

Infrastructure and Utilities

This report describes the regulatory framework and existing conditions for the General Plan Planning Area related to infrastructure and utilities in Soledad.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This section summarizes applicable federal, State, regional, and local agencies and regulations that pertain to utilities and infrastructure in Soledad.

FEDERAL AGENCIES AND REGULATIONS

FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) authorizes the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national standards for drinking water, called the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, to protect against both naturally occurring and human-made contaminants. These standards set enforceable maximum contaminant levels in drinking water and require all water providers in the United States to treat water to remove contaminants, except for private wells serving fewer than 25 people. In California, the State Department of Health Services conducts most enforcement activities. If a water system does not meet standards, it is the water supplier's responsibility to notify its customers.

CLEAN WATER ACT

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes regulations to control the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulates water quality standards for surface waters. Under the CWA, the EPA is authorized to set wastewater standards and runs the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Under the NPDES program, permits are required for all developments that generate discharges that go directly into waters of the United States. The federal CWA, United States Code, Title 33, Sections 1251 et seq., address a variety of pollutants and requires wastewater treatment of all effluent before it is discharged into surface waters.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations), Part 258, contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the federal landfill criteria. The federal regulations address the location, operation, design (e.g., liners, leachate collection, run-off control), groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills.

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STATE ENTITIES AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA PORTER-COLOGNE WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which was passed in California in 1969 and amended in 2013, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has authority over State water rights and water quality policy. This act divided the state into nine regional basins, each under the jurisdiction of a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to oversee water quality on a day-to-day basis at the local and regional level. RWQCBs engage in a number of water quality functions in their respective regions. RWQCBs regulate all pollutant or nuisance discharges that may affect either surface water or groundwater. Soledad is overseen by the Central Coast RWQCB.

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

Through the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983, the California Water Code requires all urban water suppliers within California to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and update it every five years. This requirement applies to all suppliers providing water to more than 3,000 urban connections or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF)¹ of water annually. The act is intended to support conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies at the local level. The act requires that total projected water use be compared to water supply sources over the next 20 years in five-year increments, that planning occur for single- and multiple-dry water years, and that plans include a water recycling analysis that incorporates a description of the wastewater collection and treatment system within the agency's service area along with current and potential recycled water uses. The 2020 UWMP also includes new requirements such as specifically addressing seismic risk to water systems, developing a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and applying consistency with Groundwater Sustainability Plans.

SENATE BILLS 610 AND 221

Senate Bill (SB) 610 and SB 221 amended State law to ensure better coordination between local water supply and land use decisions and confirm that there is adequate water supply for new development. Both statutes require that detailed information regarding water availability be provided to the City of Soledad and County decision makers prior to approval of large development projects. The document used to determine compliance with both SB 610 and SB 221 is the UWMP or, if the UWMP does not account for the new development water demand, a separate water supply assessment (WSA) is required from the water purveyor.

SB 610 requires the preparation of a WSA for certain types of projects, as defined by Water Code Section 10912, that are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Projects required to prepare a WSA are defined as follows:

- Residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.

¹ 1 acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover 1 acre of ground (43,560 square feet) to a depth of 1 foot.

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- A shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor area.
- A hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.
- An industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant or industrial park planned to employ more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.
- A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified above.
- A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required for 500 dwelling units.

SB 221 establishes consultation and analysis requirements related to water supply planning for residential subdivisions including more than 500 dwelling units. Written verification by the water supplier that sufficient water is available for the proposed plan is required before construction begins.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

The Groundwater Management Act of the California Water Code (Assembly Bill [AB] 3030), signed into law in 1992, provides guidance for existing local agencies to develop voluntary Groundwater Management Plans (GMPs) in State-designated groundwater basins. GMPs can allow agencies to raise revenue to pay for measures influencing the management of the basin, including extraction, recharge, conveyance, facilities' maintenance, and water quality.

SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

In the midst of a major drought, California Governor Jerry Brown signed the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA). The act consists of three legislative bills, SB 1168 (Pavley), AB 1739 (Dickinson), and SB 1319 (Pavley). The legislation provides a framework for long-term sustainable groundwater management across California. Under the roadmap laid out by the legislation, local and regional authorities in medium- and high-priority groundwater basins have formed Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) that oversee the preparation and implementation of a local Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed regulations governing the content of GSPs. Local stakeholders had until 2022 (in critically over-drafted basins until 2020) to develop, prepare, and begin implementation of GSPs. GSAs will have until 2040 to achieve groundwater sustainability.²

² University of California, 2020. *Sustainable Groundwater Management Act*. <http://groundwater.ucdavis.edu/SGMA/>, accessed May 2023.

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MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION

Following Governor Brown’s declaration of a state of emergency on July 15, 2014, the SWRCB adopted Resolution No. 2014-0038, an emergency regulation for statewide urban water conservation. The Emergency Regulation was partially repealed by Resolution No. 2017-0024. The repealed regulation prohibited several activities, including the following:

- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff.
- The use of a hose to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is equipped with a shut-off nozzle.
- The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks.
- The use of potable water in non-recirculating ornamental fountains.
- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.

The SWRCB resolution also directed urban water suppliers to submit monthly water monitoring reports.

In July of 2021, Governor Newsom called for a voluntary reduction of 15% of water use across the state. In June of 2022, emergency regulation was implemented in response to drought conditions, and prohibited watering nonfunctional or purely decorative grass in commercial, industrial, or institutional properties with potable water. The requirement that local water agencies implement Level 2 drought contingency plans to enforce limits on watering lawns and other water use-adjacent activities was also implemented. In March 2023, the call for 15% reduction was rescinded, and the requirement of Level 2 drought contingency plans was eliminated.

THE WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 2009

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB X7-7, requires all water suppliers to increase water-use efficiency. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per-capita water use by 20 percent by 2020, with an interim goal of a 10 percent reduction in per-capita water use by 2015. Effective in 2016, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for State water grants or loans. SB X7-7 requires that urban water retail suppliers determine baseline water use and set reduction targets according to specified standards, it also requires that agricultural water suppliers prepare plans and implement efficient water management practices.

20X2020 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

The 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan, issued by DWR in 2010 pursuant to the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBX7-7), established a statewide water conservation target of 20 percent reduction in water use by 2020 compared to the state’s 2005 baseline use. The City of Soledad aims to support this conservation target by constructing, implementing, and utilizing a fully funded recycled water system. Public outreach about the plan and its targets have been occurring through the Water Awareness Committee of Monterey County and will continue at City-sponsored events.

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WATER CONSERVATION IN LANDSCAPING ACT OF 2006

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (AB 1881) required DWR to update the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo) by 2009. The State's model ordinance was issued on October 8, 2009. Under AB 1881, cities and counties are required to adopt a State updated model landscape water conservation ordinance by January 31, 2010, or to adopt a different ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated MWELo. It also requires reporting on the implementation and enforcement of local ordinances; local agencies are required to report on implementation annually by January 31 of each year to DWR's Water Use Efficiency branch.³

2015 UPDATE OF THE STATE MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE (PER GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDER B-29-15)

To improve water savings in the landscaping sector, DWR updated the model ordinance in accordance with Executive Order B-29-15. The model ordinance promotes efficient landscapes in new developments and retrofitted landscapes. The Executive Order calls for revising the model ordinance to increase water-efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, and on-site stormwater capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf.

New development projects that include landscape areas of 500 square feet or more are subject to the ordinance. This applies to residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional projects that require a permit, plan check, or design review. The previous landscape size threshold for new development projects ranged from 2,500 to 5,000 square feet.

CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

The California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen; Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11) establishes mandatory residential and nonresidential measures for water efficiency and conservation under Sections 4.3 and 5.3. The provisions establish the means of conserving water used indoors, outdoors, and in wastewater conveyance. The code includes standards for water-conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings and the use of potable water in landscaped areas.

Section 5.408 (Construction Waste Reduction, Disposal, and Recycling) of the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen; Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11) requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. CALGreen is updated on a three-year cycle; the 2022 CALGreen took effect on January 1, 2023.

³ California Department of Water Resources. *Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance*. <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Model-Water-Efficient-Landscape-Ordinance>, accessed May 2023

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CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE

The general purpose of the California Plumbing Code is to prevent disorder in the industry as a result of widely divergent plumbing practices and the use of many different, often conflicting, plumbing codes by local jurisdictions. Among many topics covered in the code are water fixtures, potable and non-potable water systems, and recycled water systems. Water supply and distribution shall comply with all applicable provisions of the current edition of the California Plumbing Code. Updates to the California Plumbing Code through July 1, 2023 were approved by Soledad City Council in Summer 2023.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD: STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

The General Waste Discharge Requirements specify that all federal and State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in California need to develop a Sewer Master Plan. The plan evaluates existing sewer collection systems and provides a framework for undertaking the construction of new and replacement facilities to maintain proper levels of service. The master plan includes inflow and infiltration studies to analyze flow monitoring and water use data, a capacity assurance plan to analyze the existing system with existing land use and unit flow factors, a condition assessment and sewer system rehabilitation plan, and a financial plan with recommended capital improvements and financial models. As of summer 2023, the Sewer Master Plan is being updated and is expected to go to City Council for approval around the end of 2023.

GENERAL PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS FOR EXISTING AND NEW SOURCES OF POLLUTION

The General Pretreatment Regulations establish responsibilities of federal, State, and local government, industry, and the public to implement National Pretreatment Standards to control pollutants that pass through or interfere with treatment processes in Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or which may contaminate sewage sludge. Pretreatment standards are pollutant discharge limits that apply to industrial users. As of 2023, City standards are being updated and are expected to go to City Council for approval around the end of 2023.

ASSEMBLY BILLS 939, 341, AND 1826

AB 939 (Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989; Public Resources Code 40050 et seq.) established an integrated waste management system that focused on source reduction, recycling, composting, and land disposal of waste. AB 939 required every California city and county to divert 50 percent of its waste from landfills by the year 2000. Compliance with AB 939 is measured in part by comparing solid waste disposal rates for a jurisdiction with target disposal rates. Actual rates at or below target rates are consistent with AB 939. AB 939 also requires California counties to show 15 years of disposal capacity for all jurisdictions in the county or show a plan to transform or divert its waste.

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AB 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) increased the statewide solid waste diversion goal to 75 percent by 2020. The law also mandates recycling for commercial and multifamily residential land uses as well as schools and school districts. AB 1826 (California Public Resources Code, Sections 42649.8 et seq.), signed into law in October 2014, requires recycling of organic matter by businesses generating such wastes in amounts over certain thresholds. This law also requires that local jurisdictions implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multifamily dwellings that consist of five or more units. Multifamily dwellings are not required to recycle food waste, including food-soiled paper.⁴ The law took effect in April 2016.

CALIFORNIA SOLID WASTE REUSE AND RECYCLING ACCESS ACT OF 1991

This act was passed by the State legislature and instructs the California Integrated Waste Management Board (now known as CalRecycle) to draft a “model ordinance” for the disposal of construction waste associated with development projects. This act also requires local agencies to ensure that development projects have adequate areas for the collection and loading of recyclable materials.

REGIONAL ENTITIES AND REGULATIONS

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Monterey Bay Area region, which includes Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz Counties. Among AMBAG’s many functions, it also authors the Metropolitan Transportation Plan and maintains the region’s travel demand model and prepares regional housing, population, and employment forecasts. AMBAG is primarily funded from State and federal transportation funds and planning grants.

GREATER MONTEREY COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP

The Greater Monterey County Integrated Regional Water Management Group is the entity tasked with developing and implementing the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan, reviewing projects submitted to the plan, and choosing which projects to put forward for funding. The group consists of entities including the City of Soledad and is the recipient of Proposition 50 IRWM grant funding. Stakeholders and the Regional Water Management Group represent all of the major water resource management authorities in the region collectively.

FOREBAY AQUIFER SUBBASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

The Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SVBGSA) developed a comprehensive GSP for the entire Salinas Valley Basin to determine how groundwater will be sustainably achieved and maintained over time. The Forebay Aquifer Subbasin is under the jurisdiction of the SVBGSA and falls

⁴ CalRecycle. 2018. *Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling*. <https://calrecycle.ca.gov/recycle/commercial/organics/>, accessed June 19, 2023.

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within the greater Salinas Valley Basin; the Salinas Valley Basin GSP and the Forebay Aquifer Subbasin GSP were both adopted in 2022. The GSP describes current groundwater conditions, develops a hydrogeologic conceptual model, establishes the water budget, outlines locally defined sustainable management criteria, and provides management actions and projects that can be used to maintain sustainability until 2042. Soledad is in the Forebay Aquifer Subbasin area.

LOCAL ENTITIES AND REGULATIONS

2020 SOLEDAD URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City of Soledad’s 2020 UWMP is a long-term resource planning document required by the State of California Water Code (CWC) Sections 10610–10657. It is updated by urban water suppliers every five years. The UWMP gathers and synthesizes water-related information from numerous sources to assess and project the city’s water reliability. The City of Soledad’s 2020 UWMP includes water reliability forecasts through the year 2045.

SOLEDAD STORM DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN UPDATE 2015

The City of Soledad Storm Drain Master Plan (SDMP) provides a capacity analysis and recommended capital improvement program (CIP) to provide a 10-year level of service to the city service areas.

2019 SOLEDAD WATER MASTER PLAN

The Soledad Water Master Plan (WMP) provides guidance on the current water supply and distribution system throughout the city. The plan outlines hydraulic issues as well as distribution impediments and projects that can identify and address such issues within Soledad. Key goals and issues addressed in the WMP include:

- Provide updated water demand projections through build-out of the current city limits based on the best available data.
- Delineate design criteria to be used as a baseline for evaluating the sufficiency of water supply and distribution.
- Plan the efficient utilization of existing groundwater resources to meet the existing and future demands.
- Build an accurate and calibrated model of the distribution system to assist with hydraulic analysis, use the model to simulate hydraulic conditions defined by the design criteria, and determine any improvement needed to satisfy design criteria under existing and build-out conditions.
- Provide a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to mitigation of hydraulic deficiencies, and prioritize projects in the CIP according to urgency and return on investment.

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2019 SANITARY SEWER MASTER PLAN

The Sanitary Sewer Master Plan (SSMP) provides an overview of Soledad’s sanitary sewer system as well as the design and function details of the system’s performance. The plan aims to supplement the General Plan by identifying future sewer flows for the city and Water Reclamation Facility and making suggestions in a CIP. Key points of the SSMP include:

- Sewer flow projections used for ultimate build-out of the city’s Planning Boundary.
- Analysis of future development and identification of the facilities needed to serve it.
- Estimated flows and identified potential capital improvements based on a buildout development horizon.

Additionally, the Sanitary Sewer Master Plan Amendment 2 from September 2022 addresses the above and further points including:

- Updated Existing Sewer Collection System
- Updated Flow Monitoring Data
- Updated Miramonte Specific Plan
- Updated Monterey Street Sewer Improvement (P-2)
- Summary of Revisions to 2019 Sanitary Sewer Master Plan.

SOLEDAD MUNICIPAL CODE

The Soledad Municipal Code (SMC) includes directives to ensure that water is conserved, adequate water facilities are maintained, the city has an adequate wastewater system, and solid waste is collected and disposed of in an appropriate manner. The SMC is organized by title, division, and chapter. Provisions related to water, wastewater, and solid waste are included in Title 8, Health and Safety; Title 13, Public Services; Title 15, Building Construction; and Title 17, Zoning, as follows:

- Title 8, Chapter 8.20 – *Regulation of Water System Cross-Connections*. This chapter includes requirements for encounters with hazards to potable water supply and necessary steps for termination of service.
- Title 13, Division II – *Water*. The purpose of this division is to outline use of water in the service area and provide insight into governance and jurisdiction over certain uses. The subchapters aim to increase public awareness of the need for water conservation, and to provide regulations and restrictions on the delivery of water and the consumption within the city limits of water supplied for public use. It also aims to establish procedures, specifications, and limitations for the safe use and operation of recycled water facilities and systems within the city’s service area and adopt rules and regulations controlling such use.

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- Title 13, Division III – *Sewers*. This division sets uniform requirements for discharges into the wastewater collection and treatment system and enables the city to comply with requirements and to derive the maximum public benefit by regulating the quality and quantity of wastewater discharged into the city sewer system.
- Title 13, Division VII – *Stormwater Quality Requirements and Compliance*. This division sets forth the administrative procedures, standards, and enforcement remedies which shall be used by the city in meeting the requirements of the NPDES Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit as promulgated by the SWRCB.
- Title 15, Chapter 15.11 – *Water Efficient Landscape Design Requirements*. It is the purpose of this chapter to identify landscape design standards for new and redevelopment projects that minimize water use and eliminate water waste in new and rehabilitated landscape areas by requiring low-water landscape plantings and irrigation methods, and by encouraging stormwater management within required landscape areas.

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EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section summarizes the existing service system characteristics in Soledad. It is to be noted that references to the city refer to the core area as denoted in the figures provided with this report. It does not document existing utility details for the “island” areas depicted in **Figure 1**. Any utilities that extend beyond this area or have plans to extend (e.g., to the Miramonte development) are specifically called out or shown graphically. This applies to the values shown in the tables as well unless otherwise stated in the sections that follow.

WATER

This section describes existing conditions related to water supply and distribution.

As described in this section, the sole water distributor in the city is the City of Soledad.

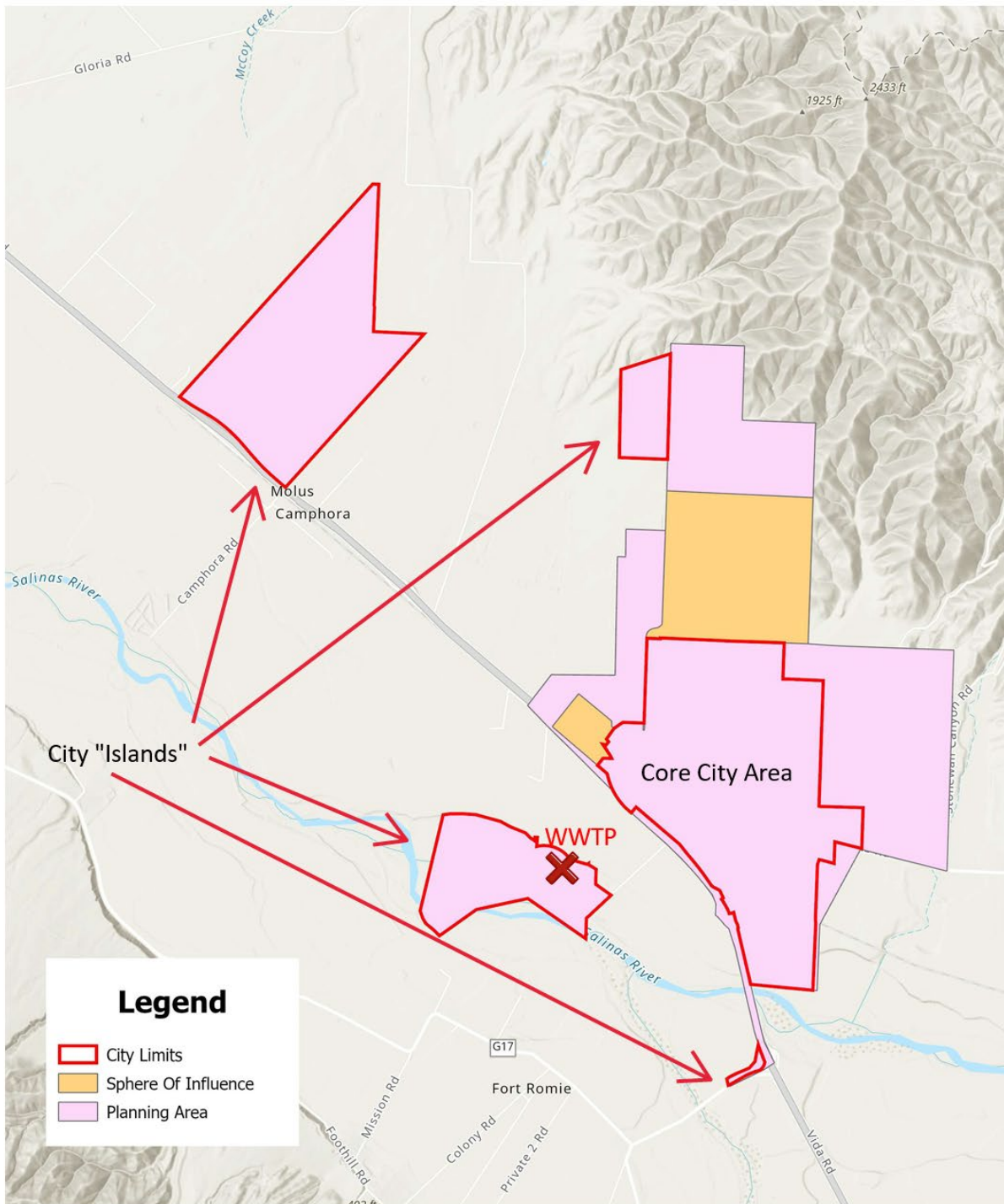
The City of Soledad’s 2020 Urban Water Master Plan (UWMP), published in 2021, guides the area’s water management efforts. The water distribution area, Water Reclamation Facility, city limits, planning area, and sphere of influence (SOI) are depicted in **Figure 1, Soledad Area**.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The City of Soledad distributes water throughout the city. **Figure 2, Soledad Water System**, shows the extent of the water system network. Service is not provided to any building operated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) within the city limits, as well as select portions of the planning area or the SOI. A portion of the SOI includes the proposed Miramonte development (formerly Miravale III), which for purposes of the UWMP, was included in water projections for the year 2025 and beyond. Soledad’s water distribution system consists of three pressure zones, four one-million-gallon above ground water storage reservoir tanks, one booster station with three pumps and a capacity of 1,750 gallons per minute (gpm), and three pressure-reducing valves (PRV). The City of Soledad owns and operates approximately 46 miles of water mains and pipes for transmission and distribution. Water main and pipe diameters range from 2 to 24 inches. The City of Soledad also owns five active wells.⁵

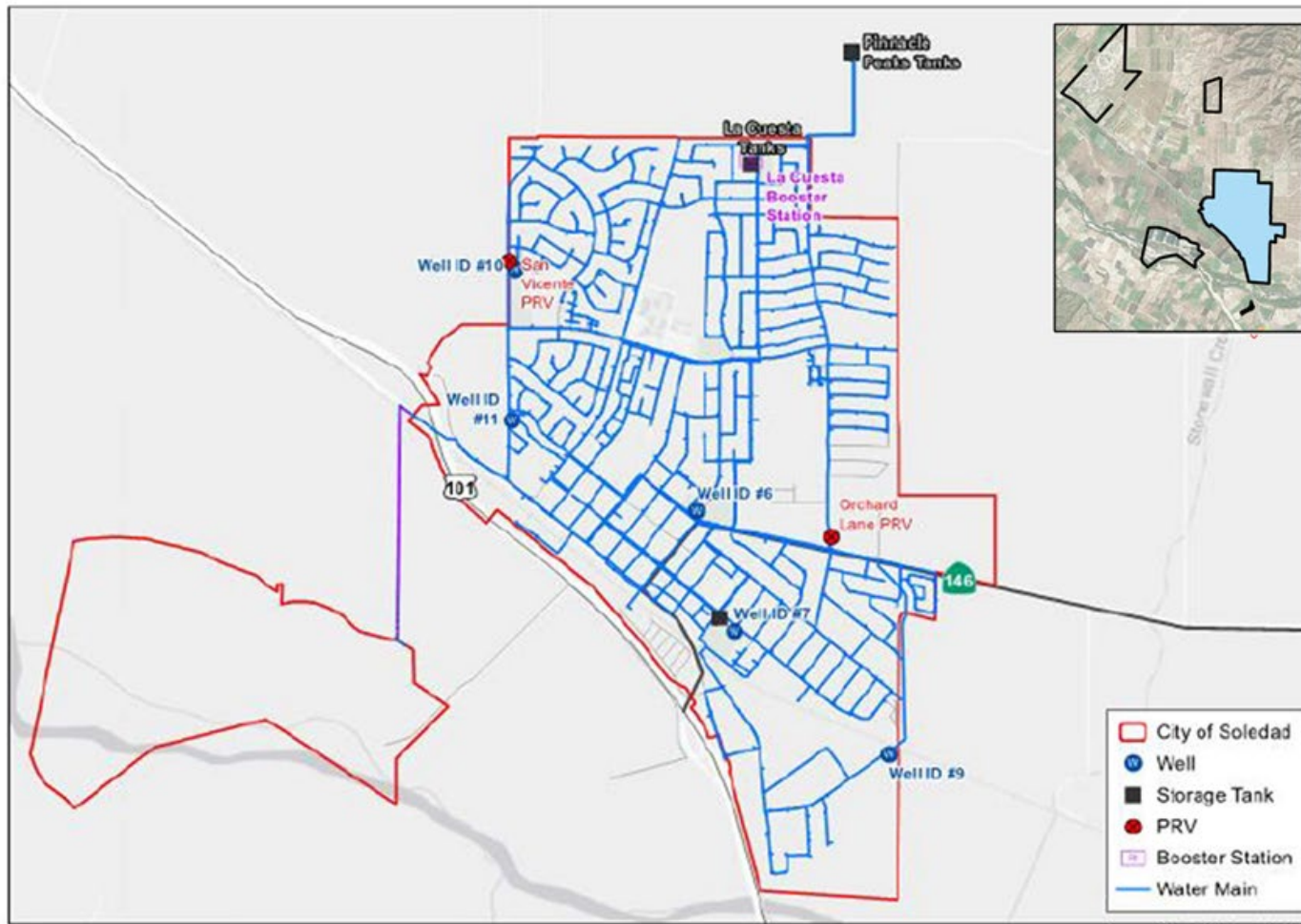
⁵ City of Soledad, April 2019, *Water System Master Plan Report*.

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Source: LAFCO Monterey County, 2023

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Source: Harris and Associates, 2021



Figure 2: Soledad Water System

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The distribution system is organized into three pressure zones: Zone A, Zone B, and Zone C. Zone A serves elevations between 180 and 237 feet, Zone B serves elevations between 195 and 308 feet, and Zone C serves elevations between 223 and 238 feet. Zone A is supplied by the five active wells and served by the La Cuesta Tanks, Zone B is supplied by the La Cuesta Booster Pump Station and served by the Pinnacle Tanks, and Zone C is a small subzone served by the Orchard Lane PRV. Zone C is entirely supplied by Zone B and is depicted as Zone B below (see **Figure 3, Map of Pressure Zones**).

EXISTING WATER DEMAND

Table 1 shows water demand for the year 2020 and for the projected year 2025, as presented in the City of Soledad’s UWMP. Single-family homes represent most of the 2025 total demand at 53 percent. Multiple-family homes total about 19 percent of total demand. Remaining uses, including industrial and landscape irrigation, represent a combined 26.5 percent of total demand. Recycled water accounts for roughly 2 percent of 2025 water demand but was not included in 2020 calculations as the water used was solely potable.

TABLE 1. SOLEDAD WATER DEMAND

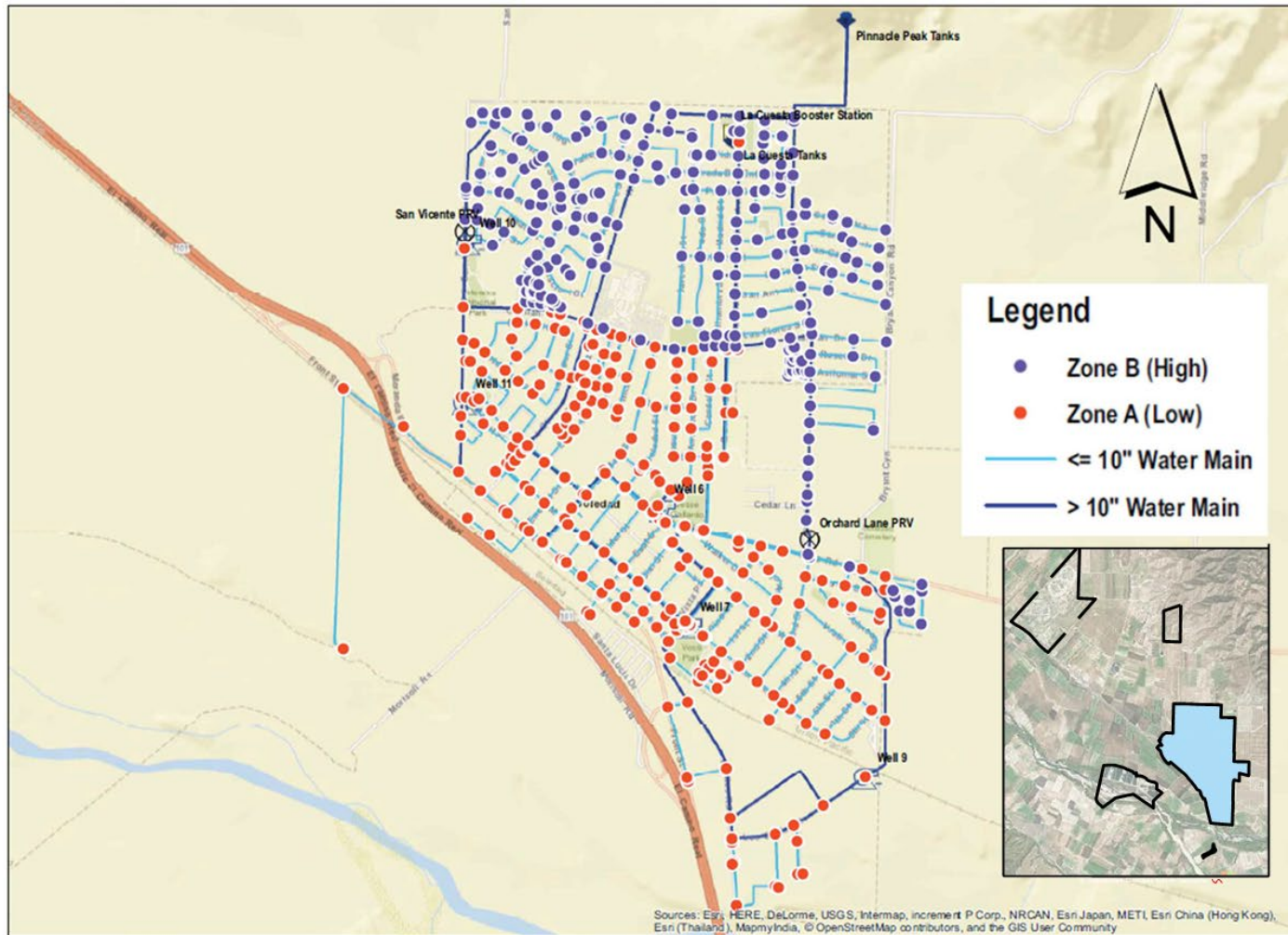
Use Type	Past and Projected Water Use (AFY)	
	Year 2020	Year 2025
Single-Family Residential	1,334	1,285
Multifamily Residential	276	450
Commercial	126	120
Industrial	4	4
Institutional	219	197
Landscape	79	75
Other Potable -- Hydrants	25	28
Other Potable – Authorized Unbilled	23	43
Losses	180	156
Subtotal	2,266	2,358
Recycled Water Demand	--	49
Total	2,266	2,407

Source: City of Soledad, 2021. *2020 Soledad Urban Water Management Plan*. Prepared by Harris and Associates.
AFY = Acre-feet per year.
Note: Values in table reference core city area as depicted in **Figure 1**. For purposes of the UWMP, the Miramonte development was included in projections as well.

The actual 2020 per-capita demand for Soledad was 114 gallons per capita day (GPCD). Under SB 7 and DWR guidelines, the target daily per-capita water use value that the city needed to achieve by 2020 was 117 GPCD. Thus, the city had successfully surpassed the 2020 target.⁶

⁶ City of Soledad, July 2021, *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*.

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Source: Soledad Urban Water Management Plan, 2022



Figure 3: Map of Pressure Zones
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EXISTING WATER SUPPLY

Soledad relies on groundwater from wells tapped into the Forebay Subarea of the Forebay Aquifer Subbasin for municipal water supply. This is a part of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin, which is managed by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA). The 2006 MCWRA Groundwater Management Plan concluded that the groundwater levels in the Forebay Subarea are historically characterized by general stability. Even during periods of severe drought, drawdown in the subbasin had been limited to 15 to 20 feet. This stability is due in part to the subarea’s location just downstream of the confluence of the Salinas River and the Arroyo Seco groundwater subarea. The stability in the Forebay Subarea groundwater levels is significantly connected to the management of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin by the MCWRA.⁷

Groundwater remains a major source of supply in Soledad. From 2016 through 2020, groundwater accounted for 100 percent of the total water supplied to the city. Recycled water is expected to be incorporated into use for irrigation, ball fields, and open spaces by 2026, through the City of Soledad’s Water Reclamation Facility. However, potable groundwater will remain the most supplied water in the city for the foreseeable future.⁸

A summary of the planned sources of water for the city is shown in **Table 2**.

TABLE 2. CITY PROJECTED WATER SUPPLIES

Water Supply	Additional Detail	Projected Water Supply Reasonably Available Volume (AF)				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater	Potable	148,000	148,000	148,000	148,000	148,000
Recycled Water	Non-Potable	49	55	65	70	80
Total		148,049	148,055	148,065	148,070	148,080

Source: City of Soledad, 2021. *2020 Soledad Urban Water Management Plan*. Prepared by Harris and Associates.
AF = Acre-feet
Note: Values in table reference core city area as depicted in **Figure 1**. For purposes of the UWMP, the Miramonte development was included in projections as well.

WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Tables 3 through 5 show Soledad’s projected water demand and supply for a normal year, a single dry year, and a multiple dry-year event from 2025 through 2045. As projected, it is expected that in a single dry year and multiple dry years, the difference in water demand will be reduced over time as water supply increases.

⁷ City of Soledad, July 2021, *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*.

⁸ City of Soledad, July 2021, *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*.

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TABLE 3. CITY PROJECTED NORMAL-YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND (AF)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals	148,049	148,055	148,065	148,070	148,080
Demand Totals	2,407	2,460	2,774	3,083	3,703
Difference	145,642	145,595	145,291	144,987	144,377

Source: City of Soledad, 2021. 2020 Soledad Urban Water Management Plan. Prepared by Harris and Associates.
AF = Acre-feet
Note: Values in table reference core city area as depicted in **Figure 1**. For purposes of the UWMP, the Miramonte development was included in projections as well.

TABLE 4. CITY PROJECTED SINGLE-DRY YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND (AF)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals	148,049	148,055	148,065	148,070	148,080
Demand Totals	2,503	2,558	2,885	3,206	3,851
Difference	145,546	145,497	145,180	144,864	144,229

Source: City of Soledad, 2021. 2020 Soledad Urban Water Management Plan. Prepared by Harris and Associates.
AF = Acre feet.
Note: Values in table reference core city area as depicted in **Figure 1**. For purposes of the UWMP, the Miramonte development was included in projections as well.

TABLE 5. CITY PROJECTED MULTIPLE DRY-YEAR EVENT SUPPLY AND DEMAND (AF)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply Totals	148,049	148,055	148,065	148,070	148,080
	Demand Totals	2,407	2,460	2,774	3,083	3,703
	Difference	145,642	145,595	145,291	144,987	144,377
Second Year	Supply Totals	148,049	148,055	148,065	148,070	148,080
	Demand Totals	2,384	2,436	2,748	3,053	3,668
	Difference	145,665	145,619	145,317	145,017	144,412
Third Year	Supply Totals	148,049	148,055	148,065	148,070	148,080
	Demand Totals	2,270	2,320	2,617	2,908	3,493
	Difference	145,779	145,735	145,448	145,162	144,587
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	148,049	148,055	148,065	148,070	148,080
	Demand Totals	2,162	2,210	2,492	2,769	3,327
	Difference	145,887	145,845	145,573	145,301	144,753
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	148,049	148,055	148,065	148,070	148,080
	Demand Totals	2,059	2,104	2,373	2,638	3,168
	Difference	145,990	145,951	145,692	145,432	144,912

Source: City of Soledad, 2021. 2020 Soledad Urban Water Management Plan. Prepared by Harris and Associates.
AF = Acre feet.
Note: Values in table reference core city area as depicted in **Figure 1**. For purposes of the UWMP, the Miramonte development was included in projections as well.

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SOLEDAD URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND FUTURE PROJECTS

The Soledad UWMP provides a comprehensive plan implementation program to meet the existing and future water resource needs of Soledad. The UWMP is a long-term resource planning document required by the State of California Water Code (CWC) Sections 10610– 10657. It is updated by urban water suppliers every five years. The 2020 UWMP includes significant augmentation due to new requirements enacted by the State legislature since 2015. The recommended priorities for long-term water supply aim to increase supply and energy efficiency as well as expand capacity in wells, and overall phase in recycled water into existing and new development. Expected future water supply projects and increases are shown in **Table 6**.

TABLE 6. EXPECTED FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS AND INCREASES

Name Of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with Other Agencies?	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Planned For Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply To City (AF)
Well 7 Upgrade	No	Supply sufficiency and energy efficiency	2021–2022 (project has not been constructed as of June 2023)	All Year Types	510
Well 10 Upgrade	No	Supply sufficiency and energy efficiency	2022–2024	All Year Types	209
New Well Construction – Future Project	No	New well in Zone A with a capacity of 500 gallons per minute or greater	2036 (Pending annexation and construction at Miramonte)	All Year Types	807
Recycled Water Distribution System	No	Connect and expand existing development to recycled water and phase in new development to recycled water	2025–2045	All Year Types	802

Source: City of Soledad, 2021. *2020 Soledad Urban Water Management Plan*. Prepared by Harris and Associates.
Note: Values in table reference core city area, as depicted in **Figure 1**.

The 2019 Soledad Water Master Plan recommends upgrades to Well 7 and Well 11 to also increase their currently diminished capacity. The document also recommends a new well to address potential deficiencies in Zone A as a lower-priority project. Further, the boundaries of Zone C will likely be reconfigured as a result of system pressure and is also expected to be a future project.

Additional water infrastructure with current capacity issues includes several pipelines that have been identified in modeling programs based on fire flow⁹. Currently, the Soledad Street, Kidder Street, East Street, and Dixi Street pipelines are in progress of being addressed for capacity issues, but the other identified pipelines include:

⁹ Based on conversation held with City staff in June 2023.

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- Oak St. Pipeline
- Walker Dr. Pipeline
- Major Avenue Pipeline
- Vineyard Dr Pipeline
- Pine St. Pipeline
- 1st St. Pipeline
- 2nd St. Pipeline
- 4th St. Pipeline
- 5th St. Pipeline
- 6th St. Pipeline
- 7th St. Pipeline

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

Based on the information in this section, the General Plan Update process should address the following issues:

- Upgrade existing wells to expand capacity and ensure sufficient water supply as well as energy efficiency.
- Construct a future well with sufficient capacity to support the Miramonte annexation and development.
- Upgrade identified deficient pipelines to have sufficient fire flow capacity.
- Connect and implement recycled water into distribution systems for public areas and phase in existing and new development to connect to recycled water system.

WASTEWATER

This section describes existing conditions related to wastewater collection and treatment. As described in this section, the wastewater service provider is the City of Soledad. The City of Soledad maintains and operates a wastewater collection system that serves all properties in Soledad, as well as three state prison facilities, and a nearby agricultural processing facility on Camphora-Gloria Road outside the city limits.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

The City of Soledad operates a Water Reclamation Facility for wastewater treatment located on Morisoli Road south of Highway 101. The facility serves approximately 26,000 people in Soledad. The facility was upgraded and expanded in 2010 to increase the plant treatment capacity from 3.1 to 5.5 mgd. The upgrade and expansion were devised to meet the city's population growth and waste discharge requirements. Disposal includes operations and maintenance of 105 acres of rapid infiltration basins and maintaining several miles of levees protecting the WRF from flooding from the Salinas River. The total disposal capacity is 4.3 mgd.

The City of Soledad's WRF upgrade was originally designed to accommodate developments outside of the current city limits. Since the upgrade, little or no development has occurred outside of the current city

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limits creating an abundance of capacity available.¹⁰

Based on the calculations completed by Bestor Engineers, wastewater generated by the Miramonte plan area will be approximately 1.5 mgd. When adding the city's current wastewater flow of 2.5 mgd to the projected 1.5 mgd flow from the plan area, the total wastewater flow to the WRF would be 4 mgd, which can be accommodated by the total facility treatment capacity of 5.5 mgd, including the CDCR daily flow average of 1.3 mgd..

As mentioned under Existing Water Supply, recycled water from the WRF will soon be used in public fields across the city. The City of Soledad has been awarded a grant from the Department of Water Resources Urban Community Drought Relief Program which will support the buildout of Soledad's recycled water distribution system, expected to be completed in 2026.¹¹

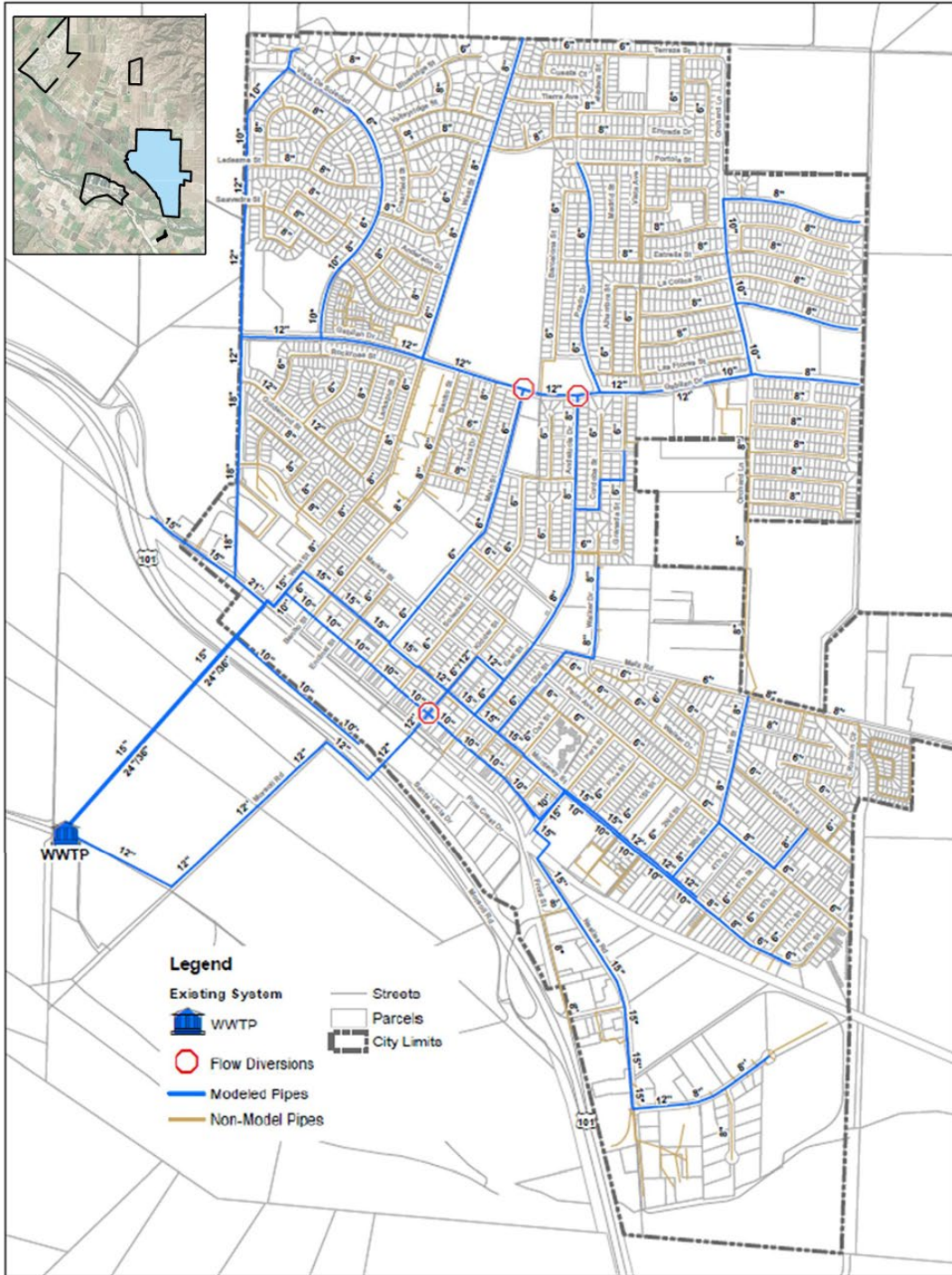
SEWER SYSTEM

Soledad's current sewer system consists of approximately 40 miles of gravity pipelines, as shown in **Figure 4, Soledad Sewer System**, and averages flows of 2.5 mgd. The City of Soledad currently provides sewer service that collects flows within the city limits north and south of Front Street with Moranda Road and Bryant Canyon Road serving as the western and eastern boundaries respectively. This service area includes the three prisons operated by the CDCR who, despite not receiving water service, directs wastewater flow to the WRF.

¹⁰ City of Soledad, September 2021, *Sanitary Sewer Master Plan Amendment 1 for Miramonte Specific Plan Analysis*.

¹¹ KSBW, April 2023, *Soledad utilizes 'purple pipes' to recycle water across the city*. <https://www.ksbw.com/article/soledad-utilizes-purple-pipes-to-recycle-water-across-the-city/43623060>, accessed May 14, 2023.

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Source: Harris and Associates, 2019



Figure 4: Soledad Sewer System

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EXISTING WASTEWATER FLOWS

The Sanitary Sewer Master Plan included an estimate of the average sewer daily flows, as shown in **Table 7** below.

TABLE 7. EXISTING AVERAGE DAILY SEWER FLOWS BY LAND USE¹²

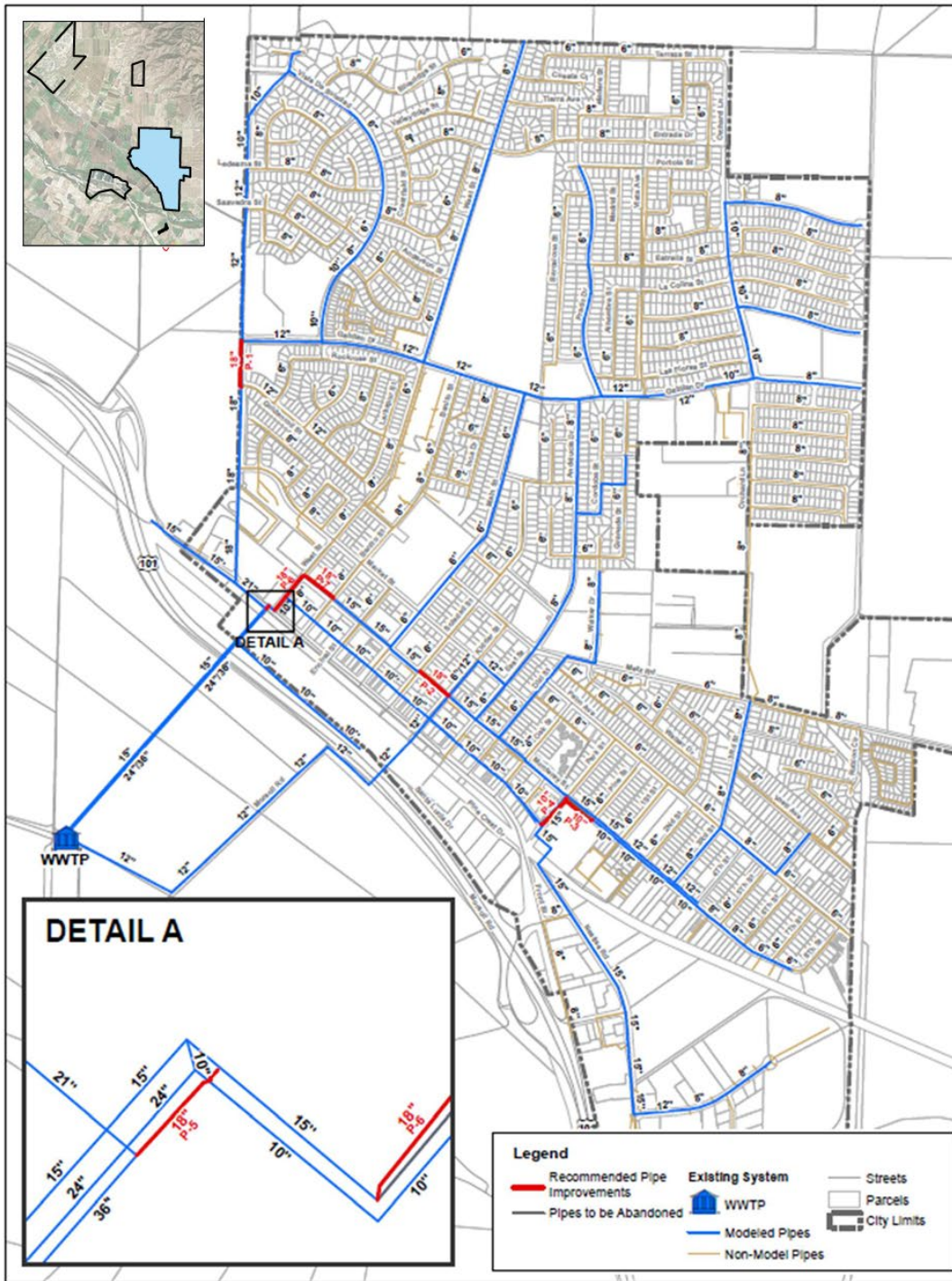
Source of Flow	Development Quantity (acres)	Flow Factor (gal/day/acre)	Total Average Annual Flow (gal/day)
Residential	105.8	3,429	870,933
Nonresidential			
Public Facility/Institutional	110.9	1,012	112,169
Commercial	72.5	1,391	100,799
Industrial ¹	33.4	579	19,346
Golden State Vintners ²	37.4		
Non-Flow Generating			
WRF	405.2		
Parks/Right-of-way	45.2		
Open Space	35.6		
Totals		Recorded at WRF (gal/day)	Sewer Unit Factors (gal/day)
	1,255.9	1,126,900	1,103,2348
Source: Akel Engineering, Harris Engineering, 2019, <i>Sanitary Sewer Master Plan 2019</i> .			
¹ The industrial flow factor analysis indicates that existing users generate flows at approximately 600 gpd/acre. However, due to the small number of existing users, a factor of 800 gpd/acre is recommended, which is representative of industrial flow generation trends.			
² Recommended Sewer Unit Factor based on estimated crush season sewer system discharge of 80 gpm, as directed by Harris Engineering Staff, July 11, 2018.			
Note: Values in table reference core city area, as depicted in Figure 1 .			

SEWER CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

The 2019 SSMP identified locations that have insufficient collection capacity or deficiencies to meet the city's performance standards in existing conditions and existing and projected peak dry weather flows and peak wet weather flows. Based on these identifications, recommended sewer system improvements have been identified as shown in **Figure 5, Soledad Sewer System Improvements**. Furthermore, **Table 8** lists the details of the recommended improvements.

¹² Values based off City of Soledad 2016 Water Billing Records.

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Source: Harris and Associates, 2019



Figure 5: Soledad Sewer System Improvements

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TABLE 8. SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

						Pipeline Improvements	
Improvement No.	Type of Improvement	Alignment	Limits	Existing Diameter (inches)	New / Parallel / Replace	New Diameter (inches)	New Length (feet)
Pipeline Improvements							
P-1	Gravity Main	San Vicente Road	From Front Street to Gabilan Dr	12/18	Replace	18	2,500
P-2	Gravity Main	Monterey Street	From Soledad St to Kidder St	12	Replace	15	400
P-3	Gravity Main	Monterey Street	From Park Street to Pine Street	10	Replace	10	360
P-4	Gravity Main	Park Street	From State St to Monterey St	10	Replace	10	390
P-5	Gravity Main	Front Street	Connect existing 15-inch pipe to existing 36-inch pipe on Front St	N/A	New	18	50
P-6	Gravity Main	West Street	From Front St to Monterey St	15	Replace	18	470
P-7	Gravity Main	Monterey Street	From West St to Benito St	15	Replace	18	390
P-8	Gravity Main	San Vicente Road	From Gabilan Dr to Skinner St	10/12	Replace	18	2,320

Source: Source: Akel Engineering, Harris Engineering, 2019 *Sanitary Sewer Master Plan Amendment*, 2022.
Note: Values in table reference core city area, as depicted in **Figure 1**. Deficiencies outlined in this table have also been confirmed with City staff as of June 2023.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The CIP for the Sanitary Sewer Master Plan recommends the same improvements suggested above be completed to mitigate existing system deficiencies and service future growth.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

Based on the information in this section, the General Plan Update process should address the following issues:

- Upgrade existing gravity mains to expand collection capacity and ensure sufficient capabilities.
- Expand disposal capacity of WRF to make capable of matching disposal capacity.
- Construction of future pipes for reclaimed water transport connection to WRF.
- Consider potential infrastructure improvements as a result of Miramonte Annexation.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES**STORM DRAINAGE**

This section describes existing conditions related to storm drainage. As described in this section, the discharge of stormwater within Soledad is regulated by the SWRCB. Soledad is also within the Greater Monterey County IRWM Region and follows the Greater Monterey County Storm Water Resource Plan Area.

STORM DRAIN COLLECTION SYSTEM

The City of Soledad storm drain collection system extends throughout the city and interacts with surrounding areas (see **Figure 6, City of Soledad Outfall Map**). The system can be divided into nine drainage areas, as shown in **Figure 7, City of Soledad Drainage Areas**. Stormwater runoff in Soledad is conveyed through the storm drain collection system and ultimately discharged to various detention and retention basins throughout the city, to Bryant Canyon Channel, to the Salinas River, or the retention basin at the Water Reclamation Facility on Morisoli Road south of Highway 101. The storm drain collection systems includes streets with traditional curb and gutter, catch basins, storm drain pipes and manholes, culverts, ditches, and channels. Stormwater systems and facilities are necessary to drain water and prevent flooding in urban areas, for controlling erosion, and for protecting water quality. The discharge of storm water runoff within the city is regulated under a Phase II NPDES General Permit, which designates the storm drain collection system as a municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). The City of Soledad's Public Works Department is responsible for the operation, maintenance, and management of the MS4. The drainage system has an approximate total of 20 linear miles of pipe and 733 nodes (manholes, inlets, and outfalls) in the service area, with pipes primarily being 15 inches in diameter or larger, based on the City of Soledad's 2015 Storm Drain Master Plan Update.

EXISTING STORMWATER FLOWS

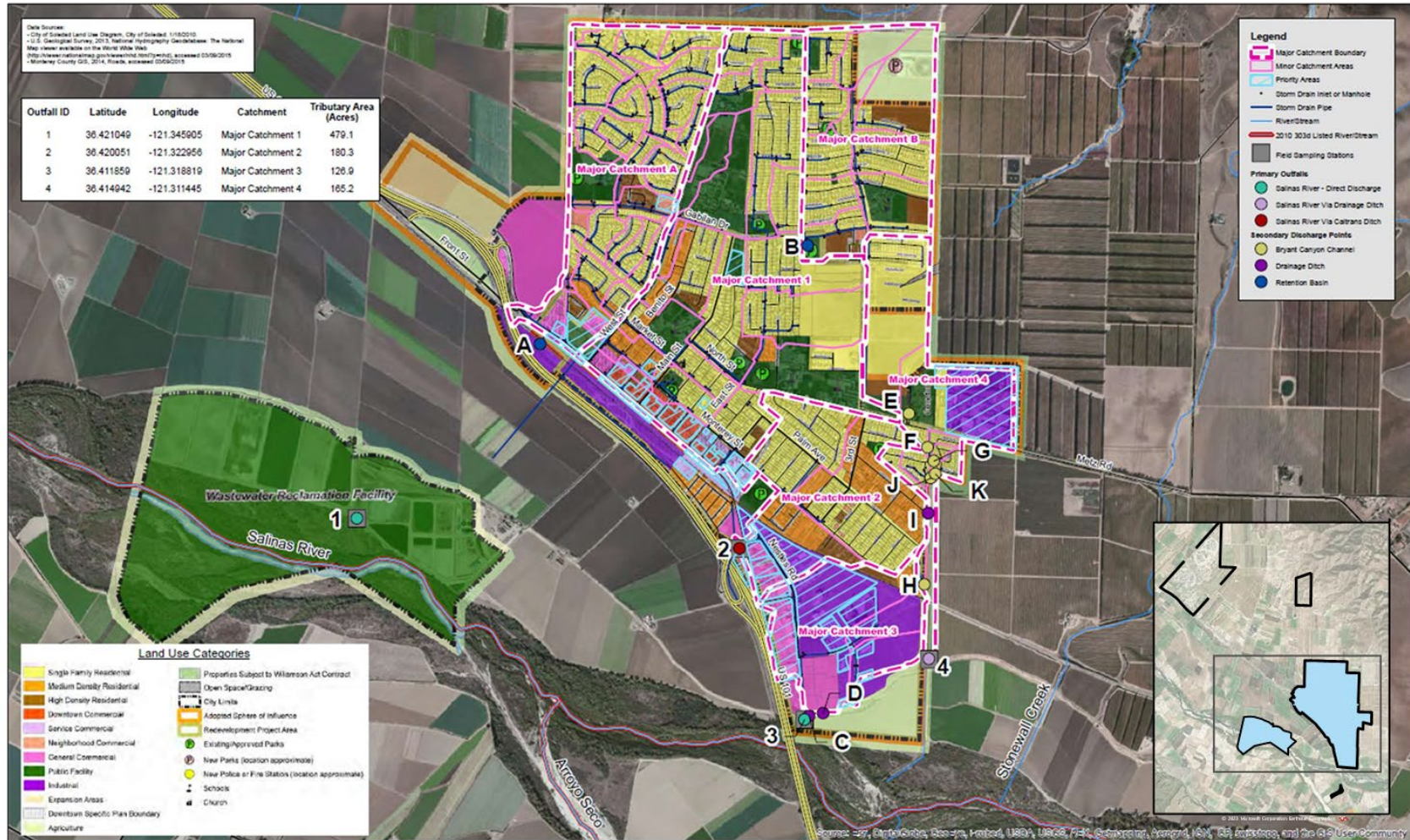
Soledad sits on a mild grade, with drainage generally from the northeast to the southwest towards the Salinas River. Runoff from outside of the city and these areas does not generally enter the city's collection systems, but in periods of immense rainfall and flooding conditions, culverts can overflow and require emergency remediation. Runoff from Jack Creek to the north drains through a culvert crossing San Vicente Road and into farmland to the west, although as of 2023 this culvert uses emergency berms to prevent overflow flooding in events of severe wet weather. Drainage from the east and northeast enters Bryant Canyon Channel and drains to Salinas River.

FLOODING

Flooding in Soledad has been caused historically by overflow from Bryant Canyon Channel and inadequate capacity of local storm drainage systems. A flood study was performed on Bryant Canyon in 2005 that focused on overtopping of the channel into the eastern part of the city during a 100-year flood event.

Improvements to provide 100-year flood protection have already been recommended to Monterey County Water Resources Agency and include installation of a new culvert under Bryant Canyon Road.

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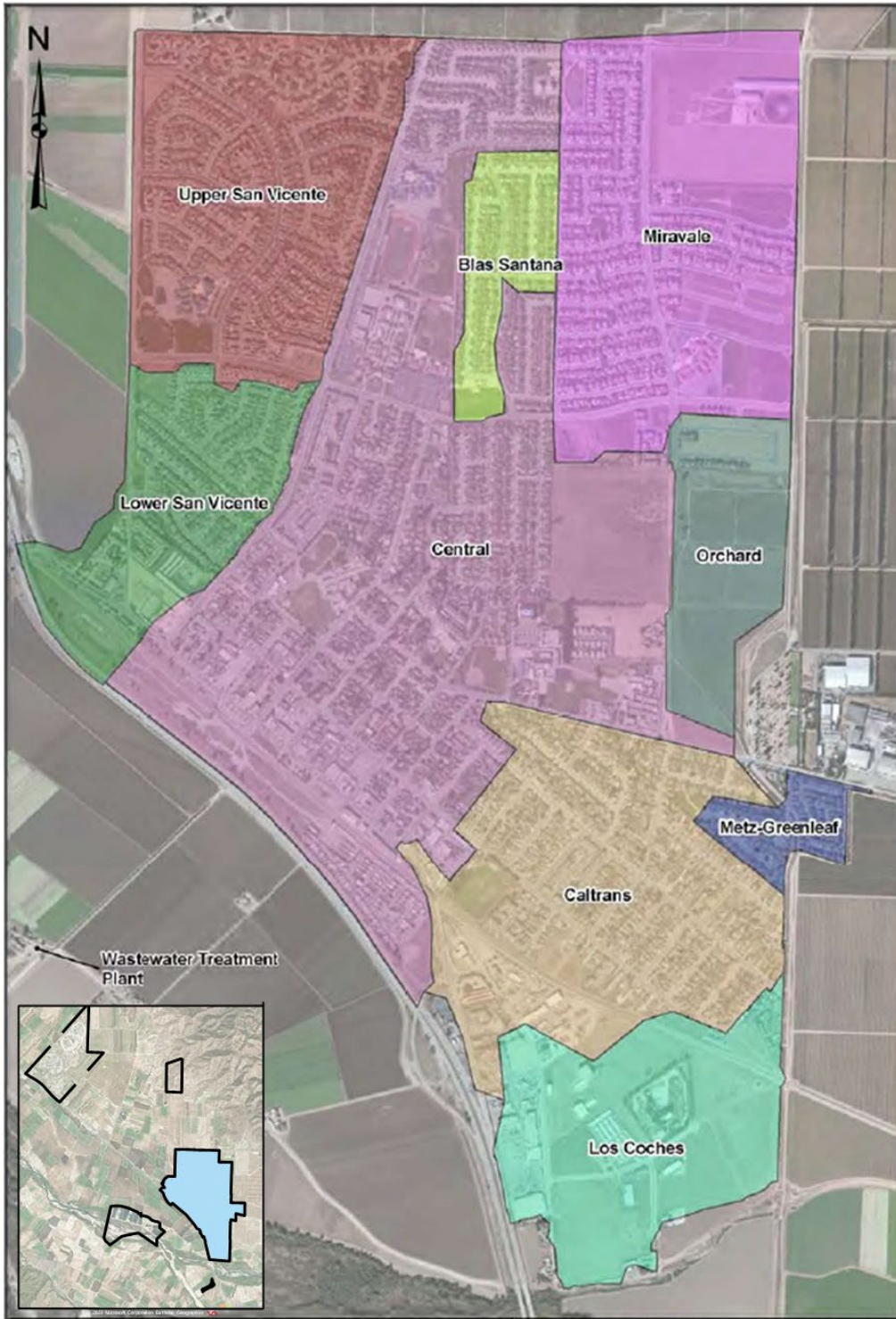


Source: Rick Engineering Company, 2015



Figure 6: City of Soledad Outfall Map
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Source: Schaaf and Wheeler, 2015

NOT TO SCALE



Figure 7: City of Soledad Drainage Areas

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

A CIP for Soledad storm drains was proposed in the 2015 Soledad Storm Drain Master Plan. Capital improvements are suggested on the basis of flooding, with higher-priority recommendations being determined as a result of projects being located where the 10-year maximum flood depth is greater than 12 inches. Areas of significant historical flooding also are within this determination, and as a result, the high-priority projects would ideally improve locations with the deepest and longest flooding situations. A project of moderate priority has similar conditions to that of high priority but has less area affected by flooding in terms of length and depth. A low-priority improvement aims to address nuisance flooding, and has much smaller, briefer durations of flood incidents. Two types of projects are typically used to increase storm drain system capacity: installation of a new relief storm drain parallel to the system lacking capacity, or replacement of pipes of insufficient size with larger-diameter pipes in the same alignment. This CIP was developed assuming that pipe replacement with a larger diameter pipe would be the utilized method.¹³

Projects that address existing deficiencies are organized by drainage area, as shown in **Table 9**.

TABLE 9: PROJECT AND PRIORITY SUMMARY BY DRAINAGE AREA

Drainage Area	Project	Diameter (inches)	Length (feet)	Priority	CIP Total
Blas Santana	Barcelona	24	300	Low	\$200,000
	Gabilan at Prado	18	180	Low	\$120,000
Caltrans	First	30, 36	785	Low	\$520,000
	Monterey at First	42, 48	459	Moderate	\$460,000
	Vosti Park and Nestles	48, 54, 60	1,414	High	\$1,340,000
Central	Andalucia	30	1,761	Moderate	\$1,190,000
	Gabilan	36, 42	2,287	High	\$1,820,000
	Monterey at West	30, 36	728	Moderate	\$560,000
	Soledad Bypass	30	1,495	High	\$950,000
	West	60	1,020	Moderate	\$900,000
Los Coches	Los Coches Drive	30, 36	900	Moderate	\$730,000
Lower San Vicente	San Vicente	84	1,098	High	\$1,500,000
	San Vicente Basin Overflow	42	250	High	\$240,000
	San Vicente Basin Excavation	N/A	N/A	High	\$1,060,000
Upper San Vicente	Crestfield	30	260	Low	\$220,000

Source: Schaff and Wheeler, 2015 Storm Drain Master Plan
Note: Values in table reference core city area, as depicted in **Figure 1**. City staff has confirmed the deficiencies and planned improvements outlined in this table.

Ultimately, the improvements in Table 9 are suggested to achieve a 10-year level of service by alleviating or minimizing predicted flooding within the city.

¹³ City of Soledad, 2015, *Soledad Storm Drain Master Plan*.

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IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

Based on the information in this section, the General Plan Update process should address the following issues:

- Upgrade existing pipes with larger diameters to increase stormwater capacity in the drainage areas.
- Address offsite flows from the north that have potential to flood the city
- Assess impacts of infrastructure such as culverts aimed to minimize effects of flooding in the Bryant Canyon 100-year flood zone.
- Protect against the possibility of more frequent and/or severe flooding events that may be caused by climate change.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

This section describes existing conditions related to stormwater management.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND OPERATIONS NPDES PERMIT

The discharge of stormwater within Soledad is regulated by the SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ NPDES General Permit, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4), collectively referred to as the Phase II Small MS4 General Permit. Soledad is designated as a Phase II Small Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittee under the NPDES General Permit.¹⁴ The City of Soledad developed and adopted its own Stormwater Management Plan and currently also produces an annual stormwater management program annual report.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The City of Soledad Municipal Code requires the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to the storm drain system or waters of the United States. BMPs are applicable to projects that result in land disturbance such as active construction sites, to municipal operations such as operation and maintenance activities, and BMPs must be accounted for in the design of new development projects.

Based on project details such as size, projects within Soledad may be required to obtain coverage under the California Construction General Permit (CGP) if the construction results in land disturbance greater than 1 acre or less than 1 acre if part of a larger common plan of development. Projects subject to the CGP will require the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Projects resulting in

¹⁴ City of Soledad, 2022., Stormwater Operations. <https://www.cityofsoledad.com/departments/public-works/water-quality-control/stormwater-operations/>, accessed May 13, 2023.

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land disturbance of less than 1 acre are required to develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) or SWPPP and must implement appropriate BMPs as outlined by the City of Soledad.¹⁵

In July 2013, the RWQCB Central Coast Region adopted Resolution No. R3-2013-0032 Post Construction Storm Water Management Requirements for Development Projects in the Central Coast Region, collectively referred to as the PCRs. Soledad is entirely in Watershed Management Zone (WMZ) 4 of the 10 zones in urbanized portions of the Central Coast. Each WMZ and, where present, groundwater basin, is aligned with specific Post- Construction Stormwater Management Requirements to address the impacts of development on those watershed processes and beneficial uses.¹⁶ These zone-based requirements, outlined in **Table 10**, are included in the City of Soledad’s Post-Construction Management Requirements.

TABLE 10. SOLEDAD POST-CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Type of Project	Performance Requirements
Tier 1 Projects, including single-family homes that are not part of a larger plan of development (SFHs), that create or replace 2,500 square feet (SF) or more of impervious surface.	Implement LID Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit disturbance of natural drainage features. • Limit clearing, grading, and soil compaction. • Minimize impervious surfaces. • Minimize runoff by dispersing runoff to landscape or using permeable pavements.
Tier 2 Projects, other than SFHs, that create or replace 5,000 SF or more net impervious surface. SFHs that create or replace 15,000 SF or more net impervious surface.	Tier 1 requirements, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat runoff with an approved and appropriately sized LID treatment system prior to discharge from the site.
Tier 3 Projects, other than SFHs, that create or replace 15,000 SF or more of impervious surface. SFHs that create or replace 15,000 SF or more net impervious surface.	Tier 2 requirements, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent off-site discharge from events up to the 95th percentile rainfall event using Stormwater Control Measures.
Tier 4 Projects that create or replace 22,500 SF of impervious surface.	Tier 3 requirements, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control peak flows to not exceed pre-project flows for the 2-year through 10-year events

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

Based on the information in this section, the General Plan Update process should address the following issues:

- Refer to and implement the PCRs for all applicable, regulated projects.
- Continue to incorporate the City of Soledad’s Municipal Code requirements regarding Storm Water Quality Requirements and Compliance.

¹⁵ City of Soledad, 2022., Stormwater Operations. <https://www.cityofsoledad.com/departments/public-works/water-quality-control/stormwater-operations/>, accessed May 13, 2023.

¹⁶ California Water Boards, July 2013, Resolution R3-2013-0032 Adopted July 12, 2013, Approving Post-Construction Stormwater Management Requirements for Development Projects in the Central Coast. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/water_issues/programs/stormwater/docs/lid/lid_hydromod_charette_index.html, accessed May 16, 2023.

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