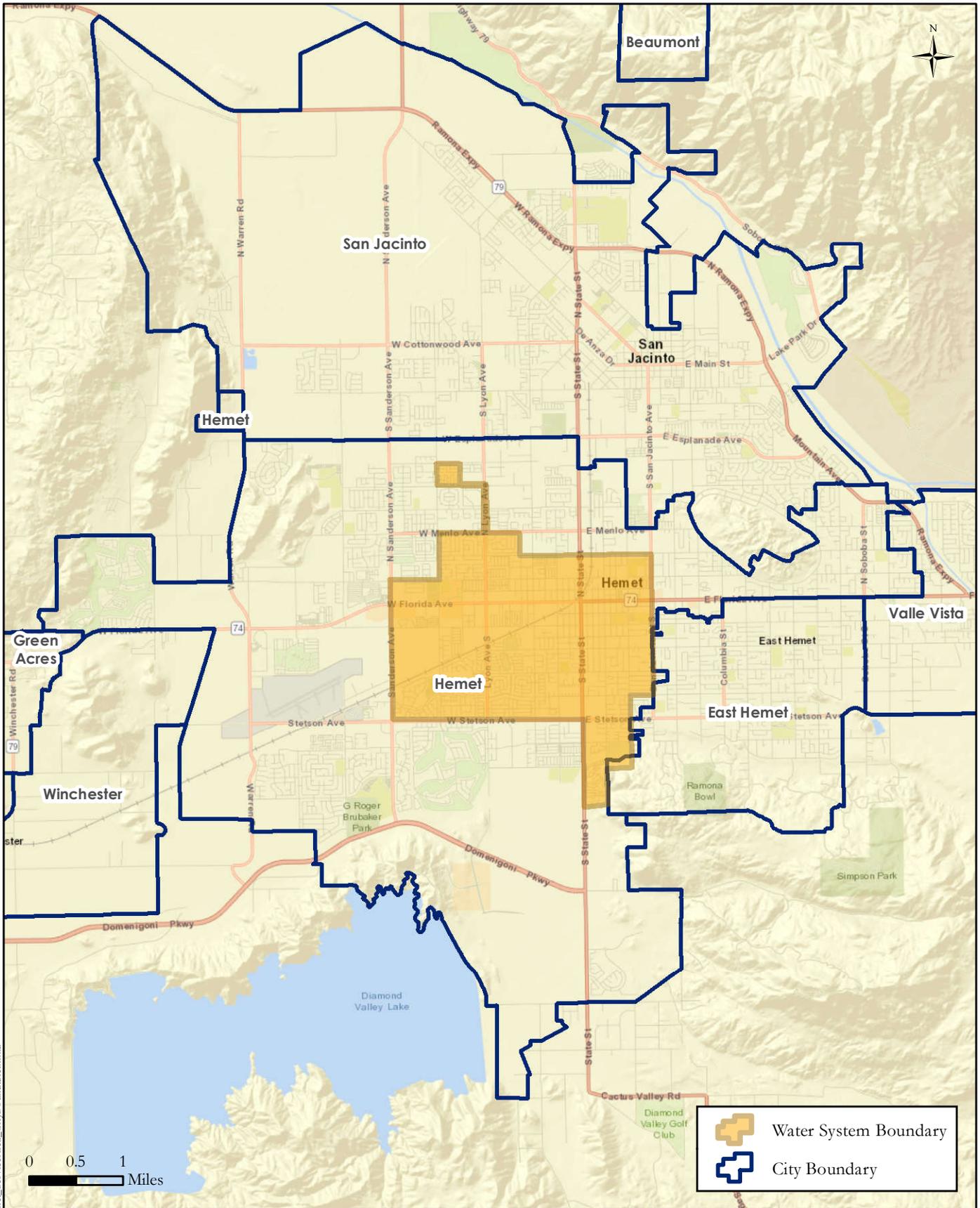
FIGURE 1



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**CITY OF HEMET
WATER SERVICE AREA**



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CITY OF HEMET WATER SERVICE AREA AND CITY BOUNDARIES