Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

Urban Water Management Plan

2015

June 2016

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1 Background and Purpose

Water planning is an essential function of water suppliers but becomes critical as California grapples with ongoing drought and expected long-term climate changes. Prior to the adoption of the Urban Water Management Planning (UWMP) Act, there were no specific requirements that water agencies conduct long-term resource planning. While many water agencies conducted long-term water supply and resource planning prior to the Act, those that did not were left vulnerable to supply disruptions during dry periods or catastrophic events.

An example of local supply disruption that spurred the development of the UWMP Act can be found from the drought of 1976-1977. The Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD) faced dwindling supplies, even though water rationing strategies were successfully implemented. MMWD managers met with officials of other water districts and from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to quickly find a reliable alternate source of water. An agreement was reached to transport water from the State Water Project (SWP) via a temporary, 6-mile pipeline on the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge from the East Bay to Marin County.

The necessity of installing this emergency pipeline indicated that water planning had to be done at the local level, as two water agencies in the same region could have very different impacts from a drought. As a result, the UWMP Act was proposed and adopted, requiring a minimum level of resource assessment and planning by water suppliers.

There is no substitute for water planning at the local water supplier level. Only a local supplier has the knowledge, ability to consider the unique circumstances of the individual agency, can provide for participation by the community, and tailor the planning to local conditions.

The UWMP Act has been modified over the years in response to the State's water shortages, droughts, and other factors. A significant amendment was made in 2009, after the drought of 2007-2009 and as a result of the governor's call for a statewide 20 percent reduction in urban water use by the year 2020. This was the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB X7-7. This Act required agencies to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide savings of 20 percent by 2020.

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

The sections below are summaries of CWC sections applicable to UWMPs. DWR provides guidance on addressing CWC UWMP requirements, but water suppliers are solely responsible for ensuring that all CWC requirements and applicable laws have been met. The UWMP Act is included in Appendix A of the Guidebook.

1.2.1 Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983

The UWMP Act requires water agencies to develop UWMPs. The UWMPs provide a framework for long term water planning and inform the public of a supplier's plans for long-term resource planning that ensures adequate water supplies for existing and future demands.

This part of the CWC requires urban water suppliers to report, describe, and evaluate:
- Water deliveries and uses;
- Water supply sources;
- Efficient water uses;
- Demand management measures; and
- Water shortage contingency planning.

1.2.2 Applicable Changes to the Water Code since 2010 UWMP

A summary list of the changes to the Water Code is provided below.
- Demand Management Measures CWC Section 10631 (f) (1) and (2) AB 2067
- Submittal Date CWC Section 10621 (d) Assembly Bill 2067
- Electronic Submittal CWC Section 10644 (a) (2) SB 1420
- Standardized Forms CWC Section 10644 (a) (2) SB 1420
- Water Loss CWC Section 10631 (e) (1) (J) and (e) (3) (A) and (B) SB 1420
- Estimating Future Water Savings CWC Section 10631 (e) (4) SB 1420
- Voluntary Reporting of Energy Intensity CWC Section 10631.2 (a) and (b) SB 1036
- Defining Water Features CWC Section 10632 (b) AB 2409

1.2.3 Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7)

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 required retail urban water suppliers to report in their UWMPs their Base Daily per Capita Water Use (Baseline GPCD), 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target, 2020 Urban Water Use Target, and Compliance Daily per Capita Water Use. These terms are defined in *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use, DWR 2011(Methodologies)* consistent with SB X7-7 requirements. The *Methodologies* document can be found online at http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/uwmp2015.cfm

Beginning in 2016, retail water suppliers are required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 in order to be eligible for State water grants or loans. The complete text of the Water Conservation Act is on-line. Guidance for addressing the requirements of the Act is found in Chapter 5 of the Guidebook and in the *Methodologies* document. Retail water agencies are required to set targets and track progress toward decreasing daily per capita urban water use in their service area, which will assist the State in meeting its 20 percent reduction goal by 2020. A copy of the Conservation Act is included in Appendix B of the Guidebook.

1.3 Urban Water Management Plans in Relation to Other Plans

Urban suppliers provide information on water management specific to their service areas. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some of these plans include city and county General Plans, Water Master Plans, Recycled Water Master Plans, integrated resource plans, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, Groundwater Management Plans, and others.

1.4 UWMP Organization

The Urban Water Management Plan for Lake Hemet Municipal Water District is organized in the same order as the Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers to prepare a 2015 Urban Water Management Plan published by the California Department of Water Resources. The Guidebook can be found at:

http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/docs/2015/UWMP_Guidebook_Mar_2016_FINAL.pdf.

The organization of this UWMP groups the requirements by topic and presents the topics in the order in which a water supplier may consider including them in an UWMP. This does not follow the order of the legislation. Each of the legislative requirements from the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009 is *italicized* and in different font with the applicable Water Code Section at the beginning.

Chapter 1 - Introduction and Overview *In this introductory chapter, agencies provide a discussion on the importance and extent of their water management planning efforts.*

Chapter 2 - Plan Preparation *This section will provide information on their process for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.*

Chapter 3 - System Description *Suppliers may include maps of the service area, a description of the service area and climate, their Public Water System(s), and the agency's organizational structure and history.*

Chapter 4 - System Water Use *Describe and quantify the current and projected water uses within the agency's service area.*

Chapter 5 - Baselines and Targets *Retail agencies and Regional Alliances will describe their methods for calculating their baseline and target water consumption. They will also demonstrate whether or not they have achieved the 2015 interim water use target, and their plans for achieving their 2020 water use target.*

Chapter 6 - System Supplies *Describe and quantify the current and projected sources of water available to the agency. A description and quantification of potential recycled*

water uses and supply availability is also to be included in this chapter, to the extent that it pertains to each agency.

Chapter 7 - Water Supply Reliability *Water agencies will describe the reliability of their water supply and project the reliability out 20 years. This description will be provided for normal, single dry years and multiple dry years.*

Chapter 8 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning *Provide the supplier's staged plan for dealing with water shortages, including a catastrophic supply interruption.*

Chapter 9 - Demand Management Measures *Water suppliers will communicate their efforts to promote conservation and to reduce demand on their water supply and will specifically address several demand management measures.*

Chapter 10 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation *Water agencies will describe the steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP and to make it publicly available. This chapter will also include a discussion of the agency's plan to implement the UWMP.*

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Supporting documents are included in the plan as appendices or be referenced with a link to the webpage where the document can be found. Supporting documentation include:

- Notification letters of UWMP update
- Public notice of UWMP hearing
- Adoption resolution(s) from the agency's governing body
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Groundwater Management Plan (see website);

1.5 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

1.5.1 Funding Eligibility for Retail and Wholesale Suppliers

In order for an urban water supplier to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR, the agency must have a current UWMP on file that has been determined by DWR to address the requirements of the CWC. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the water supplier throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR. An UWMP may also be required in order to be eligible for other State funding, depending on the conditions that are specified in the funding guidelines. Agencies should seek guidance on the specifics of any State funding source from the funding agency(ies).

1.5.2 Funding Eligibility for Retail Suppliers Only

CWC 10608.56

(a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financingplan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to achieve the per capita reductions to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

(f) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban retail water supplier or agricultural water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this part and Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800), that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the requirements of this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

CCR Section 596.1

(b)(2) "disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

CHAPTER 2

PLAN PREPARATION

CHAPTER 2: PLAN PREPARATION

2.1 BASIS FOR PREPARING A PLAN

CWC 10617
"Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems...

CWC 10620
(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

CWC 10621
(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero, except as provided in subdivision (d).
(d) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.

CWC 10644
(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department ... shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (LHMWD) manages a public water system that serves more than 3,000 customers and supplies more than 3,000 afy of water as shown on Table 2-1. Consequently, LHMWD is required to update and submit its 2015 UWMP before July 1, 2016. Standard tables prepared by DWR are used and included in Appendix A.

2.2 REGIONAL PLANNING

CWC 10620
(d)(1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

LHMWD participates in regional planning efforts on a consistent basis. Regular meetings are held with the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and Soboba Tribe of Luiseno Indians and private pumpers. Some of these efforts are part of the Hemet San Jacinto Water Master and implementing the associated water management plan.

Regional planning can deliver mutually beneficial solutions to all agencies involved by reducing costs for the individual agency, assessing water resources at the appropriate geographic scale, and allowing for solutions that cross jurisdictional boundaries. Some of the other possible benefits, depending on the level of regional cooperation, can include:

- More reliable water supplies;
- Increased regional self-reliance;
- Improved water quality;
- Better flood management;
- Increased economic stability;
- Restored and enhanced ecosystems; and
- Reduced conflict over resources.

In support of regional UWMPs and regional water conservation targets, the UWMP portion of the CWC provides mechanisms for participating in area-wide, regional, watershed, or basin-wide urban water management planning.

2.3 INDIVIDUAL or REGIONAL PLANNING and COMPLIANCE

CWC 10608.20
(a)(1) ...Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28...

Despite its regional planning efforts and participation, LHMWD will submit an individual UWMP and not participate in a Regional UWMP as indicated in Table 2-2.

2.4 FISCAL or CALENDAR YEAR and UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

CWC 1608.20
(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers...may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

LHMWD's 2015 UWMP is based on a calendar year and acre-feet (af) as indicated in Table 2-3.

2.5 COORDINATION and OUTREACH

CWC 10631
(j) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

LHMWD and the wholesaler EMWD, as listed on Table 2-4, coordinated and exchanged information regarding demands and available supply as described in CWC 10631(j). Specifically, EMWD sent a letter to LHMWD on March 18, 2016 stating the demands and were confirmed by LHMWD via email on May 10, 2016. EMWD's available supply is greater than the projected demand as shown on Table 6-9.

LHMWD can only receive water directly from EMWD at the Washington Booster site and the Fairview and Acacia site for potable water and at the Marshall Tank site for raw surface water or recycled water through the Reach 5 pipeline. No other physical connections exist where LHWMD can directly take water from another agency. Table 14 shows the amount of water projected in acre-feet LHMWD will need to purchase to augment its own supplies. The sources would potentially be recycled water, groundwater, and raw water from EMWD. The Water Master is officially formed and recharging raw imported water into groundwater basins.

In a typical year with adequate groundwater and lake levels, LHMWD will not need any outside wholesale water supplies either from EMWD or the Water Master. LHMWD may choose to purchase wholesale water based on economic or other considerations such as maintaining minimum lake levels. In multiple dry years or in cases of equipment failure, wholesale water may be needed to supplement existing supplies. The most vulnerable demands would be agriculture irrigation during the later summer months after river flows ceased and multiple dry years causing low water levels in Lake Hemet. Even then, agricultural wells and even domestic wells may be more capable of meeting the demands and also be more cost effective.

CWC 10620
(d)(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

CWC 10621 (b)
Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

CWC 10642
Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan...

LHMWD sent written notices directly to the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, County of Riverside, and EMWD more than 60 days before the public hearing. LHMWD also coordinated to the extent practical. In addition, a notice was published in the Press Enterprise newspaper on May 29 through June 5, 2016 soliciting comments and advertising the public hearing to be held on June 16, 2016. The same notice and the UWMP were available on the LHMWD website.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

CHAPTER 3: SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.1 SERVICE AREA PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

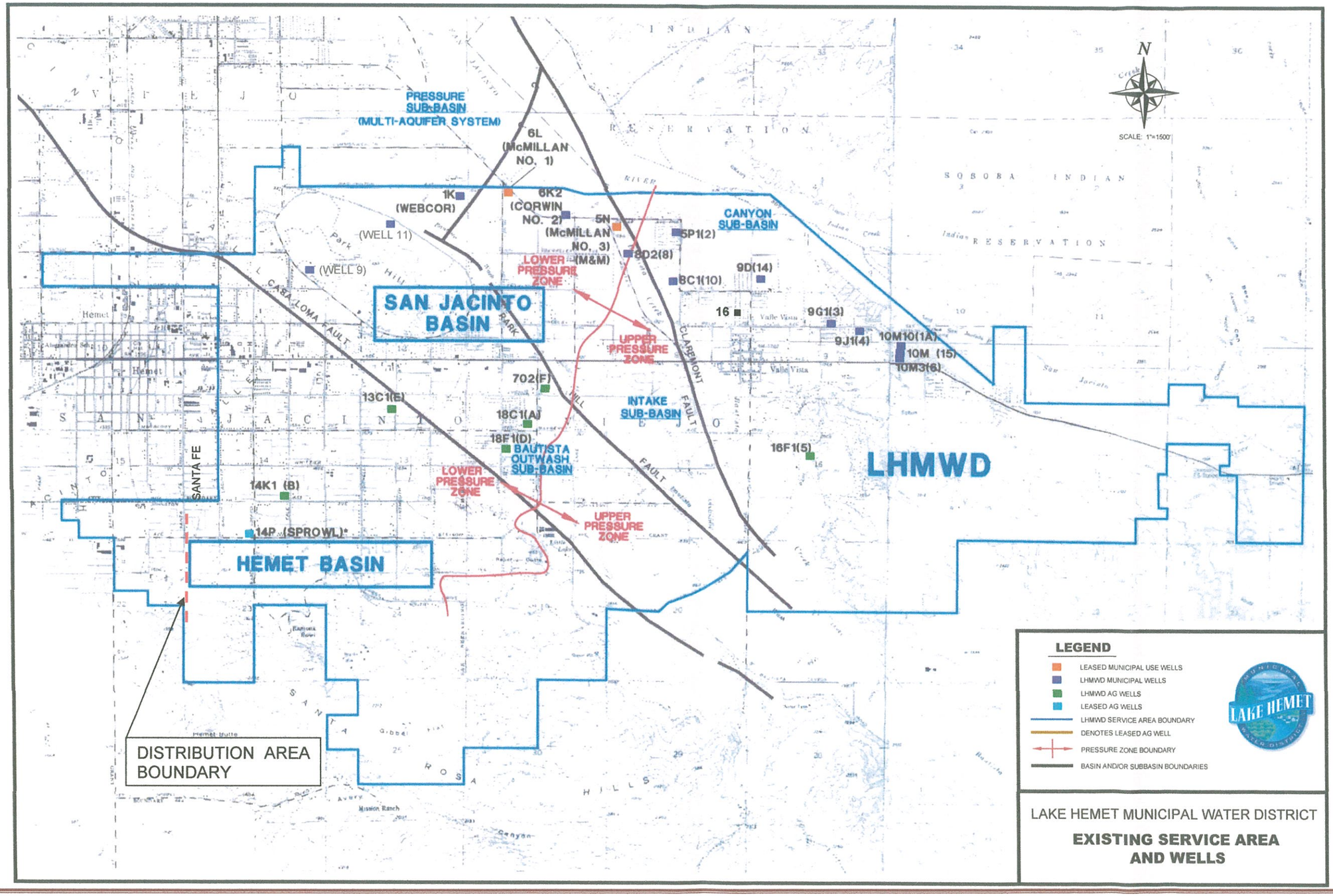
CWC 10631 Describe the service area of the supplier.

The District's service area encompasses a total of approximately 12,700 acres covering the northeasterly portion of the City of Hemet, a small southeast portion of the City of San Jacinto, and unincorporated parts in western Riverside County in Southern California. The LHMWD is within the San Jacinto Valley surrounded by the San Jacinto Mountains on the north and east, the Santa Rosa Hills on the south, and the Lakeview Mountains on the west. The San Jacinto Valley is crossed by SR 74 (Florida Avenue) and SR 79 (San Jacinto Avenue).

The service area consists of a mixture of residential, commercial, institutional, and agricultural uses. The agricultural uses consist mostly of citrus groves. Institutional uses are mostly public schools including Hemet High School, Dartmouth Middle School, Bautista Creek Elementary, Ramona Elementary, Val Vista Elementary, Alessandro Continuation School. The remaining institutional uses are private schools, churches, Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District, Riverside County Sheriff Station, and Val Vista Library. Commercial uses are almost exclusively along the SR74/Florida Avenue and SR79/San Jacinto Avenue corridors. The District's overall service area is shown on Figure 1. The area within LHMWD's boundary and west of Santa Fe Street are supplied water directly from the City of Hemet Water System.

3.2 SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY MAP

A map of the LHMWD service area boundary along with the groundwater basins and wells is shown in Figure No. 1. No changes have been made to the boundary except between some of the board member precincts. Well No. 16 was constructed since 2010 and is now shown on the map.



S:\Lake Hemet Municipal Water District\96006.037-Master Plan\FINAL REPORT\AUG 11 2010\96006037-Figure 4-1.dwg, 10/26/2010 3:33:20 PM

Figure 1

3.3 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

CWC Section 10631 Describe the service area of the supplier, including... climate.

The climate within the District's service area is typical for Southern California inland valleys, consisting of mild winters and hot, dry summers. Average annual rainfall is about 11.5 inches. Climate data for the period 1948 – 2005 from the CIMIS website for Station No. 179 is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Climate

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Standard Monthly Average Eto	2.81	2.76	3.78	5.31	6.10	6.97
Average Rainfall (inches)	2.41	2.24	1.91	0.92	0.35	0.06
Average Temperature (°F)	53.9	52.7	57.6	59.4	68.1	72.2

Table 1. Climate

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Standard Monthly Average Eto	7.08	6.83	5.67	4.15	3.31	2.56	57.33
Average Rainfall (inches)	0.14	0.23	0.44	0.50	1.01	1.34	11.56
Average Temperature (°F)	78.3	79.6	76.0	67.3	57.7	52.4	64.4

3.4 SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

CWC Section 10631 Describe the service area of the supplier including current and projected population . . . The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years . . .

The District serves both residential and agricultural customers. The number of District-served residential connections has increased from approximately 12,322 in 1999 to 13,750 in 2010. The number of irrigation connections decreased from 61 in 2000 to 51 in 2005 due to a decrease of about 30 irrigated acres and changes in ownership and consolidation of some parcels.

The total number of service connections increased by 12.7 percent from 1999 to 2010, an average increase of 1.06 percent per year. By analyzing the number of service connections, the past increases of single-family, multi-family, and mobile home service connections, comparing the ratio of capita/service connection type, population estimates were made from the 2000 Census. From the process, population grew at an estimated average rate of 1.035% per year from 1999 to 2010. Population based on the 2010 Census was 49,766. Population in 2001 as reported in the 2010 UWMP was 48,810. From those estimates, population grew by 173 each year. Accordingly, future growth in the District is anticipated to continue at the same rate with build-out projected to occur by 2025. Agricultural uses are expected to decrease slightly as irrigated land converts to urban use. However, since a significant portion of the acreage in citrus today is comprised of new plantings and/or in agriculture preserves, it is expected that the demand for irrigation water will exist through 2025. Any conversion of agriculture is estimated to result in a net reduction of water usage for equivalent development densities of less than 8 dwelling units per acre using 4 afy/ac for citrus groves and 0.5 afy/du. A challenge would be posed by agricultural irrigation that is supplied with untreated, raw river runoff while residential would require a potable water supply.

Table 3-1 shows the expected population growth within the LHMWD's distribution area over the next 20 years. Census data was analyzed at the block level and manually aligned with LHMWD boundaries and a ratio of persons per service connection type was calculated from 2010 Census and correlated with service connection data. The ratio was then applied to known service connection counts for non-Census years being 1999-2010 except for 2000. The method of determining the population estimates was outlined by Methodology No. 2 of the Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use published by the California Department of Water Resources. Population projections for 2010 to 2015 were based on the same rate experienced in 2001 through 2010 at 173 people annually. 2015 through 2030 were based on a consistent growth rate equal to the 1.035% average annual growth rate experienced from 1999 through 2010.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM WATER USE

CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM DEMANDS

4.1 WATER USES BY SECTOR

CWC 10631
(e)(1)Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, and projected water use (over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a)), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses: (A) Single-family residential; (B) Multifamily; (C) Commercial; (D) Industrial; (E) Institutional and governmental; (F) Landscape;(G) Sales to other agencies; (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; (I) Agricultural...
(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

Past, current, and projected water accounts and demands are listed in Tables 4-1 through 4-3. The values for 2015 directly from the annual Public Water System Statistics report (Form 38) submitted by LHMWD to DWR. Projected water demands district-wide were estimated by applying the target per capita water use to the projected population estimates for 2020. The target per capita water use for 2020 was used for 2025 and 2030 water demand projections based on the population estimate for each corresponding year. The district-wide water demand projection was itemized for each water use sector by determining the percentage of each sector's demand in 2015 and applying that same percentage to the district-wide demand in the future years. All accounts were metered in the 2010 year and will continue to be in future years.

Single Family

From 2005 to 2010, the number of total accounts grew by only 176 accounts, or 0.25 percent per year. Single-family residential accounts grew by 67 accounts, or 0.10 percent per year, over the same period. Water use per domestic service connection in 2010 was 0.46 acre-feet per connection compared to 0.55 acre-feet per connection in 2005. The number of service connections is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.06% through 2025 based on and equal to the actual average annual rate from 1999 to 2010.

Multi-Family

The multi-family sector includes mobile home parks, apartments, retirement homes, and other housing that has more than one family using water from a single service connection. This sector has the second highest domestic water demand behind the single family residential sector, however its per capita water use is lower due to a minimal need for outside watering. Savings can still occur with installation of low-flow shower heads, water efficient toilets and household appliances, and through drought tolerant landscaping and efficient irrigation by the apartment owner.

Commercial

The commercial sector is comprised of supermarkets, car washes, retail stores and businesses. This sector is not a large water user, however LHMWD will continue its audits of establishments to ensure water fixtures are efficient and in good repair.

Industrial

Since 1999, no more than three active industrial accounts have been in LHMWD's service area, none of which were large users of water. Presently, there are no active industrial water users within LHMWD. Consequently, no significant demand impacts are projected from this sector.

Institutional/Government

Schools, churches, special districts, fire stations, governmental offices and other public buildings are included in this sector. Water use per service connection in this sector is the highest of all domestic categories due to extensive landscaping, particularly at the schools. More efficient irrigation practices could save at least 75 acre-feet (25 million gallons) per year. Efforts will be concentrated on educating public administrators in sound water management practices.

Landscape

Shopping centers and other large commercial and retail developments have service connections dedicated to landscape irrigation, with each retail building space metered separately. Although the amount of water used in this sector is less than 50 acre-feet per year, savings can still be realized by adjusting sprinklers to prevent overspray onto hardscaped areas, fine-tuning timer cycles to prevent runoff, and using controllers with weather/soil measurements that automatically adjust to watering schedules.

Sales to Other Agencies

Except in rare emergency situations, LHMWD does not supply water to other water agencies. Only one interagency connection exists where LHMWD can physically supply water to another agency. That connection is at Well No. 9 on Park Hill with the City of Hemet. No connections exist between EMWD or the City of San Jacinto where water from LHMWD can be conveyed to the other agency without some means of pumping.

Agricultural

Irrigation of citrus groves places the greatest demand on district agricultural supplies. The main supply is untreated runoff from local streams and water that has been stored in Lake Hemet Reservoir, both of which are delivered via gravity through a canal network to farmers. When stream water disappears in the summer, water from wells that cannot

meet domestic water quality standards is delivered to the canal for distribution. Imported water from the State Water Project is also purchased from EMWD to stretch the district's local supplies in times of drought. Delivered canal water from all sources amounts to about 5,400 acre-feet per year.

Several farmers, due to location, are not able to take delivery of water from the canal system and must be served from the domestic distribution system. This demand totals about 500 acre-feet per year and is charged at a higher rate due to the cost of obtaining and treating high quality domestic water.

Local farmers are already using the latest irrigation technology to minimize their costs. Consequently, future water savings from this sector are expected to be minimal. A decrease in water use will only occur when agricultural land is taken out of production. However, when this occurs, the same land will most likely be developed into housing units, creating new demand in the domestic water sectors. For the projections, agriculture was estimated to remain at a constant rate equal to the 2010 demands.

Groundwater Recharge

Groundwater is recharged from excess stream flows that exceed LHMWD's irrigation demand from the flume system. This water currently is recharged in the Intake Sub-basin. Excess stream water from the flume is discharged in the Bautista Creek Channel and conveyed to the Bautista Recharge ponds at the northwest corner of the intersection of the Bautista Creek Channel and Florida Avenue. The recharge pond property is owned by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCD). Under a cooperative arrangement, LHMWD operates and maintains the recharge ponds for RCFCD. An expansion of the recharge ponds is proposed and is awaiting funding approval. The past and projected water recharge amounts are shown in Table 11.

Table 2
Groundwater Recharge

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Recharge	50	318	500	700	800	1,000

4.2 WATER LOSSES

Water losses from system leaks and unaccounted for differences between production meters and retail meters are listed estimated in Table 4-4. Losses occur in pipeline leaks, evaporation from open canals, streams, lakes, and ponds. Water losses were

estimated for 2015 using the AWWA Water Audit Software. Projected water losses were estimated by calculating the losses calculated for 2015 and applying that same amount to projected demands in future years.

LHMWD is undertaking an extensive program to replace older leaking pipelines that will help reduce or hold the amount of lost water that will be discussed in more detail later.

Also, new automated meters are being installed throughout the District. The new meters should provide more accurate and consistently timed water usage reads that will help account for some of the discrepancy in production and retail meters.

Recycled Water

Recycled water is not available within LHMWD service boundary. Consequently, LHMWD has no recycled water demands. The nearest recycled water pipeline is 2.5 miles from the southerly LHMWD boundary. Another pipeline is 3 miles away from the northerly LHMWD boundary. Wastewater is conveyed and treated by EMWD. EMWD also owns and operates the recycled water distribution system. EMWD is planning several recycled water projects that would extend the system closer to LHMWD. More discussion about recycled water availability is in the SUPPLY CHAPTER of this UWMP.

Saline Water Intrusion Barriers, Groundwater Recharge, or Conjunctive Use

LHMWD does not have water demands associated with saline water intrusion barriers. Natural river flows above those needed for agricultural irrigation are recharged as groundwater as much as possible but do not impose a demand on LHMWD supplies. LHMWD is an active party of the development Hemet/San Jacinto Water Management Plan to import water for groundwater recharge. Those recharge demands will be managed and supplied by the Water Master ultimately from the Metropolitan Water District and from the LHMWD systems.

Total Water Use

Total water use within LHMWD distribution area is summarized in Table 13 based on the above tables. The total water use reflects achieving the per capita water use reductions from the Base of 162 gpcd to a maximum of the 2020 Target 142 gpcd. An unchanging agricultural demand is also assumed. In addition, growth rates are based on the rates experienced over the last decade. An important distinction is the difference in domestic projections based on current demands and those based on target per capita water use. In 2010, actual per capita water use of 133 gpcd is already below the 2020 target per capita water use of 142 gpcd. Keep in mind the base per capita use of 162 gpcd was determined from water use from 1999 to 2008. The relatively low usage in 2010 was

likely due to continued conservation efforts, a cooler summer, and substantial rain fall in the fall. Nonetheless, projected water use is based on the projected population estimate and the 2015 interim and 2020 target per capita water uses.

Water projections in the years beyond 2020 were determined the same way except using the 2020 per capita use throughout.

4.3 ESTIMATING FUTURE WATER SAVINGS

CWC 10631
(e)(4)(A) If available and applicable to an urban water supplier, water use projections may display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.
(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

The cities and the County within LHMWD's service implemented new regulations that will reduce the amount of water used in existing and future customers. LHMWD realized a 37% decrease in water used in the 12 months ending in May 2016 compared to 2013. However, the water use projections in the 2015 UWMP do not include any estimated savings from the regulations as indicated in Table 4-5.

4.4 WATER USE FOR LOWER INCOME HOUSING

CWC 10631.1(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

LHMWD supplies retail domestic water to parts of the County of Riverside, the City of San Jacinto, and the City of Hemet. The Housing Element of the General Plan for each jurisdiction was reviewed. All three jurisdictions analyzed their Regional Housing Need Assessment which outlines the number of housing units needed for various income levels. The lower income housing units proposed in each jurisdiction are discussed below.

County of Riverside

The County of Riverside originally adopted its current version of its General Plan in October 2003. The Housing Element of the General Plan Chapter 8, page H-141, discusses water service from LHMWD and can be found at http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/content/gp/chapter08_housingElement.pdf.

Specifically, LHMWD is described as having adequate capacity and infrastructure to supply current and future needs. Exhibit H-2 of the Housing Element shows vacant lands in WRCOG's jurisdiction that are available for housing. Table 43 lists future lower income housing to be in high density and very high density residential designated areas. Figure 3 of the San Jacinto Valley Area Land Use Plan shows limited opportunities for high or very high residential development. In any case, the vacant parcels in the unincorporated portions of Riverside County and within LHMWD's service area are included in the water demand estimates and projections.

City of San Jacinto

The City of San Jacinto approved their Housing Element of the General Plan in May 2006 and can be found at:

http://www.ci.san-jacinto.ca.us/city-govt/development/general-plan-11/006_HousingElement.pdf

http://www.ci.san-jacinto.ca.us/city-govt/development/general-plan-11/010_AppendixA.pdf

Figure 3 of the Housing Element Technical Report (Appendix A of the Housing Element) depicts vacant lands and the associated zoning remaining in the City of San Jacinto. The only vacant parcels in the City of San Jacinto and LHMWD's service area are on Park Hill in the southeast portion of the City. The ridge area of Park Hill is zoned for rural residential development at 0 to 2.0 dwelling units per acre. The lower portions of Park Hill are zoned for low density residential at 2.1 to 5.0 dwelling units per acre.

On Page A-43, lower income housing is discussed as being feasible at densities near or above 20 units per acre associated with the very high density residential zoning. As very high density residential zoning is not within the remaining vacant lands within LHMWD's service area, future lower income housing within the City of San Jacinto is not planned within LHMWD's service area.

City of Hemet

The City of Hemet is nearly complete with an update of its General Plan including the Housing Element. Table H-44 of the draft Housing Element lists affordable housing projects that are completed or in progress. Table H-46 lists RHNA, units built or in progress, and available units based on vacant properties listed.

Figure H-10 of the proposed update shows 3 areas totaling over 29 acres of potential lower income housing sites available for development that are within the City of Hemet and LHMWD's service area. The 3 sites are located at:

1) Southeast corner of Johnston Avenue and Gilbert Street, about 12 acres;
2) Northwest corner of Stetson Avenue Buena Vista Street, about 12 acres;
3) West side of State Street midway between Oakland Avenue and Menlo Avenue, about 5 acres;

Table H-45 lists a realistic density of 18.1 lower income units per acre. Using that density, an estimated 525 lower income units are planned in the City of Hemet and within LHMWD's service area. Using 2.5 people per lower income housing unit, 120 gpcd of water use, the estimated water demand is 176 af/yr. This demand is only 6% of and is included in the increased demand projections estimated above between 2020 and 2035 as indicated in Table 4-5.

CHAPTER 5

SB X7-7 BASELINES AND TARGETS

5.1 DESCRIPTION

CWC 10608.20(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

With the adoption of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as the SB X7-7, the State is required to set a goal of reducing urban water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. Each retail urban water supplier must determine baseline water use during their baseline period and also target water use for the years 2015 and 2020 in order to help the State achieve the 20 percent reduction.

In the 2015 Plan, water agencies must demonstrate compliance with their established water use target for the year 2015. This will also demonstrate whether or not the agency is currently on track to achieve its 2020 target. Compliance is verified by DWR's review of the SB X7-7 Verification Form submitted with an agency's 2015 UWMP. The SB X7-7 Verification Form is included in Appendix B. Baselines and targets are to be calculated for each retail urban water supplier.

5.2 UPDATING CALCULATIONS FROM 2010 UWMP

CWC 10608.20 (g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

Methodologies DWR 2011, Methodology 2 Service Area Population Page 27 - Water suppliers may revise population estimates for baseline years between 2000 and 2010 when 2010 census information becomes available. DWR will examine discrepancy between the actual population estimate and DOF's projections for 2010; if significant discrepancies are discovered, DWR may require some or all suppliers to update their baseline population estimates.

LHMWD updated its baseline and target calculations based on populations from the 2010 Census data. The 2010 Census data was not available when the 2010 UWMP was prepared.

5.3 BASELINE PERIODS

CWC 10608.12
(b) "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:
(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

The 10-year baseline period was updated to end on December 31, 2010 to coincide with the 2010 Census data used in the 2015 UWMP. The baseline period is January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2010 as shown in SB X7- 7 Table 1.

LHMWD did not supply any recycled water in 2008. Consequently, LHMWD delivery of recycled water in 2008 was less than 10% of its total water deliveries and the option described in CWC 10608.12 (2) is not applicable.

CWC 10608.12 (b)
(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

The 5-year baseline period was also updated to end on December 31, 2010 to coincide with the 2010 Census data used in the 2015 UWMP. The baseline period is January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010 as shown in SB X7- 7 Table 1.

5.4 SERVICE AREA POPULATION

CWC 10608.20
(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010...the baseline per capita water use,...along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.
(f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.

CWC10644
(a)(2) The plan...shall include any standardized forms, tables or displays specified by the department.

The population in LHMWD service area was 47,702 in 2000 and 49,776 in 2010 based on the 2000 and 2010 Census data, respectively. The 2010 Census data is lower than the 52,914 estimated for 2010 as shown on Table 2 of the 2010 UWMP. This difference prompted the revision to the population and consequently baseline and target figures.

The population estimates of the LHMWD distribution system area for the baseline years are listed in SB X7-7 Table 3. The population estimates were determined in conformance with Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use, Methodology No. 2 for a Category 3 water supplier. In summary, data from the 2000 and 2010 Census was analyzed at the census block level. Census block boundaries were aligned with the LHMWD boundary. Census blocks in LHMWD were grouped and totaled. Additionally, the applicable census blocks were analyzed by structure type, e.g. single family, multi-family, and mobile homes. LHMWD data for service connections in 2010 were compiled and a population per service connection type was calculated for Year 2010. The population per service connection type was multiplied by the actual number of service connections in subsequent years as an estimate of the population in that year. The average population in the 10 baseline years was 48,988.

5.5 GROSS WATER USE

CWC 10608.12
(g) "Gross Water Use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:
(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier
(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long term storage
(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier
(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.

California Code of Regulations Title 23 Division 2 Chapter 5.1 Article
Section 596 (a) An urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area is eligible to exclude the process water use of existing industrial water customers from the calculation of its gross water use
to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

SB X7-7 Table 4 lists the population and the gross water supplied for the baseline years. The water usage is directly from the Urban Retail Total in Section 4 of the annual Public Water System Statistics (Appendix H) report submitted to DWR and does not include agricultural irrigation water.

No deductions for indirect recycled water or industrial process water were made from gross water use.

5.6 BASELINE DAILY PER CAPITA WATER USE

The annual daily per capita water use is calculated for each year as shown in SB X7-7 Table 5 and ranges from 158 gpcd in 2001 to a high of 178 gpcd in 2009.

The average of the annual daily per capita water use is the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use equal to 168 gpcd also shown in SB X7-7 Table 5.

5.7 2015 AND 2020 TARGETS

CWC 10608.20
(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010. . . urban water use target, interim urban water use target,...along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data (10608.20(e)).

CWC 10608.20
(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan...

Four methods for determining the Urban Water Use Target are available and include:

- Method 1: 80% of Base Daily Per Capita Water Use
- Method 2: Performance Standards
- Method 3: 95% of Regional Target
- Method 4: Water Savings

Of the methods, Alternate 1 of Method 4 is not feasible as it requires the number of restrooms, showers, and clothes washers per household. LHMWD does not track this information. Similarly, Method 2 is not available to LHMWD as it requires knowing the landscaped area for each service which also is not tracked by LHMWD. Of the remaining methods, Target Method 3 was selected to determine the Urban Water Use Target for LHMWD in its 2010 and 2015 UWMP as indicated in SB X7-7 Table 7.

LHMWD is in the South Coast hydrologic region. The South Coast hydrologic region has a previously established baseline in the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (20x2020 Plan) of 180 gpcd, an interim 2015 target of 165 gpcd, and a 2020 target of 149 gpcd. Method 3 sets an urban water retailers' 2020 target at 95% of the targets set in the Water Conservation Bill of 2009.

For the South Coast Region and referring to Figure D-3 of the UWMP Guidebook, the 2020 target is 142 gpcd (95% of 149 gpcd). Subsequently, the 2020 Urban Water Use Target for LHMWD is 142 gpcd.

A continuous 5-year period must be chosen for the baseline period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007 and no later than December 31, 2010. Accordingly, the baseline period is determined to be the continuous 5 years from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2010.

The distribution area for the 5-year base period is the same as the 10-year base period as shown in Figure 1.

The population estimate for each of the years in the 5-year base period is listed in SB X7-7 Table 3 and again in SB X7-7 Table 5.

The gross water use for each of the years in the 5-year base period is listed in SB X 7-7 Table 4 and again in SB X7-7 Table 5.

The annual daily per capita water use is calculated for each year as shown in SB X7-7 Table 4 and SB X7-7 Table 5 and ranges from 159 gpcd in 2007 to a high of 178 gpcd in 2009.

The average of the annual daily per capita water use is the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use equal to 168 gpcd also shown in SB X7-7 Table 5.

The 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is greater than 100 gpcd implying further adjustment is necessary.

CWC 10608.22
Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

95% of the 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is 160 gpcd (95% of 168 gpcd).

The LHWMD Urban Water Use Target of 142 gpcd is less than 160 gpcd (95% of the 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use) implying no additional adjustment is necessary.

The 2020 Urban Water Use Target for LHMWD is confirmed at 142 gpcd (SB X7-7 Table 7-F).

The Interim Urban Water Use Target is determined as the average of the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use and the Urban Water Use Target.

Interim Urban Water Use Target = (168 gpcd + 142 gpcd)/2 = 155 gpcd
The Interim Urban Water Use Target for LHMWD is 155 gpcd. (SB X7-7 Table 8)

5.8 2015 COMPLIANCE DAILY PER CAPITA WATER USE

CWC 10608.12
(e) "Compliance daily per-capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period...

CWC 10608.24
(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2015.

CWC 10608.20
(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 . . . compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

The 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target is 155 gpcd. The actual per capita water use for LHMWD in 2015 was 122 gpcd. LHMWD meets the interim water use target as shown on SB X7-7 Table 9 as required. LHMWD 2015 per capita water use of 122 gpcd is lower than and meets the 2020 Water Use Target of 142 gpcd

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM SUPPLIES

CHAPTER 6: Water System Supplies

CWC 10631(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

The District currently serves its customers from three main sources of supply.

1. Locally pumped groundwater;
2. Surface water diversions from the San Jacinto River system; and
3. Water purchases from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD).

Table 6-9 summarizes the District's existing and planned water supply sources and quantities that will be available. The sources are discussed in more detail below.

6.1 Purchased or Imported Water

Under the WMP, participating water agencies must fund the acquisition of supplemental surface water which can be stored as part of an aggressive groundwater conjunctive use program, to increase existing supply reliability and provide for new growth. Therefore, it is assumed that in the future, if the District requests additional water supplies from EMWD beyond the 336 af/yr quantity available from the Fruitvale Agreement, the requested groundwater quantities will be available. The 1972 Agreement expired with the finalization of the WMP and its implementing agreements.

Since 1985, purchases from EMWD for domestic and agricultural use averaged about 2,000 af/yr. In the early 1990s, purchases from EMWD were significantly higher than average due to drought conditions, particularly in 1990 when over 8,000 acre-feet of water was purchased. In 2015, LHMWD purchased 1,528 af of potable water for use in its domestic system. Future purchases of domestic water from EMWD, and the Watermaster are anticipated to be approximately 1,300 af/yr or less during normal hydrologic periods as shown in Table 6-9.

The District also purchases untreated, raw surface water from EMWD to supplement its irrigation water demands, especially during the summer months when the stream flows are negligible and Lake Hemet water levels are low. In 2010, the District purchased 4,920 af of raw water from EMWD. Future purchases of raw surface water are projected at 1,000 afy as shown in Table 6-9.

6.2 Groundwater

CWC 10631(b) (Is) groundwater . . . identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier . . .?

Groundwater is identified in 6-9 as an existing and planned source available to LHMWD to meet its existing and projected demands. LHMWD owns or leases 13 active domestic wells and 7 active agricultural irrigation wells. In 2015, LHMWD pumped 7,706 af of domestic and agricultural irrigation water from the underlying aquifers which is much less than the 10,444 af pumped in 2010. LHMWD does not plan to develop additional groundwater resources except to replace existing wells as they age and deteriorate. However, the Water Master will use recently built wells to convey recharged water to the four participating water agencies, including LHMWD. A small amount of groundwater may be purchased from EMWD to maintain and operate existing connections or for emergency purposes.

Groundwater Management Plan

CWC (10631(b)(1)) (Provide a) copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

A Water Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared and implemented for the agencies of Eastern Municipal Water District, City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and LHMWD. The Department of Water Resources facilitated the cooperative process to develop the WMP. The WMP was formally adopted in 2013 by the agencies after finalizing environmental permits for the recharge ponds.

http://project.wrime.com/Hemet/Documents/HSJ_WMP_final.pdf.

Other agreements approved by the four agencies related to water management include:

- Memorandum of Understanding for the Preparation of Water Management Plan, 2004
- Agreement for Principles for Water Management, 2004
- Agreement to Develop a Groundwater Monitoring Program
- Memorandum of Understanding for the Interim Water Supply Plan for the Upper San Jacinto Sub-Basins, 2004
- In Lieu Agreement for Scott Brothers Dairy and Rancho Casa Loma, 2007
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Settlement Agreement, 2008
- Phase I Facilities Construction Cost and Use; Cost and Use of Unused Tribal Water
- Stipulated Judgment

An electronic copy of the WMP and other documents are included on the enclosed CD.

CWC 10631(b)(2)). #16 (Provide a) description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater.

The District extracts groundwater from both the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin No. 8-5 of the South Coast Hydrologic Region as identified in the DWR inventory system. The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is divided of two small basins, the San Jacinto and Hemet Basins. Both groundwater basins are currently partially under the jurisdiction of a Groundwater Management Act (Assembly Bill 3030) and an adjudicated stipulated judgment; therefore any overlying basin user can pump groundwater to meet their water demands. It has generally been acknowledged by the District, EMWD, the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and by the local agricultural community that the San Jacinto and Hemet Groundwater Basins are currently in a state of overdraft, with total groundwater extractions by local agencies and private groundwater users exceeding the natural long-term recharge capability of the groundwater basins.

The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is divided into several sub-basins, namely the Upper Pressure, Canyon, Intake, and Bautista Outwash. The Hemet Basin is divided into the Hemet North and Hemet South Sub-basins. The location of the sub-basins and the general location of the District's wells are shown on Figure 1. Wells used for domestic supply are typically located in the Intake, Canyon and Upper Pressure Sub-basins, while wells used to meet agricultural demands are generally located in the Bautista Outwash Sub-basin and the Hemet South Sub-basin and the Intake portion of the Upper Pressure Sub-basin. LHMWD does not own or operate any wells in the Hemet North Sub-basin.

Currently, the District is involved in a basin-wide water management effort with EMWD and the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources. The District is committed to the on-going effort of developing and implementing the WMP, which includes the operation of the San Jacinto and Hemet Groundwater Basins on a "safe-yield" or "perennial yield" basis. This means operating the groundwater basins so that long-term total groundwater extractions would not result in overdraft of the groundwater basins. As an acknowledgement of the current state of overdraft in the San Jacinto and Hemet Basins, the WMP principles are to limit basin users to some mutually agreed upon historic extraction quantity, consistent with the estimated perennial yield of the basins.

The mutually agreed upon available water would be subject to a nominal extraction fee to help pay for the administration, importation and groundwater storage of supplemental water supplies (as part of an aggressive conjunctive use strategy), to artificially recharge the basins and help alleviate the existing overdraft condition. Pumping in excess of the mutually agreed upon quantity would be subject to increased replenishment fees, however would not be limited in quantity. The replenishment fees would fund imported water that would recharge the aquifer.

Since all four entities pump from the same basins, and considering the basins are in overdraft, it is imperative that a Water Management Plan (WMP) was implemented. Consequently, the District anticipates the ability to purchase supplemental groundwater from the Water Master and/or EMWD.

An operational yield study completed by WRIME, Inc., as part of the WMP effort, determined that all three sub-basins are in overdraft. The WMP is designed to bring the basins into safe yield by reducing pumping, maximizing the use of recycled water, and most importantly, importing water for recharge. Table 18 contains data from the WRIME report.

Table 3. Range of Operational Yield for Each Sub-basin

	Long Term Operational Yield Estimate (AF/Yr)		
Sub-basin	**Average Long Term GW**	**Production**	**Overdraft**
Canyon	7,800	8,300	600
Upper Pressure/Intake	21,800	32,200	10,400
Hemet South	8,100	11,000	2,900

CWC 10631(b)(2)For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, (provide) a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board.

The Hemet and San Jacinto basins are adjudicated by a court via a stipulated judgment. The basins are the subject of the Water Management Plan, Settlement with Soboba Band Luiseno Indians, and the Stipulated Judgment that was issued an order and decree by the Superior Court of California. The Settlement with the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians was approved in 2008 by EMWD, LHMWD and the United States.

CWC 10631(b)(2) (Provide) a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

The Water Management Plan identifies the District's base production right as 11,063 afy. The total base production right for the four agencies is 32,283 afy. The District's share represents 34.2% of the total. The base production right will reduce systematically each year after the formation of the Water Master. The intent is to limit the amount of groundwater pumped or more realistically to establish a pumping limit above which a

replenishment fee will be charged to fund the import of an equivalent volume of water. Consequently, an absolute pumping limit will not be in effect.

CWC 10631(b)(2) For basins that have not been adjudicated, (provide) information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

The Hemet and San Jacinto Basins are adjudicated and are considered to be in overdraft as described in the WRIME report. The WMP is specifically targeted to reduce the overdraft and provide a funding mechanism for surplus surface water to be recharged.

CWC 10631(b)(3) (Provide a) detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

The District owns or leases thirteen active wells that provide water to the domestic water system, and six active wells that supply water to the irrigation system as shown on Figure 1. Table 6-1 details the District's pumping history.

CWC 10631(b)(4) (Provide a) detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Table 6-9 shows the current and projected groundwater to be pumped. The projections are relatively steady over the next 15 years based on developing additional supplies closely matching the population projections. Additional groundwater will likely not be developed significantly due to the need to reduce current basin overdraft and the existing Water Master and its associated source of imported recharge water. Agricultural demands are also expected to remain constant.

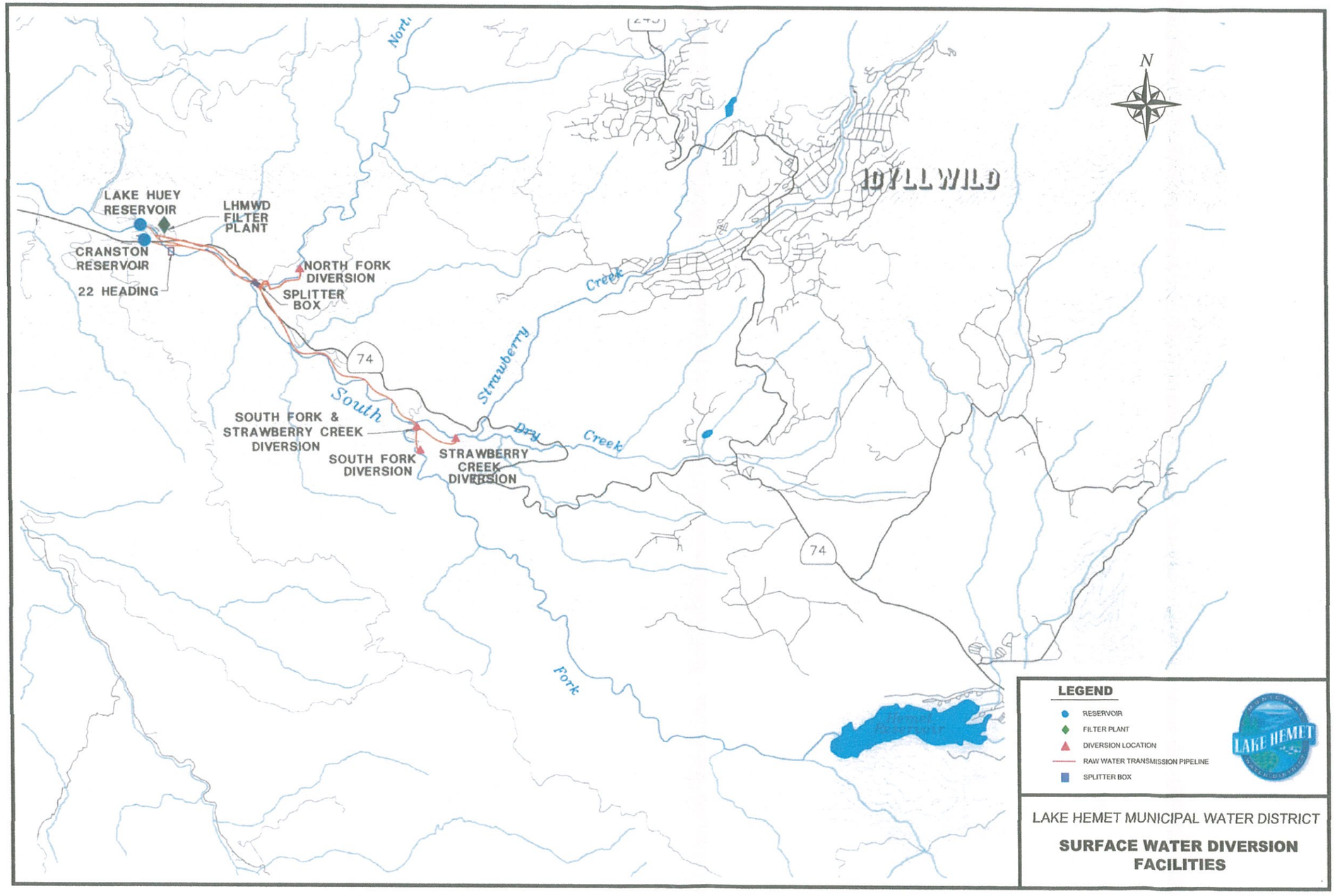
6.3 Surface Water

Flow in the upper San Jacinto River is partially controlled by releases from Lake Hemet Reservoir, a 12,750 acre-foot lake located in the San Jacinto Mountains. The District owns and operates Lake Hemet Reservoir, releasing water from Lake Hemet to the South Fork of the San Jacinto River, and then diverting the water for agricultural use or groundwater recharge through a diversion structure located approximately six miles

downstream of the dam (on the South Fork of the San Jacinto River). Flows from two tributary creeks, North Fork and Strawberry Creek, which join the South Fork of the San Jacinto River further downstream, are also diverted by the District for agricultural use and groundwater recharge as shown on Figure 3.

The District has pre-1914 appropriative rights dating back as far as 1884 to the water captured, stored and released from Lake Hemet Reservoir, diversions from the Strawberry, South Fork and North Fork Creeks, and from several historic and current locations on the San Jacinto River including Hamner's Ditch and 22 Heading among others. The District has historically diverted water from the South Fork, North Fork, Strawberry Creek and San Jacinto River and delivered it through pipelines, flumes or ditches, untreated, to agricultural water users. From 1982 to 1998, some of this water was conveyed by pipeline to the Eggen Water Treatment Plant (EWTP) for treatment prior to domestic use. The EWTP was taken out of service in 1999 due to drought conditions. Due to lack of stream flow, the District was unable perform testing necessary to comply with the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Stage 1 D/DBPR. Consequently, the EWTP was decertified by the State Department of Health Services and is no longer a source for the District but may be placed in service again in the future.

The District's use of surface water for domestic purposes was approximately 1,500 af/yr based on the average of 1985 to 1998 filter plant production records. The District's use of surface water for agricultural purposes based on irrigation stream diversions from 1985 to 1998 averaged 2,200 af/yr for a total of 3,700 af/yr. From 1999 to 2004, with the EWTP offline and reduced surface flows due to drought, the District's use of surface water averaged only 1,900 af/yr. In 2010, the District conveyed 4,963 af of stream flows. In 2015, only 290 af was conveyed from stream flows as shown in Table 6-8.



S:\Lake Hemet Municipal Water District\96006.037-Water Model\Report\96006037-Figure 4-4.dwg, 5/6/2010 2:25:53 PM, Adobe PDF (temporary).pc3

Figure 2

6.4 Stormwater

LHMWD receives stormwater through its use of stream flow. Lake Hemet stores storm water upstream of the dam. In addition, LHMWD has two cooperative projects underway to capture and recharge stormwater. The Little Lake Basin Recharge Modification Project No. 002-14 will increase the basins retention capacity from 0 to 15 af. The project was advertised for construction bids in May 2016 and will be considered for award in June 2016. The Bautista Basin Recharge Optimization Project is undergoing environmental studies to increase the capacity of an existing set of weired basins to store and recharge stormwater from the Bautista Channel.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

CWC 10633(a)) (Describe) the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

Wastewater collection services are provided by LHMWD within its service area. Transmission and treatment services are provided by EMWD. Wastewater from LHMWD's service area is treated at either EMWD's Perris Valley or San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility. EMWD presently operates four regional water reclamation facilities. All four water reclamation facilities are capable of producing tertiary treated water.

In 2015, LHMWD conveyed 6,904 af of potable water for residential or commercial uses. Assuming 35% of that water is discharged into the wastewater system, 2,420 af of wastewater from LHMWD customers was conveyed to EMWD's water reclamation facilities. It is estimated that EMWD will have up to approximately 5,000 af/yr of tertiary treated recycled water available to sell to willing buyers in the Hemet-San Jacinto basin. Table 6-2 shows the volume of wastewater collected in the LHMWD area.

CWC 10633(c) (Describe) the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use).

Recycled water is not currently available or used within LHMWD's service area. The nearest recycled water pipeline is 2½ miles from LHMWD's service area. However, LHMWD and EMWD staff have discussed potential pipeline options and demand estimates.

In addition, LHMWD along with the other water agencies participated in the In-Lieu Agreement for the Scott Brothers Dairy and Rancho Casa Loma. That agreement supplies up to 8,000 afy of recycled water to the private agricultural groundwater pumpers in exchange for the pumpers to not use an equivalent amount of groundwater from their wells. The agreement funded 13,000 lf of 24" pipeline and subsidized the

difference in the recycled water cost and the pumpers cost to pump their well. Additional agreements are currently in negotiations.

EMWD can convey recycled water throughout their service area. Demand for recycled water exceeds supply in the summer and is lower than supply in winter, mostly due to seasonal irrigation demand patterns. To help meet the higher summer demands, EMWD constructed several large storage pond complexes such as those at their treatment plants, in Winchester, and San Jacinto at Alessandro. EMWD is also reviewing a recycled water demonstration storage project near Diamond Valley Lake. EMWD is starting to upgrade their recycled water distribution system to resemble a typical potable water system with elevated storage tanks and booster stations.

The majority of the recycled water in EMWDs service area is used by agricultural users and sod farms. However, some golf courses and schools in the San Jacinto Valley such as West Valley and Tahquitz High Schools, Rancho Viejo Middle School, and Landmark and Diamond Valley Golf Courses are adjacent to transmission pipelines and use recycled water. All of these users are outside LHMWD's service area. The balance of the recycled water is disposed of through evaporation, incidental groundwater recharge, or pumped into the Temescal Wash and SARI brine line.

CWC 10633(d) (Describe and quantify) the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

Citrus farmers in the Valle Vista area of LHMWD's service area would be the primary beneficiaries of using recycled water. The citrus groves used about 6,800 af in 2010. Deliveries are projected to be as much as 800 af/yr as shown in Table 6-9 but could be more. In preliminary discussions with farmers, interest in the program is high and positive. Issues of water quality, relative cost/rates, and infrastructure need to be addressed. The water quality objective for the Intake Sub-basin prohibits the use of recycled water due to TDS levels. The Intake Sub-basin includes about 30% of the citrus groves in LHMWD's service area. Another issue is the conversion of existing irrigation systems to be compliant with identification requirements for recycled water use. A challenge that is all too common with recycled water use is that citrus grove demand is highest in the summer and practically zero in the winter season especially with stream flows being available. Demand for recycled water in the summer already exceeds EMWD's available supply.

CWC 10633(e) (Describe) the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

Any significant use of recycled water in LHMWD's service area depends almost entirely on citrus grove demand. No other single or group of potential recycled water users

would likely justify the infrastructure. Several schools and two parks spread across the District's service area are not centralized and would each require a long distribution main measuring miles. Coupled with no extra supply in summer, the impetus for developing such an extensive wide-spread infrastructure system for relatively low volume users other than citrus is not practical.

Regardless or source, citrus grove demand is projected to be fixed in the future. If any changes occur, the tendency would be for existing groves to be developed into residential tracts or other land use. This tendency would reduce water demand as a whole and recycled water almost entirely.

Recycled water use was not projected in the District's 2000 Urban Water Management Plan update. In the 2005 UWMP, 800 af of recycled water use was projected for 2010. As mentioned above, recycled water still is not used within LHMWD's service area. The nearest recycled water pipeline is 2½ miles from the District's service boundary. Other challenges such as water quality, relative water rates, conversion, and seasonal availability hamper the efforts to extend recycled water use to the largest potential users, the citrus grove farmers.

CWC 10633(f) (Describe the) actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

LHMWD along with the 3 other water agencies agreed to the In Lieu Water Agreement for the Scott Brothers and the Rancho Casa Loma. Through the agreement, the two farms will use up to 8,000 afy of recycled water instead of pumping groundwater from their wells. The agreement also provides for the shared funding of $3.2M in pipeline costs and the subsidizing of the difference between the water user's lower cost of pumping their own wells and the higher cost of recycled water. Similar agreements are in negotiations with other farms in the vicinity. The agreements have the same benefit of directly not pumping from water agency wells and at a reasonable cost.

(Provide a) plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use (10633(g)).

LHMWD does not own or operate a recycled water system. Consequently, LHMWD does not have a recycled water master plan. However, LHMWD participates with EMWD, the City of Hemet, and San Jacinto in reviewing, developing, and funding recycled water projects to increase the availability and use of recycled water. EMWD is the lead agency regarding recycled water usage as the owner of the regional wastewater treatment facilities and transmission systems.

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

CWC 10631(i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

There are no significant quantities of saline or brackish water within the District's boundaries that can be developed into long-term supplies. LHMWD's service area is 40 horizontal miles from and 1,600 feet vertically above the nearest ocean shore making desalination of ocean water impractical. However, salt management of the basins is discussed in the WMP as a long term objective that only needs to be monitored for now. EMWD already has desalters in operation but not in the Hemet-San Jacinto basins. Westerly areas near Winchester and Nuevo are experiencing high salt/TDS levels so intrusion should be monitored. The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Board has set relatively low water quality basin objectives that will help preserve the low TDS levels in the sub-basin in LHMWD's service area.

6.7 Transfer Opportunities

Presently, there are no plans to transfer or exchange water. With the WMP's emphasis on conjunctive use and the near-future availability of recycled water, the District will have the supplies necessary to satisfy future demand.

6.8 Future Water Projects

CWC 10631(h) (Describe) all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

There are two major projects that will ensure the District's ability to meet future demand: (1) replace the Eggen Water Treatment Plant with a membrane filtration plant, and (2) invest with EMWD in a pipeline and pumping plant to get recycled water to the irrigation canal system. Also, new wells at No. 17 and redrilling No.8 will restore/increase supply. Future projects are listed in Table 6-7.

New Water Treatment Plant

Historically, the District has primarily relied on groundwater supplies to meet its potable and non-potable water demands. Even after 1982, when the treated water filter plant (EWTP) went into operation, groundwater has continued to be used as the primary water supply source for both domestic and agricultural use. The District's surface water use is not necessarily reflective of actual surface water availability. Due to constraints in the ability to capture, store and treat surface water supplies, the District is unable to fully take advantage of local runoff when it is available. The ability to maximize its use of local surface water will require modification to the EWTP by using the existing pressure filters as pretreatment and providing final treatment with a microfiltration membrane plant.

The District received an offer from Westech Engineering to build a microfiltration plant at the EWTP location. The projected capital and construction cost for a 3 MGD plant is $4.5 million. Projected O&M costs would be approximately $35,000 annually. Onsite pilot plant work would cost about $100,000. Construction could begin as early as 2018 with completion within one year. Funding would come from grants and the District's Capital Improvement Projects fund.

From 1985 to 1998, the EWTP treated on average about 1,500 acre-feet per year. Due to process constraints, the raw water feeding the plant had to be low in turbidity and color, limiting the operation of the plant to periods of non-turbulent stream flow. During periods of rainfall when raw water turbidity was high, the District was unable to exercise its diversion rights due to the limitations of the EWTP and a lack of demand for irrigation water. A more efficient treatment plant will allow the District to capture a portion of these flows resulting in an increased treated water production of 500 to 1,000 acre-feet annually.

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Tables 6-8 and 6-9 provide a summary list of the sources and quantities of water currently and in the future.

CHAPTER 7

WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 7: Water Supply Reliability Water Shortage Contingency Planning

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

CWC 10631(c)(2)For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

Table D identifies surface water as the only supply significantly affected by climatic conditions. During dry hydrologic periods, stream flows are not consistent and cannot be relied upon. Discharges from Lake Hemet will help offset in the first years of the dry period but would eventually run dry for extended droughts. During these periods groundwater from the District's wells will make up the supply shortfall. Purchases of groundwater or imported water from EMWD would be used as an alternative source. Given LHMWD's long standing water rights, the progressing implementation of the WMP, high groundwater quality, and the absence of foreseeable environmental challenges, only climatic variations are expected to influence LHMWD supply sources in available surface water.

Table 4. Describe the factors resulting in inconsistency of supply

Name of supply	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic
Surface water				✔

CWC 10634 The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Water from the aquifers supplying District wells is generally of high quality. Total dissolved solids are in the range of 220 milligrams per liter (mg/l) to 370 mg/l. Some areas of the Intake and Hemet South sub-basins have elevated nitrate levels due to a history of intensive farming, and consequently, high levels of fertilizer application. Wells in these areas produce water for irrigation only, and are not part of the domestic supply. This particular scheme of groundwater management will continue into the foreseeable future. There has been no evidence of nitrate migration towards domestic production wells which are located miles away from these irrigation wells. Water quality is not projected to have an impact on water supply reliability. See Appendix M, "2015 Consumer Confidence Report", for additional water quality information.

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

CWC 10631(c)(1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following: (A) an average water year, (B) a single dry water year, (C) multiple dry water years.

Table 7-1 lists the years used as a basis for the average, single driest and driest multiple year period and the associated percent of available water supply.

In an average hydrologic year, the District can produce enough water from its sources to meet demand. In years when rainfall, and consequently, runoff from the San Jacinto Mountains is below normal, increased groundwater production from District wells, increased releases from Lake Hemet Reservoir and purchases from EMWD or the proposed Water Master will offset the loss of surface water.

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

CWC 10635(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Projected Average Water Year Supply and Demand

Table 7-2 projects the amount of source water that will be available during an average hydrologic year through 2035. These supplies will be comprised of groundwater, surface water and recycled water.

Average hydrologic year demand increases due to population growth in the District's service area and is also shown in Table 7-2.

Average year supplies will be adequate to meet demand due to increased utilization of surface water for domestic customers by treating water in a new water treatment plant and purchasing recycled water from EMWD for agricultural uses.

Dry Hydrologic Year Supply and Demand

The source most impacted by a dry hydrologic year is stream flow. Even with this decrease in surface water availability, single dry year supplies will be adequate to satisfy

the increased demand as shown in Table 7-3 due to two factors: (1) the ability to pump more groundwater for domestic customers, and (2) an increase in the amount of water released from Lake Hemet Reservoir for agricultural needs. These factors allow the District to increase supplies for a single dry year.

Demand in a single dry year will increase due to increased irrigation in the residential and agricultural sectors. Table 7-3 displays the projected increase in demand and the comparison between supply and demand in dry hydrologic years through 2035.

Projected Multiple-Dry-Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Multiple dry years create slightly higher demand the longer the drought continues as private wells and storage decrease. The District projects that supplies will be adequate during drought due to the ability to pump more groundwater, release extra water from Lake Hemet Reservoir, and to purchase supplemental groundwater from EMWD for domestic customers. Table 7-4 compares the projected supplies with projected demands if multiple dry years occur during any period from 2016 to 2035.

The surpluses shown in the scenarios described about indicate the supply will be sufficient to meet the demand. Actual production will not exceed demand. The projected surplus will result in groundwater not being pumped, not as much imported water purchased, and/or water retained in lake storage which will increase the overall reliability of supplies when if the dry years are worse or longer than estimated.

CHAPTER 8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

8.1 Stages of Action

CWC 10632(a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

Table 8-1 outlines the four stages of the District's Water Drought Management Plan (Appendix I).

Table E. Water Supply Shortage Stages and Conditions

Stage No.	Water Supply Conditions	% Shortage
I	***Trigger:*** Drought conditions; General water shortage locally and/or statewide; Well production at 90-95% of normal capacity.	5-10
	Resolution: Ask for 10% voluntary conservation; Accelerate District leak detection and repair program. Increase public education.	
II	***Trigger:*** Supply is less than demand; Reserve supplies low; Well production at 80-90% of normal capacity; Surface supplies from local streams limited; Wholesale supplemental water limited.*	10-20
	Resolution: Implement emergency rate increase to force conservation.	
III	***Trigger:*** Drought continues; Reserve supplies extremely low; Well production at 70-80% of normal capacity; Surface supplies extremely limited and Lake Hemet Reservoir storage low; Supplemental water is further limited.	20-30
	Ordinance: Water use restrictions and bans with enforcement program; Increase emergency rates to higher level; Establish fines and penalties.	
IV	***Trigger:*** Reserve supplies critically low; Well production at 50-70% of normal capacity; Lake Hemet Reservoir and other surface supplies unavailable; Supplemental water is rationed or unavailable.	30-50
	Resolution: Increase emergency rates to higher level; Additional water use restrictions and bans as needed. Increase fines and penalties.	

* A Water Management Plan for the San Jacinto Valley was developed by LHMWD, Eastern Municipal Water District and the cities of San Jacinto and Hemet to address overdraft of the San Jacinto and Hemet basins. A Water Master was formed to implement the WMP and is be responsible for importing water into the valley for recharge and direct use. An Interim Water Supply Plan is attached as Appendix A.

8.2 Prohibitions on End Users

CWC (10632(a)(4) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

In a continuing drought, a Stage 3 water supply shortage would trigger certain prohibitions to water use. Stage 4 would initiate additional prohibitions. The prohibitions are shown in Table 8-2 and below:

Table F. Mandatory Prohibitions

Samples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
No person shall cause any water to flow away from property owned, occupied or controlled by such person, in any gutter, ditch, or in any other manner over the surface of the ground so as to constitute water waste runoff.	3
No water shall be used to wash down sidewalks, driveways or parking areas, except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitation hazard.	3
No person shall cause or allow any water to be wasted due to sub-standard, leaky or faulty water fixtures or water-using distribution devices.	3
Water from fire hydrants shall not be used for any purpose other than to fight fires or for other activities where such use is immediately necessary to maintain the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the District.	3
Landscape irrigation will only be allowed on odd or even days according to the last digit of the property location address. Landscape irrigation will only be allowed during the hours of 5 p.m. to 9 a.m. (restricted between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.)	3
The washing of autos, boats, trailers or buildings only from a hand bucket, or hose equipped with a positive shutoff device, and then only for quick rinses.	3
No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system or with the use of reclaimed wastewater.	3
Water will not be used for the flushing of sewer lines and the flushing of water mains will not be allowed, except for immediate health and safety reasons or by special written permission by the General Manager.	3
Restrict landscape irrigation to drip system or bucket	4
Prohibit street washing	4
Prohibit construction water use	4

Prohibit new water service connections	4
Prohibit filling of pools and spas or wading pools	4
Restrict turf irrigation	4
Restrict serving of drinking water in restaurants except by request	4
Restrict new landscape unless xeriscape	4

8.3 Penalties, Charges, Other Enforcement of Prohibitions

CWC 10632 (a)(6) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

The first three violations are issued warnings, the fourth violation can result in a $50 fine; fifth in $100; and the sixth up to $500 as approved in LHMWD Resolution No. 752 for the prohibitions as indicated in Table 8-2.

8.4 Consumption Reduction Methods

CWC 10632(a)(5) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply).

Table 8-3 lists consumption reduction methods employed to date by LHMWD. Based on 2015 demand and population estimates, LHMWD's previous and current water reduction efforts resulted in a per capita water use of 122 gpcd. These per capita water demands for the last year are already lower than the 2020 target of 142 gpcd determined in CHAPTER 5 of this UWMP. Conservation efforts need to be continually reinforced to ensure compliance with the 2015 interim and 2020 target requirements in the Water Conservation Act of 2009.

The conservation efforts are described in the Demand Management Measures (DMMs) in CHAPTER 9. An implementation plan for the DMMs is also discussed in CHAPTER 9 including implementing steps, schedule, effectiveness evaluation, advertising, a description, and quantification as required in Section 10631.f and 10631.g.

8.5 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

CWC 10632(a)(9) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

LHMWD records well production data daily in terms of flow and volume. Tank levels are constantly recorded. Retail meter reads are recorded monthly. Evaluating the combined data and considering weather, District staff will be able to determine if the reduction targets are being met. The District's SCADA system automatically measures and records data at strategic locations that will readily reveal overall system demands. The needed production data is available daily and reported on the District's website.

The District will need to monitor each stage to determine if the anticipated water savings are occurring. Analysis of data received from the sources in Table G below, will determine if the District must proceed to the next stage and whether any fines or penalties need to be assessed.

Table G. Water Use Monitoring Mechanisms

Mechanism for determining actual reductions	Type and quality of data expected
Monitoring daily production records	Telemetry data will track overall system water use
Increased frequency of meter reads	Discover overuse of water – basis for penalties/fines

8.6 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

CWC 10632(a)(7) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

Reduced water consumption will result in lower water sales and revenue. Also, costs tend to be lower such as pumping power costs, water purchase costs, and chlorine disinfection costs. However, a portion of costs are fixed and not dependent on water volume such as billing, meter reading, water quality testing, administration, pipeline maintenance, standby utility costs, and facility maintenance. As with many agencies, LHMWD rates include a fixed portion that is not dependent on water consumption. The fixed portion of the rate structure provides a more stable and consistent revenue source and protects LHMWD from fluctuations associated with water consumption. Increases of 12.5% in the fixed portion of LHMWD water rates were already approved for each of the 4 years. In 2015, fixed portion of the rate was increased 2/3. These increases should provide steady levels of adequate revenue for vital LHMWD functions to offset anticipated revenue losses associated with desired reduced consumption. LHMWD also maintains a rate stabilization fund to offset volatile fluctuations in revenue such as those from short term changes in water consumption.

Note for the last several years, LHMWD is already experiencing per capita water consumption that meets the 2020 target and the anticipated impacts on revenue. The rate increases and rate stabilization are having positive impacts toward LHMWD maintaining adequate fund balances.

Analysis of Revenue Impacts of Reduced Sales During Shortages

Most, if not all, of the above demand reduction measures will impact the District financially through reduced water sales. These measures primarily target the domestic system customer sectors more so than the agricultural sector as farmers have already invested heavily in water saving equipment and practices to maintain their market viability. If anything, irrigation sales will increase during a drought due to lack of rainfall and lower production from farmers' wells.

The anticipated revenue losses delineated in Table H are based on 10%, 20%, 30% and 50% reductions in water use from 2010 projected domestic system average year demand.

Table H. Actions and Conditions that Impact Revenues

Type	Anticipated Revenue Reduction			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Reduced Domestic Sales	$745,630	$1,491,260	$2,236,890	$3,728,150
Reduced Irrigation Sales	0	0	0	0

Based on retail price of domestic water @ $943 per acre-foot and 2010 average domestic demand of 7,907 acre-feet

During a drought, the costs of acquiring water increase. As groundwater levels drop, more electricity would be required to lift the water to the surface. Pumps designed to operate at shallower groundwater levels would need to be replaced with deep water designs. Higher horsepower motors would need to be installed. Consequently, higher operation and maintenance costs would be incurred. Surface supplies would be limited, or non-existent, and if well production did not keep up with demand, supplemental water would need to be purchased, increasing supply costs.

Table I. Actions and Conditions that Impact Expenditures

Category	Anticipated Cost			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Increased O&M cost	$120,000	$160,000	$200,000	$200,000
Increased cost of supply	0	0	$300,000	$300,000

To recover lost revenue, and to encourage conservation, rate increases will be implemented in Stages 2, 3 and 4. In addition, effects of lost revenue will be partially mitigated by the utilization of funds restricted for rate stabilization.

Table J. Proposed measures to overcome revenue impacts

Names of measures	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Rate adjustment (per ccf)	None	$0.25	$0.60	$1.70
Development of reserves	Rate Stabilization Fund ($800,000)	Rate Stabilization Fund ($800,000)	Rate Stabilization Fund ($800,000)	Rate Stabilization Fund ($800,000)

Table K. Comparison of Revenue Loss and Recovery

	Summary of Effects			
Names of Measures	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Rate adjustment (per ccf)	$ -	$691,300	$1,436,900	$2,928,100
Development of Reserves	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000
Revenue Gain	$800,000	$1,491,300	$2,236,900	$3,728,100
Difference between Revenue Loss & Gain	$54,370	$0	$0	$0

The District uses the highest efficiency motors and pumps for each application. Increased operation and maintenance expenses due to lower water levels would be minimized by continuing to upgrade to the highest efficiency equipment available.

8.7 Resolution or Ordinance

CWC 10632(a)(8) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

LHMWD adopted the Drought Management Plan in 1991. LHMWD implemented specific stages and provisions in Ordinance No. 176 and Resolution No. 752. The plan, ordinance and resolution are in Appendix I, J, and K, respectively.

8.8 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan

CWC 10632(a)(3) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

The two catastrophic events that would most likely affect water supply and delivery would be a regional power outage and an earthquake. A power outage would cause the District's well and booster pumps to shut down, interrupting the supply of water to customers. In anticipation of such an event occurring, the District has bought generators that will supply power to several well sites and hillside booster stations. These backup power sources would help to maintain water levels in the storage tanks until the power company got its distribution grid re-energized. If necessary, customers would be notified of the problem and asked to refrain from unnecessary watering.

A major earthquake that destroyed portions of the District's infrastructure would pose more of a problem. The ability of the District to regain full functionality of its system would depend on the severity of the earthquake and the extent of the subsequent damage. The District is in the process of upgrading its storage facilities to prevent pipelines from rupturing at the connections to the tanks and anchoring the tanks to their bases. These are preventative measures design to minimize damage during an earthquake. After an event occurs, district personnel will respond to storage tanks, well sites and other critical facilities to assess and report any damage. The District's emergency response plan which includes coordination with other agencies through SEMS will be implemented.

Table L. Preparation Actions for a Catastrophe

Possible Catastrophe	Summary of Action
Regional Power Outage	On-site generators at 7 major well sites will be utilized; notify public of emergency and ask to eliminate unnecessary use of water; Implement Emergency Response Plan; SEMS
Earthquake	Implement Emergency Response Plan; SEMS

8.9 Estimate of Minimum Supply for Next Three Years

CWC 10632(a)(2) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

The historic period used to estimate supplies for this scenario was 1959-1961. Rainfall and San Jacinto River and tributary recharge were at or near historic lows. Assuming these conditions, during an extremely dry three-year period, stream flow would be

minimal due to low rainfall, and consequently, low runoff. Wells would be pumped more initially to make up for the loss of surface water, but production would decrease slightly as groundwater elevations dropped and pumps became less efficient. More water would be released from Lake Hemet Reservoir until those stores became low.

Water would have to be purchased from EMWD to help satisfy demand. Table 8-4 lists the amounts of water that would be available from each source. If needed, the pumps and motors in the wells would be changed out for larger ones and lowered if needed to restore the original well capacity.

CHAPTER 9

DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

CHAPTER 9: Demand Management Measures

9.1 DMMs

CWC 10631
(f)(A)... The narrative shall describe the water demand management measure that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.
(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:
(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.
(ii) Metering.
(iii) Conservation pricing.
(iv) Public education and outreach.
(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.
(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.
(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

CWC 10631
(f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:
(1)(A) ... a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years.

Demand Management Measures

The District is committed to implementing water conservation programs. It should be noted that the degree of sophistication for a water conservation program suitable for a particular water agency is dependent on several factors that reflect the potential value and magnitude of water savings available to the water purveyor. These factors include the type of water sources, geography and climate, water use characteristics, cost of water, location relative to other water systems, and number of customers. Because the District has already implemented several water conservation measures, it does not appear that the District would realize large additional benefits compared with the high costs of implementation of a more detailed water conservation program. However, the District's implementation of its broad-based water conservation program will be an important component in the District's ability to serve future water demands.

Table M. Urban Water Management Planning Act Water Demand Management Measure	District Water Conservation Program Component		
	Currently Implemented	Scheduled for Implementation	Not Planned for Implementation
DMM 1: Water survey programs for single-family and multifamily residential customers	✔		
DMM 2: Residential plumbing retrofit		✔	
DMM 3: System water audits, leak detection and repair	✔		
DMM 4: Metering with commodity rates	✔		
DMM 5: Large landscape conservation programs and incentives	✔		
DMM 6: High-efficiency washing machine rebate program	✔		
DMM 7: Public information programs	✔		
DMM 8: School education programs		✔	
DMM 9: Conservation programs for commercial, industrial and institutional accounts		✔	
DMM 10: Conservation pricing	✔		
DMM 11: Water conservation coordinator	✔		
DMM 12: Water waste prohibition	✔		
DMM 13: Residential ultra-low flush toilet replacement program	✔		

A description of each measure is provided below. The District has estimated that approximately 1,000 afa of water can be saved by continued implementation of the DMMs.

DMM 1: Water survey programs for single-family and multifamily residential customers

The majority of residential water audits are generated from billing clerk work orders. When the meter readers' hand-held computers are down-loaded and the current meter reading does not fall in line with the previous average use, a red flag is triggered. Clerks

then write a work order to recheck the meter reading for correctness and to advise on the situation, e.g. new turf, new pool, vacant house, etc. In the past, as many as sixty work orders were generated that resulted in District staff contacting the customer to conduct a water audit. The District representative inspects indoor and outdoor fixtures and systems, such as, irrigation systems, leaking toilets, leaky faucets, etc., to determine the reason for excess water consumption. Subsequent water bills are checked to determine the effectiveness of the audit. This system has been in place for several years and will continue to be the District's primary method of addressing excessive consumption.

After already reaching the 2020 target objective of 142 gpcd, a District goal is to maintain or further reduce per capita consumption. The number of audits will need to be increased, concentrating on the largest consumers first. By reaching the 2020 target early, the District has saved over 15,500 acre-feet. Over this same period, increased audits of multi-family properties could save an additional 2,000 acre-feet.

DMM 2: Residential plumbing retrofit

The District has made available a water conservation package to existing customers. The package included the following items:

- One shower flow restrictor; and
- Two toilet tank leak detection dye tablets.

The package was available at the District office for customer pickup at no charge. No records were kept as to how many were distributed.

The District plans to restart this program after 2011 and track the distribution of devices.

The Gas Company and Southern California Edison offer current rebates for low-flow shower heads. More information is available at:

http://www.socalgas.com/for-your-home/rebates/

http://www.sce.com/residential/rebates-savings/rebates-savings.htm

Table N- DMM 2: Plumbing retrofit

Planned	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
# of single-family devices	30	30	30	30	30
# of multifamily devices	30	30	30	30	30
projected expenditures - $	850	850	850	850	850

DMM 3: System water audits, leak detection and repair

Typically, leaks are detected either visually or from large differences in production and sales records. These leaks are then further investigated, located, and repaired. As part of a collaborative effort with the State, the District developed a "Leaky Pipe Program" to replace old, domestic distribution system lines throughout the District. Existing steel pipelines, the majority of which are in excess of 40 years old and have deteriorated due to age and corrosive soils, were identified on an application to the State for financial help to fund this program. In 1998, the District's application for a loan for approximately $4 million at an interest rate of 2.4 percent over a 20-year period was approved by the State. The District's Leaky Pipe Replacement Program ended in 2003 after the replacement of over nine miles of mainline. The estimated water savings associated with the replacement of the District's leaky pipes, routine leak repairs, and other pipeline replacement projects is 500 af/yr.

The District continued its aggressive pipeline replacement by authorizing $25M in bonds to fund the design and construction in 2010. Over $8M of pipeline replacements are either completed, in construction, or in final design stages.

District staff monitors, on a monthly and annual basis, the amount of water produced and the amount of water used by its customers to determine the amount of unaccounted for or lost water. Over the last five years, the District's unaccounted for water ranged from about 4 to 9 percent, averaging about 6.5 percent. Replacing pipelines is an ongoing business for the District due to the age of the system. In 2010, 15 miles of pipeline were replaced or are in final design for the capital replacement.

Table O- DMM 3: System water audits, leaks & repair

Table C1 - Actual	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
% of unaccounted water	8.9	4.2	5.6	6.6	6.5
miles of lines repaired	3.2	2.4	2.5	0.9	0.7
actual expenditures - $	1,287,235	1,253,173	959,995	330,265	1,700,000

DMM 4: Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections

CWC 526
(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract... shall do both of the following:
(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings... located within its service area.

CWC 527
(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both the following:
(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

All domestic and irrigation water services in the District's distribution system are metered. In addition, the District has a meter maintenance/replacement program for improperly operating meters. The District recently changed its rate structure, adopting a fixed monthly service charge and a tiered inclining block charge for its residential customers. With this new rate structure, the user is charged per unit of water for every unit consumed, providing incentive to conserve. The District monitors water consumption on a monthly basis. Water use per capita is evaluated monthly, comparing current water use per capita with historic data.

DMM 5: Large landscape conservation programs and incentives

The District has several landscape watering restrictions included in its Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which will be imposed during a drought or other water supply shortage emergency. However, the only incentive for these accounts to conserve on an on-going basis is the commodity rate structure currently in affect as detailed in DMM4 and DMM10. Landscape accounts pay a monthly service charge based on meter size, plus a unit charge for all water used. These accounts are audited by the billing department and unusual consumption is investigated by field personnel as described in DMM1. Effectiveness of the audits is determined by tracking water consumption after the audits are completed. Rebates for irrigation system improvements are available through the SoCal Water Smart program. Rebates up to $3 for each rotating nozzle, and $80 for smart irrigation controllers are available. More information can be found at: http://socalwatersmart.com. DWR administers turf replacement rebates up to $2 per square foot.

DMM 6: High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs

This program was implemented in May 2004 when the District entered into a "Residential Water Conservation Item Funding Agreement" with EMWD. This agreement was for the District's high-efficiency washing machine and ultra-low flush toilet rebate programs. The Gas Company (http://www.socalgas.com/for-your-home/rebates/) and Southern California Edison offer rebates for washing machines with a current maximum of $1,000 per home (http://www.sce.com/residential/rebates-savings/rebates-savings.htm). The District's program administration costs are shown in the Table P below.

Table P- DMM 6: High-efficiency washing machine rebates		
Table F1 – Actual	2005 (proj)	2010
$ per rebate	110	$35 +
# of rebates to be paid	60	100
Actual expenditures - $	$2000	$3,500

Current rebates are also available through the SoCal Water Smart program. Rebates up to $85 for each washing machine are available. More information can be found at: http://socalwatersmart.com.

DMM 7: Public information programs

The District's public information program is implemented by the Customer Service Officer. Bill stuffers, rebates, news releases, and recommended web sites offering information on proper landscape watering techniques and water-saving devices or appliances are distributed to customers. The District developed a brochure entitled, "Every Drop Counts" which describes relatively easy ways for the consumer to save water in the bathroom, in the kitchen and laundry, and outside. The brochure is available at the District office, and is used as a bill stuffer. A water conservation group comprised of representatives from EMWD, the City of Hemet, District staff and the District meets monthly to coordinate conservation efforts. Below is a summary of the District's public information program.

Table Q- DMM 7: Public Information Programs					
Table G1 - Actual	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (proj)
a. Paid Advertising	No	If needed	If needed	If needed	If needed
b. Public Service Announcement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
c. Bill inserts / Newsletters / Brochures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
d. Bill showing water usage in comparison to previous year's usage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
e. Demonstration Gardens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
f. Special events, media events	No	If needed	If needed	If needed	If needed
g. Speaker's Bureau	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
h. Program to coordinate with other government agencies, industry, media	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

DMM 8: School education programs

The District does not have a formal school education program in place at this time. In early 2005, the General Manager participated in a water forum at Hemet High School, speaking to the student body about water conservation. The District's Customer Service Officer will implement a school education program in 2011 by developing presentation materials targeted for all grade levels. Each year, presentations will be made to assembled students at all elementary, middle and high schools in the District's service area. The estimated cost in the first year (2016) is $5,000. Future costs will increase due to construction of new schools within District boundaries.

The effectiveness of the program as far as water conservation is concerned will be difficult to measure. However, the effort will undoubtedly add to the conservation message emanating from other sources and will help drive home the point that water is a valuable resource and cannot be wasted. This is important because of the expected population growth in the District's service area, and the goal of reducing consumption to 142 gpcd by 2020.

DMM 9: Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts

The District currently has only one industrial accounts. In the past, as many as three industrial accounts have been active with a combined water use of one acre-foot annually (afa). No significant savings from conservation can be expected here.

The District has 395 commercial accounts that use 273 afa combined in 2015. These accounts consist of supermarkets, car washes, banks, retail stores, and other commercial establishments. Total water use is 3.96 percent of the District's total potable demand and the average water use per account is about 1.38 afa. The District's auditing of water use through billing, as described in DMM1, is used to detect excess consumption and triggers a survey of the customer's premises. Due to the low percentage of water use in this sector, the prospect for water savings in the future is not expected to be significant.

The institutional sector is comprised of schools, churches, special districts, and other government institutions. The 73 accounts in this sector used 436 af in 2015 and has a much higher average use per account than any other sector, except agriculture, at 4.9 afa. In 2010, this sector used 356.55 afa. Most of the water use is for the irrigation of turf and landscaping. Significant water savings can be realized by increasing the number of audits at these sites. A 30 percent reduction per account was achieved from the 12 months ending in May 2016 compared to 2013.

The District supports the MWD Be Water Wise program for commercial, institutional, and industrial water users. Qualified projects can receive up to a $25,000 rebate per program year. More information is available at: http://socalwatersmart.com/#. The Save Our Water program through DWR provides up to $2 per square foot for lawn replacement and $100 for toilet replacements.

DMM 10: Conservation pricing

As described in DMM 4, the District recently changed its rate structure to a fixed monthly service charge with a tiered inclining block rate quantity charge for its domestic customers. Each rate structure has a base (lifeline) rate. The customer is billed for each unit of water used, providing incentive to conserve. Areas in higher pressure zones where additional pumping is needed pay a lift charge.

Table R- DMM 10: Conservation pricing

	Meter Size	Monthly Service Charge ($)	Commodity rate Tier 1 ($ per ccf)
Residential			
Water rate structure	5/8"-3/4"	30.39	2.29
Water rate structure	1"	34.27	2.29
Water rate structure	1 1/2"	43.91	2.29
Year rate effective	2015		
Commercial & Industrial			
Water rate structure	2"-4"	55.49-121.29	2.29
Year rate effective	2015		
Institutional/Government			
Water rate structure	Same as Commercial & Industrial		
Year rate effective	2015		
Agricultural			
Water rate structure	All	Same as Potable	$509 – $697/AF

Year rate effective	2015

Sewer rates are charged in all sectors except agriculture, however, the only sector that is charged on volume of water used is commercial. Depending on the improvement district, the charge to commercial customers is $2.19/ccf.

DMM 11: Water conservation coordinator

The District does not have a water conservation coordinator position, however, several positions provide water conservation services as part of their descriptions. The primary position responsible is the Customer Service Officer. This person is supported by billing and meter reading personnel. As discussed in DMM1, field personnel respond to work orders from the billing department to investigate incidents of unusual water consumption.

The Customer Service Officer is also responsible for the public and school information programs. Distribution system water operators are involved in conservation through contacts with customers while investigating water quality and supply complaints. In total, the District has ten staff members addressing water conservation issues as a significant part of their jobs.

DMM 12: Water Waste Prohibition

The District has several specific water waste restrictions included in its Drought Management Plan, which will be imposed by the District during a drought or other water supply shortage emergency. These restrictions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Restricting the use of water to hose down driveways and other hard surfaces;
- Restricting over-watering and runoff;
- Requiring the use of a bucket and a hose with a shut valve while washing vehicles; and
- Requiring that identified leaks be repaired as soon as possible.

The Drought Management Plan also provides for penalties and fines for non-compliance with the imposed restrictions. Water use restrictions are imposed upon implementation of the District's Drought Management Plan during a drought or other water shortage emergency. The effectiveness of the restrictions in the Drought Management Plan will be assessed based on actual reductions in District demand. Water savings as a result of the restrictions in the Drought Management Plan will range from 10 percent at Stage I to 50 percent at Stage IV.

DMM 13: Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs

This program was first implemented in 2004 when the District entered into a "Residential Water Conservation Item Funding Agreement" with EMWD. This agreement is for the District's high-efficiency washing machine and ultra-low flush toilet rebate programs. The rebate offered to customers was $60 per toilet with a limit of three per household. EMWD reimbursed the District for the cost of the rebate.

9.2 Implementation over the Past Five Years

All of the above listed DMM have been implemented in some form over the last five years. As a result, LHMWD's potable water demands for the 12 months ending in May 2016 dropped 38% compared to the 2013. In addition, LHMWD per capita water usage for 2015 was 122 gpcd which already is less than the 2020 Target of 142 gpcd.

9.3 Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

LHMWD will implement its UWMP by continually referencing its objectives and conservation methods outlined in the plan. In addition to mandated timelines, target per capita water usage will be preliminarily gauged annually and compared to a prorated schedule. Conservation methods and DMMs can be adjusted or accelerated if the pace of reduction is not on track. Other measures such as Water Supply Assessments, development of a basin Water Master, supply monitoring, project development, pipeline replacement, and metering upgrades provide milestone checkpoints to continuously implement the UWMP.

CHAPTER 10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 Inclusion of All 2015 Data

Water use and planning data from entire 2015 calendar year was used in the preparation of the LHMWD 2015 UWMP.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and County

CWC 10621
(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan shall... at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan ... notify any city or county within which the supplier provides waters supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

CWC 10642
...The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area...

Notices were sent and dated March 17, 2016, to the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside, prior to 60 days of the public hearing when the UWMP was reviewed by the LHMWD Board of Directors. Copies of the notices are in Appendix D.

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

CWC 10642
...Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection...Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code...

Government Code 6066
Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.

The public hearing is scheduled for 3:00 pm on June 16, 2016 at LHMWD offices at 26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, Ca. The UWMP will be available for public review. Two notices will be publicized in the Press Enterprise on or near May 29 and June 5, 2016 which are separated by at least 5 intervening days, not including the publication dates, and at least 14 days before the public hearing. A copy of the legal ad is in Appendix F.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

CWC 10642
...Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall hold a public hearing thereon.
CWC 10608.26
(a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:
(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.
(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.
(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 for determining its urban water use target.

10.3.1 Adoption

CWC 10642
...After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

The hearing is public noticed and agendized for 3:00 pm, June 16, 2016. The 2015 UWMP is also agendized for adoption at the same time and place. The adoption will be considered after the public hearing is held. A copy of the resolution in Appendix G was considered for approval by the LHMWD Board of Directors.

The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan (10635(b)).

LHMWD will provide a copy of its UWMP to the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside within 60 days after submitting its approved UWMP to the State DWR. Copies will actually be submitted within 30 days after adoption as required by California Water Code Section 10644.a. A preliminary copy of the transmittal letter is included in Appendix E.

10.4 Plan Submittal

CWC 10621 (d) An urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.

CWC 10644
(a)(1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption.

CWC 10635
(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

Within 30 days of adoption, LHMWD will submit copies of the UWMP to DWR, the California State Library, the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside. A preliminary version of the transmittal letters are attached in Appendix E. A similar 60-day requirement is described in California Water Code Section 10635.b. Compliance with the 30-day requirement will satisfy both sections.

The 2015 UWMP will be submitted to DWR electronically via the WUE data online submittal tool.

10.5 Public Availability

CWC 10645
Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

A copy of the approved UWMP will be made available for review within 30 days of submitting it to DWR. A copy of the adopted UWMP will also be available for public review during normal business hours and posted on the LHMWD website to replace the 2010 UWMP Update already posted at https://www.lhmwd.org/files/UWMP.pdf.

10.6 Amending an Adopted UWMP

CWC 10621
(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

CWC 10644
(a)(1) Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

Any changes to the UWMP after the plan was adopted the LHMWD Board of Directors, require another public hearing and be reconsidered and reapproved by the LHMWD.

APPENDIX A

STANDARDIZED TABLES

Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2015	Volume of Water Supplied 2015
CA3310022	Lake Hemet MWD	14,440	13,773
	TOTAL	14,440	13,773
NOTES:			

Table 2-2: Plan Identification			
Select Only One	**Type of Plan**		**Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance** *if applicable drop down list*
☑	**Individual UWMP**		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**		
NOTES:			

Table 2-3: Agency Identification	
Type of Agency (select one or both)	
☐	Agency is a wholesaler
☑	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years
☐	UWMP Tables Are in Fiscal Years
If Using Fiscal Years Provide Month and Date that the Fiscal Year Begins (mm/dd)	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP (select from Drop down)	
Unit	AF
NOTES:	

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

Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040*(opt)*
	50,631	58,654	61,754	65,017	68,452	
Population from 2010 Census was 49,766 and projected to 2015 based on increase of 173 people annually as experienced from 2001 to 2010. Beyond 2015, population estimates are the same as in the 2010 UWMP.						

Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual			
Use Type *(Add additional rows as needed)*	2015 Actual		
Drop down list *May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Level of Treatment When Delivered *Drop down list*	Volume
Single Family			5,047
Multi-Family			568
Commercial			273
Industrial			1
Institutional/Governmental			436
Agricultural irrigation			6,124
		TOTAL	12,449
Ag irrigation is the sum of the potable and raw water systems demands.			

Table 4-2 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Projected						
Use Type *(Add additional rows as needed)*	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Projected Water Use *Report To the Extent that Records are Available*				
Drop down list *May select each use multiple times* *These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040-opt
Single Family		7,266	7,650	8,054	8,480	
Multi-Family		744	783	824	868	
Commercial		408	430	452	477	
Industrial		1	1	1	1	
Institutional/Governmental		653	688	724	763	
Landscape		258	272	286	301	
Agricultural irrigation		5,424	5,424	5,424	5,424	
Losses		921	921	921	921	
	TOTAL	15,675	16,169	16,686	17,235	0
NOTES:						

Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Demands						
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 *(opt)*
Potable and Raw Water *From Tables 4-1 and 4-2*	12,449	15,675	16,169	16,686	17,235	0
Recycled Water Demand* *From Table 6-4*	0	800	800	800	800	0
TOTAL WATER DEMAND	12,449	16,475	16,969	17,486	18,035	0
**Recycled water demand fields will be blank until Table 6-4 is complete.*						
NOTES:						

Table 4-4 Retail: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss*
01/2015	921
** Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet.*	
NOTES:	

Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) *Drop down list (y/n)*	No
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, etc... utilized in demand projections are found.	
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? *Drop down list (y/n)*	Yes
NOTES:	

Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary
Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline GPCD*	2015 Interim Target *	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10-15 year	*1999*	*2008*	*162*	*156*	*149*
5 Year	*2004*	*2008*	*157*		

*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)

NOTES:

Table 5-2: 2015 Compliance
Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only

Actual 2015 GPCD*	2015 Interim Target GPCD*	Optional Adjustments to 2015 GPCD Enter "0" if no adjustment is made *From Methodology 8*					2015 GPCD* *(Adjusted if applicable)*	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015? Y/N
		Extraordinary Events*	Economic Adjustment*	Weather Normalization*	TOTAL Adjustments*	Adjusted 2015 GPCD*		
111	152				0	111	111	Yes

**All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)*

NOTES:

Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
☐	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
Groundwater Type *Drop Down List* *May use each category multiple times*	Location or Basin Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Add additional rows as needed						
Alluvial Basin	San Jacinto	9891	11718	12936	11934	7707
	TOTAL	9,891	11,718	12,936	11,934	7,707
NOTES:						

Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2015

☐	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.
	Percentage of 2015 service area covered by wastewater collection system *(optional)*
	Percentage of 2015 service area population covered by wastewater collection system *(optional)*

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? *Drop Down List*	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2015	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? *Drop Down List*	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? *(optional)* *Drop Down List*
Add additional rows as needed						
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District	Estimated	2,420	Eastern Municipal Water District	San Jacinto Valley RWRF	No	No
Eastern Municipal W	Estimated	250	Eastern Municipal Water	Perris Valley RW	No	No
City of Hemet	Estimated	250	Eastern Municipal Water District	San Jacinto Valley RWRF	No	No
City of San Jacinto	Estimated	250	Eastern Municipal Water District	Perris Valley RWRF	No	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2015:		3,170				

Wastewater can be conveyed by EMWD to either of their WWTP.

Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2015

☑	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number *(optional)*	Method of Disposal ***Drop down list***	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area?	Treatment Level ***Drop down list***	2015 volumes			
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area
Add additional rows as needed										
						Total	0	0	0	0

NOTES:

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

☐ Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Name of Agency Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:	Eastern Municipal Water District
Name of Agency Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:	Eastern Municipal Water District
Supplemental Water Added in 2015	
Source of 2015 Supplemental Water	

Beneficial Use Type	General Description of 2015 Uses	Level of Treatment *Drop down list*	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (opt)
Agricultural irrigation		Tertiary	0	800	800	800	800	
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)								
Golf course irrigation								
Commercial use								
Industrial use								
Geothermal and other energy production								
Seawater intrusion barrier								
Recreational impoundment								
Wetlands or wildlife habitat								
Groundwater recharge (IPR)*								
Surface water augmentation (IPR)*								
Direct potable reuse								
Other *(Provide General Description)*								
		Total:	0	800	800	800	800	0

*IPR - Indirect Potable Reuse

NOTES:

Table 6-5 Retail: 2010 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2015 Actual			
☐	Recycled water was not used in 2010 nor projected for use in 2015. The supplier will not complete the table below.		
Use Type		**2010 Projection for 2015**	**2015 Actual Use**
Agricultural irrigation		800	0
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)			
Golf course irrigation			
Commercial use			
Industrial use			
Geothermal and other energy production			
Seawater intrusion barrier			
Recreational impoundment			
Wetlands or wildlife habitat			
Groundwater recharge (IPR)			
Surface water augmentation (IPR)			
Direct potable reuse			
Other	*Type of Use*		
Total		800	0
Recylced water facilities have not been extended.			

Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use			
☑	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
Add additional rows as needed			
		Total	0
NOTES:			

Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs						
☐	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.					
☑	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.					
Section 6.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP					
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other agencies?		Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type *Drop Down List*	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Agency *This may be a range*
	Drop Down List (y/n)	*If Yes, Agency Name*				
Add additional rows as needed						
Well No. 17	No			2017	Average Year	1,500
Well No. 8	No		Redrill	2018	Average Year	1,500
Treatment Plant	No			2035	All Year Types	1,500
NOTES:						

Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual				
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2015		
Drop down list *May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*		Actual Volume	Water Quality *Drop Down List*	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater		6,237	Drinking Water	
Groundwater		1,469	Raw Water	
Purchased or Imported Water		1,528	Drinking Water	
Purchased or Imported Water		4,920	Raw Water	
Surface water		290	Raw Water	
	Total	14,444		0
NOTES:				

Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply *Report To the Extent Practicable*									
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		2020		2025		2030		2035		2040 *(opt)*	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed											
Groundwater	Potable	9,450		9,970		10,530		11,060			
Groundwater	Ag Irrigation	750		750		750		750			
Surface water	Lake/Stream Diversion	4,500		4,500		4,500		4,500			
Supply from Storage	Water Master	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000			
Purchased or Imported Water	Raw- Ag Irrigation	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000			
Purchased or Imported Water	Potable	300		300		300		300			
Recycled Water	Irrigation	800		800		800		800			
	Total	17,800	0	18,320	0	18,880	0	19,410	0	0	0

NOTES:

Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data

Year Type	Base Year *If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 1999-2000, use 2000*	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐ Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____	
		☑ Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2003	17800	100%
Single-Dry Year	2002	17800	100%
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	2011	17800	100%
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	2012	16910	95%
Multiple-Dry Years 3rd Year	2013	16020	90%
Multiple-Dry Years 4th Year *Optional*			
Multiple-Dry Years 5th Year *Optional*			
Multiple-Dry Years 6th Year *Optional*			

Agency may use multiple versions of Table 7-1 if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If an agency uses multiple versions of Table 7-1, in the "Note" section of each table, state that multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each table.

Supplies based on 2020 projections.

Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 *(Opt)*
Supply totals *(autofill from Table 6-9)*	17,800	18,320	18,880	19,410	0
Demand totals *(autofill from Table 4-3)*	16,475	16,969	17,486	18,035	0
Difference	1,325	1,351	1,394	1,375	0
NOTES:					

Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (Opt)
Supply totals	17,800	18,320	18,880	19,410	
Demand totals	15,865	16369	16,896	17,456	
Difference	1,935	1,951	1,984	1,954	0
Single Dry Year demands based on 2% higher from normal projections.					

Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (Opt)
First year	Supply totals	17,800	18,320	18,880	19,410	
	Demand totals	15,865	16369	16,896	17,456	
	Difference	1,935	1,951	1,984	1,954	0
Second year	Supply totals	17,444	17,953	18,502	19,022	
	Demand totals	16,331	16,850	17,393	17,970	
	Difference	1,113	1,103	1,109	1,052	0
Third year	Supply totals	16,910	17,404	17,936	18,440	
	Demand totals	16,331	16,850	17,393	17,970	
	Difference	579	554	543	470	0
Fourth year *(optional)*	Supply totals					
	Demand totals					
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth year *(optional)*	Supply totals					
	Demand totals					
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth year *(optional)*	Supply totals					
	Demand totals					
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Second and third year demands based on 5% higher demands from normal projections.						

Table 8-1 Retail Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan		
Stage	Complete Both	
	Percent Supply Reduction[1] *Numerical value as a percent*	Water Supply Condition *(Narrative description)*
Add additional rows as needed		
1	10%	Moderate- Voluntary 10% Reduction
2	20%	Severe- Conservation rates
3	30%	Extreme- Restricted Uses
4	50%	Critical- Fines, conservation rates
[1] *One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.*		
NOTES:		

Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? *Drop Down List*
Add additional rows as needed			
3	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times		Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days		Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation		Yes
3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service		Yes
3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
3	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner		Yes
Effective with approval of Resolution No. 752 on April 16, 2015.			

Table 8-3 Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods		
Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed		
	Expand Public Information Campaign	
	Offer Water Use Surveys	
	Improve Customer Billing	
	Decrease Line Flushing	
	Reduce System Water Loss	
	Increase Water Waste Patrols	
	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Ordinance 176
	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	
NOTES:		

Table 8-4 Retail: Minimum Supply Next Three Years			
	2016	2017	2018
Available Water Supply	17,800	17,800	17,800
NOTES:			

Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Add additional rows as needed		
Hemet	☑	☑
San Jacinto	☑	☑
	☐	☐
County Name *Drop Down List*	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Add additional rows as needed		
Riverside County	☑	☑
	☐	☐

APPENDIX B

SB X7-7

VERIFICATION FORM

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Acre Feet
**The unit of measure must be consistent with Table 2-3*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges			
Baseline	**Parameter**	**Value**	**Units**
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	8,873	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	-	Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0.00%	Percent
	Number of years in baseline period[1, 2]	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2001	
	Year ending baseline period range[3]	2010	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2006	
	Year ending baseline period range[4]	2010	

[1] If the 2008 recycled water percent is less than 10 percent, then the first baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater, the first baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period. *[2] The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.*

[3] The ending year must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.

[4] The ending year must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
☐	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) DOF Table E-8 (1990 - 2000) and (2000-2010) and DOF Table E-5 (2011 - 2015) when available
☑	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☐	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2001	48,210
Year 2	2002	48,383
Year 3	2003	48,556
Year 4	2004	48,729
Year 5	2005	48,902
Year 6	2006	49,075
Year 7	2007	49,248
Year 8	2008	49,421
Year 9	2009	49,594
Year 10	2010	49,766
Year 11		48,988
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2006	49,075
Year 2	2007	49,248
Year 3	2008	49,421
Year 4	2009	49,594
Year 5	2010	49,766
2015 Compliance Year Population		
2015		50,631
Population from 2010 Census was 49,766. Each year was estimated based on linear difference from 2010 and 2000 estimate as reported in 2010 UWMP.		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *								
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Into Distribution System *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	Deductions					Annual Gross Water Use
			Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2001	8,548			-		-	8,548
Year 2	2002	9,007			-		-	9,007
Year 3	2003	9,097			-		-	9,097
Year 4	2004	9,702			-		-	9,702
Year 5	2005	9,097			-		-	9,097
Year 6	2006	9,757			-		-	9,757
Year 7	2007	8,772			-		-	8,772
Year 8	2008	9,332			-		-	9,332
Year 9	2009	9,881			-		-	9,881
Year 10	2010	8,872			-		-	8,872
Year 11	0	-			-		-	-
Year 12	0	-			-		-	-
Year 13	0	-			-		-	-
Year 14	0	-			-		-	-
Year 15	0	-			-		-	-
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								**9,207**
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2006	9,757			-		-	9,757
Year 2	2007	8,772			-		-	8,772
Year 3	2008	9,332			-		-	9,332
Year 4	2009	9,881			-		-	9,881
Year 5	2010	8,872			-		-	8,872
5 year baseline average gross water use								**9,323**
2015 Compliance Year - Gross Water Use								
2015		6,904	-		-		-	**6,904**

* NOTE that the units of measure must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-C: Process Water Deduction Eligibility *(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water) Choose Only One*	
☐	**Criteria 1**- Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1
☐	**Criteria 2** - Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2
☐	**Criteria 3** - Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3
☑	**Criteria 4** - Disadvantaged Community. Complete SB x7-7 Table 4-C.4
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Annual Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	2001	48,210	8,548	158
Year 2	2002	48,383	9,007	166
Year 3	2003	48,556	9,097	167
Year 4	2004	48,729	9,702	178
Year 5	2005	48,902	9,097	166
Year 6	2006	49,075	9,757	177
Year 7	2007	49,248	8,772	159
Year 8	2008	49,421	9,332	169
Year 9	2009	49,594	9,881	178
Year 10	2010	49,766	8,872	159
Year 11	0	48,988	-	-
Year 12	0	-	-	
Year 13	0	-	-	
Year 14	0	-	-	
Year 15	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**168**
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2006	49,075	9,757	177
Year 2	2007	49,248	8,772	159
Year 3	2008	49,421	9,332	169
Year 4	2009	49,594	9,881	178
Year 5	2010	49,766	8,872	159
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**168**
2015 Compliance Year GPCD				
2015		50,631	6,904	**122**
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 6: Gallons per Capita per Day *Summary From Table SB X7-7 Table 5*	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	168
5 Year Baseline GPCD	168
2015 Compliance Year GPCD	122
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method *Select Only One*		
Target Method		Supporting Documentation
☐	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
☐	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D *Contact DWR for these tables*
☑	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
☐	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1 20% Reduction	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	**2020 Target GPCD**
168	**134**
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7-E: Target Method 3				
Agency May Select More Than One as Applicable	Percentage of Service Area in This Hydrological Region	Hydrologic Region	"2020 Plan" Regional Targets	Method 3 Regional Targets (95%)
☐		North Coast	137	130
☐		North Lahontan	173	164
☐		Sacramento River	176	167
☐		San Francisco Bay	131	124
☐		San Joaquin River	174	165
☐		Central Coast	123	117
☐		Tulare Lake	188	179
☐		South Lahontan	170	162
☑		South Coast	149	142
☐		Colorado River	211	200
Target *(If more than one region is selected, this value is calculated.)*				**0**
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target			
5 Year Baseline GPCD *From SB X7-7 Table 5*	Maximum 2020 Target[1]	Calculated 2020 Target[2]	**Confirmed 2020 Target**
168	160	142	**142**

[1] *Maximum 2020 Target is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD* [2] *2020 Target is calculated based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 8: 2015 Interim Target GPCD		
Confirmed 2020 Target *Fm SB X7-7 Table 7-F*	10-15 year Baseline GPCD *Fm SB X7-7 Table 5*	**2015 Interim Target GPCD**
142	168	**155**
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2015 Compliance

Actual 2015 GPCD	2015 Interim Target GPCD	Optional Adjustments *(in GPCD)* Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2015 GPCD	2015 GPCD *(Adjusted if applicable)*	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015?**
		Extraordinary Events	Weather Normalization	Economic Adjustment				
122	155	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	-	122	122	**YES**

NOTES:

APPENDIX C

WATER AUDIT WORKSHEET

AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved

Click to access definition
Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (CA3310022)
Reporting Year: 2016

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

<---------- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ---------->

					Pcnt:	Value:	
Volume from own sources:	8	6,237.400	acre-ft/yr	8	-2.00%		acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	8	1,527.900	acre-ft/yr	8	-2.00%		acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	8	0.000	acre-ft/yr	8			acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 7,923.776 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: for help using option buttons below

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	10	6,904.000	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	n/a		acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	n/a		acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:		99.047	acre-ft/yr	1.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 7,003.047 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption) 920.728 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:		19.809	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	10	0.000	acre-ft/yr			acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:		17.260	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 37.069 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 883.659 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 920.728 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 1,019.776 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	3	250.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	9	14,250	
Service connection density:		57	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: ft (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: 9 — 75.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	10	$17,010,000	$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	9	$2.60	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	7		$/acre-ft

☑ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 82 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources
2: Unauthorized consumption
3: Systematic data handling errors

APPENDIX D

60 DAY REVIEW NOTICES

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544-0039
26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

March 17, 2016

Steve Weiss, AICP
Planning Director
County of Riverside
P.O. Box 1409
Riverside, CA 92502-1409

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Hults,

As you know from operating the City's own water system, urban retail water suppliers are required to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) before July 1, 2016 (CA Water Code 10621(d)). State law also requires urban water suppliers to notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the supplier will be reviewing and considering amendments to the plan (CA Water Code 10621.b).

Accordingly, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District will be reviewing its UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan. LHMWD will likely hold a public hearing at its regularly scheduled Board meeting on June 16, 2016, to consider adopting the plan.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 240.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Wagoner

Thomas W. Wagoner
General Manager

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544-0039
26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

March 17, 2016

Mr. Alex Meyerhoff
City Manager
City of Hemet
445 E. Florida Avenue
Hemet, CA 92543

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff,

As you know from operating the City's own water system, urban retail water suppliers are required to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) before July 1, 2016 (CA Water Code 10621(d)). State law also requires urban water suppliers to notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the supplier will be reviewing and considering amendments to the plan (CA Water Code 10621.b).

Accordingly, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District will be reviewing its UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan. LHMWD will likely hold a public hearing at its regularly scheduled Board meeting on June 16, 2016, to consider adopting the plan.

State law also requires each urban water supplier to coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other suppliers that share a common source (CA Water Code 10620.d.2). In our case, LHMWD looks forward to coordinating with the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and Eastern Municipal Water District in preparing its 2015 UWMP.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 240.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Wagoner

Thomas W. Wagoner
General Manager

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544-0039
26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

March 17, 2016

Mr. Tim Hults
City Manager
City of San Jacinto
595 S. San Jacinto Avenue
San Jacinto, CA 92583

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Hults,

As you know from operating the City's own water system, urban retail water suppliers are required to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) before July 1, 2016 (CA Water Code 10621(d)). State law also requires urban water suppliers to notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the supplier will be reviewing and considering amendments to the plan (CA Water Code 10621.b).

Accordingly, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District will be reviewing its UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan. LHMWD will likely hold a public hearing at its regularly scheduled Board meeting on June 16, 2016, to consider adopting the plan.

State law also requires each urban water supplier to coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other suppliers that share a common source (CA Water Code 10620.d.2). In our case, LHMWD looks forward to coordinating with the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and Eastern Municipal Water District in preparing its 2015 UWMP.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 240.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Wagoner
General Manager

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544-0039
26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

March 18, 2016

Elizabeth Lovsted, P.E.
Eastern Municipal Water District
P.O. Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572-8300

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Elizabeth Lovsted,

As you know from operating the District's own water system, water suppliers are required to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) before July 1, 2016 (CA Water Code 10621(d)). State law also requires each urban water supplier to coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other suppliers that share a common source (CA Water Code 10620.d.2). In our case, LHMWD looks forward to coordinating with the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and Eastern Municipal Water District in preparing its 2015 UWMP.

Accordingly, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District will be reviewing its UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan. LHMWD will likely hold a public hearing at its regularly scheduled Board meeting on June 16, 2016, to consider adopting the plan.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 238 or at mgow@lhmwd.org.

Sincerely,

Mike Gow
AGM/Chief Engineer

APPENDIX E

PRELIMINARY TRANSMITTAL LETTER

26385 Fairview Avenue, P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

June 20, 2016

State of California
Department of Water Resources
Water Use & Efficiency
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

To Whom It May Concern,

Attached is the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan for the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District as required by Water Code Section 10644(a). The UWMP was approved by the Lake Hemet MWD Board of Directors after the public hearing on June 16, 2016. For your convenience, the UWMP is available on the Lake Hemet MWD website at lhmwd.org. A copy of the UWMP was also sent to the State Library, City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and County of Riverside.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 238.

Sincerely,

Mike Gow
Assistant General Manager/Chief Engineer

26385 Fairview Avenue, P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

June 20, 2016

State Library
State of California
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

To Whom It May Concern,

Attached is the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan for the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District as required by Water Code Section 10644(a). The UWMP was approved by the Lake Hemet MWD Board of Directors after the public hearing on June 16, 2016. For your convenience, the UWMP is available on the Lake Hemet MWD website at lhmwd.org. A copy of the UWMP was also sent to the State Library, City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and County of Riverside.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 238.

Sincerely,

Mike Gow
Assistant General Manager/Chief Engineer

26385 Fairview Avenue, P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

June 20, 2016

Mr. Tim Hults
City Manager
City of San Jacinto
595 S. San Jacinto Avenue
San Jacinto, CA 92583

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

To Whom It May Concern,

Attached is the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan for the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District as required by Water Code Section 10644(a). The UWMP was approved by the Lake Hemet MWD Board of Directors after the public hearing on June 16, 2016. For your convenience, the UWMP is available on the Lake Hemet MWD website at lhmwd.org. A copy of the UWMP was also sent to the State Library, City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and County of Riverside.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 238.

Sincerely,

Mike Gow
Assistant General Manager/Chief Engineer

26385 Fairview Avenue, P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

June 20, 2016

Steve Weiss, AICP
Planning Director
County of Riverside
P.O. Box 1409
Riverside, CA 92502-1409

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

To Whom It May Concern,

Attached is the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan for the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District as required by Water Code Section 10644(a). The UWMP was approved by the Lake Hemet MWD Board of Directors after the public hearing on June 16, 2016. For your convenience, the UWMP is available on the Lake Hemet MWD website at lhmwd.org. A copy of the UWMP was also sent to the State Library, City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and County of Riverside.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 238.

Sincerely,

Mike Gow
Assistant General Manager/Chief Engineer

26385 Fairview Avenue, P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

June 20, 2016

Mr. Alex Meyerhoff
City Manager
City of Hemet
445 E. Florida Avenue
Hemet, CA 92543

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

To Whom It May Concern,

Attached is the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan for the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District as required by Water Code Section 10644(a). The UWMP was approved by the Lake Hemet MWD Board of Directors after the public hearing on June 16, 2016. For your convenience, the UWMP is available on the Lake Hemet MWD website at lhmwd.org. A copy of the UWMP was also sent to the State Library, City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and County of Riverside.

If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (951) 658-3241, ext. 238.

Sincerely,

Mike Gow
Assistant General Manager/Chief Engineer

APPENDIX F

LEGAL NEWSPAPER AD

Printed at: 4:01 pm
On: Wednesday, May 18, 2016

Ad #: 0010166319
Order Taker: neller

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE
Classified Advertising
Proof

1825 Chicago Ave, Suite 100
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 684-1200
(800) 514-7253
(951) 368-9018 Fax

Account Information

Phone #:	951-658-3241
Name:	LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DIS
Address:	26385 FAIRWAY AVE HEMET, CA 925440039
Account #:	1100141854
Client:	
Placed By:	Mike Gow
Fax #:	

Ad Information

Placement:	Public Notice FR
Publication:	PE Riverside, PE.com
Start Date:	05/29/2016
Stop Date:	06/05/2016
Insertions:	2 print / 2 online
Rate code:	Gen Pub Notice-PE
Ad type:	C Legal
Size:	2 X 36 Li
Bill Size:	72.00
Amount Due:	**$288.00**

Ad Copy:

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (LHMWD) Board of Directors will conduct a Public Hearing at its Regularly Scheduled Meeting, **Thursday, June 16, 2016, 3:00 p.m.**, at the District office at 26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet. This hearing is for the purpose of accepting public comment on LHMWD's proposed update of its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).

The UWMP describes the supply sources used to meet existing and projected water demands over the next 20 years. The UWMP is required by State law and must be updated every 5 years. In addition to the update, this UWMP describes how LHMWD plans to meet the 20% reduction in per capita use required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The 2015 UWMP is available at www.lhmwd.org/ files/UWMP.pdf. Copies of the proposed UWMP will also be available by contacting LHMWD.

If you have any questions regarding the proposed UWMP, please call Mike Gow at (951) 658-3241.

Dated: May 15, 2016
On behalf of the Lake Hemet MWD
Board of Directors

_____
Karen Hornbarger, Assistant Secretary

Run Dates: Sunday, May 29, 2016, Sunday, June 5, 2016
Press Enterprise

APPENDIX G

ADOPTING RESOLUTION 2015 UWMP

DATE: June 16, 2016

TO: LHMWD Board of Directors

FROM: Staff

SUBJECT: Adopt and Approve Resolution No. 763 adopting the updated 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

---

BACKGROUND

The District is required under State law to have an Urban Water Management Plan. The District last updated its UWMP in 2010. The next update must be approved before July 1, 2016 and again in 2020. The UWMP compares current and future water supplies with current and future demands for the next 20 years. The proposed UWMP shows that District's water supplies are adequate to meet the projected demands.

The current update must also include new requirements for water consumption per person and plans to meet an associated 20% reduction by 2020. Due to previously enacted conservation measures, the District's per capita water use already meets the 2020 target reduction requirements. Other factors such as climate and the economy may also have contributed to the calculated reduced per capita water use. Consequently, conservation efforts must still be reinforced to ensure the targets will be met.

After District approval, the UWMP will be forwarded to California Department of Water Resources for a determination of completeness. After State approval, the District will be eligible for future State grants or loans.

The preparation and adoption of the UWMP is exempt from CEQA (Water Code Section 10652).

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board approve and adopt Resolution No. 763 adopting the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan.

Attachments: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

MAG

RESOLUTION NO. 763

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT TO ADOPT THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-1984 Regular Session, and as amended subsequently, which mandates that every supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the primary objective of which is to plan for the conservation and efficient use of water including a 20 percent per capita reduction in water use by 2020; and

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted Senate Bill 7 as part of the Seventh Extraordinary Session, referred to as SB7x-7 or the Water Conservation Act of 2009. This law requires that every UWMP includes baseline per capita water use data, an urban water use target, and interim urban water use targets for the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by 2020.

WHEREAS, the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District is an urban supplier of water serving a population of over 52,000; and

WHEREAS the Plan shall be periodically reviewed at least once every five years, and the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District shall make any amendments or changes to its plan which are indicated by the review; and

WHEREAS, the Plan must be adopted by July 1, 2011, after public review and hearing, and filed with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty days of adoption; and

WHEREAS, the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District has therefore, prepared and circulated for public review a draft Urban Water Management Plan, and a properly noticed public hearing regarding said Plan was held by the Board of Directors on June 16, 2016, and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District as follows:

1. The Urban Water Management Plan 2015 Update is hereby adopted and ordered filed with the District Secretary;

2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file the Urban Water Management Plan 2015 Update with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days after this date;

3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the Water Conservation Programs as set forth in the Urban Water Management Plan 2015 Update, which includes water shortage contingency analysis and recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding necessary procedures, rules, and regulations to carry out effective and equitable water conservation and water recycling programs;

4. In a water shortage, the General Manager is hereby authorized to declare a Water Shortage Emergency according to the Water Shortage Stages and Triggers indicated in the Plan, and implement necessary elements of the Plan; and

5. The General Manager shall recommend to the Board of Directors additional regulations to carry out effective and equitable allocation of water resources.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2016.

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

_____
President, Board of Directors
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary, Board of Directors
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

APPENDIX H

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORTS

2004-2015

State of Calif... Department of Water Resources The Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year 2004

Lake Hemet MWD
Deb Jordan
P.O. Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544-0039
PWS#331-22 SD

1. General Information

Please follow the guidelines on the back of this form.

Contact : Deb Jordan
Title: Dir. Administrative Svs.
Phone: 951.638.3241
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: djordan@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lakehemet.org
Communities served: Hemet, San Jacinto, unincorporated County
County: Riverside
Population served 50,001

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Recycled Water	Potable Water		Complete this portion if the system serves all or part of an incorporated city			
				Inside City Limits		Outside City Limits	
		Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential		12934		2982		9952	
Multi-family Residential		516		185		331	
Commercial/Institutional		375		243		132	
Industrial		3		3			
Landscape Irrigation		10		5		5	
Other							
Agricultural Irrigation		44	6			44	6
TOTAL		13882	6	3418		10464	6

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production:

☐ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☐ hundred cubic feet

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	594	521	753	822	1139	1157	1165	1182	1140	775	507	547	10302
	Surface													
	Purchased [1/]					6	1	140	242	56	52			497
	Total Potable	594	521	753	822	1145	1158	1305	1424	1196	827	507	547	10799
Recycled [2/]														

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern MWD

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): N/A

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☑ hundred cubic feet

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A. Single Family Residential	196318	183774	183723	210754	304955	330109	438460	404628	463074	363201	271952	166787	3517735
B. Multi-family Residential	12283	41805	11341	43928	15195	51857	19130	62202	20199	62351	13722	42862	396875
C. Commercial/Institutional	12202	24096	9491	23385	19163	34759	30391	43444	35978	43143	18927	21974	316953
D. Industrial		162		107		83		158	8	121	3	29	671
E. Landscape Irrigation	656	1252	445	1042	552	2140	1102	2818	1973	2617	1184	714	16495
F. Other													
Total Urban Retail (A thru F)	221459	251089	205000	279216	339865	418948	489083	513250	521232	471433	305788	232366	4248729
Agricultural Irrigation	221.45	600.53	252.98	430.41	498.03	550.37	696.13	917.69	751.15	267.78	7.21	166.38	5360.11
Wholesale(*to other agencies*)													

State of Ca

Department of Water Resources

The Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year 2005

Lake Hemet MWD
Deb Jordan
P.O. Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544-0039
PWS#3310022 SD

1. General Information

Please follow the guidelines on the back of this form.

Contact : Deb Jordan
Title: Dir. Administrative Svs.
Phone: 951.638.3241
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: djordan@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lakehemet.org
Communities served: Hemet, San Jacinto, unincorporated County
County: Riverside
Population served 50,001

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Recycled Water	Potable Water		Complete this portion if the system serves all or part of an incorporated city			
				Inside City Limits		Outside City Limits	
		Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential		13199		3217		9982	
Multi-family Residential		515		185		330	
Commercial/Institutional		384		245		139	
Industrial		3		3			
Landscape Irrigation		20		13		7	
Other							
Agricultural Irrigation		44	6			44	6
TOTAL		14165	6	3663		10502	6

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☐ hundred cubic feet

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	411.881	365.603	464.721	728.895	803.616	930.214	1517.93	1188.25	1007.56	907.763	827.057	682.886	9836.38
	Surface													
	Purchased [1/]					3.132		8.7	26.096	4.306	49.508			91.742
	Total Potable	411.881	365.603	464.721	728.895	806.748	930.214	1526.63	1214.35	1011.87	957.271	827.057	682.886	9928.12
Recycled [2/]														

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern MWD

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): N/A

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☑ hundred cubic feet

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A. Single Family Residential	157345	132121	126448	163875	227744	275759	414701	374682	425940	343729	282505	221271	3146120
B. Multi-family Residential	11016	38127	9333	41165	13190	45828	16513	54174	19410	54914	14718	42675	361063
C. Commercial/Institutional	7969	19829	6353	21589	12669	30972	28787	41865	30600	40045	18491	27697	286866
D. Industrial		50		57		138		168		161		73	647
E. Landscape Irrigation	217	284	424	867	646	2804	1018	6620	1242	8617	923	4492	28154
F. Other													
Total Urban Retail (A thru F)	176547	190411	142558	227553	254249	355501	461019	477509	477192	447466	316637	296208	3822850
Agricultural Irrigation	3.64	1.44	4.16	323.62	369.26	777.71	729.31	781.75	703.93	365.41	401.94	397.71	4859.88
Wholesale(*to other agencies*)													

DWR 38 (Rev. 03/02)

State of Californ. Department of Water Resources The Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year 2006

Mitchell J Freeman
Lake Hemet MWD
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544-0039
PWS #3310022 SD

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J Freeman
Title: Senior Water Operator
Phone: 951.658.3241 ext 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lakehemet.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50,001**
Names of communities served: SEE BELOW
Hemet, San Jacinto, Garner Valley and Unincorporated Parts of Riverside County

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13375			
Multi-family Residential	519			
Commercial/Institutional	380			
Industrial	3			
Landscape Irrigation	27			
Other				
Agricultural Irrigation	44	6		
TOTAL	14348	6		

(NOTE: Untreated Water is for Irrigation [see 3. below])

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☐ hundred cubic feet

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	646.135	648.394	718.104	508.049	919.03	1284.91	1331.297	1401.413	1161.1	1037.67	947.789	792.642	11396.53
	Surface													
	Purchased 1/						22.205	112.97	46.774	23.566				205.515
	Total Potable	646.135	648.394	718.104	508.049	919.03	1307.115	1444.267	1448.187	1184.666	1037.67	947.789	792.642	11602.05
Untreated Water		126.043	176.122		5.812	86.059	181.203	225.479	179.22	237.605	172.779	266.145	256.129	1912.596
Recycled 2/														

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern MWD

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s):

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☑ hundred cubic feet

If recycled is included, ✓box ↓	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential ☐	211356	181238	184369	153065	191353	293333	418165	395325	441070	348617	308956	242908	3369755
B.Multi-family Residential ☐	12300	39541	11804	36852	10945	44981	17964	51843	18304	52218	14778	43616	355146
C.Commercial/Institutional ☐	15025	24885	6579	21670	7282	29858	23067	42052	37924	38613	24736	33064	304755
D.Industrial ☐		56		53		98		125		117		78	527
E.Landscape Irrigation ☐	719	3076	705	1359	470	3723	1180	6910	1423	6711	1440	5205	32921
F.Other ☐													
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F)*	239400	248796	203457	212999	210050	371993	460376	496255	498721	446276	349910	324871	4063104
Agricultural Irrigation ☐	177.93	271.21	217.79	21.34	528.77	675.71	757.56	804.85	675.4	607.26	564.36	451.07	5753.25
Wholesale*(to other agencies)* ☐													

State of Calif. | Department of Water Resources | The Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year 2007

Lake Hemet Municipal Water District
Mitchell J. Freeman, Senior Water Operator
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544
PWS #3310022 SD

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J Freeman
Title: Senior Water Operator
Phone: 951.658.3241, ext 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: lakehemet.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50,001**
Names of communities served:
Hemet, San Jacinto and parts of unincorporated Riverside County.

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13285	0	0	0
Multi-family Residential	510	0	0	0
Commercial/Institutional	341	0	0	0
Industrial	4	0	0	0
Landscape Irrigation	30	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Irrigation	44	6	0	0
TOTAL	14214	6	0	0

Note: Untreated water is for AG use only.

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☐ hundred cubic feet

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	774.207	623.629	713.128	910.201	1108.714	1192.791	1365.519	1344.205	1146.689	1047.276	819.177	491.888	11537.42
	Surface													
	Purchased [1/]	0	0	0	0.43	2.125	34.595	27.88	5.533	15.635	0	0		86.198
	Total Potable	774.207	623.629	713.128	910.631	1110.839	1227.386	1393.399	1349.738	1162.324	1047.276	819.177	491.888	11623.62
Untreated Water		148.97	134.28	157.28	112.59	31.7	0.34	170.91	301.74	273.94	2.06	37.002	19.57	1390.382
Recycled [2/]		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern Municipal Water Dist

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): N/A

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☐ hundred cubic feet

If recycled is included, ✓box ↓	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential ☐	492.316	419.435	433.54	486.531	646.136	748.175	987.704	939.876	1027.144	795.714	717.055	525.213	8218.839
B.Multi-family Residential ☐	30.989	86.414	30.126	84.64	29.619	103.877	39.31	113.124	43.258	114.102	36.766	90.204	802.429
C.Commercial/Institutional ☐	30.895	55.645	25.9	60.193	43.31	81.687	72.468	91.993	81.566	88.958	60.767	65.069	758.451
D.Industrial ☐	0	0.101	0	0.101	0	0.197	0	0.285	0	0.259	0	0.117	1.06
E.Landscape Irrigation ☐	2.025	6.563	1.221	7.303	1.547	13.06	3.678	28.134	3.092	20.294	2.459	13.416	102.792
F.Other ☐													
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F)*	556.225	568.158	490.787	638.768	720.612	946.996	1103.16	1173.412	1155.06	1019.327	817.047	694.019	9883.571
Agricultural Irrigation ☐	500.89	331.02	412.3	485.05	556.78	621.7	844.39	847.55	733.07	676.36	407.97	77.84	6494.92
Wholesale *(to other agencies)* ☐													

State of Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

California Natural Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year 2008

Lake Hemet Municipal Water District
Mitchell J. Freeman, Senior Water Op
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544
PWS #3310022 SD

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J. Freeman
Title: Senior Water Operator
Phone: 951.658.3241, ext 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lhmwd.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50,001**
Names of communities served: Hemet, Valle Vista, San Jacinto

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13,302	0	0	0
Multi-family Residential	495	0	0	0
Commercial/Institutional	439	0	0	0
Industrial	1	0	0	0
Landscape Irrigation	64	0	0	0
Other	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Irrigation	43	6	0	0
TOTAL	14344	6	0	0

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☐ hundred cubic feet

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	440.336	391.925	592.534	812.915	905.875	1147.586	1246.722	1219.611	1242.902	1191.491	1008.562	462.986	10663.45
	Surface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Purchased 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.058	0	0	0	0	0.058
	Total Potable	440.336	391.925	592.534	812.915	905.875	1147.586	1246.722	1219.669	1242.902	1191.491	1008.562	462.986	10663.5
Untreated Water		0.449	0	286.262	518.936	445.95	519.124	786.47	621.339	444.687	413.9	110.71	4.147	4151.974
Recycled 2/		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern Municipal WD

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): N/A

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery:

☑ acre-feet ☐ million gallons ☐ hundred cubic feet

If recycled is included, ✓box ↓	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential ☐	385.675	320.018	314.272	409.276	623.953	666.323	836.113	877.052	925.783	769.593	708.969	501.609	7338.636
B.Multi-family Residential ☐	25.199	83.048	22.095	79.602	30.561	94.579	35.263	114.144	39.135	104.002	25.366	84.733	737.727
C.Commercial/Institutional ☐	24.786	44.342	14.995	46.146	48.343	72.206	65.349	89.021	69.27	86.905	62.702	69.802	693.867
D.Industrial ☐	0	0.025	0	0.096	0	0.262	0	0.363	0	0.349	0	0.108	1.203
E.Landscape Irrigation ☐	1.244	3.43	0.657	8.117	1.942	16.873	3.111	23.599	4.118	23.312	3.535	15.638	105.576
F.Other ☐													
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F)*	436.904	450.863	352.019	543.237	704.799	850.243	939.836	1104.179	1038.306	984.161	800.572	671.89	8877.009
Agricultural Irrigation ☐	1.81	2.35	303.08	531.84	397.74	644.51	865.39	824.23	792.1	782.83	432.18	3.15	5581.21
Wholesale*(to other agencies)* ☐													

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

California Natural Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year **2009**

Lake Hemet Municipal Water District
Mitchell J. Freeman, Senior Water Op
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544
PWS #3310022 SD

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J. Freeman
Title: Senior Water Operator
Phone: 951.658.3241 ext 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: lhmwd.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50,001**
Names of communities served: Hemet/San Jacinto/Valle Vista

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13335	0	0	0
Multi-family Residential	482	0	0	0
Commercial/Institutional	438	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0
Landscape Irrigation	78	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Irrigation	43	0	0	0
TOTAL	14376	0	0	0

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	513.902	384.819	595.99	699.462	870.74	935.139	1222.6	1251.459	1211.435	1082.452	961.006	488.445	10217.45
	Surface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Purchased 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Potable	513.902	384.819	595.99	699.462	870.74	935.139	1222.6	1251.459	1211.435	1082.452	961.006	488.445	10217.45
Untreated Water		140.25	34.65	350.67	441.66	123.46	361.5	685.77	720.4	645.3	282.3	124.75	148.07	4058.78
Recycled 2/		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): EMWD

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): N/A

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery: CCF/AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

If recycled is included, X box ↓		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential	ccf	163756	143195	133202	167054	239776	261114	312326	328801	349811	305240	267884	194775	2866934
B.Multi-family Residential	ccf	7360	32663	6740	31293	8440	38418	9437	43396	10545	41647	8815	33690	272444
C.Commercial/Institutional	ccf	24690	21218	20749	23063	33826	35093	44264	42468	44917	40691	41192	28091	400262
D.Industrial	ccf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.Landscape Irrigation	ccf	2774	5420	2468	6301	6952	11721	9582	18210	10155	19838	6437	9030	108888
F.Other	ccf	7662	318	0	0	21231	30714	44296	67213	73873	105803	110468	29020	490598
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F)*		206242	202814	163159	227711	310225	377060	419905	500088	489301	513219	434796	294606	4139126
Agricultural Irrigation	af	223.05	88.92	303.6	340.16	505.16	593.23	877.75	848.75	882.53	687.02	422.62	102.97	5875.76
Wholesale*(to other agencies)*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

California Natural Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year **2010**

Lake Hemet MWD
Mitchell J. Freeman, Sr Water Operator
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544-0039
PWS #3310022 SRO

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J. Freeman
Title: Senior Water Operator
Phone: 951.658.3241 ext 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lhmwd.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50,001**
Names of communities served: Hemet/San Jacinto/Valle Vista

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13266	0	0	0
Multi-family Residential	484	0	0	0
Commercial/Institutional	468	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0
Landscape Irrigation	72	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Irrigation	51	0	0	0
TOTAL	14341	0	0	0

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	471.492	335.212	491.466	614.302	865.056	1031.512	1227.245	1063.994	920.95	691.579	565.238	501.392	8779.438
	Surface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Purchased 1/	0	0	0	14.497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.497
	Total Potable	471.492	335.212	491.466	628.799	865.056	1031.512	1227.245	1063.994	920.95	691.579	565.238	501.392	8793.935
Untreated Water		175.8	0	238.99	401.68	543.76	646.68	984	990.05	1066.21	572.9	322.55	145.29	6087.91
Recycled 2/		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern Municipal Water District

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): N/A

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery: CCF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

If recycled is included, X box ↓		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential		157515	121804	167904	189988	211273	258381	347610	294968	360534	252078	174672	145858	2682585
B.Multi-family Residential		6980	29392	23910	21226	21753	23087	26024	26994	28408	25983	20267	20469	274493
C.Commercial/Institutional		26033	17131	29725	26120	29293	35984	40671	46055	42768	39973	32159	26262	392174
D.Industrial		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.Landscape Irrigation		2463	3362	2310	5837	8387	8577	14196	13738	13759	11613	5847	5176	95265
F.Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F)*		192991	171689	223849	243171	270706	326029	428501	381755	445469	329647	232945	197765	3444517
Agricultural Irrigation	AF	193.73	0.85	269.96	298.58	511.41	519.23	911.12	883.68	831.35	443.62	352.18	208.19	5423.9
Wholesale *(to other agencies)*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

California Natural Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year **2011**

Lake Hemet Municipal Water District
Mitchell J. Freeman, Senior Water Op
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544
PWS #3310022 SD

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J. Freeman
Title: Water/Sewer Operations Manager
Phone: 951.658.3241 x 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lhmwd.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50001**
Names of communities served: Hemet, San Jacinto, Valle Vista

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13190			
Multi-family Residential	484			
Commercial/Institutional	543			
Industrial				
Landscape Irrigation	72			
Other				
Agricultural Irrigation	48			
TOTAL	14337			

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	447.844	425.264	454.666	634.903	779.635	863.174	1217.165	1104.441	1127.946	938.465	490.81	519.732	9004.045
	Surface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Purchased [1/]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.65	0	0	0	0	0.65
	Total Potable	447.844	425.264	454.666	634.903	779.635	863.174	1217.165	1105.091	1127.946	938.465	490.81	519.732	9004.695
Untreated Water		147.9	0	258.584	457.53	592.22	637.2	698.02	685.98	377.64	259.75	280.693	170.215	4565.732
Recycled [2/]		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern Municipal Water District

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): N/A

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery: CCF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

If recycled is included, X box ↓		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential		132469	138401	116233	165999	209335	254755	332457	284545	367163	258638	196856	144437	2601288
B.Multi-family Residential		18702	23388	16847	20363	19404	23350	26456	25591	29041	24325	20982	20305	268754
C.Commercial/Institutional		23010	19721	17282	24016	27025	35146	51180	39524	48631	40128	26538	20227	372428
D.Industrial		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.Landscape Irrigation		2448	3428	2747	4237	7694	11650	15446	13884	15525	14311	6745	3917	102032
F.Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F*		176629	184938	153109	214615	263458	324901	425539	363544	460360	337402	251121	188886	3344502
Agricultural Irrigation	AF	125	300	50	460	655	716	859	902	837	692	102	279	5977
Wholesale*(to other agencies)*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year **2012**

Lake Hemet MWD
Mitchell J. Freeman, Operations Mgr
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544-0039
PSW #3310022
SRO

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J. Freeman
Title: Water/Wastewater Operations Manager
Phone: 951.658.3241 x 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lhmwd.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50,001**
Names of communities served: Hemet, San Jacinto, parts of unincorp

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13387	0	0	0
Multi-family Residential	486	0	0	0
Commercial/Institutional	471	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0
Landscape Irrigation	0	0	0	0
Other	45	0	0	0
Agricultural Irrigation	51	0	0	0
TOTAL	14440	0	0	0

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	678.959	514.602	539.326	636.764	972.042	1074.64	1179.398	1228.188	1028.717	944.06	843.806	572.953	10213.46
	Surface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Purchased 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.449	0	0	0	0	7.449
	Total Potable	678.959	514.602	539.326	636.764	972.042	1074.64	1179.398	1235.637	1028.717	944.06	843.806	572.953	10220.9
Untreated Water		426.156	296.096	212.866	492.764	525.931	652.892	861.141	920.868	816.223	835.211	328.875	175.244	6544.267
Recycled 2/		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern Municipal WD

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): Not Available

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

If recycled is included, X box ↓		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential		384.87	338.98	340.96	351.35	514.13	725.08	791.49	747.34	809.64	581.22	619.86	393.09	6598.01
B.Multi-family Residential		47.36	42.32	41.92	42.07	44.1	55.93	58.51	59.17	66.69	52.18	57.22	48.51	615.98
C.Commercial/Institutional		34.51	37.01	34.6	33.84	47.12	66.9	75.39	80	80.98	14.89	60.85	38.17	604.26
D.Industrial		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.Landscape Irrigation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.Other		13.93	10.86	7.73	11.41	16.4	32.75	36.58	37.71	36.11	50.55	20.65	10.8	285.48
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F)*		480.67	429.17	425.21	438.67	621.75	880.66	961.97	924.22	993.42	698.84	758.58	490.57	8103.73
Agricultural Irrigation		349.02	375.85	73.6	307.24	526.29	690.69	908.83	860.6	669.46	749.73	513.99	194	6219.3
Wholesale*(to other agencies)*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

State of California | DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES | California Natural Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year **2013 rev**

Lake Hemet MWD
Mitchell J. Freeman, Operations Mgr
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544-0039
PWS #3310022 only SRO

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J. Freeman
Title: Water/Wastewater Operations Manager
Phone: 951.658.3241 ext 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lhmwd.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50,001**
Names of communities served: Hemet, San Jacinto, unincorp

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13156	0	0	0
Multi-family Residential	483	0	0	0
Commercial/Institutional	499	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0
Landscape Irrigation	0	0	0	0
Other	45	0	0	0
Agricultural Irrigation	51	0	0	0
TOTAL	14234	0	0	0

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	617.784	485.626	757.612	816.739	1098.084	1150.004	1193.273	1190.157	1114.009	1101.422	874.885	777.691	11177.29
	Surface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Purchased 1/	0	0	0	13.988	0	0	105.979	52.324	136.413	0	0	0	308.704
	Total Potable	617.784	485.626	757.612	830.727	1098.084	1150.004	1299.252	1242.481	1250.422	1101.422	874.885	777.691	11485.99
Untreated Water		193.26	144.04	454.28	199.4	193.3	570.71	594.87	549.87	531.76	266.82	64.64	142.45	3905.4
Recycled 2/		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern Municipal Water Dist

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s):

Level of treatment:

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

If recycled is included, X box ↓		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential		302.72	300.84	320.9	409.53	577.5	662.31	708.36	751.43	716.75	564.26	530.09	352.14	6196.83
B.Multi-family Residential		45.2	43.45	41.28	40.09	49.4	53.77	57.66	64.15	64.67	52.24	55.7	41.78	609.39
C.Commercial/Institutional		40.67	39.27	41.15	52.29	68.92	76.86	88.68	91.06	93.44	70.77	66.67	43.13	772.91
D.Industrial		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.Landscape Irrigation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.Other		8.35	9.12	12.13	20.29	30.43	45.69	46.72	46.49	41.74	37.67	56.28	16.42	371.33
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F)*		396.94	392.68	415.46	522.2	726.25	838.63	901.42	953.13	916.6	724.94	708.74	453.47	7950.46
Agricultural Irrigation		303.83	184.43	368.96	484.41	581.14	710.68	916.11	859.56	813.34	714.95	471.74	514.43	6923.58
Wholesale*(to other agencies)*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

State of California | DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES | California Natural Resources Agency

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS

Calendar Year **2014**

Lake Hemet MWD
Mitchell J. Freeman, Operations Mgr
P O Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544-0039
PWS #3310022 only SRO

1. General Information

Please follow the provided instructions.

Contact : Mitchell J. Freeman
Title: Water/Wastewater Operations Manager
Phone: 951.658.3241 ext 247
Fax: 951.766.7031
E-mail: mfreeman@lhmwd.org
Website: www.lhmwd.org
County: **Riverside**
Population served: **50,001**
Names of communities served: Hemet, San Jacinto, unincorp

2. Active Service Connections

Customer Class	Potable Water		Recycled Water	
	Metered	Unmetered	Metered	Unmetered
Single Family Residential	13347	0	0	0
Multi-family Residential	511			
Commercial/Institutional	425			
Industrial	3			
Landscape Irrigation	78			
Other	0			
Agricultural Irrigation	54			
TOTAL	14418	0	0	0

3. Total Water Into the System - Units of production: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Potable	*Wells*	896.363	707.87	675.047	877.79	918.459	1003.41	986.905	992.825	917.591	916.469	794.368	419.545	10106.64
	Surface	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Purchased 1/	0	0	0	0	59.302	153.496	164.808	109.875	61.899	4.134	0	0	553.514
	Total Potable	896.363	707.87	675.047	877.79	977.761	1156.906	1151.713	1102.7	979.49	920.603	794.368	419.545	10660.16
Untreated Water		307.617	163.387	279.108	293.576	419.44	607.567	852.648	686.648	787.596	583.382	361.686	211.479	5554.134
Recycled 2/		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Potable wholesale supplier(s): Eastern Municipal Water Dist.

2/ Recycled wholesale supplier(s): N/A

Level of treatment: N/A

4. Metered Water Deliveries - Units of delivery: AF

(Select: **AF**=acre-feet; **MG**=million gallons; **CCF**=hundred cubic feet)

If recycled is included, X box ↓		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A.SingleFamilyResidential		409.2	451.76	274.32	423.35	572.74	627.43	690.18	720.5	583.97	527.84	480.33	336.42	6098.04
B.Multi-family Residential		66.65	59.87	53.88	62.18	72.57	79.19	79.19	90.64	80.31	71.4	72.03	56.78	844.69
C.Commercial/Institutional		40.97	41.83	32.78	44.93	59.72	69.74	69.74	78.87	66.77	62.64	56.07	38.49	662.55
D.Industrial		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.Landscape Irrigation		13.15	12.08	10.51	13.76	23.95	27.45	27.45	35.41	27.8	24.58	18.99	10.67	245.8
F.Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Urban Retail *(A thru F)*		529.97	565.54	371.49	544.22	728.98	803.81	866.56	925.42	758.85	686.46	627.42	442.36	7851.08
Agricultural Irrigation		526.7	414.68	244.35	471.1	611.45	726.12	879.16	876.02	682.1	742.3	475.24	21.2	6670.42
Wholesale*(to other agencies)*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LARGE WATER SYSTEM
2015 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE DRINKING WATER PROGRAM
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2015
[Section 116530 Health & Safety Code]

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Water System No.:	CA3310022
Water System Name:	LAKE HEMET MWD
Water System Ownership (See descriptions below):	Local Government
Physical location: *(address line 1, address line 2, city, zip)*	26385 Fairview Ave P.O. Box 5039 Hemet 92544
Note: NO P.O. Box	
General Office Phone: *(with area code)*	
Web site address:	www.lhmwd.org

Water System Ownership Descriptions:
- Local Government: e.g., city, county, or special district, local school district, junior colleges, county or community parks, etc.
- State or Federal Government: e.g., state or national park, BLM, USFS and COE campgrounds and recreation facilities, state hospitals, State universities and colleges, California Veterans Home, County or District Fairs and Expositions, Caltrans rest stop, military base, other state or federal facility
- Privately owned, non-PUC-regulated (Community Water System): e.g., mobile home park, apartment or condominium
- Privately owned business (non-community): e.g., church, private school, restaurant, amusement park, RV park/campground, motel, ranch/farm, factory, other business establishment

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name:	Mitchell Freeman
Title:	Operations Manager, Water & Sewer
Business phone:	951.658.3241
Cell phone:	951.956.4836
Email address:	khornbarger@lhmwd.org

COMMENTS: Jurisdiction of LHMWD combine parts of Hemet/San Jacinto and unincorporated Riverside County.

1. PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM CONTACTS

Click here to learn how to Modify, Add and Delete Contacts in the table below.

IMPORTANT: Each water system must have one and only one Administrative Contact AND one and only one Financial Contact. The same person may be both the Administrative and Fi Contacts.

Please provide an email address for the Administrative Contact as most email communication, particularly email blasts, from the Division of Drinking Water will be sent to the email address of the Adr Contact.

NEW! PHONE TYPE: Home – if you use your home or personal phone number as your business number, use the HOME phone type instead and leave the BUSINESS phone type blank. Only the BUSINESS phone type will appear in Drinking Water Watch (https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/), which can be viewed by the public, if the General Office phone number is not provid Water System Information section under the Intro tab)

NAME, TITLE & ADDRESS	PHONE TYPE	PHONE NO.	EMAIL	CONTACT TYPE (pick all that apply)
FREEMAN, MITCH	Business	951-658-3241	MFreeman@lhmwd.org	☐ ** Delete Contact **
	Home			☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
MANAGER WATER/SEW OPS	Facsimile	951-766-7031		☐ Financial ☑ Emergency
P.O. Box 5039	Mobile	951.956.4836		☑ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
26385 Fairview Ave.				
HEMET CA 92544	Emergency	951.956.4836		☐ Owner ☐ Legal
				☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator
NORMAN, ROBERT	Business	951-658-3241		☑ ** Delete Contact **
	Home			☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
WATER QUALITY TECHNICIAN	Facsimile	951-766-7031		☐ Financial ☐ Emergency
P.O. Box 5039	Mobile			☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
26385 Fairview Ave.				
HEMET CA 92544	Emergency	951.658.3241		☐ Owner ☐ Legal
				☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator
WAGONER, THOMAS	Business	951-658-3241	TWagoner@lhmwd.org	☐ ** Delete Contact **
	Home			☑ Administrative ☐ Operator

GENERAL MANAGER			Facsimile	951-766-7031		☑ Financial ☑ Emergency
P.O. Box 5039			Mobile	951-837-7738		☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☑ Water Quality
26385 Fairview Ave.						
HEMET	CA	92544	Emergency	951.658.3241		☐ Owner ☑ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator
GOW, MIKE			Business	951-658-3241	MGow@lhmwd.org	☐ ** Delete Contact **
			Home			☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
ASST. GEN. MANAGER			Facsimile	951.766.7031		☐ Financial ☑ Emergency
P.O. Box 5039			Mobile	951.230.5491		☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☑ Water Quality
26385 Fairview Ave.						
HEMET	CA	92544	Emergency	951.230.5491		☐ Owner ☐ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator
			Business			☐ ** Delete Contact **
			Home			☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
			Facsimile			☐ Financial ☐ Emergency
			Mobile			☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
			Emergency			☐ Owner ☐ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator
			Business			☐ ** Delete Contact **
			Home			☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
			Facsimile			☐ Financial ☐ Emergency
			Mobile			☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
			Emergency			☐ Owner ☐ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator
			Business			☐ ** Delete Contact **
			Home			☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
			Facsimile			☐ Financial ☐ Emergency
			Mobile			☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
			Emergency			☐ Owner ☐ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator
			Business			☐ ** Delete Contact **
			Home			☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
			Facsimile			☐ Financial ☐ Emergency
			Mobile			☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
			Emergency			☐ Owner ☐ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator

Add Additional Contact?

Kristen Frankforter			Business	951.658.3241	kfrankforter@lhmwd.org	☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
WATER QUALITY TECHNICIAN			Home			☐ Financial ☑ Emergency
P.O. Box 5039			Facsimile	951.766.7031		☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☑ Water Quality
26385 Fairview Ave.			Mobile	310.706.8547	--2nd Email Addr-	
Hemet	CA	92544	Emergency	951.658.3241		☐ Owner ☐ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator (pick all that apply)

Add Additional Contact?

--Contact Name--			Business	--Bus. #--	--Email Addr--	☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
--Title--			Home	--Fax No--		☐ Financial ☐ Emergency
--Address Line 1--			Facsimile	--Mob. #--		☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
--Address Line 2--			Mobile		--2nd Email Addr-	
--City--	--ST--	--Zip--	Emergency	--Emer. #--		☐ Owner ☐ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator (pick all that apply)

Add Additional Contact?

--Contact Name--			Business	--Bus. #--	--Email Addr--	☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
--Title--			Home	--Fax No--		☐ Financial ☐ Emergency
--Address Line 1--			Facsimile	--Mob. #--		☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
--Address Line 2--			Mobile		--2nd Email Addr-	
--City--	--ST--	--Zip--	Emergency	--Emer. #--		☐ Owner ☐ Legal
						☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator (pick all that apply)

Add Additional Contact?

--Contact Name--			Business	--Bus. #--	--Email Addr--	☐ Administrative ☐ Operator
--Title--			Home	--Fax No--		☐ Financial ☐ Emergency
--Address Line 1--			Facsimile	--Mob. #--		☐ Designated Operator In Charge ☐ Water Quality
--Address Line 2--			Mobile		--2nd Email Addr-	

--City-- | --ST-- | --Zip-- Emergency --Emer. #--

☐ Owner ☐ Legal
☐ Funding ☐ Contract Operator

COMMENTS:

2. POPULATION SERVED

Permanent population or number of long-term residents*: 50001
Please follow this LINK for instructions to determine population

Long-term resident means someone who resides within the water system service area for more than half of the year.

Method used to determine population: Other

If permanent population is based on "Other", identify the methods or sources of how it was estimated:

Population is determined using the 2010 Census.
LHMWD is D5 designated.
Population is year round.

Seasonal Maximum Population (If applicable):

Provide season:

Begin Date		End Date	
MM	DD	MM	DD

List the names of communities served by the system identifying both incorporated and unincorporated areas:

COMMENTS: N/A

3. NUMBER OF SERVICE CONNECTIONS *(as of December 31, 2015)*

A. Active Service Connections:

Total Active Potable Water Connections currently in Division of Drinking Water database: 14440

The total number of Service Connections as of December 31, 2015 must be reported as either Unmetered or Metered for each Service Connection Type as appropriate.

TYPE	Potable Water Unmetered	Potable Water Metered	Potable Water Total*	Recycled Water Unmetered	Recycled Water Metered	Recycled Water Total*
Do NOT report fire sprinkler connections and fire hydrants. These connections are not counted toward "service connections" for compliance purposes.						
Single-family Residential: single family detached dwellings	0	13317	13317	0	0	0
Multi-family Residential: Apartments, condominiums, town houses, duplexes and trailer parks	0	512	512	0	0	0
Commercial/Institutional: Retail establishments, office buildings, laundries, schools prisons, hospitals, dormitories, nursing homes, hotels	0	448	448	0	0	0
Industrial: All manufacturing	0	4	4	0	0	0
Landscape Irrigation: Parks, play fields, cemeteries, median strips, golf courses	0	63	63	0	0	0
Agricultural Irrigation: Irrigation of commercially-grown crops	0	54	54	0	0	0
Total Active Connections*	0	14398	14398	0	0	0
NEW! Other: Fire suppression, street cleaning, line flushing, construction meters, temporary meters	0	16	16	0	0	0

*Calculated field

To update totals click here

B. Number of Inactive Connections (all types): 42

Include only service connections that have been physically disconnected (i.e., meter removed) from the water system. All other service connections should be considered as "Active."

COMMENTS:

4. GROUNDWATER (GW) AND SURFACE WATER (SW) SOURCES

Type	Total No. Approved *(by permit)*	Total No. New Added in 2015	Total No. Inactivated in 2015	Total No. Destroyed in 2015
Active Groundwater Intakes (Wells)	13	0	0	0
Active Surface Water Intakes (Raw)	0	0	0	0

Active Purchased Water (GW) Connections	2	0	0	0
Active Purchased Water (SW) Connections	0	0	0	0
Standby Sources[1]	0	0	0	0
Emergency Interconnections	1	0	0	0
Inactive Sources[2]	1		0	0

Are your water sources metered? Yes

If a standby source was used in 2015, provide the following information:

Name of the Standby Source used in 2015:	No. of days the Standby Source was in operation:	Were customers notified? (Y/N)	Was the Division of Drinking Water notified? (Y/N)	Describe the reason the Standby Source was used:

1 - 4 of 4

[2]Inactive sources are not approved as sources of supply and must be physically disconnected or otherwise isolated so that only an intentional act by an operator can place the source in service.

COMMENTS: Confirmed with Camron Webb (EMWD) that both potable connections are G.W. The non-potable irrigation

5. WATER PRODUCED, PURCHASED AND SOLD

The **Maximum Day** is the day during 2015 with the highest total water usage. Provide the *date* for that day in Column B, then complete Columns C, D and E, indicating how much of the water on that day was from each source.

The **Maximum Month** is the month during 2015 with the highest total water usage. Provide the *month* in Column B, then complete Columns C, D and E, indicating how much of the water during that month was from each source.

Units of Measure for this table: Acre-feet (AF)

Volumes are based on: METERED VOLUMES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Potable Water						Non-potable (exclude recycled)	Recycled
	Date/ Month	Water Produced from Groundwater (Wells)	Water Produced from Surface Water[2]	Finished Water Purchased or Received from another PWS[5]	Total Amount of Potable Water[3]	Water Sold to Another PWS[5]		
Maximum Day[1]	08/29/2015				0			
Maximum Month	January	624.502	0	0	624.502	0		
January		624.502	0	0.172	624.674	0	94.226	0
February		536.857	0	4.051	540.908	0	299.443	0
March		501.215	0	83.815	585.03	0	337.282	0
April		557.624	0	109.262	666.886	0	464.136	0
May		408.156	0	48.973	457.129	0	333.924	0
June		602.892	0	223.684	826.576	0	691.37	0
July		533.893	0	159.391	693.284	0	613.432	0
August		521.220	0	330.168	851.388	0	886.606	0
September		455.877	0	237.288	693.165	0	786.319	0
October		336.689	0	243.878	580.567	0	782.935	0
November		387.797	0	107.207	495.004	0	521.843	0
December		522.383	0	40.471	562.854	0	383.599	0
Annual Total*		5989.105	0	1588.36	7577.465	0	6195.115	0
Percent Treated[4]		0						

PWS = Public Water System

*Calculated field

Non-potable = water supplies, except recycled water, that do not enter the drinking water distribution system and are for non-potable uses only such as irrigation

Recycled = domestic wastewater which as a result of treatment is suitable for uses other than potable use such as irrigation or toilet flushing

[1]Only report Maximum Day if it is actually measured or determined from production records. It should not be the average day demand during the maximum month of production.

[2]Do not include raw water purchased; report only volume of water that was treated.

[3](F) Total Amount of Potable Water = Sum of Columns (C), (D) and (E), automatically calculated. To update, click below

To update totals click here

[4]This is the percentage of the total annual volume for Groundwater produced that was provided treatment to meet drinking water standards other than precautionary disinfection.

[5]**If water was *Purchased* from or *Sold* to another PWS, complete the table below:**

Specify whether water was *Purchased* or *Sold*	Name of PWS

Purchased	Eastern Municipal Water District	1 - 3 of 3

If recycled water was *supplied* to *your customers*, complete the table below

Specify the level of treatment (e.g., tertiary, disinfected secondary)	Name of Recycled Water supplier	
		1 - 3 of 3

COMMENTS: LHMWD operates a non-potable irrigation system.

6A. WATER RATES

If you have questions about completing this section of the report ONLY, please contact Kathy.Frevert@Waterboards.ca.gov or call (916) 322-5274.
For all other inquiries, please contact DRINC@waterboards.ca.gov

NEW!

Indicate the type of residential water rate structure used by your water system: Variable Base Rate + Variable Usage Rate

If tiered, what is the number of tiers?	5
Date of most recent update to the rate structure: MM/DD/YYYY	04/01/2015
Describe the changes that were made in the update:	Service Charge for Delivery or Bas
What is your billing frequency	monthly
What is your new connection fee?	N/A
Date of most recent update to the new connection fee: MM/DD/YYYY	N/A

Complete the table below providing specific water rates applied to your customers.

Connection Type	FLAT BASE RATE $ (Base)	UNIFORM USAGE RATE $ per hcf	VARIABLE BASE RATE (provide range) $ Low	$ High	VARIABLE USAGE RATE (provide range) $ per hcf Low	$ per hcf High
RESIDENTIAL						
Single-family Residential	0	0	30.39	121.29	2.29	3.32
Multi-family Residential	0	0	30.39	121.29	2.29	3.32
Do you provide lifeline/low income subsidies?			No			
If Yes, provide rates:						
If yes, what percentage of residential customers receive this subsidy?						
NON-RESIDENTIAL						
Commercial/Institutional	0	0	depends on	meter size	2.29	3.32+
Industrial	0	0	depends on	meter size	2.29	3.32+
Landscape Irrigation	0	0	depends on	meter size	2.29	3.32+
Agricultural Irrigation	0	0	depends on	meter size	per AF	see rate sched
Other						
Do you have fire suppression surcharges?			No			
If Yes provide rates:						
Do you have other surcharges?			Yes			
What are the other surcharges?			Imported Water Surcharge and Capital Improvement Surcharge			
If Yes, provide rates:	.3016	1.223	0	0	.3016	1.223

AVERAGE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER WATER BILL IN $/month USING:

NEW!

a. 6 CCF	13.74
b. 12 CCF	27.58
c. 24 CCF	58.85

NOTE: If this is not a "Community" Water System; enter N/A. If individual customers do not pay a separate bill for water enter "0"

6B. WATER DELIVERIES

Units of Measure for this table: 100 cubic feet

Provide monthly **metered** water deliveries in the table below.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Single-family Residential	Multi-family Residential	Commercial/ Institutional	Industrial	Landscape Irrigation	Other	Total Urban Retail	Agricultural	Other PWS

Check if Recycled Water is included	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
January	135,791	28,540	14,500	15	2,037	0	180883	147,233	0
February	128,329	23,478	1,4590	11	2,346	0	168754	184,015	0
March	132,027	23,937	15,339	17	,2621	0	173941	143,308	0
April	192,775	28,418	23,145	19	4,009	0	248366	290,070	0
May	184,495	28,295	22,121	18	5,049	0	239978	184,599	0
June	166,008	27,106	22,028	15	4,231	0	219388	366,514	0
July	229,414	30,907	27,183	21	5,139	0	292664	322,296	0
August	214,925	32,880	25,128	22	4,908	0	277863	462,498	0
September	225,144	32,740	30,140	29	5,282	0	293335	375,021	0
October	185,174	29,195	23,439	20	4,619	0	242447	383,258	0
November	168,956	28,404	22,813	16	3,963	0	224152	236,100	0
December	143,698	25,704	19,230	12	3,404	0	192048	19,237	0
Total*	2106736	339604	259656	215	47608	0	2753819	3114149	0

PWS = Public Water System

-Calculated field

Total Urban Retail = Sum of Columns (B) thru (G), automatically calculated. To update, click below

To update totals click here

NEW!

6C. WATER EFFICIENCY INFORMATION (REQUIRED FOR WATER SUPPLIERS LISTED HERE; OPTIONAL FOR ALL OTHERS)

1. What steps have you taken to implement the updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance?

   Provide the web link to the Landscape Ordinance that must be followed in your service area.

2. Provide a calculation of the total irrigated area subject to the 0.8 of ET standard (existing landscape)
3. Provide a calculation of the total irrigated area subject to the 0.55 of ET standard (existing landscape)
4. What percentage of your residential customers used more than 80% of ET for outdoor irrigation during 2015?*
5. What steps have you taken to implement SB 407 (2009)?

*Use 55 GPCD for indoor use. If you do not have household size data, use Census data. If your service area covers multiple ET zones and you do not have the ET data for each zone, use average E service area.

COMMENTS:

20 largest urban water suppliers

1. Anaheim, City of
2. Bakersfield, City of
3. California Water Service - Bakersfield
4. Coachella Valley WD
5. Cucamonga Valley WD
6. East Bay MUD
7. Eastern Municipal WD
8. Fresno, City of
9. Irvine Ranch WD
10. Long Beach, City of
11. Los Angeles County Public Works
12. Los Angeles DWP
13. Modesto, City of
14. Rancho California WD
15. Riverside, City of
16. Sacramento, City of
17. San Bernardino, City of
18. San Diego, City of
19. San Francisco PUC
20. San Jose Water Company

7. WATER QUALITY

ANNUAL NITRATE SAMPLING

Regulations require a minimum of annual sampling for nitrate. If any nitrate result is >= 1/2 the MCL of 45 mg/l (i.e., a result of >= 23 mg/l nitrate) then quarterly monitoring must be initiated

Did your system conduct monitoring for nitrate during 2015 from each source? No

NOTE: If there were any sources that were not monitored because they were offline during 2015, you must contact your local regulatory agency to avoid an enforcement action for failure to monitor.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLE SITING PLAN

The coliform monitoring regulations require that an updated sample-siting plan be submitted at least every 10 years, and at any time the plan no longer ensures representative monitoring of the system (Section 64422 of Title 22)

Date of current bacteriological sample siting plan 07/22/2014

DIRECT ADDITIVES

Pursuant to Section 64590, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, (effective January 1, 1994), all chemicals or products, including chlorine, added directly to the drinking water as part of a treatment process must meet the ANSI/NSF Standard 60. Please complete the following table for each chemical used by this water system. If you are not sure whether a chemical you are using meets this standard, contact the manufacturer or distributor of the chemical.

If you do not use any direct additives, put "NONE" in each column of the first row.

Name of Chemical	Name of Manufacturer	Purpose of using chemical	Chemical is ANSI/NSF Standard 60 certified (Y/N)	Use initiated in 2015 (Y/N)	
calcium hypochlorite	Environmental Compliance Resour	disinfection	Y	N	1 - 4 of 4

INDIRECT ADDITIVES

As of March 9, 2008, a water system shall not use any chemical, material, lubricant, or product in the production, treatment or distribution of drinking water that comes in contact with the drinking water that does not have certification of meeting NSF/ANSI standard 61.

Does your water system have procedures to ensure all future equipment and materials meet this standard? Yes

If you have any questions on the requirements related to indirect additives, you may contact your local regulatory agency.

COMMENTS: A nitrate monitoring report will be forthcoming from Kristen Frankforter, Water Quality Specialist, LHMWD.

8. CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

	Total Number in System	Number Installed in 2015	Number Tested in 2015	Number Failed in 2015	Number Repaired/ Replaced
Backflow Assemblies on the Service Connections or Meter (Reduced Pressure Principle and Double Check Valve assemblies)	624	5	607	89	93
Backflow Assemblies On-site but not on the Service Connections or Meter (Reduced Pressure Principle and Double Check Valve assemblies)	0	0	0	0	0
Air-gap Separation	1	0			

No. of *Inactive* Backflow Prevention Assemblies in water system in 2015: 31

Date of last cross-connection control survey done on the system: 04/23/2016

Cross Connection Control Program Coordinator

Name: Ross Detwiler

Certification Number: 10373

Business Phone: 951.658.3241 ext 252 Email Address: rdetwiler@lhmwd.org

Certification or training received: CCC - Specialist and Backflow Tester

Describe any cross-connection incidents that occurred during 2015:

COMMENTS:

9. CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT *(does not apply to Transient Noncommunity water systems)*

THE 2015 CCR MUST BE DISTRIBUTED TO YOUR CUSTOMERS AND A COPY SUBMITTED TO YOUR LOCAL REGULATORY AGENCY BY JULY 1, 2016. IN ADDITION, PU WATER SYSTEMS THAT ARE ALSO REGULATED BY THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION (PUC) MUST MAIL A COPY OF THEIR CCR TO THE PUC BY JUL

CERTIFICATION MUST BE SUBMITTED TO YOUR LOCAL REGULATORY AGENCY BY OCTOBER 1, 2016, STATING THAT THE 2015 CCR HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO CUSTOMERS AND THAT THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT.

The CCR guidance, CCR template, and the certification form can be obtained from the Division of Drinking Water web site at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml

Indicate the date your 2015 CCR was distributed or will be distributed to your customers: 06/30/2016 (mm/dd/yyyy)

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS THAT SERVE 100,000 OR MORE PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO POST THEIR CCR ON THE INTERNET

If your water system serves 100,000 or more persons, indicate the date the CCR was or will be posted to the Internet: 06/30/2016

If applicable, please provide the URL link to the CCR posted on the Internet:
www.lhmwd.org/cs.aspx

COMMENTS: Distributed via USPS. Current and past CCR's are posted on the website at the bottom of the Customer S

10. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

A. Please list the State certified Water **Treatment Plant Operators** employed by your water system that supervise and direct the operation of your water treatment plants, beginning with the chief operator(s).

Your Highest Treatment System Classification is: T2

If you do not have a Certified Treatment Plant Operator, put "NONE" in **each** column of the first row.

Name	Grade of Operator	Chief or Shift (C/S)	Operator Number	Expiration Date	1 - 4 of 16
Mitchell J. Freeman	T4	C	12892	11-01-2016	
Michael L. Booth	T2	S	16653	06-01-2019	
Andrew C. Forst	T2	S	22114	07-01-2017	
Mike Gow	T2	X	35672	12-01-2016	

Use "C" for Chief Operator and "S" for Shift Operator. If neither, put an "X".

Do your Chief and Shift Treatment Plant Operators have the minimum level required? Yes

B. Please list the State certified Water **Distribution Operators** employed by your water system that supervise and direct the operation of your distribution systems, beginning with the chief operator(s).

Your Distribution System Classification is: D5

If you do not have a Certified Distribution System Operator, put "NONE" in **each** column of the first row.

Name	Grade of Operator	Chief or Shift (C/S)	Operator Number	Expiration Date	1 - 4 of 34
Mitchell J. Freeman	D5	C	3479	06-01-2017	
Richard D. Johnson	D5	S	6121	01-01-2017	
Michael W. Mudge	D5	S	16712	05-01-2018	
Thomas W. Wagoner	D5	X	21363	02-01-2018	

Use "C" for Chief Operator and "S" for Shift Operator. If neither, put an "X".

Do your Chief and Shift Distribution System Operators have the minimum level required? Yes

COMMENTS:

11. WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The California Waterworks Standards (Section 64556) require an amended permit for any of the following improvements or modifications:

- Addition of a new distribution reservoir with a capacity of 100,000 gallons or more
- Modification or extension of the existing distribution system using an alternative to the requirements of the California Waterworks Standards (see Sections 64570 through 64578)
- Modification of the water supply by:
  - Adding a new source
  - Changing the status of an existing source (for example, active to standby) or
  - Changing or altering a source, such that the quality or quantity of water supply could be affected
- Any addition or change in treatment, including
  - Design capacity
  - Process
- Expansion of the existing service area by 20 percent or more of the number of service connections specified in your current permit

If your water system made any improvements or modifications during 2015 for which a permit was not obtained, please describe the improvements or modifications below.

Replace Vista del Valle Pump Station (Whisper Ridge.

Indicate any planned improvements or modifications for 2016.

Drill Well #17.
Replace pipeline at Lower Skycrest.

COMMENTS:

12. COMPLAINTS REPORTED (WRITTEN OR VERBAL)

Type of Complaint	No. of Complaints Reported by Customers	No. of Complaints Investigated	No. of Complaints reported to the Division of Drinking Water or Local County Staff	Brief Description of Cause and Corrective Action taken
Taste and Odor	9	9		Directional flow change proglem cleared by r
Color	3	3		Directional flow change proglem cleared by r
Turbidity	6	7	1	Directional flow change proglem cleared by r
Visible Organisms	1	1		Came from dog dish; not faucet
Pressure (High or Low)	4	4		Peak demand; one bad regulator on custome
Water Outages1				
Illnesses (Waterborne)				
Other (Specify)				
Total No. of Complaints*	23	24	1	

1These are customer complaints of a water outage and not necessarily the same as the water outages reported under "System Problems" in the Distribution Section of the EARDWP.
*Calculated field

To update totals click here

COMMENTS:

13. RECYCLED WATER USE

NEW!

Do you have recycled water in your service area (provided by you or another utility)? No

Recycled Water (RW) Use Sites	Total No. of Approved Sites as of Dec. 31, 2015	No. of New Sites Approved in 2015	No. of Sites Proposed for 2016
Irrigation, Agriculture			
Irrigation, Landscape			
Industrial			
Dual-plumbed (In-building)			
Dual-plumbed (Single-family lot)			
Cooling Towers			
Other			
Total*	0	0	0

To update totals click here

Name of the recycled water coordinator:

Business Phone:

Email address:

How many inspections of recycled water use sites were conducted in 2015?

How many pressure/shutdown tests were performed in 2015?

Do all of your recycled water uses sites have an on-site supervisor? No

How many recycled water uses sites do not have an on-site supervisor?

COMMENTS: N/A

14. SYSTEM OPERATION - TREATMENT

A. GROUNDWATER TREATMENT *(respond only if groundwater treatment is provided)*

Groundwater Treatment Plant Name	Treatment Plant Classification	Capacity (MGD)	Type of Treatment	Date of Operations Plan	Is Operations Plan Current? (Y/N)	
WELLS 15, 04 & 01A BLEND	T2	1.6	Blend	May 2014	Y	1 - 6 of 6

Describe any plant problems, process failures, major shutdowns, etc., which occurred in 2015 and substantially affected the plant performance AND/OR any significant modifications or maintenance provided to the plant(s):

Total production in 2015 = 83.9 AF (27.3 MG; only ran in January and February.

B. SURFACE WATER TREATMENT *(respond only if surface water treatment is provided)*

Surface water Treatment Plant Name	Treatment Plant Classification	Capacity (MGD)	Type of Treatment	Date of Operations Plan	Is Operations Plan Current? (Y/N)	
						1 - 6 of 6

Describe any plant problems, process failures, major shutdowns, etc., which occurred in 2015 and substantially affected the plant performance AND/OR any significant modifications or maintenance provided to the plant(s):

TD = Treatment or Distribution operator at any level

NR, N/A, NA = There are no facilities subject to the Certified Treatment Plant Operator requirements

Date of current Emergency Disinfection Plan (EDP)*: 06/25/2015

**As required under Section 64660(c)(2) The EDP may be included in your water system's Emergency Response Plan or Operations Plan. If so, provide the Name and Date of those plans below:*

Name of Document that includes the Emergency Disinfection Plan: Emergency plan for disinfection in Lake Hem

Date of document that includes the Emergency Disinfection Plan: 06/25/2015

Date of last watershed sanitary survey report: 09/05/2014

Date planned to complete next watershed sanitary survey report*: Sept. 2019

**As required under Section 64665, each watershed sanitary survey shall be updated at least every 5 years*

COMMENTS:

15. SYSTEM OPERATION – DISTRIBUTION

A. DEAD-END FLUSHING PROGRAM

Total No. in System	No. with Blowoffs	No. Flushed in 2015	Frequency of Flushing
536	0	1	when complain

B. VALVE EXERCISE PROGRAM

Size Range of Valves	Total No. in System	No. Exercised in 2015	Frequency of Valve Exercising
3" - 18"	4,855	764	10 yrs +/-

C. STORAGE TANK/RESERVOIR INSPECTION/CLEANING PROGRAM

(Do not include pressure tanks)

Tank name	Capacity (in million gallons, MG)	Year installed	Date of last inspection	Date of last cleaning	Date re-lined or coated	
Lake #2	2 MG	1977	04/29/2015	04/29/2015	04/20/2013	1 - 6 of 24
Section #13	0.04 MG	unk	04/30/2015	04/30/2015	Dec. 2005	
Middle Skycrest	0.06 MG	03/15/2010	04/30/2015	04/30/2015	---	
Cornell	2 MG	1969	04/07/2014	04/07/2014	05/20/2012	
Little Lake	1 MG	1956	02/12/2014	05/12/2014	03/25/2010	
Park Hill	2 MG	1996	10/18/2013	10/18/2013	1996	

D. SYSTEM PROBLEMS

Type of Problem	No. of Problems	No. of Problems Investigated	No. of Problems Reported to the Division of Drinking Water or Local County Staff	Brief Description of Cause and Corrective Action Taken
Service Connection Breaks/ Leaks	150	150	0	service leaks replaced or repaired
Main Breaks/Leaks	74	74	0	main leaks repaired
Water Outages	10	0	0	new main tie-ins and main repairs
Boil Water Orders	0	0	0	
Total*	234	224	0	

To update totals click here

COMMENTS:

16. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WITH AT LEAST 3,300 OR MORE PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO REVIEW AND REVISE THEIR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN TO ENSURE THAT THE PLANS ARE SUFFICIENT TO ADDRESS POSSIBLE DISASTER SCENARIOS.

Do you have an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) that addresses the procedures for the restoration of water service for your water system?	Yes
Date of your current Emergency Response Plan:	05/14/2013
Date ERP was last exercised with a tabletop or other activity:	09/03/2014

B. AUXILIARY POWER SUPPLY

Does your water system have backup power for:

1. Sources:	All
2. Pumping Stations:	All
3. Water Treatment Plants:	Not Applicable
If your system has backup power, how many times per year is it exercised?	12
Can your system maintain system pressure either by backup power or by storage during power outages of 2 hours or less?	Yes
Is your backup power system automatic or manual start?:	Manual Start

COMMENTS: Emergency Response Plan was updated 01/18/2016

17. WATER CONSERVATION AND DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS

Date of your revised Drought Preparedness Plan, if any:	1991
If you experienced water shortages in 2015, please estimate the amount of shortfall in millions of gallons:	
Did drought conditions cause you to activate emergency standby wells in 2015?	No
Do you project water shortages in the current calendar year?	No
Did you implement NEW water conservation measures in 2015?	Yes

If you implemented NEW water conservation measures in 2015, please estimate how much water was conserved in millions of gallons:

1140.4 (MG)

37 % reduction in demand

Do you anticipate having to go to mandatory rationing in the upcoming year?	No
Do you routinely monitor the *static* water levels in your wells?	Yes
Do you routinely monitor the *pumping* water levels in your wells?	Yes
Are these levels recovering, declining or steady?:	Steady

Please list any other long term actions you are considering or planning:

The LHMWD Drought Preparedness Plan drought stages were updated by Resolutions during the last 18 months due to conservation awareness. Customers were notified of specific actions to take to conserve and/or limit water use per the SWRCB conditions.

COMMENTS: State required Monitoring Report to SWRCB Office Research, Planning & Performance submitted monthly

Disclosure: Be advised that Section 116725 and 116730 of the California Health and Safety Code states that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance may be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each separate violations for each day that the violation continues. In addition, the violators may be prosecuted in criminal court and upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 for each day of violation, or be imprisoned in county jail not to exceed one year, or both the fine and imprisonment.

APPENDIX I

DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Drought Management Plan is:

1. to provide contingency plans to manage drought and emergency conditions,

2. to continue to meet the goal of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District to deliver a cost effective, adequate and reliable supply of high quality water to District customers,

3. to plan for periods of reduced water supply as a result of either drought or emergency interruption to available water supplies,

4. to identify critical stages of drought and their effects on Lake Hemet Municipal Water District and to recommend programs for each stage which would most effectively reduce water consumption to the available supply with the least adverse impact on the well-being of the community,

5. to identify successful public information strategies, which will motivate the community to reduce normal consumption to drought allowances.

PROJECTED WATER SUPPLIES AND DEMANDS DURING DROUGHT

Lake Hemet Municipal Water District has traditionally been able to meet most of its agricultural and domestic water demand from its surface water supplies in the San Jacinto mountains and from groundwater supplies via wells located within District boundaries. Historically, these sources have met the District needs except during peak demand periods when supplemental supply has been purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (E.M.W.D.).

As the drought years of 1986 through 1990 progressed, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District's normal surface water supplies were reduced to zero and Well output dropped considerably. During the peak season of 1990, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District was purchasing over 60 percent of its agricultural and domestic demand from E.M.W.D. Because of reduced supplies and allocations from the Colorado River and the State Water Project, the prospect of E.M.W.D. being able to continue to meet Lake Hemet Municipal Water District's total supplemental demands is diminishing. Consequently, water supply shortfalls are possible under drought conditions. To make up the supply deficit, the following emergency drought programs would be implemented. These programs would also be effective for any future drought or water shortage period.

DROUGHT SURCHARGE

Water rates are set to recover costs during periods of normal demand and supply. During drought, fixed costs remain; fire flows must be available; leak crews must be maintained and water must be available even though conservation is encouraged. Power costs generally are higher due to higher lifts from lower groundwater tables and the need for supplemental water is increased. Water rates would be increased to cover these additional costs and to achieve water demand reductions.

DROUGHT EMERGENCY EDUCATION

A public education program aimed at residential and commercial users would be undertaken to educate the public as to the seriousness of the water shortage, the need to conserve existing supplies and ways they can conserve around their homes and businesses. Irrigation customer reviews would be necessary to insure they are maximizing conservation measures and adjust irrigation schedules to existing supply.

MANDATORY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

In the event that a more severe or prolonged drought occurs and water supplies diminish further and the programs described above are insufficient to meet service area water demands, mandatory water use restrictions would be necessary. These measures could include restrictions on lawn watering, run-off, water main and sewer system flushing, car washing, filling of pools, spas and fountains, hosing of sidewalks and driveways and/or many other possibilities. Mandatory conservation programs would only be implemented as a third stage effort to ensure uninterrupted service to customers.

PREDICTABILITY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR DURING A DROUGHT

A study completed by Planning and Management Consultants, Ltd., for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, June 1988, CONSUMER RESPONSE TO DROUGHT says:

Fostering water conservation during drought comprises two important tasks:

1. convincing the consumers that they SHOULD conserve water,

2. providing them with information on HOW to do it.

Because of the behavioral dimension of water conservation we must rely on what is known about the decision making process of individuals especially as it relates to the theories of attitude change, persuasion, and communication. Survey research from previous droughts show that there are at least five attitudes which are associated with the consumer's water conservation during drought:

Perceived seriousness of drought – the drought must be believable,

Social and Moral commitment – appeal to a sense of making a fair contribution for the good of the group,

Perceived efficiency of conservation – citizens must believe their efforts can make a difference,

Perceived inconvenience and cost – personal cost and inconvenience must not be excessive,

Perceived equity – evidence that all members of the community are required to conserve.
These five attitudes are part of the foundation for the development of this plan. Testing of these attitudes will be a significant evaluation tool for determining the impact of various drought management programs, as well as the response to voluntary conservation.

DEMAND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Successful drought management techniques used by other utilities and regulatory agencies are many and varied. All of the options are carefully measured for 1.) need at specific water resource levels, 2.) projected public response, 3.) implementation convenience or inconvenience, and 4.) cost to the utility and to the public.

The options selected as most appropriate for Lake Hemet Municipal Water District are:

Public Education for Voluntary Reduction

Public education/information programs would be implemented and continued through all drought stages to make the consumer AWARE, to respond to consumer QUESTIONS and motivate the consumer to TAKE ACTION.

Leak Detection and Repair

With announcement of a drought, prompt response and repair of leaks would be important. Because of impact on public response to drought messages, as well as avoidance of water loss it is mandatory that leaks, which require District service, be repaired quickly.

Water Rates

If the drought condition continues into the second drought stage (SEVERE) because voluntary conservation measures or the reduced supplies are not keeping up with demand, then some means of rationing will become necessary. Experience in other areas of the country shows that physical rationing is very difficult to impose, is extremely costly, and is not considered to be equitable. Instead, price rationing – a drought surcharge of 10 to 50 percent - would produce the same results with more equity to the entire community. INCREASING BLOCK RATE schedules would accomplish this. During Stage II, these rates would be set at a level to offset loss and the additional costs of drought response.

An important concern raised by drought is a negative impact upon water sales as a result of successful water conservation. Unfortunately, the expenses for water treatment and distribution increase during a drought, and there are increased costs for the establishment of systems to implement enforcement of conversation measures, the development of extensive public education programs and the acquisition or development of new water supplies.

Outdoor Use Restrictions and Bans

Outdoor water-use is a significant portion of everyday consumption in the Hemet area. Water consumption normally increases as much as 80 to 100 percent during the summer months. A drought emergency will almost certainly be more serious during these months, making restrictions and bans on outdoor water use very important to the success of a drought management plan. These restrictions should be selected and used at different drought level stages to maximize conservation yet minimize the impact and inconvenience to District customers.

Xeriscape Landscaping

Although the use of low water landscapes is a definite method to convert thirsty yards to water efficient yards, it cannot be counted on as a means to immediate water use reduction once an emergency is upon us. In view of the drought cycle nature of California and exhausted new water supplies, it would be prudent to promote Xeriscape Landscaping as a continuing long-term conservation measure. With the adoption of this Drought Management Plan, the Board of Directors of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District endorse the concept of water efficient Xeriscape Landscaping, encouraging and directing that it become a part of the Districts public information and education programs.

DROUGHT STAGES

The onset of a drought period and necessary adjustments begins with precipitation deficiencies and the subsequent water resource deficiencies. As these deficiencies escalate, definite trigger points are necessary to implement public awareness programs and regulations to conserve and distribute available resources.

The trigger points or stages proposed are based on staff studies and recommendations to foresee points, which would affect water availability and water delivery within Lake Hemet Municipal Water District.

Stage 0 – Normal Operations

Stage I – Moderate shortage 5 to 10 percent

A Moderate Shortage is the first stage in drought identification and management. It will go into effect upon Resolution of the Board of Directors of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District adopting a program of Voluntary Water Conservation to reduce water use by ten percent. Stage I will be triggered when drought conditions exist, a general water shortage of 5 to 10 percent locally and/or statewide and low reserves.

The resolution calls for a voluntary 10 percent reduction in water consumption of retail users by refraining from hosing down driveways and other hard surfaces, repairing faucets, toilets and other sources of water leaks, and irrigating between 5 p.m. and 10 a.m., to minimize evaporation and to reduce peak demands in mid-afternoon. Also, over spray, runoff, and other provisions are detailed in a copy of the proposed resolution as attached, see EXHIBIT A.

It is anticipated that the District can continue to function normally with a small reduction in revenue due to these conservation measures and no rate increases will be necessary in Stage I drought conditions. Also, the District Leak and Repair Program should be accelerated at this time. Stage I programs will stay in effect until water supplies and deliveries return to normal levels or when Stage II is required.

(A Stage I resolution was adopted by Lake Hemet Municipal Water District Board of Directors on March 20, 2014.)

Stage II - Severe Shortage 10 to 20 percent

Stage II programs will go into effect when it becomes evident that the drought is continuing and supply is 10 to 20 percent less than normal demand. If there is no Lake or surface water available, the Well output is below normal and EMWD cannot supply all of our supplemental needs, then this will trigger the step up to Stage II.

The Stage II program will require an emergency water supply resolution by the Directors of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District to increase rates as a measure to force conservation and cutback consumption. It will also attempt to maintain revenue at levels consistent with operations and fixed costs, and the additional costs of conservation programs. A conservation goal of 20 percent or greater reduction of normal consumption should be set and an accelerated public education program will be required.

The District could impose tiered or block rates for water consumed in excess of a "lifeline" minimum allocation. A lifeline quantity of water is generally considered to be the minimum required for interior use. Using a basic monthly or Lifeline charge and increasing the unit charges in an increasing block rate manner, the water rates would continue to provide basic service to low-income customers, would not penalize those users already conserving, and would cause the large residential users (who are responsible for a large part of the peak load on the system) to pay a higher price for the water they use. Increasing block rate charges penalize customers who waste water but also provide strong incentive to conserve because the additional increments of water use become more expensive.

The exact rate increases will be determined at the time of the Stage II emergency, and it will be imperative that an appeal and review process be incorporated into the emergency rate structure to deal with any special and/or hardship situations. This rate structure will indeed force a hardship situation on some users and there will have to be adjustments made. The appeal and review process can be arranged by any final decisions made be the District General Manager.

Stage II rates will stay in effect until water deliveries are increased to Stage I levels or return to normal, or the rates will continue into Stage III.

Stage III – Extreme Shortage 20 to 30 percent

The next level of drought management will be required when EMWD Supplemental water deliveries are cut back further causing a 20 to 30 percent shortage on demand. An emergency situation involving the groundwater aquifers, which prevents or limits further pumping could also trigger a Stage III Shortage.

When it becomes evident that Stage III is required, the Board of Directors of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District should consider and pass an emergency ordinance(s) restricting certain water uses and banning all forms of waste. Enclosed, as Exhibit B is a list of suggested water use restrictions that could be utilized to meet the Stage III requirements. District staff could recommend, and the Board of Directors decide, which measures would be most appropriate and meet the goals of Stage III based on prevailing conditions at the time. A system of enforcement and penalties would be required to regulate the restrictions to assure a fair and equal use of water resources. Citations and fines would be established in cooperation with the Municipal Court and citations will be issued by Lake Hemet Municipal Water District Rangers.

The role of public information and education would have to continue at a vigorous pace to keep the public aware and informed of all aspects of the emergency. Their awareness and actions or reactions will determine the successful ability of the District to cope with this level of drought.

It is recognized by Lake Hemet Municipal Water District that a shortage of over 20 percent in the water supply will begin to affect the economic balance within our community. Businesses and jobs that require heavy water use will be affected immediately. It is not the intention of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District to force an economic hardship on any person or business. However, it is the District's responsibility to manage the available water supply on a fair and equitable basis. Some adjustments may be necessary and the appeal and review procedures established in Stage II should be expanded to cover the Stage III restrictions.

Stage III programs will stay in effect until conditions permit returning to Stage II or lower, or continue when Stage IV becomes necessary.

(A Stage III resolution was adopted by Lake Hemet Municipal Water District Board of Directors on August 20, 2014.)

Stage IV – Critical Shortage over 30 percent

Should EMWD cut supplemental water deliveries even further or institute a rationing program creating shortages greater than 30 percent, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District would move into a Stage IV, Critical Shortage. Also, any situation involving surface water supplies, groundwater pumping or wholesale deliveries that create over a 30 percent shortage would force a Stage IV situation.

Stage IV will require the District to increase its emergency rate structure (in effect from Stage II) to higher price levels to further promote water use reductions. Using all the criteria selected when Stage II rates were imposed and considering all new conditions brought about by the continuing drought and lower water supplies, new higher block rate schedules will be computed and implemented.

It will be necessary to review the water use restrictions in effect and add any additional restrictions and bans as necessary. Also, the penalties and fines should be raised to make the existing restrictions work more effectively.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

A great deal of water conservation activity is currently focused on public information and education both from Lake Hemet Municipal Water District and from other larger districts that overlap into our area. During a drought, existing public information programs will become primary vehicles for working with the community to gain either voluntary or mandatory compliance. The most important goal of the public education program is to establish reliable communication with all public sectors, to provide timely information on the status of the drought and interpret any restrictions clearly. Secondly, to make available all conservation ideas and methods for use in homes and businesses.

Media – Regular news releases, distributions of "how-to" information, as well as direct, honest and available communication with the media would be vital to maximize their continuing support. Public service advertising would be utilized to the extent possible; however, it might become necessary to gain attention of the public by purchasing newspaper ads, radio, and/or T.V. (cable) advertising.

Printed Materials – In addition to the printed "how-to" materials currently used in the water conservation effort, new materials specific to drought survival will be produced and distributed.

Youth Education – By expanding the youth education and school programs, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District would be demonstrating assurance of its ability to lead the citizens through the crisis and would be maximizing the opportunities presented through the schools to communicate with families, communities and neighborhoods.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS WITH OTHER VALLEY AGENCIES

Since the Hemet-San Jacinto Valley is served by four water agencies – Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, EMWD, City of Hemet and the City of San Jacinto – it would be appropriate and beneficial for all to have a cooperative drought planning effort. Although it is not feasible that one plan can be applicable to all agencies, it is appropriate that all the agencies share planning methods and programs and particularly in the public education arena to ensure the community benefits equitably from available media opportunities and messages.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

It is the goal of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District to deliver a cost effective, adequate, and reliable supply of high quality water to its customers. To assure this supply, it is important to make contingency plans for responding to drought conditions and for the management and distribution of water during an emergency.

This drought contingency plan anticipates resource shortages in advance of an emergency and establishes criteria for action at each stage of the drought or shortage. Implementation of this plan will have the least negative impact possible on the customers and the economy during a drought. It outlines management options and education programs, which will dispense the hardships equitably and seeks to maximize the resources from limited drought supplies.

This plan will be adopted by the Board of Directors of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District and implemented by District Staff when the Board determines that the various stages can be

identified. This plan shall also be amended as the Board determines is applicable and circumstances warrant.

(EXHIBIT A)

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING A PROGRAM OF VOLUNTARY WATER CONSERVATION TO REDUCE WATER USE BY TEN PERCENT

WHEREAS, the territory within Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (the "District") is within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the District is empowered to provide water and wastewater service within its boundaries; and

WHEREAS, it appears California has entered the _____ year of below-normal water supplies, with actual shortages already being experienced in some areas of the State and potential shortages being projected for other areas, including MWD's service area: and

WHEREAS, MWD has requested the assistance and cooperation of the nearly 20 million people within its service area to voluntarily reduce their water use by ten percent; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of voluntary conservation measures by water service purveying entities will provide the basis and framework for effective public support; and

WHEREAS, the District has always encouraged and supported voluntary water conservation measures and continues to do so; and

WHEREAS, the District has the power and authority to adopt and enforce water conservation measures within its boundaries pursuant to Water Code Section 375 through 377 and 71600 through 71644.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District as follows:

Section 1. Findings. The Board of Directors finds:

a) A potential serious statewide water supply shortage exists as the result of several years of inadequate precipitation, and the conservation and protection of local and imported water supplies against wasteful and unreasonable uses are necessary and in the best interests of the public and water users within the District's service area.

b) Reducing water use by an average of at least ten percent could be achieved by compliance with reasonable voluntary conservation measures by all water users within the District, without adversely affecting the economy or the quality of life.

c) Among other things, the following water-use reducing measures should be taken by all water users within the District's service area with a goal of reducing individual water uses by at least ten percent.

Section 2. Retail Water Users Program. Retail water users are urged to:

a) Refrain from hosing down driveways and other hard surfaces, except for health or sanitary reasons, and to use a broom or blower instead.

b) Repair faucets, toilets, pipes and other potential sources of water leaks.

c) Irrigate lawns and landscape only before 10:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m., and adjust automatic time clocks accordingly.

d) Adjust and operate all landscape irrigation systems in a manner, which will maximize irrigation efficiency and avoid overwatering of hardscape and resulting runoff.

e) Turn off decorative fountains unless they are equipped with a recycling system.

f) Install plumbing fixtures with low-flow devices, except where high-flow fixtures are required for health and/or sanitary reason.

g) Where possible, install pool and spa covers to minimize water loss due to evaporation.

h) Refrain from allowing hoses to run while washing vehicles, and instead use a bucket or a hose with an automatic shutoff valve.

i) When installing new landscaping, plant lowwater demand trees and plants, and avoid large turf areas.

Section 3. Agricultural/Commercial/Industrial Water Users.

Agricultural/commercial/indudustrial water users who use water as part of their operations are encouraged to incorporate, where possible, the above suggestions. In addition, agricultural customers are requested to consult with the staff of the Resource Conservation District for their area for appropriate water conservation measures and to implement them as soon as possible. Commercial and industrial users are encouraged to contact their associations for water conservation related assistance specific to their operations.

Section 4. Implementation. The General Manager is directed to implement the water conservation measures proposed in this resolution by:

a) Immediately renewing efforts to assure application and use of all appropriate water conservation measures for all District operations and facilities;

b) Notifying all retail water users of the conservation measures recommended by this resolution and requesting their assistance and cooperation in conserving water;

c) Making information brochures available to the public and taking steps to inform the public of the availability of such information; and

d) Promoting and encouraging water conservation by all appropriate means.

Section 5. Monitoring. The General Manager is directed to monitor the results of the voluntary program provided for herein, with the understanding that if the voluntary measures do not achieve the goal of a ten percent reduction of water use or if the drought worsens or if MWD finds it necessary to implement mandatory water supply restrictions it may be necessary for the Board of Directors to consider adoption of a mandatory water conservation program. The General Manager and legal counsel are directed to prepare a contingency program for such an occurrence for consideration by the Board of Directors if and when appropriate.

ADOPTED THIS ____ day _____.

_____
President of the Board of Directors

ATTEST:

_____
Assistant Secretary
of the Board of Directors

(EXHIBIT B)

SUGGESTED WATER USE RESTRICTIONS FOR STAGE III

PROHIBIT:

1. No person shall cause any water to flow away from property owned, occupied or controlled by such person, in any gutter, ditch, or in any other manner over the surface of the ground so as to constitute water waste runoff.

2. No water shall be used to wash down sidewalks, driveways or parking areas, except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitation hazard.

3. No person shall cause or allow any water to be wasted due to sub-standard, leaky or faulty water fixtures or water-using distribution devices.

4. Water from fire hydrants shall not be used for any purpose other then to fight fires or for other activities where such use is immediately necessary to maintain the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the District.

RESTRICT:

1. Landscape irrigation will only be allowed on odd or even days according to the last digit of the property location address. Landscape irrigation will only be allowed during the hours of 5 p.m. to 9 a.m. (restricted between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.)

2. The washing of autos, boats, trailers or building only from a hand bucket, or hose equipped with a positive shut off device, and then only for quick rinses.

3. No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system or with the use of reclaimed wastewater.

4. Water will not be used for the flushing of sewer lines and the flushing of water mains will not be allowed, except for immediate health and safety reasons or by special written permission by the General Manager.

Other Possible Restrictions:

1. landscape irrigation by a drip system or by bucket

2. street washing

3. construction water use

4. new water service connections

5. filling of pools and spas or wading pools

6. restrict turf irrigation

7. serving of drinking water in restaurants except by request

8. restrict new landscape unless Xeriscape

(EXHIBIT C)

PROPOSED DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN

Stage 0	**NORMAL OPERATIONS**	
Stage I	**MODERATE**	5 to 10 Percent Water Shortage
	Trigger:	Drought Conditions, General Water Shortage locally and/or Statewide, low reserves.
	Resolution:	Ask for 10 percent Voluntary Conservation District Leak and Repair Program-accelerate. Public Education.
Stage II	**SEVERE**	10 to 20 Percent Water Shortage
	Trigger:	When evident that supply becomes less than demand (Safe Yield). Reserve supplies severely low and EMWD cannot supply all our supplemental needs. Low Well output, no Lake or Surface Water available.
	Resolution:	Emergency rate increase to force conservation.
Stage III	**EXTREME**	20 to 30 Percent Water Shortage
	Trigger:	Drought Continues, Reserve Supply very critical, EMWD (MWD) cuts supplemental supplies further.
	Ordinances:	Water Use Restrictions & Bans with enforcement program.
Stage IV	**CRITICAL**	30 Percent Water Shortage
	Trigger:	Well output very low or non-existent, EMWD (MWD) cuts supply lower (Rationed).
	Resolution:	Increase Emergency Rate Structure. Additional Water Use Restrictions and Bans as needed, Increase Fines and Penalties.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544-0039
26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

WATER CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DIVISION

Drought Management Plan
Originally adopted by the Board of Directors
January 2, 1991

APPENDIX J

ORDINANCE NO. 176

EMERGENCY WATER SHORTAGE

ORDINANCE NO. 176

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT DECLARING A WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY CONDITION AND ADOPTING TEMPORARY CONDITIONS ON NEW OR ADDITIONAL CONNECTIONS AS REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS UNDER A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 350 provides that the District may declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the service area of the District whenever the District finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the District to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. Said findings and determinations may be made upon adoption of an ordinance in accordance with the authority and procedures set forth in Water Code Section 350 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 353 provides that when the District has so determined and declared the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage within its service area, it shall thereupon adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water within its service area as will, in the sound discretion of the District, conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 356 provides that the regulations and restrictions may include the right to deny applications for new or additional service connections; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 375 et seq. provides the District with the authority to adopt a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by persons within the District's service area for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the District; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Water Code Sections 350 et seq. and 375 et seq., the Board desires to adopt this Ordinance in order to make certain findings and determinations as to the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage and to then adopt temporary conditions on new or additional connections as regulations and restrictions under a water conservation program; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Water Code Sections 351, 352, and 376, a Notice of a public hearing was published and a public hearing was held on August 20, 2015 at 3:00 p.m. The purpose of the hearing was to provide District customers with the opportunity to be heard, to protest or support the proposed declaration of a water shortage emergency condition and temporary conditions on new or additional connections as regulations and restrictions under a water conservation program.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

1. Incorporation of Recitals The Recitals set forth above are incorporated herein and made an operative part of this Ordinance.

2. Authority for Adoption of Ordinance This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to Water Code Sections 350 et seq. and 375 et seq.

3. Declaration of Water Shortage Emergency Condition Pursuant to Water Code Section 350, the purpose of this Ordinance is to declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the service area of the District. The District hereby finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the District to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. Said declaration is made based on the following findings and determinations:

(a) On April 1, 2015, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued Executive Order B-29-15 (the "Executive Order") pursuant to Government Code Section 8567 and 8571 in which he ordered that the State Water Resources Control Board shall impose restrictions to achieve a statewide 25% reduction in potable urban water usage through February 28, 2016.

(b) On May 5, 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board issued Resolution No. 2015-0032 (the "Resolution") adopting the specific actions called for in the Governor's Executive Order.

(c) Pursuant to Resolution No. 2015-0032, the District is mandated to reduce its overall potable urban water use by 28%.

(d) The Board of Directors believes that compliance with the State Board's Resolution and the Executive Order cannot be achieved if the District permits new or additional water connections for continued development within the District's service area during the time that the current, and any subsequent, State Board restrictions remain in effect.

4. Adoption of Regulations and Restrictions Under A Water Conservation Program As a result of the declaration of a water shortage emergency condition under Section 3 of this Ordinance, the District hereby adopts the following regulations and restrictions under the water conservation program:

(a) Temporary Conditions on any new or additional service connections Pursuant to the authority set forth in Water Code Section 356, any applications for new or

additional service connections, which are received at the District offices on or after the effective date of this Ordinance, shall be denied subject to Section 4(b) below.

(b) Exemptions The following shall be exempt from this Ordinance:

(i) Single family home projects consisting of four (4) or less homes;
(ii) Final tract maps approved by the County of Riverside, or any other applicable land use agency, prior to the adoption of this Ordinance;
(iii) Projects in which the developer or owner can sufficiently establish that the net water usage for the project will be less than net water usage prior to the development of the project;
(iv) The project can import its own water or use reclaimed water;
(v) Commercial or industrial projects;
(vi) The project, as determined by the board, is necessary to protect the public's health, safety and welfare;
(vii) The repair, maintenance, or renovation of existing structures or facilities, which have a water service connection on the effective date of the passage of this Ordinance. Such repair or replacement of water service connections that are lawfully existing as of the effective date of this Ordinance shall be performed in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations;
(viii) An increase in water meter service size only in instances in which the increase is solely to accommodate installation of fire sprinklers in a structure which already has a water service connection; or
(ix) Upon application to the board and the board makes a finding that the project will meet the requirements of the Resolution and Executive order.

5. Duration and Effective Date of Ordinance

(a) Pursuant to Water Code Section 376, this Ordinance shall be effective upon adoption. Within 10 days after the date of adoption, this Ordinance shall be published one time in full in a newspaper of general circulation.

(b) In accordance with Water Code Section 355 and other applicable provisions of California law, the regulations and restrictions set forth in this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect until the District takes the applicable action to determine that this Ordinance should be rescinded, in whole or in part, based on a finding that the period of the emergency has expired and that the supply of water available for distribution within the District's service area has been replenished or augmented or when the Resolution expires, whichever shall occur first. In the event the Resolution is extended, then this Ordinance shall be extended for the same period of time unless the District takes the applicable action to determine that this

Ordinance should be rescinded, in whole or in part, based on a finding that the period of the emergency has expired and that the supply of water available for distribution within the District's service area has been replenished or augmented. The District's determination as to the length of time that the temporary condition will remain in effect shall be made based on the factors set forth herein as well as the Board of Directors' determinations as to the scope, effective period and impact of any and all regulations which are currently in effect or may be adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB"). For example, and not by way of limitation, as of the effective date of this Ordinance, Drought Emergency Water Conservation Regulations have been adopted by the SWRCB and are currently in effect under Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 863, 864, 865 and 866.

6. This Ordinance was introduced at a meeting of the Board held on August 20, 2015, following a public hearing, the notice of which was published in the Press Enterprise on August 6, 2015.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District at a Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors held on August 20, 2015.

President, Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Secretary, Board of Directors

(SEAL)

I, KAREN HORNBARGER, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 176 was duly adopted by said Board of Directors at a general meeting thereof held on the 20th day of AUGUST, 2015, and that it was so adopted by the following vote:

AYES: FOUTZ, HOFFMAN, GORMAN, SCHOUTEN
NOES: NONE
ABSTAINED: NONE
ABSENT: MINOR

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District this 24th day of AUG, 2015.

Assistant Secretary, Board of Directors

(SEAL)

APPENDIX K

ORDINANCE NO. 752

MANDATORY EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION

RESOLUTION NO. 752

OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT TO IMPLEMENT MANDATORY EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION

WHEREAS, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District ("District") is a water district empowered to provide water service to customers within the District service area, and

WHEREAS, due to inadequate snowfall and rainfall, opposition to the development and construction of water supply facilities and legal restrictions on the flow of water from the State Water Project to Southern California, Southern California, and the District in particular, is experiencing shortages in water supplies, and

WHEREAS, as a result of the above, the District recognizes that it is evident the drought is continuing and statewide supply is 20 percent less than normal demand, and

WHEREAS, the drought conditions will likely continue for the foreseeable future and, as a result, the District implemented a voluntary water conservation program to reduce water use and put into action on March 20, 2014 by Resolution No. 737, and

WHEREAS, conservation of water by all District customers that have not already conserved will help relieve the problems caused by the shortage in water supplies, and

WHEREAS, Water Code section 1058.5 grants the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") the authority to adopt emergency regulations in certain drought years in order to: "Prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion, of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation", and

WHEREAS, on July 15, 2014 the SWRCB adopted emergency water conservation regulations prohibiting all individuals from engaging in certain water use practices and would require mandatory conservation-related actions of public water suppliers during the current drought emergency, and

WHEREAS, on August 20, 2014 the District passed Resolution No. 747 in order to implement mandatory emergency water conservation measures, and

WHEREAS, due to the ongoing drought on March 27, 2015 the Office of Administrative Law approved the Urban Conservation emergency order issued by the SWRCB which amended Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations sections 863, 864, and 865, and

WHEREAS, the District is required to comply with State law, including regulations adopted by the SWRCB, codified at Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations and is authorized pursuant thereto to implement its requirements, and

WHEREAS, in order to be compliant with the State's 25% reduction goal and to comply with the new SWRCB order, the District Board of Directors must update its current mandatory emergency water conservation policy, Resolution No. 747, and

WHEREAS, the Governor's Executive Order B-29-15 is seeking to reduce water consumption by 25% and will likely lead to additional restrictions, and

WHEREAS, following the making of findings as required by law, the District has the power and authority to adopt mandatory water conservation measures within its boundaries pursuant to Chapters 3 through 3.7 of Division 1 and Chapter 2 of Division 20 of the California Water Code, and

WHEREAS, in order to meet the requirements of the Water Code section 10632, the District will implement and include the following required customer actions for Stage III mandatory restrictions (without the imposition of the conservation usage rates which were approved by the District on March 19, 2015 under Resolution No. 751), and

WHEREAS, if there are any conflicts or inconsistencies between this resolution and the Drought Management Plan, the terms herein shall prevail, and

WHEREAS, this resolution is intended to replace and supersede Resolution No. 747 in its entirety, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District as follows:

Section 1: Findings: The Board of Directors of the District hereby finds and declares as follows:

1) Should existing drought conditions continue, or should the District lose its water production capacity, there may be insufficient water available for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection.

2) The provisions of this Resolution are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act as an action to mitigate emergency conditions and as a rate setting measure pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080(b)(4) and (8).

Section 2: Declaration of Stage III Extreme Water Supply Shortage Emergency: The Board of Directors of the District, in accordance with the above findings, hereby determines and declares the existence of an emergency condition within its service area, and further determines and declares that the regulations and restrictions on delivery of water and consumption of water within its service area as hereinafter set forth are necessary, in the sound discretion of the Board of Directors of the District, to conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit.

Section 3: Authorization to Implement Restrictions on Water Consumption: The Board of Directors of the District hereby authorizes the General Manager of the District to take specific steps to meet water conservation goals, regulations and restrictions on water consumption as hereinafter set forth.

Section 4: Conservation Goal and Authorized Actions. The conservation goal of the District and the State Water Board is a reduction in water use of twenty five (25%), which goal is subject to

adjustment from time to time based upon demands, supplies, and conservation. The General Manager is authorized to implement Section 5 of this resolution to meet said conservation goal.

Section 5: Mandatory Water Conservation Regulation: The General Manager shall take all steps necessary to advise the District's customers of the following mandatory regulations and to enforce them in accordance the District's existing policy:

1. No person shall cause any water to flow away from property owned, occupied, or controlled by such person, in any gutter, ditch, or in any other manner over the surface of the ground so as to constitute water waste runoff.

2. No water shall be used to wash down sidewalks, driveways or parking areas, except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitation hazard.

3. No person shall cause or allow any water to be wasted due to sub-standard, leaky or faulty outdoor water fixtures or water-using distribution devices.

4. Water from fire hydrants, except for construction and dust control purposes, shall not be used for any purpose other than to fight fires or for other activities where such use is immediately necessary to maintain the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the District.

5. Landscape irrigation will only be allowed on odd or even days according to the last digit of the property location address. "Even" is Monday, Wednesday, Friday and "Odd" is Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday with no watering on Sunday. Landscape irrigation will only be allowed during the hours of 5 p.m. to 9 a.m. (restricted between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.)

6. The washing of autos, boats, trailers or building only from a hand bucket, or hose equipped with a positive shut off device, and then only for quick rinses.

7. No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system or with the use of reclaimed wastewater.

8. Water will not be used for the flushing of sewer lines and the flushing of water mains will not be allowed, except for immediate health and safety reasons or by special written permission by the General Manager.

Exemptions:

8a. The District will allow an exemption from the watering schedule if an ET based controller is installed and operating. *The ET Controller Exemption Form* must be completed and the installation verified by a licensed landscape architect or LHMWD staff.

8b. Watering schedules must be adhered to at all times. The District requires advance written notice of any maintenance activities requiring water use between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

9. No person shall irrigate turf or ornamental landscapes during and 48 hours following measurable precipitation.

10. The District shall provide notice to restaurants and other food service establishments that they can only serve water to customers upon request.

11. The District shall provide notice to operators of hotels and motels that they must provide their guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.

12. The District shall prohibit irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.

13. The District shall prohibit irrigation with potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or microspray systems.

Section 6: Notification of Leaks: The District shall immediately notify a customer when the District is aware of leaks that are within the customer's control.

Section7: Duration of Water Emergency: The regulations, restrictions, and actions set forth herein shall take full force and effect on April 17, 2015 upon authorization by the Board of Directors and shall remain in full force and effect until December 23, 2015, or until otherwise directed by the SWRCB.

Section 8: Appeal: Decisions made by the District under the regulations set forth in this Resolution may be appealed by the customer. The customer can file a written appeal within 5 days to the General Manager of the District.

Section 9: Violation: This resolution shall apply to potable water customers' indoor and outdoor use. A violation of the resolutions and restrictions set forth herein may result in progressive warnings, fines, or result in discontinuance of service to consumers willfully violating the conservation measures set forth herein or such other penalty or restriction as may be allowed by law. The warnings and fines shall be in accordance with Exhibit "A". A fine shall not be issued until it has been approved by an ad hoc committee of the Board of Directors.

Section 10: Reporting: The District shall report the number of days to which outdoor irrigation has been limited and shall continue to provide compliance and enforcement efforts to SWRCB on a monthly basis.

Section 11: Severability: If any portion of this Resolution is found to be unconstitutional or invalid, the District hereby declares that it would have enacted the remainder of this Resolution regardless of the absence of any such valid part.

Section 12: Effective Date: This Resolution shall take effect April 16, 2015.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors authorizes the General Manager to make amendments or refinements to the procedures adopted by this resolution to ensure compliance with conservation practices. Such amendments or refinements shall be reported to the Board for ratification.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a general meeting of the Board of Directors of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District held on April 16, 2015.

President

Attest:
Asst. Secretary

EXHIBIT "A"

DROUGHT MANDATED IRRIGATION WATERING SCHEDULE

The taking of any action prohibited in Section 5, in addition to any other applicable civil or criminal penalties, is an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars ($500) for each day in which the violation occurs. Violators will be issued a one-time warning with fines progressively increasing with continued violations as follows:

1st offense – Warning

2nd offense - Warning

3rd offense - Warning

4th offense - $50.00 fine

5th offense - $100.00 fine

6th offense - $500.00 fine

APPENDIX L

EMWD SUPPLY AND DEMAND ESTIMATE

March 18, 2016

Tom Wagoner and Mike Gow
P.O. Box 5039
Hemet, CA 92544

Subject: Urban Water Management Plan – Wholesale Projections

To Mr. Tom Wagoner and Mr. Mike Gow:

The Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) has been updating its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) pursuant to the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Act). Section 10631 of the Act requires wholesale agencies to coordinate with urban water suppliers regarding water use projections in five-year increments for inclusion in both agencies' UWMPs. Based on the projected growth in the area, EMWD has estimated the following wholesale demands from the Lake Hemet Municipal Water District:

Table 1: Projected Wholesale Demands (Acre-Feet)

2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
4,700	5,100	5,500	5,900	6,300

Please review these estimates and let me know if you have any revisions. Should you have any questions, I am available by phone at (951) 928-3777 ext. 4307 and by email at lovstede@emwd.org. If required, EMWD is also available for a meeting to discuss these projections. To schedule a meeting, please contact Gordon Ng by email at ngg@emwd.org, or by phone at (951) 928-3777 ext. 4512.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Lovsted, P.E.
Senior Civil Engineer

EL:gn

2270 Trumble Road • P.O. Box 8300 • Perris, CA 92572-8300
T 951.928.3777 • F 951.928.6171 emwd.org

APPENDIX M

2015
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

26385 Fairview Avenue, P.O. Box 5039, Hemet, CA 92544
Phone: 951/658-3241 Fax 951/766-7031
www.lhmwd.org

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Valley System 3310022

MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of Lake Hemet Municipal Water District is to produce and deliver high quality water to our customers for domestic and agricultural use, to provide sewer collection services and to maintain Lake Hemet as a clean safe water reservoir and recreational facility, in an economical, efficient and responsible manner now and in the future.

LAKE HEMET MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
Valley System 3310022

The table below lists all constituents detected in the District's groundwater wells and distribution during the most recent sampling. Water quality data pertaining to Eastern Municipal Water District's East Valley Wells is appended to this report.

Detected Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs

Microbiological (2015)

Contaminant	Highest % of Monthly Positives	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	No. of Months in Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	0%	(0)	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganics (2013 – 2015)

Contaminant	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chromium Hexavalent Chromium	ppb ppb	(100) 0.02	50 10	ND – 1.9 ND-1.6	0.3 0.2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ppm	2	1	ND – 0.24	ND	Discharges from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	1	2.0	0.1 – 0.7	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	10	10	0.8 – 8.6	3.3	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	30	50	ND – 6.0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND-7.2	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards

Radiochemicals (2007 – 2015)

Contaminant	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	(0)	15	ND – 8.9	3.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	ND – 6.3	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By products and Chlorine Residual (2015)

Contaminant	Units	PHG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Range	Highest Annual Avg.	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	n/a	80	3.6 – 8.8	8.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	n/a	60	2.7 – 6.7	6.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4 as Cl_2]	[4.0 as Cl_2]	0.1 – 3.0	1.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Lead and Copper - Distribution System Tap Sampling (2013)

Contaminant	Units	PHG	AL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppm	0.3	1.3	30 sites sampled, 0 sites over action level	0.18	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0.2	15	30 sites sampled, 0 sites over action level	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Detected Contaminants with Secondary MCLs (2013-2015)

Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG)	SMCL	Range	Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	n/a	1000	180 – 500	328	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	n/a	500	11 – 56	28	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	500	15 – 220	63	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (source)	NTU	n/a	5	ND – 2.6	0.3	Soil runoff
Turbidity (distribution)	NTU	n/a	5	0 – 3.1	ND	Soil Runoff
Color (distribution)	Color units	n/a	15	0 – 25	0.17	Naturally-occurring organic materials

Other Detected Constituents That May Be Of Interest (2013-2015)

Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Hardness	ppm	n/a	n/a	61 – 230	162	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	21 – 96	48	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Alkalinity	ppm	n/a	n/a	110 – 180	141	

2015 Detected Constituents for the East Valley Wells owned and operated by Eastern Municipal Water District						
20% of water served in 2015 was purchased from EMWD						
Parameter	**Units**	**DLR**	**MCL (MCLG)**	**Range**	**Average**	
Barium	µg/L (ppb)	100	1000	ND - 110	ND	
Nitrate (NO3)	mg/L (ppm)	2	45	ND - 16	3.4	
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.4	10	ND - 3.7	0.8	
Selenium	µg/L	5	50	ND - 12	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	4	50 (0)	ND - 9.3	4.6	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	n/a		200 - 610	280	
Chloride	mg/L	n/a		10 - 86	22	
Sulfate	mg/L	0.5		13 - 210	53	
Turbidity, Laboratory	NTU	0.1		0.1 - 1.7	0.4	
Hardness	mg/L	n/a		65 - 280	143	
Sodium	mg/L	n/a		24 - 91	39	
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	mg/L	n/a		120 - 160	140	

Terms & abbreviations used:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG)**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)**: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR)**: State set limits for detecting contaminants that are method specific.
- **n/a**: not applicable; **pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation); **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (a contaminant at 2 ppm equals 0.000002 gallon of contaminant in 1 gallon of water) is like 32 seconds in a year; **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (a contaminant at 7 ppb equals 0.000000007 gallon of contaminant in 1 gallon of water) is like 3 seconds in 100 years; **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the cloudiness of water. **ND**: not detected above the DLR.

EASY PAY / ONLINE / PHONE BILL PAY

Our payment alternatives, "Easy Pay", "Online" and "Phone" have provided customers with simple, safe, and convenient alternatives to mailing or hand delivering payment for their water bills. For information on how to get started with either "Easy Pay" or "Online Bill Pay", look for more information in your bill or "on-line" at **www.lhmwd.org**. To pay by phone with your credit or debit card, Visa, MasterCard, Discover or check, call 1-877-543-8358, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. You can also contact the District office at 951-658-3241 to pay by phone with credit or debit card during office hours.

Source water assessments of all thirteen wells were completed in November 2008 and a Sanitary Survey was completed in 2012. These sources are considered most vulnerable to sewer collection systems, septic systems, wells – agricultural / irrigation, and high-density housing. Copies of the completed assessments and surveys are available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water Field Office, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 or at Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, 26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, CA 92544. You may request summaries of the assessments be sent to you by contacting CDPH at 619-525-4159 or Kristen Frankforter at 951-658-3241.

For tips on how to conserve water and use water wisely, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water, call 951-658-3241 and ask for Kristen Frankforter.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entiende bien. 951-658-3241

The District's Board of Directors meets the third Thursday of every month at the main office, located at 26385 Fairview Avenue, at 3:00 PM. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Your water comes from thirteen wells located along the San Jacinto River from Valle Vista to San Jacinto. All source water is disinfected with chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants. During 2015, 20% of the water served was supplied by Eastern Municipal Water District's East Valley Wells, also located along the San Jacinto.

The tables provided list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in our groundwater wells and the distribution system during the most recent sampling. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables is from testing performed during 2015. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that your water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide similar protections for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791.)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lake Hemet Municipal Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, like watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2015, we did not complete all monitoring for nitrate at Well 2, Well 10, Well 11, Well 14, and Well 16, and therefore, cannot be sure of the water quality during that time. These wells are currently offline, but we plan to sample them for nitrate as soon as they are running again.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health provider.