CHAPTER 5 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Community services and infrastructure provide the social and physical backbone of the City that enables healthy community growth and development. Community infrastructure is the City's utilities: water, sewer, drainage, solid waste, power, and telecommunications. Community services are the City's schools, health care facilities, library facilities, and social services.

Hemet Municipal Library

The Community Services and Infrastructure Element addresses the support systems and resources that provide both the utility infrastructure and the public services that are available within the City. This element is an optional element under California planning law. It is being included in the General Plan to demonstrate the importance the City places on providing adequate services to its residents, businesses, and visitors and on complying with Measure C, a ballot measure adopted by Hemet residents in 1988 that established minimum service standards for circulation, drainage, water storage and distribution, park and recreation facilities, police and fire services, and sanitary sewer services.

The City is committed to ensuring the provision of safe and adequate infrastructure and community service facilities to meet the current and future needs of residents and businesses. This element addresses evolving technological and environmental issues as well as the increasingly diverse needs of the City's residents and businesses. Specifically, the element addresses:

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

- Water Supply: Providers, Sources, Quality, and Conservation
- Wastewater Management: Collection and Treatment
- Stormwater Management: Citywide and Site Drainage
- Natural Gas and Electricity
- Telecommunications
- Solid Waste Management

COMMUNITY SERVICE FACILITIES

- Educational Facilities
- Health Care Facilities
- Library Services
- Community and Senior Centers
- Government and General Social Service Facilities

This element is also related to issues more fully discussed in other elements. Roads and other transportation services are discussed in the Circulation Element. Fire and police protection and emergency response are discussed in the Public Safety Element. Recreation facilities are described in the Recreation and Trails Element, and cultural opportunities are discussed in the Art and Culture Element. Conservation of natural and renewable energy resources is discussed in the Open Space and Conservation Element.

5.1 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The rapid growth and changing demographics in the Hemet area over the past 20 years have altered the physical and social infrastructure of the community. The City has an opportunity to incorporate innovative new approaches to delivering services that are responsive to existing community needs while establishing a framework for future growth. Development issues to be considered include:

Water Locally the Hemet and San Jacinto Groundwater Basin aquifer is being used faster than it is being replenished and faster than can be sustained over time; however, the supply and conservation of water is a statewide issue. In recognition of a statewide "water crisis," governmental agencies, water providers, and water users have joined together to establish a combination of management and conservation mechanisms to ensure an adequate supply of water for current and future California residents and businesses. The City will continue to be an active participant with local water districts in promoting water conservation, water recycling, and groundwater recharge efforts.

Drainage Systems The City's relatively flat topography and sensitive biological habitats, particularly in West Hemet, create flood control and habitat preservation issues that must be addressed before development can occur. In addition to numerous property owners, multiple federal, state, and

county agencies have jurisdiction over portions of the undeveloped sections of the City and Planning Area. To enable appropriate and necessary development, the City is working with the various stakeholders to design and finance necessary stormwater drainage systems.

Sustainable Infrastructure Water, wastewater, and stormwater drainage infrastructure in older sections of the community is aging and will need to be replaced over time. In West Hemet and other undeveloped or underdeveloped areas of the community, these infrastructure needs are still being determined. Utility providers are focusing on renewable energy systems and conservation mechanisms. Telecommunications is a constantly evolving industry as new technology is introduced. The City has an opportunity to establish standards for developing sustainable infrastructure in new and infill projects to reduce the impact of development on natural resources, energy consumption, and the local environment.

Solid Waste Management The Lamb Canyon Landfill is reaching capacity. In addition to continuing its waste reduction efforts, the City is considering new strategies for managing its long-term operation of waste management.

Community Services The City is proud and appreciative of its education, health care, library, and community service providers and supports their efforts in meeting the constantly changing needs and demographics of the community. To ensure ongoing financial support for the Hemet Public Library, the City may pursue partnerships with jurisdictions in the Library's service area. The City intends to provide "green" leadership by incorporating alternative energy in its facilities and conservation practices and encourages the service providers to follow suit.

5.2 RELATED PROGRAMS, PLANS, AND REGULATIONS

Many plans and programs enacted through federal, state, and local legislation relate directly to the management and operation of community services and infrastructure. These plans and programs are administered by various state, regional, and local agencies. Salient plans and regulations include:

Water Quality Control Plans The Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan) adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) establishes water quality standards for the ground and surface waters of the region. The RWQCB is responsible for issuing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) waste discharge permits to protect the beneficial uses of the State's waters. The City is a co-permittee with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the County of Riverside, and the incorporated cities of Riverside County within the Santa Ana Region (Region 8) and the San Diego Region (Region 9) in the Area-Wide Urban Runoff Management Program (Municipal NPDES Permit.) This permit regulates the discharge of pollutants in urban runoff from the City's municipal separate storm sewer system by requiring the City to develop

programs and policies, including best management practices (BMPs) to achieve water quality standards. The Riverside County Water Quality Management Plan for Urban Runoff was developed in compliance with the Municipal NPDES Permit to address post-construction urban runoff from new development. The WQMP provides guidelines for project-specific BMPs to minimize the impact of urban runoff. Each project-specific WQMP is reviewed and approved by the appropriate co-permitttee.

Urban Water Management Plans Water districts use a variety of planning processes to plan for the provision of water within their service areas. Urban water management plans (UWMP) are typically used to estimate future demand for water and required improvements to meet future need. Sources of water and other issues that affect the provision of water within the service area are addressed in these plans. Pursuant to state law, each of the three water districts serving the City of Hemet and its Planning Area (the City of Hemet, Eastern Municipal Water District [EMWD], and Lake Hemet Municipal Water District [LHMWD]) prepare urban water management plans.

California Water Code Section 10910 Water Code Section 10910 was amended in 2001 by Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221 to promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties. The bills require that detailed information regarding water availability be provided to a city/county prior to approval of specified large development projects. Under SB 610, if a project contains 500 or more residential units, 500,000 square feet of retail commercial space, or 250,000 square feet of office commercial space, a water assessment must be furnished to the local jurisdiction for inclusion in the project's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis. Under SB 221, local government approval of certain residential subdivisions requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply. Additionally, both SB 610 and SB 221 identify the UWMP as the planning document to be used by a water supplier to meet the standards set forth in each statute, and require additional information if groundwater is identified as a source available to the supplier.

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District The Riverside County FCWCD is the regional flood management authority for the western part of Riverside County. The City of Hemet's drainage systems work in concert with the Riverside County Flood Control District. Some of the larger facilities are owned and maintained by the Riverside County FCWMD. The Riverside County FCWCD is responsible for:

- identifying flood hazards and problems,
- regulating floodplains and development,
- regulating drainage and development,
- planning county watercourse and drainage,
- educating about flood prevention and safety,
- constructing flood control structures and facilities,
- providing flood warning and early detection,

- maintaining and operating completed structures
- Groundwater Management Act, and
- Hemet/San Jacinto Water Management Plan.

National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System Hemet is under the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana RWQCB, which implements the NPDES permit for the Santa Ana River watershed area. The NPDES permit, a requirement under the Clean Water Act, addresses pollution from urban runoff that affects the water quality of receiving waters (such as streams and lakes). Requirements include incorporating best management practices (BMPs) to reduce runoff from construction and current uses, reporting any violations to the RWQCB, and providing education regarding the potential negative water quality impacts of urban runoff.

Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Energy Efficiency Standards The State's energy efficiency standards for residential and nonresidential buildings were established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce energy consumption. Title 24 standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. The California Energy Commission has adopted changes to the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, to accomplish the following:

- to respond to California's energy crisis to reduce energy bills, increase energy delivery system reliability, and contribute to an improved economic condition for the state;
- to respond to the AB 970 (Statutes of 2000) urgency legislation to adopt and implement updated and cost-effective building energy efficiency standards;
- to respond to various statutes of 2001, which included urgency legislation to adopt energy efficiency building standards for outdoor lighting; and
- to emphasize energy efficiency measures that save energy at peak periods and seasons, improve the quality of installation of energy efficiency measures, incorporate recent publicly funded building science research, and collaborate with California utilities to incorporate results of appropriate market incentives programs for specific technologies.

In addition, the 2010 California Green Building Standards Code, or CALGreen Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11), requires buildings to reduce energy and water consumption by 15% and 20%, respectively from the baseline levels defined in the Code. The code contains both mandatory measures which are applied in all jurisdictions and Tier I and Tier II "voluntary" performance standards which may be adopted by individual jurisdictions, but are required for all projects in those jurisdictions once they have been adopted. The CALGreen code outlines the requirements for site planning and design, energy efficiency, water

efficiency and conservation, materials conservation, resource use efficiency, and environmental quality that apply within that jurisdiction.

Riverside County Integrated Waste Management Plan In 1972, the California Legislature adopted the California Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act, requiring each county within the state to prepare a solid waste management plan for all waste generated in the county and disposed of within or outside of the county. Of particular note for the City of Hemet is the County's Siting Element, contained within the Riverside County Integrated Waste Management Plan document that demonstrates that at least 15 years of remaining disposal capacity exists to serve all the jurisdictions within the County. If the capacity is not adequate, a discussion of alternative disposal sites and additional diversion programs must be included in the Siting Element. Disposal capacity projections are updated annually as part of the State Annual Reporting process to ensure that at least 15 years of disposal capacity always remains.

California Integrated Waste Management Act The State of California regulates solid waste collection and disposal. Mandates in the Integrated Waste Management Act establish target reductions in the amount of solid waste that each jurisdiction adds to landfills. These percentages are updated and modified periodically, but the core purpose endures: all materials must be properly managed to minimize the generation of waste (source reduction), maximize the diversion of materials from landfills (recycling), and manage all materials to their highest and best use.

City of Hemet Measure C On June 7, 1988, Hemet voters approved a measure to require updating the City's General Plan to incorporate performance measures related to traffic, drainage facilities, water storage and distribution facilities, park and recreational facilities, police services, fire services, and sanitary sewers. These performance standards were incorporated into the 1992 General Plan as a component of the Public Services and Facilities Element. They are incorporated into the various, goals, policies and implementation measures within General Plan 2030 and are attached as Appendix G.

School District Facilities Master Plans To plan for future facility needs, school districts typically take a long-range planning approach. Long-range facility plans and master plans allow school districts to estimate the number of additional students that new development will generate and plan for needed improvements to meet demand. The plans may also consider demographic trends, such as increased household size, that can affect the need for future school services. Coordination with the school districts to provide adequate educational facilities is an issue addressed in this element. The City and the Planning Area are primarily within the Hemet Unified School District (HUSD), but include portions of the San Jacinto and Perris/Nuevo School Districts.

5.3 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Community infrastructure provides the sometimes invisible physical support system that allows us to enjoy healthy, productive lives. Reliable water supply systems meet our needs for daily living and allow for dependable fire suppression. Community sewer lines allow urban wastewater to be conveyed safely to treatment facilities and avoid reliance on septic systems that can pollute groundwater resources. Storm drainage systems are vital for the prevention of flooding caused by intense storm events. Hemet residents rely on the refuse and recycling collection system to properly dispose of waste products. Electricity, gas, and telecommunications infrastructure contribute to our comfort, convenience, and efficiency.

Preserved Open Space Retention Basin at Four Seasons Senior Community

One of the most fundamental functions of government is providing its citizens with functioning infrastructure. The City of Hemet provides some of this infrastructure directly, while other components are provided by other public agencies, special districts, private companies, or a combination of sources. To the extent that specific improvements may be provided by infrastructure, this element references conservation practices; however, a more extensive discussion of conservation measures is located in the Open Space and Conservation Element. For the purposes of this General Plan, transportation infrastructure is addressed in the Circulation Element.

5.3.1 WATER SUPPLY: PROVIDERS, SOURCES, QUALITY, AND CONSERVATION

Providers of Water

Three water districts serve the City of Hemet and the Planning Area: City of Hemet Water District, EMWD, and LHMWD. Figure 5.1 shows the service areas of each district.

City of Hemet Water District The City supplies potable water within a 5.25-square-mile service area located mostly within the central part of the incorporated City. The City relies on groundwater as its supply source, which is pumped by 11 City-owned wells, of which nine are in the Hemet Groundwater Basin and two are within the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin. The City plans to continue to use local groundwater as its primary supply source through 2030; and therefore, recognizes the need to implement a combination of basin recharge measures through both natural and artificial means and water conservation measures. In addition, the City has one connection with an EMWD well to be accessed on an as-needed basis only.

The City estimates that demand for water within its service area will increase from 5,767 acre-feet to 6,370 acre-feet from 2005 to 2030. Groundwater supplies will meet demand assuming Hemet and San Jacinto Groundwater Basins recharge efforts are successful. To further improve system reliability, the City plans to add a new 2-million-gallon reservoir to the water system to increase storage capacity and allow for flexibility should an existing reservoir need to be taken offline for cleaning or maintenance.

Aging infrastructure, which is deteriorating or of obsolete design, is a growing concern in the older sections of the City. Replacement of deteriorating or inadequate water lines may be needed to ensure the efficient provision of water supplies over time. Additionally, some of the City's water lines are located within easements along rear property lines instead of within streets or alleys. Although this does not affect the function of the lines, it does make maintenance, repair, or replacement difficult.

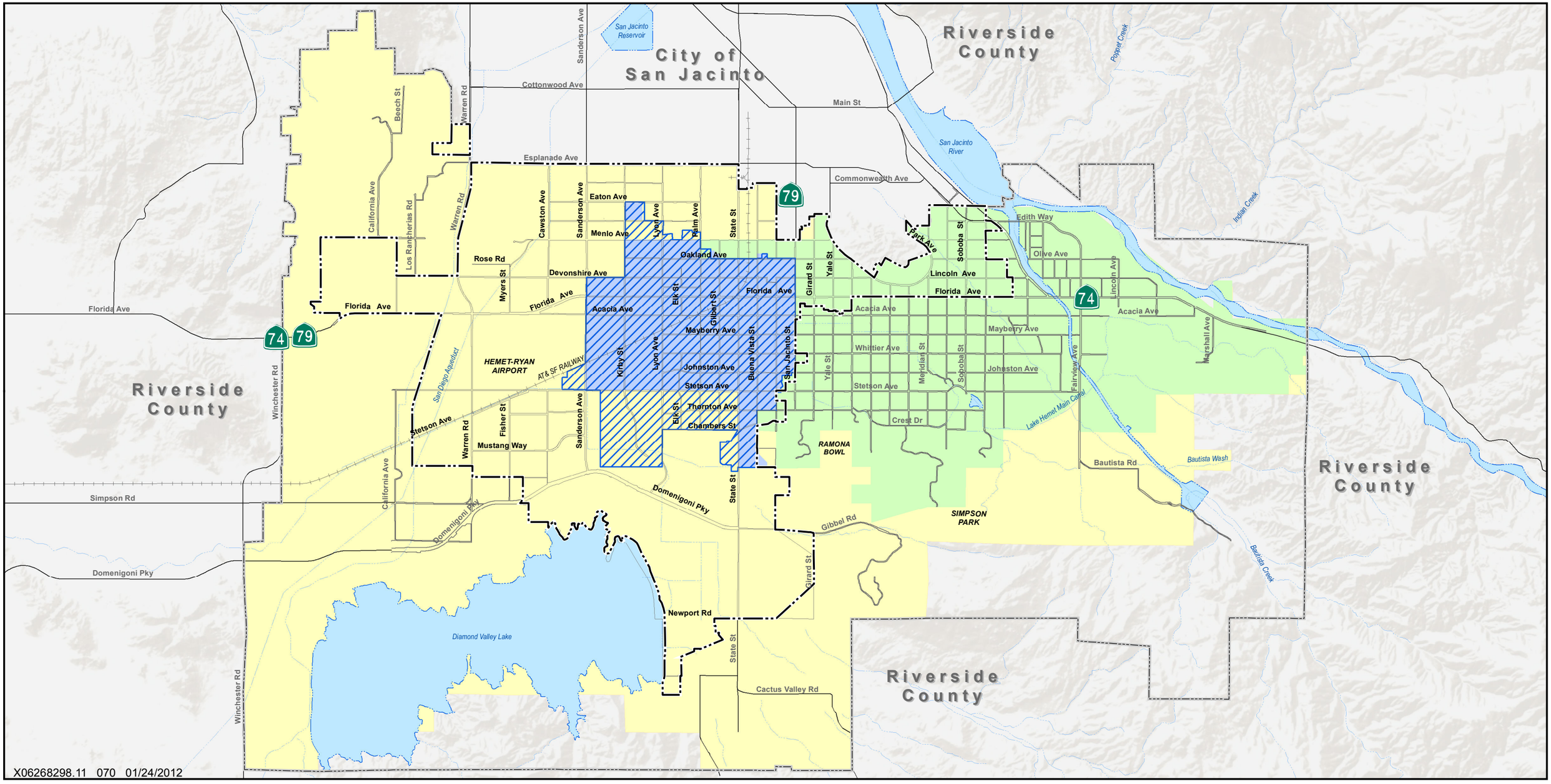
Eastern Municipal Water District EMWD's 555-square mile service area extends from Moreno Valley to Temecula. Portions of the City and Planning Area lie within EMWD's East Valley Service Area, which generally serves the area south of Stetson Avenue, west of Sanderson Avenue, and north of Menlo Avenue and the Planning Area to the west and south of the City. Within the East Valley Service Area, most of the water used comes from a system of 13 local wells located in the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin. These wells produce almost 20,000 acre-feet of water every year. This is also the primary source of the water that EMWD sells to the City of Hemet Water Department and LHMWD. Other sources of water include water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and water recycled from EMWD treatment facilities. EMWD anticipates increased demand for water in its service area, which is largely underdeveloped. EMWD intends to use imported water from MWD to help recharge the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin and increase reliability. Recycled water use is expected to increase significantly as infrastructure is expanded for industrial, agricultural, and landscape purposes.

Lake Hemet Municipal Water District LHMWD's 26-square-mile service area includes the eastern portion of the City, unincorporated East Hemet and Valle Vista, and rural areas outside of the City's sphere of influence. LHMWD operates 11 wells along the San Jacinto River for most of its annual water supply. Of the district's total annual water supply of approximately 17,000 acre-feet, 20 percent comes from the surface water of the San Jacinto River system, 4 percent is imported from EMWD, and the remainder comes from the aforementioned wells. LHMWD plans to add to capacity in the near future by drilling another well and by constructing a new 500,000-gallon storage reservoir near Hop Patch Road. LHMWD also intends to increase its use of EMWD recycled water for agricultural use by constructing a pipeline and pump station. LHMWD maintains Lake Hemet in the mountains southeast of Hemet as a reservoir and recreational facility.

LHMWD predicts that the population it serves will increase from 39,111 in 2005 to 49,512 by 2025. To meet demand, LHMWD is relying on the successful recharge of the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin; however, it is also increasing its use of recycled water for agricultural use and constructing a membrane filtration plant to enable the use of surface water from the San Jacinto River for potable use.

Sources of Water

Three sources of water exist in the City and Planning Area: groundwater, imported water, and recycled water.



Sources:
Census Tiger Line Data 2005
ESRI 2010

1 0.5 0 1 2 Miles

LEGEND

- City of Hemet Sewer

Water Districts

- Lake Hemet Municipal District
- City of Hemet Water District
- Eastern Municipal Water District

- Hemet City Boundary
- Planning Area
- Street
- Railroad
- Creek/Canal
- River/Lake

Figure 5.1

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE AREAS

Hemet General Plan

Back of Figure 5.1

Groundwater The preferred water source of the local water agencies is groundwater because of its high quality and because it reduces dependency on imported water supplies. The cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, EMWD, LHMWD, and private water producers are stakeholders in the Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Area (GMA) shown in Figure 5.2. The GMA consists of the Hemet Groundwater Basin (Hemet North and Hemet South) and the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin (Upper Pressure and Canyon). The San Jacinto Basin is physically separated from the Hemet Basins by the San Jacinto Fault; therefore, inhibiting flow between the two basins. The City of Hemet pumps almost exclusively from the Hemet South Sub-basin. EMWD, LHMWD, and the City of San Jacinto pump primarily from the San Jacinto Upper Pressure Zone and the Canyon Sub-area. It is estimated that about 40,000 acre-feet of groundwater can be withdrawn from the Hemet and San Jacinto Groundwater Basins during an average year without depleting the aquifer. Since demand generally exceeds this amount, the basins have been experiencing an overdraft since the 1960s. High degrees of water extraction may also result in subsidence issues caused by the shrinking of aquifer soils and an increase in water salinity. Natural recharge to the basins is primarily from the percolation of flow in the San Jacinto River and its tributary streams as well as rainfall. Natural recharge is augmented by spreading imported and reclaimed water within the basins.

To ensure the long-term viability of the aquifer as a source of water in the City and Planning Area, in 2003 the stakeholders agreed to prepare a Groundwater Management Plan (Plan) for the GMA with the California Department of Resources acting as an impartial mediator. The Plan, which is anticipated to be ready for adoption in 2012, has eight primary goals:

- address pumping overdraft and declining groundwater levels;
- provide for Soboba Tribe prior and paramount water rights;.
- ensure reliable water supply;
- provide for planned urban growth;
- protect and enhance water quality;
- develop cost-effective water supply;
- provide adequate monitoring for water supply and water quality; and
- supersede the Fruitvale judgment and agreement.

Additionally, it is anticipated the parties will request that the Court adjudicate the situation and issue a physical solution as a judgment effecting the major water purveyors and pumpers within the basins. The Physical Solution would consist of numerous water supply and conjunctive use projects with the core project being the Hemet/San Jacinto Integrated Recharge and Recovery Program (IRRP), which provides direct recharge to the groundwater basin through percolation ponds within the San Jacinto riverbed. The IRRP is intended to satisfy Soboba Tribe water rights, offset overdraft in the GMA by an estimated 10,000 acre feet per year, and provide an additional 15,000 acre feet per year of water supply to help meet projected demand increases. In addition to IRRP, the Plan identifies other

projects that can potentially meet the goals listed above. These include conservation, direct recharge, in-lieu recharge, and recycled water projects.

To meet the goal of reducing groundwater production to eliminate the overdraft, the four public agencies in the GMA (the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, EMWD, LHMWD) agreed upon base production rights that established the initial amount each agency would be able to pump without the need to replenish the basin. These rights were calculated on the basis of actual production during the 1995-99 calendar years and adjusted for specific historical operational activities.

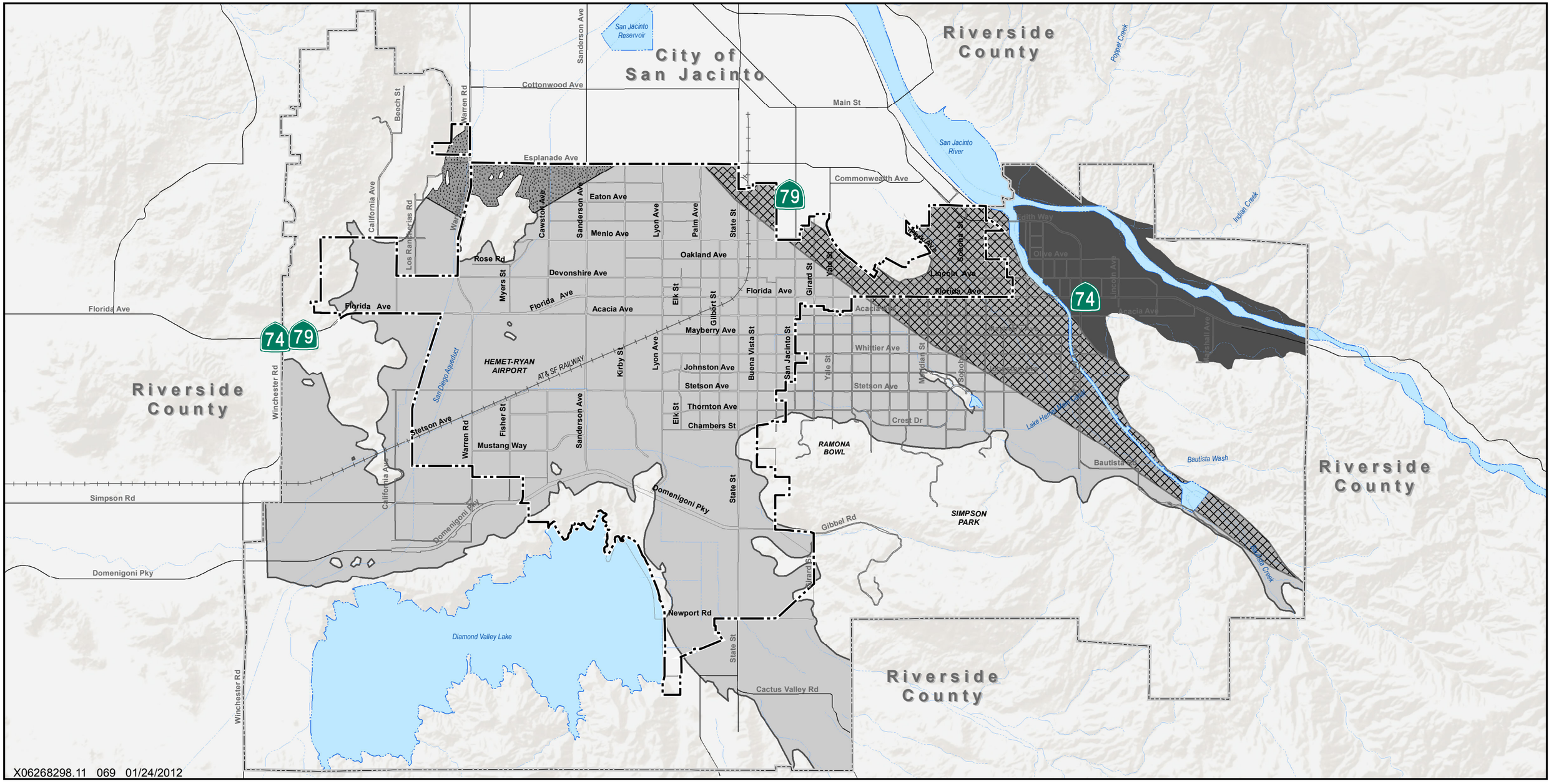
Imported Water MWD imports water to the region from the Colorado River and the California State Water Project. Water from the Colorado River is delivered into the area via the Colorado River Aqueduct. The State Water Project is California's statewide water and power development and conveyance system. It includes pumping and power plants; reservoirs, lakes, and storage tanks; and canals, tunnels, and pipelines that capture, store, and convey water from northern California to southern California.

MWD acts as a wholesaler, selling imported water to EMWD. EMWD, in turn, also acts as a wholesaler to the City of Hemet Water Department and the LHMWD, as additional supplies are needed.

Recycled Water EMWD is one of the largest recycled water providers in California, offering an alternative to groundwater or imported water. At this time, neither the City of Hemet nor LHMWD have the capacity to treat wastewater; therefore, all recycled water in the City and Planning Area is provided by EMWD. EMWD treats wastewater at its water reclamation facilities then supplies the treated water for specific nonpotable uses. Reclaimed or recycled wastewater is categorized by grade of treatment: secondary or tertiary. State regulations allow secondary treated water to irrigate pasture for milking animals and to be used for fodder, fiber, and seed crops. Tertiary water is permitted for swimming, boating, fishing, and landscape irrigation for golf courses, parks, cemeteries, landscapes, playgrounds, and school yards.

EMWD is actively promoting its recycled water services with support from the City. EMWD has more than 200 active accounts with more than half of its production sold for agricultural, irrigation, landscaping, and industrial use. Figure 5.3 shows the recycled water distribution network in the Planning Area. With continued community education, the establishment of "green" development standards, and the installation of tertiary water infrastructure systems, demand for recycled water use is expected to increase, which will help maintain local groundwater resources. During summer months, recycled water is in high demand; during the cooler, wetter parts of the year, surplus recycled water is stored in unlined surface impoundments, resulting in extensive groundwater recharge.

All three water districts serving the City and the Planning Area intend to increase their use of recycled water. Water conservation is further discussed in the Open Space and Conservation Element.



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Sources:
Census Tiger Line Data 2005
EMWD 2011
ESRI 2010

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LEGEND

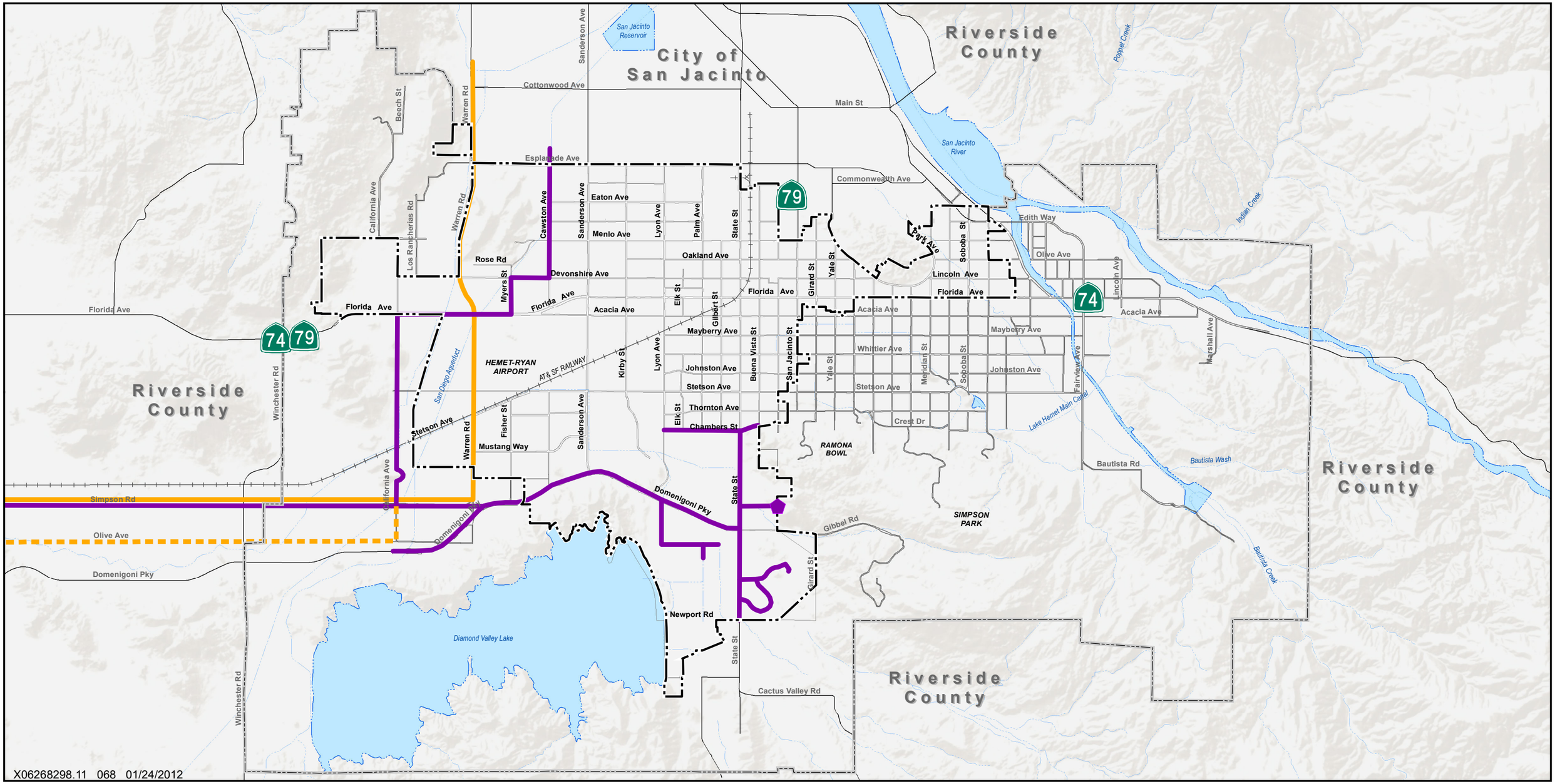
- Santa Ana Watershed
- Groundwater Basins
  - Hemet North
  - Hemet South
  - San Jacinto Canyon
  - San Jacinto Upper Pressure
- Hemet City Boundary
- Planning Area
- Street
- Railroad
- Creek/Canal
- River/Lake

Figure 5.2

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ZONES

Hemet General Plan

Back of Figure 5.2



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Sources:
Census Tiger Line Data 2005
ESRI 2010

1 0.5 0 1 2 Miles

LEGEND

- Recycled Water Storage Tank
- Brine Disposal Pipeline: Alternate 1 (Proposed)
- Brine Disposal Pipeline: Alternate 2 (Proposed)
- Recycled Water Pipeline
- Hemet City Boundary
- Planning Area
- Street
- Railroad
- Creek/Canal
- River/Lake

Figure 5.3

RECYCLED WATER AND BRINE LINES

Hemet General Plan

Back of Figure 5.3

Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water districts are required to prepare a water quality report annually that summarizes the results of water quality tests and provides specific information about the quality of water supplied to its customers. The water districts assess the "vulnerability" of its water supply to contaminants resulting from contact with the watershed, both surface and groundwater. Contaminant sources include agricultural operations, recreational activities, stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization, and wastewater. Stormwater management is discussed further in Section 5.4.3.

The City of Hemet Water District, EMWD, and LHMWD have all prepared detailed water reports regarding water quality at each well site or source. Water that does not meet U.S Environmental Protection Agency or California Department of Public Health standards is either removed as a potable water supply source or treated appropriately by the respective water district.

Conservation Measures

As discussed in detail in the Open Space and Conservation Element, conservation measures being implemented by the City, EMWD, and LHMWD include water education, demonstration landscape projects, the retrofitting of street medians and parks with water efficient plants and irrigation, the use of new water-efficient technology in building construction, natural approaches to managing streams and creating drainage infrastructure to recharge the aquifer, the expansion of recycled water production and distribution, and incentives such as free audits of homes and businesses to help identify ways to reduce water consumption.

5.3.2 WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT: COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

The City of Hemet Water Department, LHMWD, and EMWD all provide wastewater collection services within their water service areas. The City Water Department and LHMWD, however, do not operate treatment facilities. Both districts deliver wastewater to EMWD for treatment. Each district's water service area is generally the same as its wastewater service area; however, the City does collect wastewater in small portions of the water service areas of EMWD and LHMWD, as shown in Figure 5.1.

Additionally, some residences have on-site sanitary septic disposal systems, typically with tanks and leach fields. The design and permits for new on-site systems, also called onsite wastewater treatment systems are subject to review and approval by the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health and the jurisdiction in which the property is located. The City reviews proposals for residential sewer and septic connections in conjunction with building permits, and requires connection to a sewer unless a project is located more than 660 feet from a sewer line and has a lot size of at least 20,000 square feet.

EMWD's Hemet/San Jacinto Regional Water Reclamation Facility provides wastewater treatment services for the Hemet–San Jacinto area. This 255-acre facility, located in western San Jacinto, conducts primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of wastewater, removing bacteria, viruses, and virtually all suspended solids. The facility's current capacity is 11 million gallons per day (mgd) and the ultimate planned expansion capacity is 27 mgd.

The facility also includes a 60-acre demonstration wetland that processes 2.5 mgd of secondary treated water. This wetland is used as wildlife habitat and is also expected to act as a high-quality natural wastewater treatment site once the ecosystem matures. Built in partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in the early 1990s, the wetlands site now offers a lush habitat for migratory waterfowl, shore birds, and raptors along the Pacific Flyway. More than 100 species have been spotted.

Hemet/San Jacinto Regional Water Reclamation Facility Wetlands Demonstration Project

EMWD has initiated a Water and Wastewater Salinity Management Project that provides for the disposal of nonrecyclable waste brine from industry within its service area through the construction of pipelines that will connect to existing brine management facilities. One of the proposed pipelines will serve the Hemet area as shown in Figure 5.3. The project has two main objectives:

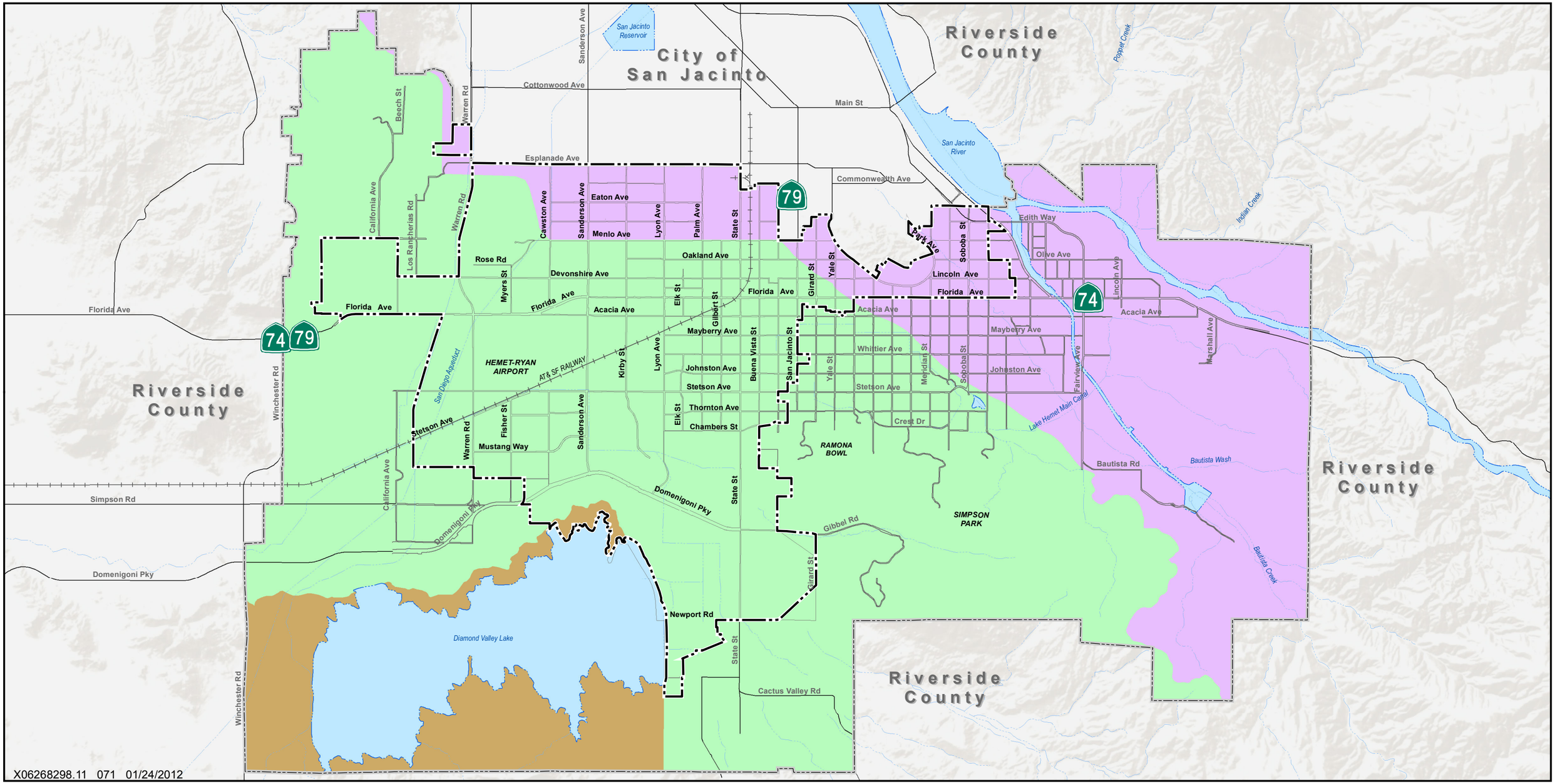
- to protect existing groundwater supplies and lower the salinity of recycled water, which will reduce the need for imported water, and
- to provide an incentive to high-tech industries to locate in the EMWD service area for access to Hemet's process for disposing of industrial waste.

5.3.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Natural Drainage Systems

Stormwater drainage infrastructure within the Hemet area consists of a network of natural and improved streams, storm channels, storm drains, and catch basins intended to manage stormwater that flows into one of three drainage systems that traverse the City and Planning Area: Salt Creek; San Jacinto River, and Santa Margarita River. Figure 5.4 shows the location of these three drainage systems.

The Santa Ana RWQCB oversees the Salt Creek and San Jacinto River drainage systems. Both systems drain westerly through Canyon Lake into Lake Elsinore and eventually through the Santa Ana River to the Pacific Ocean via Temescal Canyon Creek. The San Diego RWQCB oversees the



Sources:
Census Tiger Line Data 2005
ESRI 2010

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LEGEND

Stormwater Drainage Areas
- San Jacinto River Drainage Area
- Salt Creek Drainage Area
- Santa Margarita Drainage Area

- Hemet City Boundary
- Planning Area
- Street
- Railroad
- Creek/Canal
- River/Lake

Figure 5.4
STORMWATER DRAINAGE
Hemet General Plan

Back of Figure 5.4

Santa Margarita River drainage system that flows southwesterly through the Temecula area and Camp Pendleton toward the Pacific Ocean.

Salt Creek Drainage System The majority of the stormwater collected in the City of Hemet drains southerly and is ultimately discharged into Salt Creek, which is located in the southwest part of the City. Salt Creek is the primary drainage course for the City. It is an earthen channel of approximately 660 feet wide that carries approximately 11,000 cubic feet of water per second. South of Stetson Avenue, water flows along a drainage course referred to as Pepper Creek, from east to west at the base of the Santa Rosa Hills, and curves southwesterly near State Street to join Salt Creek. Salt Creek begins by flowing northwesterly from the canyon following Sage Road, south of South State Street, draining the surrounding hills, including Avery Canyon east of Gibbel Road.

San Jacinto River Drainage System A small portion of the City drains northeasterly into the San Jacinto River. The San Jacinto River drainage system is located in the eastern portion of the Planning Area and flows from southeast to northwest in that area. Along the City's easterly edge, stormwater flows into the Bautista Creek drainage system. Bautista Creek joins with the San Jacinto River immediately north of Mountain Avenue.

Santa Margarita Drainage System The Santa Margarita River drainage system is located in the southerly area of the City and Planning Area around Diamond Valley Lake.

Basic procedures for the management of all non-point source (NPS) pollutants associated with land development, including agricultural conversion, are currently in place through the City's implementation of the Riverside County Drainage Area Management Plan-Santa Ana and Santa Margarita Regions-April 2007 (DAMP), as required by the 2005 Riverside County municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit. The DAMP includes requirements related to the planning and permitting of development projects, including projects that convert agricultural lands to residential and commercial uses, to ensure that pollutant loads from these projects have been reduced to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). In addition, the City is preparing to implement provisions of the 2010 MS4 Permit for the Santa Ana Region, which will implement many new requirements related to land development, including the implementation of Low Impact Development principles through project-specific Water Quality Management Plans.

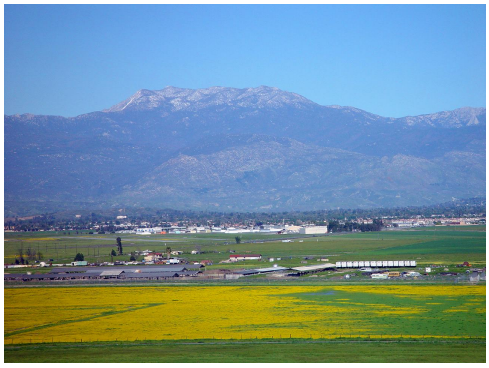
Drainage Considerations

Drainage Infrastructure The City is responsible for providing stormwater drainage infrastructure within Hemet. Maintenance of larger drainage facilities is either handled through a Community Facilities Maintenance District established by the City or through the Riverside County FCWCD. All non-master planned facilities smaller than 36 inches in diameter are maintained by the City of Hemet. Of the major stormwater drainage facilities in the City, Hemet Channel and Stetson Channel are owned and maintained by the Riverside County FCWCD; the City owns and maintains Salt Creek.

A master flood control and drainage plan was prepared for Hemet in 1984. The plan identified drainage issues and necessary infrastructure improvements to provide flood protection for both existing and future development in the City. Historically, curbs and gutters of streets were used as the primary flood control devices in Hemet; however, since most of the City is extremely flat, this method resulted in flooding in some areas of the City. Subsequently, developments relied on a system of large, single-use detention basins and concrete channels that effectively channeled stormwater, but failed to allow rainwater to soak into the ground, which is necessary in the Hemet area to help recharge the groundwater basins. Current infrastructure strategies and BMPs reflect an increased reliance on "soft" infrastructure such as naturalized streambeds or vegetated drainage swales along streets that allow runoff to be filtered by the vegetation and slowed, alleviating some of the runoff problems associated with development and helping to recharge the aquifer.

The City's 1984 master flood control and drainage plan needs to be updated to reflect the current built environment and to incorporate recently completed drainage systems. The plan would also include drainage solutions for West Hemet, including the hydration of the vernal pools.

Vernal Pools A drainage issue in the West Hemet area is preserving the hydrology of the vernal pools as surrounding areas develop. Vernal pools are phenomena that contain protected flora and fauna that occur only in limited locations. These pools are seasonal and contain particular soil, plant, and fauna species, and are classified as protected habitat and species by federal and state regulations. Vernal pools require natural, rainy-season sheet flow to remain healthy biological habitats. However, water that drains onto vernal pool areas from streets and landscaping, especially during dryer seasons, damages those habitats. The issue is how to maintain natural sheet flow during the rainy season while also accommodating development drainage that occurs year-round and that does not affect the natural seasonal drainage required by vernal pools. Areas approximately south of Menlo Avenue and west of the San Diego canal drain toward this vernal pool area. Within this area, there is also the issue of how to conduct drainage southerly across Florida Avenue, which acts as a barrier to standard flows. An updated drainage master plan or comprehensive drainage strategy is necessary to address these conditions and accommodate new development in the area.



Alkali Playa/Vernal Pool Area along the San Diego Aqueduct, West of Hemet Ryan Airport

The City will notify and consult with staff of the Regional Board, the Army Corps, the California Department of fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority when a proposed land development project may impact vernal pools or streambeds. Impacts to vernal pools and mitigation plans shall also be assessed through the CEQA process at the time of project review and approval.

On-Site Drainage & Low Impact Development Strategies

New development adds impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, rooftops and irrigated landscaped areas that affect the drainage basins. To minimize this impact, the City is encouraging the incorporation of Low Impact Development (LID) strategies to manage stormwater runoff. LID emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to control stormwater close to the source.

Low Impact Development (LID) is a stormwater management approach with a basic principle that is modeled after nature: manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed decentralized micro-scale controls. LID's goal is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source. Instead of conveying and managing/treating storm water in large, costly end-of-pipe facilities located at the bottom of drainage areas, LID addresses storm water through small, cost-effective landscape features located at the lot level.

The 2010 Riverside County MS4 permit requires the Co-permittees to incorporate LID site design principals in the revised WQMP. The design goal is to maintain or replicate the pre-development hydrologic regime through the use of design techniques that create a functionally equivalent post-development hydrologic regime through site preservation techniques and the use of integrated and distributed infiltration, retention, detention, evapotranspiration, filtration and treatment system. The revised WQMP incorporating LID principles was submitted to the Regional Board for approval on July 29, 2011.

The City is in the process of revising, where feasible, its ordinances, codes, building and landscape design standards to promote green infrastructure/LID techniques as required by the 2010 Riverside County MS4 permit, and has included these efforts as an implementation program in Chapter 12.

The concept of Low Impact Development (LID) was created to ensure new development is designed in consideration of overall environmental conditions, including regional water quality. LID incorporates into land use planning "green infrastructure" concepts such as zero runoff, rainfall harvesting, groundwater recharge, biofiltration, native landscapes, green streets, and other measures that promote water quality protection in new development. The goal of LID is to protect a community's natural, pre-development water flow in order to minimize ecological impacts of urbanization. Basic planning principles include the following:

1. **Stormwater Management.** In LID, stormwater is managed as a natural system by creating permeable surfaces to infiltrate runoff into the underlying soil and reduce the amount of runoff from impervious surfaces. Design measures to manage stormwater at the source include bio-retention areas such as raingardens, bioswales, constructed wetlands, and vegetated swales.

2. Urban Runoff Reduction. Urban runoff during dry weather is largely the result of too much water for landscape irrigation, and washing of driveways and sidewalks. This runoff mixes with fertilizer, pesticides, pollutants on roadways, and other contaminants to create some of the most polluted water entering creeks and rivers. LID measures include irrigation control and the use of native and compatible plant species that require less water.

3. Site Design and Circulation. Minimizing the amount of asphalt and other impervious road and parking surfaces in site design and circulation decreases the amount of runoff and pollutants, while reducing both infrastructure and maintenance costs. Modifications to conventional design to reduce impervious surface area includes reduced street widths, reduced parking, use of porous materials in driveways and parking areas, and the use of traffic calming measures that include stormwater capture components. Well-planned development that maximizes pedestrian circulation, incorporates green belts, conserves open space, and protects natural features will also protect water quality.

Policies have been included in the General Plan that use the principles of LID, encourage a comprehensive, community-wide system for protecting water quality standards, comply with the City's NPDES permit, and promote the Ahwahnee Water Principles for Resource Efficient Land Use (refer to the text box in this section), which are intended to reverse the trend of increasingly paved and constructed areas that alter the rate and volumes of surface water runoff and groundwater recharge.

Based on these principles, the City encourages the use of new technology and BMPs to address key design issues, including incorporating retention basins into landscape designs as an attractive on-site amenity as well as a stormwater management mechanism and incorporating drainage systems that recognize that the City is too flat for underground drains that rely on the proper degree of slope or fall to reach the larger storm drainage channels.

Stormwater Quality Control

To protect the nation's watersheds, streambeds, groundwater aquifers, lakes, and oceans from contaminants washed into the storm drains, numerous federal, state, and local laws and regulations have been enacted. Under the auspices of the Santa Ana RWQCB, the City participates in the Basin Plan, a water quality management plan and the NPDES permit program of Riverside County in partnership with all cities in the Santa Ana Basin of Riverside County and the Riverside County FCWCD. In compliance with this NPDES permit, the City has implemented the WQMP program to ensure that the land use approval and permitting process minimizes the impact of urban runoff from new development and significant redevelopment projects.

The City of Hemet is a Co-Permittee in, and is required to comply with, the Riverside County municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit (Waste Discharge Requirements for Riverside County - Order No. 2010-0033, NPDES No. CAS618033) adopted by the Regional Board on

January 29, 2010. In conformance with this MS4 permit, and the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) it requires, applicable new development and significant re-development projects must consider and implement structural and non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) to retain and treat pollutants of concern (in dry-weather runoff and first-flush stormwater runoff) consistent with the MEP standard, and minimize hydrologic conditions of concern (HCOCs), both during and post-construction.

NPDES Permits and Waste Discharge Requirements

Per the requirements of the 2010 Riverside County MS4 permit, the City is obligated to advise the development, construction, and business communities of the need to comply with the following general waste discharge requirement permits:

Construction General Permit

Dischargers whose projects disturb one or more acres of soil or whose projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ). Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility.

The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must list Best Management Practices (BMPs) the discharger will use to protect storm water runoff and the placement of those BMPs. Additionally, the SWPPP must contain a visual monitoring program; a chemical monitoring program for "non-visible" pollutants to be implemented if there is a failure of BMPs; and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body listed on the 303(d) list for sediment.

General Industrial Permit

The Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order 97-03-DWQ (General Industrial Permit) is an NPDES permit that regulates discharges associated with 10 broad categories of industrial activities. The General Industrial Permit requires the implementation of management measures that will achieve the performance standard of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). The General Industrial Permit also requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a monitoring plan. Through the SWPPP, sources of pollutants are to be identified and the means to manage the sources to reduce storm water pollution are described.

General De Minimus Permit

Order No. R8-2009-0003, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dischargers to Surface Waters that Pose an Insignificant (De Minimus) Threat to Water Quality (General De Minimus Permit) regulates de minimus discharge projects within the Santa Ana Region.

Wastewater discharges regulated under this Order include the following discharges:

- Construction dewatering wastes; wastes associated with well installation, development, test pumping and purging; aquifer testing wastes; dewatering wastes from subterranean seepage, except for discharges from utility vaults; discharges resulting from hydrostatic testing of vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.; discharges resulting from the maintenance of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.; discharges resulting from the disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.; discharges from potable water supply systems resulting from initial system startup, routine startup, sampling of influent flow, system failures, pressure releases, etc.; discharges from fire hydrant testing or flushing; air conditioning condensate; swimming pool discharge; discharges resulting from diverted stream flows; decanted filter backwash wastewater and/or sludge dewatering filtrate water from water treatment facilities; and other similar types of wastes as determined by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, which pose a de minimus threat to water quality yet must be regulated under waste discharge requirements.

The General De Minimus Permit prohibits discharge of pollutants, establishes effluent limitations for various constituents, and requires monitoring and reporting.

Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Impaired Waters

Pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Regional Water Quality Control Boards must identify and list impaired water bodies. These are water bodies where the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics are being violated and it is presumed designated Beneficial Uses (uses of water necessary for the survival of man, plants and wildlife) are not met.

Federal regulations require that a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) be established for each 303(d) listed water body for each pollutant causing impairment. A TMDL is the maximum load of a pollutant(s) that can be discharged from point and nonpoint sources without exceeding water quality standards in the water body. Each state is required every two years to review its existing 303(d) List, make changes as necessary, and submit its 303(d) List and TMDL priorities to the U.S. EPA.

On December 20, 2004, the Santa Ana Region Water Quality Control Board amended the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan) to incorporate the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDLs. These TMDLs include urban waste load allocations and

specify numeric targets and response numeric targets to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in Urban Runoff.

The City is one of several municipalities located on the San Jacinto Watershed that drains through Canyon Lake to Lake Elsinore. Both lakes have been placed by the Santa Ana RWQCB on the EPA's Clean Water Act §303(d) list of impaired waters due to excessive nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous) in the water. To remedy the problem, the RWQCB adopted a 15-year plan that incorporates Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake and requires stakeholders in the watershed to complete numerous studies, reports, and plans to implement the TMDL. In July 2006 the City and other stakeholders formed the Lake Elsinore Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force to ensure that implementation tasks and compliance dates are met. Final compliance with the wasteload and load allocations must be achieved by December 31, 2020. General Plan Policy CSI-4.3 has been included in the General Plan supporting cooperative efforts to address TMDL requirements and improve water quality in the San Jacinto River Watershed.

5.3.4 NATURAL GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Electricity and natural gas are provided by utilities that operate independently of the City. Any developer of a new development must acquire verification from the utility providers that the provider can accommodate the additional demand for service. The City is committed to working with the utility companies serving the community to ensure that, in addition to the adequate provision of services, advances in energy conservation and "green" technologies are incorporated into development standards and infrastructure improvements.

The two primary utilities and their environmental efforts are summarized below and further discussed in the Open Space and Conservation Element.

Natural Gas

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas), a division of Sempra Energy, supplies natural gas to both businesses and residences in Hemet. The City does not have any natural gas storage facilities. Natural gas is provided through a network of gas transmission pipelines and distributed through existing mains, which can be extended to serve new projects.

SoCalGas is investing in research, development, and demonstration of new and emerging clean, energy-efficient technologies with the goal of bringing these technologies to residential, commercial, and industrial markets to help people reduce their energy use. As the nation's largest natural gas provider, SoCalGas has earned a number of honors for environmental stewardship, including the 2010 Excellence in ENERGY STAR® Promotion Award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for outstanding contributions to energy efficiency and environmental education.

Ahwahnee Water Principles For Resource Efficient Land Use

1. Community design should be compact, walkable, and transit-oriented so that automobile-generated run-off pollutants are minimized and the open lands that absorb water are preserved to the maximum extent possible.
2. Natural resources such as wetlands, flood plains, recharge zones, riparian areas, open space, and native habitats should be identified, preserved and restored as valued assets for flood protection, water quality improvement, groundwater recharge, habitat, and overall long-term water resources sustainability.
3. Water holding areas such as creek beds, recessed athletic fields, ponds, cisterns, and other features that serve to recharge groundwater, reduce runoff, improve water quality and decrease flooding should be incorporated into the urban landscape.
4. All aspects of landscaping from the selection of plants to soil preparation and the installation of irrigation systems should be designed to reduce water demand, retain runoff, decrease flooding, and recharge groundwater.
5. Permeable surfaces should be used for hardscape. Impervious surfaces such as driveways, streets, and parking lots should be minimized so that land is available to absorb storm water, reduce polluted urban runoff, recharge groundwater, and reduce flooding.
6. Dual plumbing that allows grey water from showers, sinks and washers to be reused for landscape irrigation should be included in the infrastructure of new development.
7. Community design should maximize the use of recycled water for appropriate applications including outdoor irrigation, toilet flushing, and commercial and industrial processes. Purple pipe should be installed in all new construction and remodeled buildings in anticipation of the future availability of recycled water.
8. Urban water conservation technologies such as low-flow toilets, efficient clothes washers, and more efficient water-using industrial equipment should be incorporated in all new construction and retrofitted in remodeled buildings.
9. Groundwater treatment and brackish water desalination should be pursued when necessary to maximized locally available, drought-proof water supplies.

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board. The Water Principles were created by the Local Government Commission Center for Livable Communities in Sacramento California to complement the Ahwahnee Principles for Resource-Efficient Communities

Electricity

Electrical power in Hemet is provided by Southern California Edison (SCE). SCE maintains and operates the transmission and distribution infrastructure necessary to provide electricity to users throughout its service area of approximately 50,000 square miles in central, coastal, and southern California. SCE is committed to developing renewable energy resources such as wind, geothermal, solar, biomass, and small hydro energy. A growing percentage of the energy supplied by SCE is from these renewable sources in compliance with a state mandate to generate 33 percent of their electricity from renewable resources by 2020. The City supports and encourages those efforts.

SCE also recognizes that high voltage overhead lines are generally considered to have negative visual impacts; therefore, SCE participates with efforts to underground regular overhead utility lines. The City requires that new projects install underground connections and that they underground existing power and telephone poles in commercial and residential areas when practical based on the size of the lines.

5.3.5 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunication is generally defined as the transmission of information, over significant distances. Currently, telecommunication services are provided by utilities that operate independently of the City and include landline and wireless services for telephone, radio, television, and internet devices. The City is committed to facilitating access to these services while ensuring that the associated equipment is safe and attractive. In addition to permitting wireless communication antenna facilities on private property through provisions of the zoning code, the City offers free access connections at the Hemet Public Library and other City facilities.

As technology evolves, the City needs to be prepared to address any supporting infrastructure needs that affect private or public property. Telecommunications plays an important role in the local, national, and international economies. Identifying and providing access to "cutting edge" telecommunication technology is an incentive to attract key employers and industries that improve the City's jobs/housing balance.

5.3.6 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management is the collection, transport, processing, recycling or disposal, and monitoring of waste materials. Waste management is undertaken to reduce the effect of waste products on health, protect groundwater and the environment at disposal sites, improve community aesthetics, and to conserve landfill capacity. The recycling of waste materials is a prime component of waste management efforts. The State of California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) requires local government and waste handlers to provide for and engage in recycling. Recycling of solid waste is also discussed in the Open Space and Conservation Element.

Solid Waste Management Providers

There are two solid waste management providers within the Planning Area: CR&R Waste and Recycling Services, which provides services within the City boundaries, and Waste Management of the Inland Empire (WM), which serves the unincorporated area of the Planning Area. Additionally, Hemet owners or residents may obtain a City permit that would allow self-hauling of solid waste in lieu of utilizing services offered by CR&R.

CR&R Waste and Recycling Services CR&R provides waste and recycling services in the City of Hemet, replacing the City's Integrated Waste Management Division in December 2011. Services offered include:

- Single-family residential recycling services.
- Multiple-family residential recycling services.
- Commercial businesses recycling services.
- Commercial food waste collection program.
- Clean air vehicles.
- Hazardous materials disposal.
- Guaranteed landfill diversion rate of 50 percent by the end of 2012 and 55 percent by the end of 2016.
- Comprehensive public education and outreach to maintain high diversion rates.

CR&R delivers the solid waste and recycling materials that it collects to its Perris Transfer and Material Recovery Facility located in Perris, California. At this facility, waste collected may be processed or transferred to another site for processing depending on the type of waste material. Waste materials are occasionally disposed at the Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill in Beaumont, which is owned and operated by the Riverside County Waste Management Department and located 10 miles north of Hemet on State Route 79. E-Waste is also accepted for drop off at the Lamb Canyon landfill, and is occasionally collected through events sponsored by local non-profit organizations, such as the Green Coalition.

The City of Hemet currently complies with the 50% landfill diversion requirement mandated by the State of California. Long term compliance with new requirements for 70% diversion will require increased public education and participation in recycling program offerings in the community.

Disposal for certain hazardous materials is available to City residents through services provided through CR&R Inc. Hazardous materials collection events are also held locally by Riverside County Waste Management.

Waste Management of the Inland Empire Outside of the City, waste collection is contracted to WM. Most waste collected by WM is taken to a transfer station in Moreno Valley, where it is sent to the El Sobrante Landfill, although on occasion waste will go to the Lamb Canyon Landfill. WM takes its commingled recyclables to private facilities such as Recycle America in Los Angeles or Pomona Valley Recycling in Pomona for processing.

Inactive Landfills

Two inactive landfill sites are within the Hemet Planning Area. Inactive sites are typically sites that have ceased operations and are regulated by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, but that have not gone through formal landfill closure procedures. One is located northwest of Warren Road and Esplanade Avenue within the City limits and is owned by the City. A Class 3 landfill, the facility accepted only inert types of debris such concrete, asphalt, sand, and other types of construction waste. The other landfill is located in the Valle Vista area and is owned by LHMWD.

5.4 COMMUNITY SERVICE FACILITIES

Community services enhance quality of life, foster a sense of belonging, and promote civic involvement by youth, adults, families, and seniors. The City is committed to ensuring that community services are provided at levels sufficient to meet the needs of a growing and demographically evolving city. This requires coordinated planning efforts between governmental agencies, service providers, and nonprofit organizations.

Although the service providers discussed in this section have located their facilities within the City's jurisdictional boundaries, their service areas generally extend into unincorporated Riverside County. Discussions are warranted on how to share management of these services over the long term to ensure adequate coverage and to provide an opportunity to maximize available financial and personnel resources.

5.4.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Hemet area offers solid educational opportunities for its residents. In addition to several private institutions providing prekindergarten through high school education, three public school districts serve the City and the Planning Area. Regional higher education opportunities are provided by the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District, University of California, Riverside, and by several private colleges, including Loma Linda University, California Baptist University, and the University of Redlands.

K–12 Public Institutions Most of Hemet and its sphere of influence lie within the HUSD. A small portion of the Planning Area is served by other school districts; however, no schools are located within those areas. The San Jacinto Unified School District serves an area of the City north of Menlo Avenue and east and west of State Street and a small area northwest of Park Avenue and Meridian Street. These neighborhoods are within the attendance districts of Park Hill Elementary School, North Mountain Middle School, and San Jacinto High School. The undeveloped hillside areas in the northwest portion of Reinhart Canyon are served by the

Nuview Elementary and Perris Union High School Districts, although it is unlikely that residential growth will ever occur in this area.

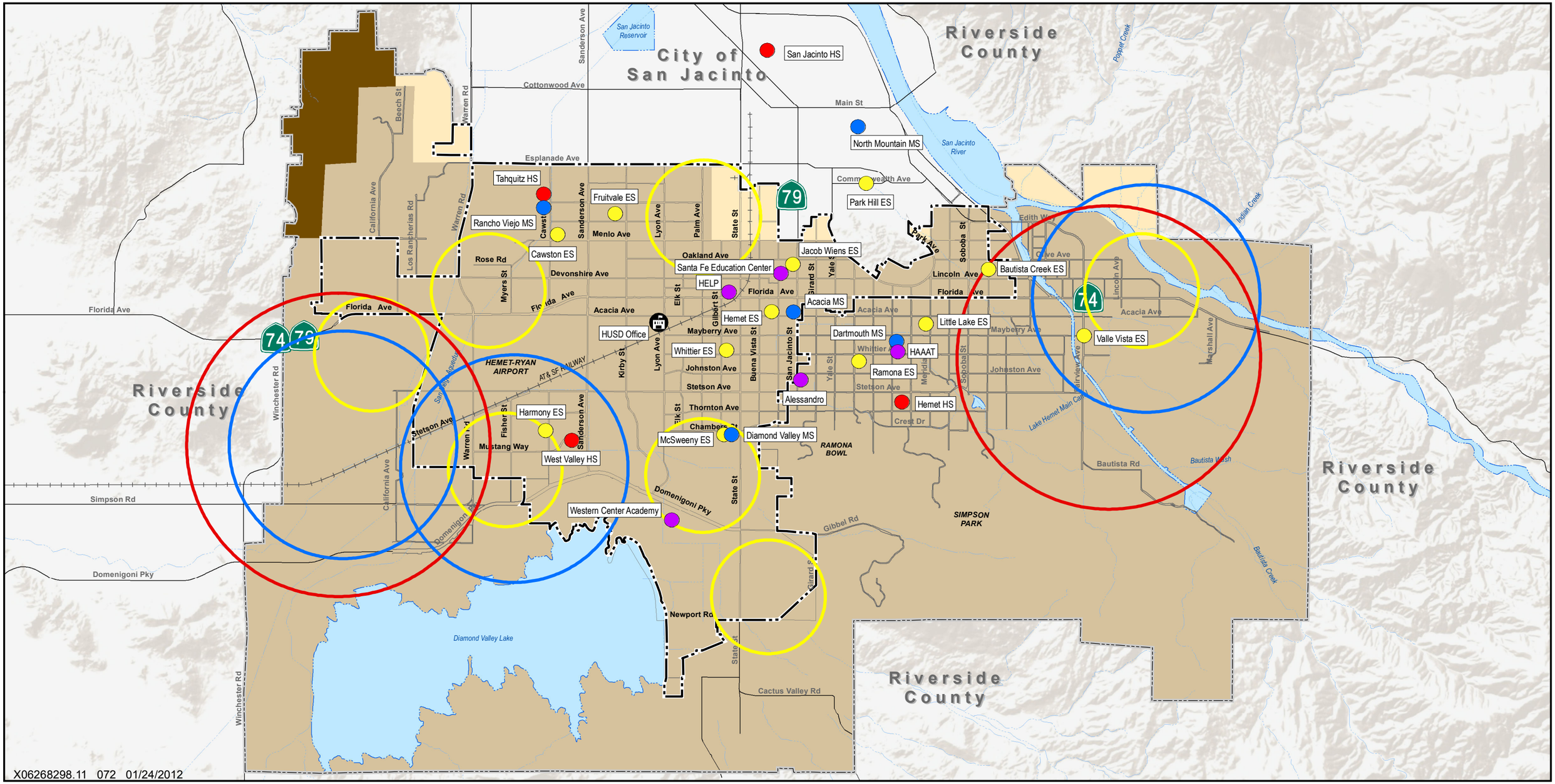
HUSD operates ten elementary schools, four middle schools, three high schools, two charter schools, and an alternative education site which houses a continuation high school, adult education, independent study, and other alternative education programs. An additional five HUSD schools are located outside of the Planning Area in Anza, Aguanga, Idyllwild, and Winchester.

One of HUSD's charter schools, the Western Center Academy, was established in 2010 by HUSD in conjunction with the Western Science Center. The school is designed to serve as a national model in middle school education through the innovative use of science, mathematics, and technology as the foundation for a rigorous and exciting multidisciplinary learning experience for sixth through eighth grade students. The Western Center Academy's central instructional goal is to integrate a "museum discovery" based approach with the formal educational methods commonly practiced in schools. Museum discovery–based learning, which is unique, experiential, active, participatory, and uses real specimens; complements the connection with the Western Science Museum. Students have the opportunity to learn about science, math, and technology in specialized lab sessions that use inquiry-based learning models to explore elective subjects including paleontology, archaeology, entomology, physics, chemistry, astronomy, field ecology, aquatic biology, and geology.

In response to recent growth, HUSD has been actively seeking new sites for schools. HUSD's 2007-2013 facilities master plan outlines and guides school construction plans through 2019. This plan provides for enrollment of 26,000 students by 2013 and more than 39,000 at maturity. Although HUSD's facilities master plan does not guarantee funding for all of its proposed projects, HUSD has been active in identifying various funding mechanisms. Figure 5.5 identifies school district boundaries and the locations of each existing and currently proposed public school sites in the Planning Area.

The facilities master plans of the Hemet and San Jacinto Unified School Districts also contain goals and objectives that relate mostly to internal facilities planning. However, those pertinent to the City's General Plan are listed below:

- Inventory all development projects and identify buildout schedule.
- Plan and locate schools that serve neighborhoods and have good access.
- Provide annual updates on building activity.
- Provide ongoing communication with developers and the community.
- Incorporate joint use and public use opportunities of school facilities where feasible and cost effective.



Sources:
Census Tiger Line Data 2005
ESRI 2010

1 0.5 0 1 2 Miles

LEGEND

Schools
- Elementary School
- Middle School
- High School
- Alternative Schools
- HUSD Offices

Future Schools
- Future Elementary School Site Area (Location TBD)
- Future Middle School Site Area (Location TBD)
- Future High School Site Area (Location TBD)

School Districts
- Hemet Unified
- San Jacinto
- Nuview Union/Perris Union High

- Hemet City Boundary
- Planning Area
- Street
- Railroad
- Creek/Canal
- River/Lake

Figure 5.5
SCHOOLS
Hemet General Plan

Back of Figure 5.5

The City of Hemet is committed to working with both school districts regarding early notification of development projects and coordination regarding potential school sites.

Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Hemet is located within the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District and is served by its two campuses. The San Jacinto Campus opened in 1965 in the northern area of San Jacinto with plans to accommodate 12,000 to 15,000 students. The campus includes a Business and Technology Center with laboratories for business, computer information science, engineering technologies, electronics, and photography and a state-of-the-art Music Center. The Menifee Campus opened in 1990 after the residents of Temecula, Lake Elsinore, Perris, and adjacent areas voted to join the district. The master plan for the Menifee Valley Campus will ultimately plan for 15,000 to 20,000 students.

Energy Conservation Opportunities In 2010, HUSD signed an agreement to install a network of solar panels that is anticipated to provide almost a quarter of the district's electricity needs, save the district 10 percent on its annual $3.85-million electric bill, and deliver shade. The solar project ties together solar panels at 17 schools and other sites. At several sites new solar structures will be built that double as carports/parking covers. At the remaining participating sites, new solar structures will be built that double as shade structures.

5.4.2 HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Adequate health care services and facilities are important to the vitality of a community. Hemet has traditionally served as a regional health care center for the valley area due primarily to its focus as a retirement community. With the population of Hemet growing and the nation's "baby boom" population aging, the expansion of health care services and facilities continues to be a priority.

Hemet Valley Medical Center Hemet is served by the Hemet Valley Medical Center (HVMC), a 327-bed full-service hospital. This is the major medical facility in the Hemet–San Jacinto area. Historically, HVMC was one of several hospitals within a public healthcare district that covered Hemet and nearby areas. The district devolved to private ownership under the Valley Health System, and the hospital ownership subsequently transferred to Physicians for Healthy Hospitals, a private entity. The transfer included the Hemet Medical Arts Building, Hemet Valley Health Care, and the Menifee Valley Medical Center. The area around HVMC has grown to include many private medical offices that benefit from concentration within a medical community and proximity to a hospital.

HVMC is fully accredited and serves as the largest private employer in the Hemet–San Jacinto Valley. Current and potential employment opportunities for skilled and highly trained health professionals are anticipated to increase based on local growth projections and U. S. Department of Labor statistics. Attracting well-educated residents and higher wage earners by retaining and expanding HVMC and other related medical facilities is a health care and economic development goal of the City.

Mercy Air Services Mercy Air Services is a private company that provides emergency medical air transport services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. One of Mercy Air's medical helicopters is currently based at Hemet-Ryan Airport and staffed with a flight nurse and a paramedic who share the Hemet Fire Station No. 4 facility. Mercy Air, which intends to build a heliport at Fire Station No. 4, responds to critical aid calls and flies injured patients to the nearest trauma center. The company bills the patients for the flights; no cost is incurred by the City, the County, or emergency responders.

American Medical Response—Hemet/Pass American Medical Response (AMR) Hemet/Pass provides emergency medical transport services for the central Riverside County area. AMR Hemet/Pass employs approximately 157 paramedics and emergency medical technicians and handles an average of 29,000 calls annually. Additionally, AMR Hemet/Pass works closely with law enforcement agencies to provide tactical emergency medical services as needed.

Urgent Care Facilities Urgent care facilities provide for the treatment of conditions requiring prompt attention, but not posing an immediate, serious health threat. This reduces demand on the HVMC emergency room, which allows the emergency room to focus its resources on more serious cases. Additionally, a large network of urgent care facilities enables residents to receive quicker treatment for nonemergency conditions. To facilitate service expansion, urgent care facilities are permitted in all commercial areas of the City.

Healthy Communities The City recognizes that chronic health conditions and disease reduce the productivity and quality of life for residents and that many of the diseases prevalent in our society are linked to lifestyle and individual behaviors. Lack of physical activity, unhealthy eating and personal habits, limited opportunities to experience open space and nature, limited opportunities for social interaction and cultural activities, and exposure to environmental toxins in the air, water, and soil are contributing factors to poor physical and mental health. To address these concerns and promote a healthier Hemet, the City has integrated goals and policies throughout the various elements of the 2011 General Plan with the intent of fostering the overall health and well-being of the City's residents. These goals and policies have been compiled in Appendix F.

Hemet Public Library

5.4.3 LIBRARY SERVICES

Libraries provide communities with diverse resources and services. They preserve culture and history and transmit them from one generation to the next. They also provide social settings for community activities, support formal education, and provide opportunities for individuals that can last a lifetime.

In 2003, the City of Hemet opened a new 52,000-square-foot library in a centrally located building that also houses other community facilities. The library holdings exceed 100,000 volumes. The Riverside County Library System operates a smaller branch library in Valle Vista with approximately

35,000 volumes. The Hemet Public Library provides a broad array of library services, from the traditional loaning of books and audiovisual materials, answering of questions, and provision of children's programming to the "new basic" services of public computers, book discussion groups, and free wireless access for those who bring their own laptops to the library. In addition, the library offers adult literacy and Families for Literacy programs for English-speaking adults and their families (with tutoring provided by trained volunteers) and a local history collection and services through the Heritage Room (staffed by volunteers from the local historical society). The library offers a homework center, a community meeting room, and a large children's area with a dedicated storytelling room. The second floor of the library contains a large multi-purpose room for community events and workshops.

The library has adopted a number of techniques to allow the library customer to be self-sufficient. Techniques include customer self-checkout, self-check-in, self-registration for library cards, and self-pickup of holds. The library provides a number of electronic databases that provide fast, easy, and timely access to newspaper and magazine articles, homework assistance, genealogical research material, test preparation guides and practice tests, and information geared to assist California families. In addition, the library has made online reference services available to its users 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, so a question can be asked and answered at any time, even when the library is closed. The library has implemented the use of radio frequency identification labels, which speeds checkout and check-in activities and allows for a practical, ongoing inventory of holdings. A community support group, the Friends of the Library, provides fundraising and recently provided funds for an inventory wand that can be used to take inventory at the shelves without removing each item to scan barcodes.

On average, 1,600 people visit the library each day, and of these, 320 use the public Internet services. Recent growth in the community has occurred largely among the groups that make the greatest use the public library system—families and children. These demographic shifts have resulted in the need to change both the type and quantity of material and services required. One of the greatest needs at the library is for additional staff to serve the younger population. Although the library has an extensive volunteer force, the facility needs permanent staff who are experienced in dealing with the specific child developmental and educational needs of this demographic. This type of permanent staff will help ensure that the library's mission to support the curricular, literary, and recreational reading needs of Hemet is met. Additionally, the library's service area extends outside of the City's jurisdictional boundaries into unincorporated Riverside County and the City of San Jacinto. However, the City of Hemet receives no financial assistance from either of those jurisdictions to help with the costs of maintaining the library facility.

5.4.4 COMMUNITY AND SENIOR CENTERS

The Hemet area's recreation, art, and other community resources are further discussed in the Recreation and Trails and the Art and Culture

Elements. This section focuses on the facilities that offer other types of comprehensive services to the community.

James Simpson Memorial Center The James Simpson Memorial Center is located in the City's downtown civic center adjacent to the library. Named in honor of the late Mayor James Simpson, who served on the Hemet City Council from 1947 to 1968, the center has been operated by the City since 1978. The center provides a variety of services, such as assistance with housing, legal issues, and information. Additionally, the Simpson center offers a variety of senior activities, such as senior lunches, aerobics, craft classes, health education, and entertainment. It has provided a location for seniors to socialize, exercise, learn, and teach for many years. During hot weather, the center serves as a Cool Zone for people without air conditioning.

Although the Simpson center has always served all age groups, the community's changing demographics has increased demand for services for nonseniors. To ensure that the community's needs are met, the center is constantly reviewing and updating its programs and activities. Like the library, the center serves residents from outside of the City's jurisdictional boundaries. To expand its programs and better control costs, the City has entered into partnerships with other service providers, such as the YMCA, and identifying "green building" standards that can be incorporated into center maintenance.

Community Centers Several facilities are in the City that offer a venue for community activities. Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District offers classes for dancing, education, health and leisure, and sports at its park facilities, particularly Valley-Wide Regional Park in adjacent San Jacinto. The Esplanade Arts Center, operated by the Diamond Valley Arts Council, offers classes, workshops, exhibitions, and performances at its facility on Esplanade Avenue. The new 15,000-square-foot Pearl E. Rogers Corps (Salvation Army) Community Center, which is scheduled to open in 2011, will offer activities for children, youth, adults, and seniors, as well as social service, counseling, and emergency shelter programs.

Many of the City's master planned residential communities also include neighborhood community centers with a range of activities and recreational amenities for their residents. Some of the more prominent centers are provided at the new communities of Four Seasons, McSweeny Farms, Peppertree, and Seven Hills and at the established mobile home parks of Sierra Dawn, Hemet West, Colonial Country Club, and Casa del Sol.

5.4.5 GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL SOCIAL SERVICE FACILITIES

Various governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations provide offices and clinics that serve residents, businesses, and institutions within the City and the City's Planning Area. The types of facilities and services currently provided in Hemet include the following:

Federal Facilities

- Social Security Administration
- Inland Empire SCORE, Small Business Administration

SCORE is a nonprofit association comprising volunteer business counselors who are trained to serve as counselors, advisors, and mentors to aspiring entrepreneurs and business owners. The services are offered at no fee, as a community service.

State Facilities

- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Youth Opportunity Center, Employment Development Department, at the California Family Life Center (see Nongovernmental Facilities)
- California Superior Court for civil, small claims, family law, traffic, and criminal cases as needed

The court is proposing to expand and construct a new courthouse to serve Hemet and the valley area. As of 2011, the court is in its site selection process. The City of Hemet has encouraged the court to select a site within the downtown area adjacent to other government buildings and services. Alternatively, sites in the western portion of the City are a potential location.

Riverside County Facilities

- Department of Child Support Services (San Jacinto), Regional Office
- Department of County Assessor-Clerk,-Recorder, Regional Office
- Department of Environmental Health, Regional Office
- Department of Public Social Services, Regional Office
- Department of Mental Health Clinic
- Department of Veterans Services Center
- Department of Public Health, Family Care Center
- Department of Public Health, Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Services Clinic
- Economic Development Agency, Workforce Development Center

Tribal Facilities

The Soboba Reservation offers educational services (preschool-level education and the Noli School), a parks and recreation department, a sports complex, the Soboba Cultural Center—Cham-Mix Poki' (House of Our Culture), and various tribal programs. These services and programs are focused toward the Soboba people living within the reservation adjacent to the City and living within Hemet and the surrounding area.

Nongovernmental and Nonprofit Organizations

The City appreciates and supports the efforts of private organizations to improve the quality of life of residents within the City. Numerous nonprofit organizations currently operate facilities within Hemet, including churches and the California Family Life Center, Valley Restart Center, Assistance League—Hemet Chapter House and Thrift Store, Veteran's Service Office, Salvation Army—Corps Community Center and Thrift Store, United Way/United Communities Network, Lions Club Resource Center, and Rotary Club.

GOALS AND POLICIES

COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

GOAL CSI-1	Coordinate new development and redevelopment with the provision of adequate infrastructure for water, sewer, stormwater, energy, and communications.

POLICIES

CSI-1.1 Infrastructure Availability Encourage future development to occur in areas where infrastructure for water, sewer, and stormwater can most efficiently be provided.

CSI-1.2 Infrastructure Adequacy Ensure that new development and redevelopment provides infrastructure for water, sewer, and stormwater that adequately serves the proposed uses and that has been coordinated with affected infrastructure providers.

CSI-1.3 Provider Notification Provide development information to local water districts, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, and energy utilities to assist in their planning efforts to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for anticipated development.

CSI-1.4 Fee Structures Ensure that fee structures are sufficient for new development and redevelopment to pay their fair share of the cost of infrastructure improvements and public facilities.

CSI-1.5 Financing Mechanisms Encourage the use of specific plans, development agreements, community facilities districts, or other mechanisms that specify and regulate the nature, timing, cost, and financing of water, wastewater, and/or storm drainage improvements and services.

CSI-1.6 Business and Employment Districts Work with property owners to establish a financing mechanism, such as financing districts, to provide infrastructure and maintenance in major employment locations and corridors, such as in west Hemet and along the Domenigoni Parkway and Florida Avenue corridors to attract new investment and industry.

CSI-1.7 Redevelopment Financing Consider the use of redevelopment financing, where appropriate, to provide infrastructure in areas where the City wishes to stimulate development.

CSI-1.8 Capital Improvement Program Ensure that the capital improvement program meets the City's ongoing infrastructure needs and is updated annually as part of the budget cycle.

GOAL CSI-2	Maintain a water delivery system that is capable of meeting the daily and peak demands of Hemet residents and businesses in an efficient and environmentally sound manner.

POLICIES

CSI-2.1 Agency Coordination Coordinate with the Eastern Municipal Water District and Lake Hemet Municipal Water District to meet the projected water demand and to ensure reduction of existing and projected water supply impacts.

CSI-2.2 Water Supply Assessments Require evidence of adequate water supply, or a water supply assessment when appropriate pursuant to state law, to support proposed development.

CSI-2.3 Performance Standards Developments shall be required to install water facilities sufficient to meet performance standards established by the water agency serving the project. All facilities must be operational prior to issuance of building permits.

CSI-2.4 Recycled Water Use Support water districts' efforts to promote the use of recycled water where infrastructure is available and to expand infrastructure where it does not currently exist.

CSI-2.5 Recycled Water Line Expansion Work with the water districts to explore options for expanding recycled water pipelines to serve City parks and public landscape corridors that are near existing infrastructure.

CSI-2.6 Common Area Recycled Water Require the installation of recycled water lines for all appropriate streetscapes and common areas when within one-half mile of either an existing and/or master planned tertiary water trunk line, as shown on any water district's master plan, as feasible. The facilities shall meet performance standards established by the supplier of reclaimed water to the site.

CSI-2.7 Ground Water Recharge Ensure that adequate aquifer water recharge areas are preserved and protected through a comprehensive water management strategy.

CSI-2.8 Best Management Practice Features/Equipment Require installation of best management practice features for water for all new development and for applicable rehabilitation.

CSI-2.9 Location of Water Lines As part of discretionary project approvals and building permit reviews, require that all future water lines be located within street or alley rights-of-way.

GOAL CSI-3	Ensure the provision of a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system capable of meeting the daily and peak demands of Hemet residents and businesses in an efficient and environmentally sound manner.

POLICIES

CSI-3.1 Performance Standards New development shall install sufficient sewer facilities needed to meet performance standards established by the site's wastewater collection agency.

CSI-3.2 Location of Sewer and Gray Water Lines Require that all future sewer and gray water lines be located within street or alley rights-of-way.

CSI-3.3 Industrial Discharge Work with the water districts to encourage the provision of brine disposal pipelines and any other new technologies that benefit the expansion of the City's industrial job base.

CSI-3.4 Sanitary Sewers Promote the extension of sanitary sewers to serve all new and existing land uses and densities, as feasible, to protect groundwater quality. Require new development, and existing development where feasible, to connect to the sanitary sewer system. Exceptions may be considered for properties with a minimum lot size of ½ acre and that are located more than 660 feet from a sewer line.

GOAL CSI-4	Maintain adequate stormwater management and drainage systems to help protect against flood hazards, recharge the aquifer, and preserve groundwater quality.

POLICIES

CSI-4.1 Sufficient Service Ensure sufficient levels of stormwater drainage are provided to protect the community from flood hazards and to minimize the discharge of materials into the storm drain system that are toxic or that would obstruct flows.

CSI-4.2 100-Year Storm Flows Provide public storm drainage facilities to adequately accommodate expected 100-year flood flows. Ensure that roadways remain passable for at least one lane in each direction. Coordinate with the Riverside County Flood Control District regarding the preference and requirements for District maintenance of regional and master planned drainage facilities.

CSI-4.3 Pollutant Discharge Prevent pollutant discharge into storm drain systems and natural drainages and aquifers by cooperating in regional programs with stakeholders and the Regional Water Quality Control Board to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, Water Quality Master Plans, , comply with the requirements of the Lake Elsinore Canyon Lake TMDL to reduce nitrogen and phosphorous in the San Jacinto River Watershed, and provide education on best management practices for the public and the development community

CSI-4.4: Groundwater Recharge Require development projects to minimize stormwater runoff and provide on-site opportunities for groundwater recharge that are integrated into the project design and amenities, and utilizing Low Impact Development techniques.

CSI-4.5 Drainage System Mitigation In accordance with the City's performance standards for drainage facilities mandated by Measure C, require any significant impacts on local and regional storm drain systems associated with proposed development or redevelopment to be mitigated including the preparation of downstream drainage mitigation plans when appropriate to the scale and location of the project.

CSI-4.6 Aesthetic Design Require use of landscaped swales and detention areas that provide percolation to the greatest extent possible using best management practices in order to promote sensitive and aesthetic design solutions for retaining on-site the incremental increases in runoff from a development site.

CSI-4.7 Bioswales Discourage lined channels and encourage "soft bottom" channels that provide slower water runoff, first-flush capabilities, groundwater recharge potential, and streambed vegetation.

CSI-4.8 Street Storm Drains Require that the design and upgrade of street storm drains be based on the relative risk to public health and safety, the potential for hindrance of emergency access and egress from excessive flood depth, the threat of contamination of the storm drain system with

sewage effluent, in the most environmentally-sensitive manner that is feasible.

CSI-4.9 Master Flood Control and Drainage Plan. Provide comprehensive and ongoing updates to the City's Master Flood Control and Drainage Plan, or create sub-area Drainage Plans to reflect current land use patterns, best management practices, and environmental constraints.

CSI-4.10 Low Impact Development Limit disruption of natural hydrology by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, and managing stormwater runoff at the source. Use the following principles in development design:

1. On undeveloped sites proposed for development, promote on-site stormwater infiltration through design techniques such as pervious paving, draining runoff into bioswales or properly designed landscaped areas, preservation of natural soils and vegetation, and limiting impervious surfaces;

2. On previously developed sites proposed for major alteration, provide stormwater management improvements to restore natural infiltration to the extent practicable;

3. Provide flexibility for design standards on impervious surfaces when it can be shown that such reductions will not have a negative impact and will provide the benefits of stormwater retention, groundwater infiltration, reduction of heat islands, enhancement of habitat and biodiversity, and other environmental benefits.

4. Encourage and promote the use of new materials, Best Management Practices, and technology for improved stormwater management, such as pervious paving, green roofs, rain gardens, and vegetated swales.

5. Integrate detention and retention basins into the landscape design of development sites using methods such as a network of small ephemeral swales treated with attractive planting.

6. Discourage the use of mounded turf and lawn areas that drain onto adjacent sidewalks and parking lots; replace these areas with landscape designs that retain runoff and allow infiltration.

CSI-4.11 Ahwahnee Water Principles Incorporate the Ahwahnee Water Principles for Resource Efficient Land Use into development design, as appropriate, to reduce costs and improve the reliability and quality of the City's water resources.

GOAL CSI-5	Facilitate the provision and maintenance of adequate systems to provide and conserve natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications systems.

POLICIES

CSI-5.1 Telecommunication Facilities Facilitate provision and enhancement of telecommunications services throughout the Planning Area while promoting collocated and/or "stealthed" wireless communications antenna facilities and the provision of new technology to minimize cell towers.

CSI-5.2 Utility Facilities Promote the availability of reliable and reasonably priced utilities necessary for businesses and residences to prosper.

CSI-5.3 Energy Services Ensure the provision of reliable, quality energy services and promote energy conservation throughout the City.

CSI-5.4 Solar Energy Encourage new buildings to maximize solar access to promote passive solar energy use, natural ventilation, effective use of daylight, an on-site solar generation.

CSI-5.5 Energy Efficient Design Encourage the efficient use of energy resources by residential, commercial, and industrial users by requiring project proposals to incorporate energy efficient products and techniques into their designs in accordance with adopted California Green Building Standards Code standards and other adopted development standards.

CSI-5.6 Building Retrofits Encourage the retrofitting of existing buildings to use low maintenance, durable building materials, and high-efficiency energy systems and appliances.

CSI-5.7 Utility Undergrounding Require the coordination of capital improvement planning for utility undergrounding with the utility companies and developers to ensure adequate financing and appropriate timing.

CSI-5.8 Agency Coordination Provide early notification to utility companies regarding new development to ensure that services will be available in a timely manner, and encourage

developers of large scale or complex developments to contact local utilities early in the process to insure that projected energy and utility demands will be able to be accommodated .

CSI-5.9 Municipal Operations Reduce energy consumption in municipal operations.

CSI-5.10 Conservation and Clean Energy Programs Explore the use of grant funds and programs with SCE and non-profit agencies to establish programs for energy conservation (e.g., home weatherization, Energy Star applicants) and transition to the use of clean and renewable energy (e.g., photovoltaic retrofits, solar hot water heaters and pumps).

GOAL CSI-6	Maintain an adequate and efficient system of collection and disposal of solid waste generated in the City in compliance with California Integrated Waste Management Board requirements.

POLICIES

CSI-6.1 Solid Waste System Promote efficient, economical, and environmentally sound waste collection, management, and disposal.

CSI-6.2 Recycling Achieve maximum diversion of materials from disposal through the reduction, reuse, and recycling of wastes to the highest and best use.

CSI-6.3 Waste Handling Strategy Update the City's waste handling strategy, as needed, to address issues of landfill capacity and new state regulations.

GOAL CSI-7	Consult with local educational institutions to coordinate the provision of adequate and appropriate educational facilities and services.

POLICIES

CSI-7.1: City/School Districts Coordination Coordinate development activity between the City and area school districts to adequately provide for the needs of the school districts through the collection of development fees and the appropriate location of school sites.

CSI-7.2 Early Participation Involve area school districts in the review process for new development to ensure that the school district can serve the new development and to minimize associated impacts.

CSI-7.3 School Siting Encourage the siting of schools close to the neighborhoods they are intended to serve, siting to

facilitate safe access for students walking, bicycling, or driving to and from school sites, and siting to minimize the extension of infrastructure and services.

CSI-7.4 Facility Joint Use Encourage the joint use of schools and parks for public use.

CSI-7-5 Facility Design Promote the design of school and community facilities so that there are multiple-purpose buildings and benefits for the surrounding area and users.

CSI-7.6 Safe Routes Residential communities should be designed to minimize walking distance to schools and create pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods with safe bike and pedestrian routes to schools.

CSI-7.7 Linkages Coordinate new development and school site planning to establish walkways, bike paths, greenways, and other elements that link school sites with surrounding uses.

CSI-7.8: Infrastructure Design To the extent feasible and appropriate, infrastructure designed for new development shall provide a beneficial impact on the location and implementation of community facilities such as schools, parks, fire stations, and other public services.

CSI-7.9: Higher Education Pursue the establishment of technical trade schools and college campuses or facilities that offer education and training opportunities for Hemet residents and businesses.

GOAL CSI-8	Work with local employers and health providers to facilitate the provision of excellent health care services to meet the needs of Hemet's diverse population.

POLICIES

CSI-8.1: Health Care Facilities Encourage the establishment of a broad range of health care facilities and associated hospitals, acute care facilities, medical offices, businesses, and medical educational and research facilities.

CSI-8.2 Regional Leader Support the efforts of local medical facilities and other health care providers to expand health care and health care services in the community, and make Hemet a regional health care leader.

CSI-8.3 Facility Siting Encourage the concentration and orderly expansion of health facilities in the City to facilitate access by all segments of the population.

CSI-8.4 Green Building Through incentives such as expedited review of development projects, promote nonrequired alternative energy practices and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) certifications.

CSI-8.5 Emergency Services Promote the provision of the emergency services available, including paramedic, ambulance, and helicopter transport to area hospitals and trauma centers.

CSI-8.6 Healthy City Employee Programs Promote the health and well-being of City employees by adopting healthy living/healthy employee programs and practices such health challenges, healthy food choices, and healthy work environments.

CSI-8.7 Healthy Employee Programs Encourage local employers to adopt healthy living/healthy employee programs and practices such health challenges, healthy food choices, and healthy work environments.

CSI-8.8 Community Education Support community education programs on healthy eating habits and lifestyles with topics that include nutrition, physical activity, and vegetable gardening.

CSI-8.9 City Health Leadership Seek opportunities to promote healthy lifestyles, activities, and food choices at City offices and City-organized events.

CSI-8.9 Healthy Community Partnership Coordinate with the Riverside County Public Health Department on educational efforts, projects, and programs that enhance the health of persons who live and work in Hemet.

GOAL CSI-9	Maintain and enhance a City library system that contributes to quality of life through accessible and diverse library collections, technologically improved services, and a welcoming environment.

POLICIES

CSI-9.1: Library Collections Expand and adapt the library collection to meet the changing needs of the community for different formats and interests while preserving a core collection of materials of continuing value.

CSI-9.2 Community Responsiveness Ensure that the library system is responsive to residents' and businesses' specialized needs.

CSI-9.3: **Library Programming** Enhance library programming and services for children and teens.

CSI-9.4 **Funding** Maintain, expand, and develop public and quasi-public facilities by identifying and soliciting funding from additional sources to supplement cultural, community, and library facilities and services.

CSI-9.5 **Impact Fees** Continue to use City-collected, library-specific impact fees for the development, expansion, or rehabilitation of existing library facilities.

GOAL CSI-10	Facilitate the provision of social services that provide a benefit to the existing residents of Hemet, and are an asset to the overall community.

POLICIES

CSI-10.1: **Service Provision** Recognize that the City has a diverse population with specialized needs, and provide for the needs of the citizenry through public, nonprofit, and private assistance organizations.

CSI-10.2 **Senior Facilities** Support and encourage the development of independent living or care facilities for seniors in locations with convenient access to social services, commercial areas, medical services, and transportation.

CSI-10.3: **Accessibility** Support and encourage the development of housing, businesses, and public facilities accessible to the physically disabled.

CSI-10.5: **Simpson Center** Support cost-effective usage of the James Simpson Memorial Center and provision of community activities offered at the center for all age groups.

CSI-10.6 **Partnerships** Establish partnerships with other public and private sector agencies to coordinate and facilitate the provision of services to persons residing within the City's jurisdictional boundaries.

CSI-10.7 **Green Leadership** Encourage service providers to provide "green" leadership by incorporating alternative energy products in their facilities and conservation practices in their operations.