City of Soledad
Storm Water Management Plan

July 19, 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Section 1 – Introduction

1-1 SWMP Organization 1
1-2 Overview of City Setting 2
1-3 SWMP Development Process 3
1-4 Acronyms and Terms 4

Section 2 – Storm Water Permit History & Regulatory Setting

2-1 Regulatory Background 5
2-2 Prior Drainage Studies 6
2-3 SWMP 6

Section 3 – Receiving Water Description

3-1 Drainage Basins 8
3-2 The City's Drainage Facilities 8
3-3 Storm System Development History 9
3-4 Flood History 9
3-5 Groundwater Resources 10
3-6 Water Quality 10
3-7 Beneficial Uses of Receiving Water 11

Section 4 – SWMP Management

4-1 SWMP Strategy 13
4-2 City Department Organization 14
4-3 Organizational Chart 15
4-4 SWMP Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals 17
4-5 Implementation and Interaction with Other Agencies 17
4-6 Legal Authority 17
4-7 Enabling and Tracking SWMP Progress 18

Section 5 –Best Management Practices

5-1 Introduction 18
5-2 Minimum Control Measures 18
5-3 Best Management Practices 20

Section 6 – Evaluation, Monitoring and Annual Reporting

6-1 Staff Survey and Effectiveness Evaluation 20
6-2 Annual Planning and Reporting 21

Section 7 – Appendices..... 21

Appendix A – Notice of Intent to RWQCB

Appendix B – Plan Boundary Vicinity Map

Appendix C – Plan Boundary Location Map

Appendix D – City Organizational Chart

Appendix E – Minimum Control Measures – (MCM Table of BMPs)

Section 1 – Introduction

This Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been developed pursuant to State and Federal requirements as part of the City of Soledad's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Permit.

This SWMP is a dynamic plan and is intended to protect storm water quality by contributing to the prevention of pollutants entering the City's storm water system. Pollution prevention will be accomplished through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP) that address the six Minimum Control Measures listed in the NPDES Phase II General Storm Water Permit. The effectiveness of this SWMP will be evaluated annually based upon the results of measurable goals established for each BMP. The SWMP BMP's may be revised or otherwise adjusted on an annual basis depending on the success of each individual BMP as well as the overall effectiveness of the SWMP.

This SWMP is intended to be effective in pollution prevention to the maximum extent practicable. One of the most cost effective BMP's is education of the general public to the negative effects of storm water pollution and to the relatively simple "everyday" ways pollution prevention can be accomplished.

This SWMP, along with the required Notice of Intent binding the City to the permit requirements, was submitted to the RWQCB staff in San Luis Obispo, CA in advance of the October 27, 2003 deadline.

The plan requires the implementation of six *Minimum Control Measures* (MCMs):

- Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts,
- Public Involvement/Participation,
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination,
- Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control,
- Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development & Redevelopment, and
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

The SWMP is expected to change over time as the goals and effectiveness for all Best Management Practices under each MCM are assessed.

1-1 SWMP Organization

- Section 1: Introduction. This section provides the geographical setting, describes the City's existing storm water infrastructure system, and outlines the SWMP development process. This section also includes a list of acronyms and terms used throughout the SWMP.

- Section 2: SWMP History and Regulatory Setting. This section provides the regulatory context in developing the SWMP as part of the Phase II NPDES permit, an explanation of the City's existing storm water protection activities, and a rough timeline for submittal, adoption, and implementation of the SWMP and NPDES Phase II Permit.

- Section 3: Receiving Water Description. This section describes existing watershed characteristics,

and provides an overall review of City of Soledad hydrology that impacts the limits of this permit.

- Section 4: SWMP Management. This section describes the strategy of the City in developing the SWMP, provides an analysis of the existing storm water protection efforts, and describes City's multi-departmental commitment to the effort.

- Section 5: SWMP Best Management Practices. This section provides an overview of the typical Best Management Practices that will serve as the primary tool in directing and implementing a functional SWMP for the City. The Best Management Practices are presented in the Appendix.

- Section 6: SWMP Performance and Effectiveness Evaluation. This section describes the staff survey and effectiveness evaluation of the existing SWMP, and the different phases involved with planning and reporting on an annual basis.

- Appendices

  Appendix A – Notice of Intent to RWQCB

  Appendix B – Plan Boundary Vicinity Map

  Appendix C – Plan Boundary Location Map

  Appendix D – City Organizational Chart

  Appendix E – Minimum Control Measures

1-2 Overview of City Setting

Located in the heart of California's Salinas Valley, the city of Soledad is approximately 125 miles south of San Francisco, 85 miles south of San Jose, 24 miles south of Salinas, and 60 miles north of Paso Robles. A vicinity map and location map are included in the appendix.

The City of Soledad is located between the Gabilan mountain range to the east and the Santa Lucia mountain range to the west. To the north, the City of Salinas is the nearest major urban center. The City of Gonzales is located approximately 10 miles to the north and the Cities of Greenfield and King City are south of Soledad. Over the last ten years, the five incorporated cities of the Salinas Valley have shown significant increases in population. Construction of new single-family homes continues at a steady pace as development continues.

The City of Soledad is centered in one of the most productive agricultural areas in the world. The area has often been coined as the "Salad Bowl of the World". Over $2 billion worth of fruits and vegetable are produced and shipped annually in the United States and abroad.

The City of Soledad is one of the fastest growing cities in Central Coast Region of California. According to the current US Census, the population of City of Soledad in the year 2000 was 12,700.

It is to be understood that this SWMP, as written in its current form, pertains only to those areas included within the City's boundaries that the City has jurisdiction over. Areas within the City's jurisdiction but not part of this plan include the Federal and State Prisons, Caltrans Right-of-Way, Soledad Unified School District(s), and County Flood Control Facilities. All of these facilities are required to obtain their own separate NPDES Phase II Storm Water permits from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The

boundary areas are described pictorially in the Plan Boundary Vicinity Map and the Plan Boundary Location Map located in the Appendix.

1-3 SWMP Development Process

The SWMP has been developed from the combined efforts of various City staff. The departments included in the SWMP development and implementation are:

1) Public Works,
2) Community Development (Planning and Building Department), and
3) City Manager's Office.

The first step in the development of this SWMP was the preparation of a questionnaire that was distributed to City staff. The purpose of the questionnaire was to determine:

- The City's existing storm drainage infrastructure system
- The functional responsibilities of each department
- Any overlap of responsibilities between departments
- The legal authority of each department
- The existing activities that may be used toward BMP implementation.

The second step included meeting with City staff and providing the background of the NPDES Permit, why the City is required to have such a permit, and what is required of the City under such a permit. The six different Minimum Control Measures were described, along with examples of Best Management Practices related to these control measures. The information provided to City staff stimulated input about existing programs and systems already in place that could be incorporated into the SWMP.

The questionnaires were collected, interviews performed, and with the information provided by City staff, the SWMP was organized and disseminated and developed. Furthermore, the RWQCB was contacted to obtain feedback on permit requirements. The SWMP was then distributed to City Staff for their review and comment.

Once a draft was finalized, the SWMP was presented to the City Council at their October 15, 2003 Regular Meeting for adoption. Council approved the draft SWMP and gave staff administrative authority to execute the final draft for submission to the RWQCB. City Staff forwarded the SWMP and the NOI onto RWQCB Staff.

1-4 Acronyms and terms

AMBAG	Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
BMPs	Best Management Practices – Physical, structural, and/or managerial practices that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce pollution of storm water
City	City of Soledad
CASQA	California Storm Water Quality Association
CWA	Clean Water Act – Phase I and Phase II NPDES programs fall under this legislation
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
MCM(s)	Minimum Control Measure(s) – Measures required under the NPDES Permit for storm

	water management and protection
Measurable Goals	Definable tasks or accomplishments associated with implementing best management practices
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable – Standard of evaluating permit compliance
MG	Measurable Goal
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act
NOI	Notice of Intent – Agreement of an entity's intention to apply for an NPDES Permit
Phase II	Second stage of State and Federal storm water permit regulations
Plan	Document providing organization, management activities, goals, strategy and direction for the activities associated with this effort
PW	Public Works
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCOPE	Soledad Community Outreach Preservation Eduction
SWMP	Storm Water Management Plan – Required to accompanies NPDES Permit application under State and Federal regulations
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

Section 2 – SWMP History & Regulatory Setting

2-1 Regulatory Background

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States, from any point source, is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added §402(p), which established a framework for regulating storm water discharges under the NPDES Program.

Phase I of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) storm water program was promulgated in 1990 under the CWA. Phase I relies on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage to address storm water runoff from

(1) "medium" and "large" municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) generally serving populations of 100,000 or greater, (2) construction activity disturbing 5 acres of land or greater, and (3) ten categories of industrial activity.

On December 8, 1999, EPA promulgated regulations known as the Storm Water Phase II Final Rule. The Phase II program expanded the Phase I program by requiring additional operators of MS4s in urbanized areas serving populations greater than 25,000 and less than 100,000 and operators of small construction sites disturbing 1 acre or more, through the use of NPDES permits, to implement programs and practices to control polluted storm water runoff.

The Phase II NPDES Program is intended to reduce adverse impacts to water quality and aquatic habitat by instituting the use of controls on the unregulated sources of storm water discharges that have the greatest likelihood of causing continued environmental degradation.

Storm water discharges are a concern because of the concentration of pollutants found in these discharges. Development in urbanized areas substantially increases impervious surfaces, such as roofs, streets, driveways, parking lots, and sidewalks, on which pollutants from concentrated human activities settle and remain until a storm event washes them into nearby storm drains.

Common pollutants include heavy metals, pesticides, fertilizers, oils, litter, and sediment. Another concern is the illicit connections of sanitary sewers, which can result in fecal coliform bacteria entering the storm sewer system. Storm water runoff picks up and transports these and other harmful pollutants, then discharges to waterways via storm sewer systems. These discharges can result in fish kills, destruction of spawning and wildlife habitats, a loss in aesthetic value, and contamination of drinking water supplies and recreational waterways that can threaten public health.

Runoff from construction sites is a water quality concern because of the devastating effects that sedimentation can have on local water bodies, particularly small streams. Numerous studies have shown that the amount of sediment transported by storm water runoff from construction sites with no controls is significantly greater than from sites with controls. In addition to sediment, construction activities yield pollutants such as pesticides, petroleum products, construction chemicals, solvents, asphalts, and acids that can contaminate storm water runoff.

During storms, construction sites may be the source of sediment-laden runoff, which can overwhelm a small stream channel's capacity, resulting in streambed scour, stream bank erosion, and destruction of near-stream vegetative cover. Where left uncontrolled, sediment-laden runoff has been shown to result in the

loss of in-stream habitats for fish and other aquatic species, an increased difficulty in filtering drinking water, the loss of drinking water reservoir storage capacity, and negative impacts on the navigational capacity of waterways.

The Phase II NPDES Permit contains the following six program elements to reduce pollutant run-off, termed "Minimum Control Measures," listed as follows:

MCM 1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

MCM 2. Public Involvement/Participation

MCM 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

MCM 4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

MCM 5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

MCM 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The SWMP will address each of these six MCMs and will provide an outline of how the City of Soledad intends on satisfying them (see Section 5).

2-2 Prior Drainage Studies

The City of Soledad has no formalized storm water quality plan or program developed or implemented, to date, given its predominantly agricultural/rural population and geography. Even though there is no formalized SWMP in place at the City, there are many activities performed by the City that directly or indirectly aim to manage and protect storm water quality. The City has reviewed its existing program to determine if:

- Current practices are satisfactory as stand-alone BMPs,
- Enhancement of an existing practice is required to serve as a BMP, or
- New/additional BMPs will be required.

Through the SWMP development process it was determined that the City has many existing BMPs already in place that protect storm water quality.

2-3 SWMP

The SWMP developed for the City is a working, living document intended to direct and support City staff with *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* that will protect storm water quality. This SWMP accompanies the Notice of Intent (NOI), which was presented to the City Council for adoption in October 2003. The NOI and SWMP will be formally submitted to the RWQCB immediately after staff approval.

Implementation of the SWMP is to become effective immediately; with the implementation schedule that is developed herein laid out such that the City departments will be able to organize and develop most new BMPs within the first and second years of the SWMP's term. During the first and second years, the City will continue with their existing storm water management and protection activities, and implement reporting and documentation practices thereof. Many new programs will be explored both internally and with outside entities, and logistics of these programs will be determined. Once these programs are set in place, their associated financial requirements and obligations will be determined. The City will then re-evaluate the impacts each BMP will have on the City's budget, and any necessary accommodations or adjustments

to the budget may be made. Measures of BMP effectiveness will occur in advance of each annual report. Each year City staff will be surveyed to suggest or call attention to what changes, if any, should to be made to the plan, dependent upon several criteria (see Section 6 for a comprehensive listing of criteria). The MCM Task Manager, or individual assigned to be the City's SWMP liaison to departmental staff and the RWQCB, will compile the feedback received from each department, review the criteria, review current State and Federal Regulations against those applied to the SWMP, and outline necessary alterations to the SWMP.

Any necessary changes in the scope or direction of this SWMP will be proposed to the RWQCB, by the City, during the annual reporting process as part of the permit's report requirements. Otherwise, the City will modify the SWMP as necessary so that it remains an efficient, cost effective, and practicable document.

By the end of the five year permit term, the City expects to have a comprehensive, practical, and effective SWMP that may be utilized to begin the next five year term under NPDES Phase II permit regulations.

It is important to mention the potential impact to pollution reduction other agencies or entities may have within the City. These include:

- State of California (State highways and any State owned drainage facilities)
- Soledad Unified School District
- Union Pacific Railroad
- Soledad Federal Prison
- Salinas Valley Correctional Facility
- Monterey County Water Resources Agency

Section 3 – Receiving Water Description

Watershed characteristics of the City of Soledad vary with the surrounding terrain and topography. The City is located in the central Salinas Valley along the eastern bank of the Salinas River on a flat alluvial plain at 190 feet elevation between the Santa Lucia Mountain Range to the west (approximately 3,000 ft) and the Gabilan Mountain Range to the east (approximately 2,400 ft). The majority of the watershed area consists of gently sloping terrain, which gives way to rolling foothills to the north.

The principal watercourses in the area are the Bryant Canyon Channel and the Salinas River. These waterways flow northwest through the Salinas Valley to join the Monterey Bay near the town of Castroville, approximately thirty-five miles north of the City.

3-1 Drainage Basins

The watersheds surrounding the City consists of three major drainage basins:

- The Moranda Basin,
- The Bryant Canyon Basin, and the
- Metz Road/Greenleaf Estates Basin.

From these basins, flow enters the city via the Bryant Canyon Channel, or through surface flow. Once

inside the city limits, an array of basins and sub-basins describe the contribution of flow into the respective trunks of the storm drain system. Below is a summary of all of the basins (inside and outside of the City limits).

Basin	**Sub-basin**
Central Basin	West Street
	Front Street
	Andalucia
Caltrans Basin	
Los Coches Basin	
San Vicente	Vista Soledad Subdivision
	Western Front
	Braga
	Offsite through Section 16 from 3, 10, and 15
Moranda	Offsite through Section 16 from 3, 10, and 15
Bryant Canyon	Bryant Canyon
	Hambey
Metz Road / Greenleaf Estates	
Munras Street - Johnson Drive	
UPRR/Cooperative St. Elena	

3-2 The City's Drainage Facilities

The City's drainage facilities include three open channels, detention and retention basins, and a storm drainage system.

OPEN CHANNELS
The three open channels include:

1. Bryant Canyon channel – maintained by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency.
2. Southerly channel along U.S. Route 101 near the Salinas River – maintained by Caltrans.
3. Westerly channel along San Vicente Road – maintained by the City.

Both the Bryant Canyon channel and the Southerly channel discharge into the Salinas River, and both channels are under the jurisdiction of agencies other than the City. The Westerly channel ultimately reaches the City's wastewater plant, which then flows to the Salinas River, however, any back flow to the channel is retained in a very large retention basin between U.S. Route 101 and the railroad tracks.

DETENTION AND RETENTION BASINS
Along with a few large detention basins, there are a few interim ditches, swales, and detention ponds in the City. These facilities direct and detain runoff between subdivision phases and will be replaced by standard facilities when improvements to the subdivisions are completed. The large detention basins are located as follows:

1. The northwest corner of Gabilan Drive and Prado Street in the California Highlands Subdivision.

2. Between U.S Route 101 and the Union Pacific Railroad Tracks in the southwestern portion of the City.
3. The northeast corner of Gabilan Drive and San Vicente Road.
4. South of Goldenrod Street at San Vicente Road.
5. At the southerly end of Gabilan Drive, just east of the City limits.
6. The end of the 60" RCP, west of U.S Route 101 at the wastewater treatment plant. This detention pond also serves as a percolation field. The capacity is sufficient to accommodate heavy flows, but may discharge to the river when precipitation exceeds roughly 2.5 inches of rain per hour. In such cases, a flapper valve is triggered to open when the water level reaches overflow level and pressure increases. Only in these cases does storm water release into the Salinas River.

STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The storm drainage system is composed of reinforced concrete pipe ranging in size from 8" to 60". Flows west of West Street are collected on San Vicente Road and are conveyed to a retention pond. Flows east of West Street to Oak Street are collected in a 60" storm drain that discharges to a percolation field. Flows east of Oak Street to Third Street are collected in a 42" storm drain that enters the Caltrans culvert. Flows east of Third Street and above the UPRR are conveyed to the County's Bryant Canyon channel. And lastly, flows below the UPRR in the southern corner of the City are collected in a 42" storm drain that discharges directly to the Salinas River.

3-3 Storm System Development History

In the early 1970's, the Bryant Canyon Channel, the 60-inch storm drain from Front Street to the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Vosti Park forty-two inch storm drain through Vosti Park to the Caltrans Channel were constructed by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. No major flood control projects were completed until the construction of the Les Coches Industrial Park and associated drainage facilities in 1986. In 1998, a portion of the trunk main west of West Street in Gabilan Drive and the western Front Street Sub-basin improvements were constructed. In 2003, a new alignment from the Bryant Canyon Channel was constructed.

3-4 Flood History

The climate of the region is characterized by tepid, windy summers and cool, moist winters. The mean annual precipitation averages about 12 inches, with most of the precipitation occurring during the period from October through May. With these modest annual averages, flooding is rare. In peak conditions, it is more likely for the Bryant Canyon Channel to flood than the Salinas River, as occurred during the 100-year storm events in 1995 and 1998. In 2003, the City added a new alignment to alleviate the Bryant Canyon Channel problem, and expects future floods not to exceed the drainage capacity of the City.

3-5 Groundwater Resources

The water supply for the Central Salinas Valley is almost exclusively derived from groundwater. The existence of groundwater is the result of water percolating into alluvial materials and porous geologic structures.

Infiltration in the Salinas River channel is the principal source of groundwater recharge for the Salinas Valley groundwater basin. The recharge area is generally believed to end at a point between Chualar and Salinas. Both natural runoff and conservation releases from Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs contribute to the flow in the Salinas River. Infiltration from other smaller tributaries that drain the highland

areas also provide recharge to the groundwater basin. The down-valley movement of this subsurface water is essential to the containment of saltwater intrusion into the Pressure sub-area. Higher elevations tend to have little potential for groundwater recharge due to either shallow or non-existent soils and steep slopes. These same characteristics pose problems for septic suitability and limit water availability.

Groundwater consumption in the Salinas Valley has increased over time as the amount of valley croplands under irrigation has continued to increase annually. Continued residential, commercial and industrial development has also increased groundwater consumption, but with agriculture accounting for at least 90% of the area's water consumption, demand generated by these sources has been relatively small. Agricultural and urban consumers are now using more water than is recharged annually, resulting in a groundwater overdraft.

3-6 Water Quality

Water quality is a significant factor in water supply because it determines what uses available water is suited for. The three primary consumers of water in the Central Salinas Valley are agricultural, residential, and commercial uses. Depending on the type and degree of contamination, certain uses may not be viable when water supplies become degraded. Water unfit for drinking may often be acceptable for irrigation, but because water supplies in the City are drawn from the same groundwater basins as irrigation water, the quality of groundwater must be maintained at drinking water standards. This importance is reaffirmed by the fact that water resources are limited. Once a water supply is contaminated it cannot be easily replaced. Maintenance of groundwater quality is also necessary because of the hydrologic continuity of the Salinas Valley sub-basins. Contamination of one sub-basin may lead to contamination of others.

The County Health Department, which is responsible for water systems with 2 to 200 connections, has been routinely monitoring all water systems in the Central Salinas Valley for primary and secondary drinking water standards, as well as bacteriological standards. All water systems of 200 or more connections are permitted and monitored by the State Department of Health Services.

The City recognizes that the Salinas River is listed on the Federal EPA's 303d list of impaired water bodies for pesticides, salinity/TDS/chlorides, and sediment/siltation (Section 303d of the CWA). The City acknowledges that it will convey applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation requirements and required revisions of the SWMP as appropriate upon the Regional Board's TMDL adoption.

Upon closer inspection of the non-point source activities and/or operations that would produce the pollutants of concern listed in Section 303d of the CWA, the City believes that the high loading of pesticides in the Salinas River originates from the agricultural lands that surround the City limits. Further, the salinity/TDS/chloride loading is a common byproduct of wastewater treatment plant point-source discharges, of which there are no such discharges known to exist in the vicinity. (There is a wastewater treatment plant located west of Soledad and adjacent to the Salinas River, although the discharge from this plant enters into a large percolation field and no point-source flows reach the river, deeming it more a non-point source than a point-source. This treatment plant operates under its own NPDES permit.) The City recognizes that pollutants of concern in common urban runoff may include sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances (i.e. biochemical oxygen demand), petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and/or pesticides and herbicides.

The City proposes to target pollutants of concern common in urban runoff through two methods. The first method is to implement control measures/BMPs through public outreach, education, participation,

involvement, and City staff training to effectively communicate to target audiences associated with these pollutants of concern. Further, the City will develop, implement, and enforce control measures specific to construction activities and post-construction storm water runoff that will aim to reduce erosion, sediment, and chemical waste from the City's storm system. The second method for targeting pollutants specific to the City's storm water runoff involves analyzing the pollutants found in the debris entering the storm drain system. The City will conduct chemical testing of the debris collected from catch basin cleaning efforts, which will yield sound information on the types and quantities of pollutants the City is actively preventing from entering their system, thus reducing the pollutants actually introduced into the Salinas River. The City will also use this information to better direct their outreach efforts to both the public and City Staff, and to improve the efficiency of selected BMPs developed to target specific pollutants of concern. The BMPs associated with these two methods of targeting pollutants of concern common in urban runoff are further described in Section 5-3 – "Storm Water Management Plan – Best Management Practices" herein.

3-7 Beneficial Uses of Receiving Water

Pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Regional Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan), the Salinas River is identified as having fourteen categorical beneficial uses as follows:

Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply. According to State Board Resolution No. 88-63, "Sources of Drinking Water Policy" all surface waters are considered suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply except where:

a. TDS exceeds 3000 mg/l (5000 uS/cm electrical conductivity);
b. Contamination exists, that cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use;
c. The source is not sufficient to supply an average sustained yield of 200 gallons per day;
d. The water is in collection or treatment systems of municipal or industrial wastewaters, process waters, mining wastewaters, or storm water runoff; and;
e. The water is in systems for conveying or holding agricultural drainage waters.

Agricultural Supply (AGR)
Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.

Industrial Process Supply (PROC)
Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality (i.e., waters used for manufacturing, food processing, etc.).

Industrial Service Supply (IND)
Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well repressurization.

Ground Water Recharge (GWR)
Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers. Ground water recharge includes recharge of surface water underflow.

Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)
Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities, fishing, or use of natural hot springs.

Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2)
Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.

Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)
Uses of water for commercial or recreational collection of fish, shellfish, or other organisms including, but not limited to, uses involving organisms intended for human consumption or bait purposes.

Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)
Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)
Uses of water that support cold water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)
Uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)
Uses of water that support habitats necessary for migration or other temporary activities by aquatic organisms, such as anadromous fish.

Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN)
Uses of water that support high quality aquatic habitats suitable for reproduction and early development of fish.

The aforementioned beneficial uses have been recognized by the City, and the control measures/BMPs set forth in Section 5-3 have been developed in an effort to ensure the continuance of the River's beneficial uses by reducing pollution in storm water discharges to the MEP. The City's ultimate goal in developing, implementing, and where applicable, enforcing the BMPs set forth in this SWMP is to protect water quality standards of the Salinas River by determining that discharges from their storm sewer system do not contribute to an exceedance of these water quality standards. Should an exceedance of water quality standards persist even after diligent implementation of the SWMP, the City will comply with the iterative process outlined in Attachment 4 of the General Permit in an effort to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to this exceedance through new and/or modified BMPs.

Section 4 – SWMP Management

4-1 SWMP Strategy

The purpose of the City of Soledad SWMP is to implement and enforce a series of management practices, referred to herein as "Best Management Practices" (BMPs). These BMPs are designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to the "maximum extent practicable," to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The achievement of these objectives will be gauged using a series of Measurable Goals, which also are contained in the SWMP.

The BMPs are grouped under the following six "Minimum Control Measures," which are required under the Phase II regulations:

1. Public Participation/Involvement
2. Public Education and Outreach
3. Construction Site Runoff Control
4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
5. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
6. Post-Construction Runoff Control

As described in Section 2, City of Soledad has been diligent in collecting material and encouraging input from departmental staff. Through interviews and informational gatherings, BMPs have been developed that are the most applicable and/or appropriate to meet the stipulated regulations. Some of these BMPs are practices currently employed by the City, some are amended practices, and others are new practices that have been developed with the input and considerations of departmental staff.

Enforcement of certain BMPs is already, in large part, in place. The process will be more formalized, in that documentation and follow-up will be instituted in some cases. Certain measures are already taken by departmental staff to encourage compliance through the permitting process. Enforcement will also come through ordinance(s) already in place under the City's Municipal Code, as well as future ordinances if the City decides this level of regulation is necessary.

For each BMP developed under the six MCMs, measurable goals and associated timelines to attain the associated goals have been prescribed. Mechanisms have been developed wherein BMP effectiveness may be tracked and measured; for example, when illicit discharges are called in and documented in the City GIS system. The number of calls or notifications through the hotline may be measured, and the areas where discharges have occurred may be documented.

The SWMP will be reviewed for effectiveness on an annual basis (or as necessary) over the Permit term of five years based upon staff surveys and BMP effectiveness assessments. Additionally, there may be annual Community Vision Workshops wherein the public can provide their input and feedback on the existing SWMP as well as any recommendations for enhancement.

4-2 City of Soledad City Department Organization

Many different City departments are associated with the development and implementation of this SWMP.

Central to this SWMP are the following departments and divisions and their function as it pertains to the SWMP:

The Public Works Department provides a variety of services related to:

- Operation and maintenance of City roads, parks and buildings,
- Land development plan review and construction inspection and,
- Utilities (water, sewer, solid waste and storm drainage).

The City of Soledad Public Works Department maintains, repairs, and resurfaces all roads within the City except for private roads and State highways. The Public Works Department is also responsible for operating and maintaining all City facilities, including the City's Corporation Yard, Parks, Vehicle Fleet, Water System and Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Public Works Department reviews and inspects all residential and commercial development projects to ensure compliance with City standards, permit conditions and project plans.

Community Development Department: The Community Development Department promotes the effective, efficient, aesthetic use of land for present and future generations of City residents and visitors. The Community Development Director is charged with the preparation and updating of a comprehensive, long-term, General Plan for the land use and physical development of the City and for the execution of this plan.

The department's work includes zoning and subdivision enforcement within the City, plus the development of specific long-range area planning. The Community Development Department is responsible for administration of the California Environmental Quality Act.

An Organizational Chart is included in the Appendix to show the existing City framework.

4-3 Organizational Chart

Certain existing activities performed by City staff play a part in reducing storm water pollution to the MEP and eliminating prohibited non-storm water discharges. These activities, broken down by department, include the following:

- **Public Works Department**
    - Plan check fees & grading permits: The City has an existing process that allows for review of grading plans and issuing of grading permits. This existing process addresses construction site runoff control, utilizing existing published materials (CASQA handbooks) for BMP criteria and selection on a case-by-case basis. The City will enhance its current program by offering a model Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be used as a guidance document for designers. All construction sites greater than or equal to one acre will require an acceptable SWPPP be approved by the City prior to issuance of a grading permit. Further, the City will require compliance with implementing and maintaining the erosion and sediment controls outlined in the SWPPP through inspections and stepped enforcement procedures. Enforcement will be part of the grading permit inspection and building permit inspection process, covered under a new Storm Water Ordinance.

- Development Plan Review: The City currently relies upon published BMP design standards and technical criteria from the California Storm Water Quality Association (CASQA) handbooks and materials offered through the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG). The BMPs outlined in these reference materials are required to be adhered to by Developers, and the City's Planners and Development Plan Reviewers currently follow these published guidelines when conducting their work. To be incorporated into the City's development plan review process will be the specific Design Standards and Priority Project Category Provisions of Attachment 4 of the General Permit. The Attachment 4 design standards are applicable to the following categories:
  - Single-Family Hillside Residences
  - 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments
  - Automotive Repair Shops
  - Retail Gasoline Outlets
  - Restaurants
  - Home Subdivisions with 10 or more housing units
  - Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water runoff

  In the case of design standards and technical criteria for any of the above-listed categories, Attachment 4 will dictate over other published reference materials. Otherwise, each site is reviewed on a case-by-case basis for acceptable post-construction storm water runoff BMPs.

- Sewage Spill Response: When called upon by the City's Emergency Services, this Department is responsible for responding to sewer line back-ups and breaks in existing sewer lines. Furthermore, this department works in conjunction with the Fire Department should sewer backup run-off into the storm drainage system.

- Corporation Yard: The City's Public Works Department is in charge of the City's Fleet Services which functions as a repair and vehicle cleaning facility. Existing waste oil, antifreeze and other liquid waste are disposed of routinely by hauling the pollutants offsite through qualified contracted companies.

- City Cleanups: Continue working with existing community volunteers through the Soledad Community Outreach Preservation Education (SCOPE) program. This program, which provides city wide clean up efforts, uses volunteers to clean storm drainages, pick up litter on sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and paint over graffiti. This program is scheduled to perform these duties on a quarterly basis.

- Signing and Striping Program: The City currently conducts signing and striping on an annual basis. Not only does this include parking striping but also this program is going to be expanded to include painted signage on storm drain outlets. Furthermore, the City will implement a program whereby staff will require ~~home~~ developers to paint said signage on storm drain outlets prior to acceptance of the improvements.

- Web Design: The City of Soledad currently operates and maintains a City website with a Public Works web page. Through a newly developed web portal, information, graphics, and the SWMP will be available for all to download. Additionally, individuals will be able to file complaints on violators on-line and stay anonymous.

- Information with Utility Bills: City utility bills are generated and sent out monthly. Storm Water information will be included with some bills educating the public on ways to prevent pollutants from entering into the storm drain system. The information will be sent out on a quarterly basis.

- **Community Development Department**

  - Public Outreach Programs: There is an existing program that reaches out to area schools on various topics. Through the SCOPE program, the City code enforcement officer makes presentations to various classrooms informing them of the projects and its benefits to the community. Other organizations such as the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority also provide information on sites where recycled material such as oil and tires can be delivered. Again the intent is to educate the public not to dump in the Storm Drain.

  - Illegal Dumping: There is an existing City program that recognizes that illegal dumping is a problem that needs to be addressed on a systematic basis. Complaints are currently logged, however repeat violators need to be tracked.

- **Fire Department**

  - Hazardous Materials Spill Response: The Fire Department currently responds to all hazardous material spills as required by State and Federal laws. In conjunction with the Department of Health and the Public Works Department hazardous material spills are recorded and addressed.

The MCM Task Manager will be the point of contact within the City for Staff to report to on their progress with BMP implementation and effectiveness. The Task Manager will be the Public Works Director. Staff responsible for implementation of associated BMPs are listed in the MCM Table of BMPs found in Appendix E.

4-4 SWMP Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals

The BMPs that have been developed for the City, although extensive, represent viable activities specific to the City's needs. Each BMP has a measurable goal that offers the City a tangible means of evaluating BMP effectiveness.

Reference is made to the BMP Table found in Appendix E, which lists respective practices and associated measurable goals.

4-5 Implementation and Interaction with Other Agencies

As shown on the BMP Table in this section, certain BMPs are to be a cooperative effort between City of Soledad and other agencies. Consistent with the regulatory intentions of the SWMP, community awareness, commitment, and contributions are necessary for a successful storm water program. The most effective way to accomplish community involvement is to broaden and enhance outreach activities via pooling resources, ideas and experience of other organizations, whether municipal, civic, volunteer, or otherwise. This SWMP attempts to achieve such collaboration whenever appropriate or applicable.

4-6 Legal Authority

There are various resources that may provide legal authority to enforce the SWMP. Such resources include the Federal CWA, the California Water Code, CEQA, Subdivision Map Act, and the City Municipal Code. Specific to this NPDES permit is the City Storm Water Ordinance that is currently being developed. This Ordinance will provide the City with an enforcement mechanism addressing three main areas for protecting storm water quality. These areas include:

- Prohibiting non-storm water discharges into the City's storm sewer system. (See BMP 3.5, Appendix E.)
- Requiring erosion and sediment controls from construction site stormwater runoff and ensuring compliance in implementing these controls. (See BMP 4.1, Appendix E.)
- Addressing post-construction stormwater runoff from new- and re-development areas. (BMP 5.4, Appendix E.)

The City intends on writing the ordinance without specific references to requirements of the State's General Storm Water Permit so that the most recent Permit requirements will always govern under the ordinance. The ordinance will then default to adherence to the City's procedures and standards that are developed in connection with the Storm Water Management Plan and intended to act as the City's enforcement mechanism as addressed in the City Ordinance.

Aside from the formal, legal resources listed herein, the City intends on continuing enforcement practices at the ground level, such as stopping construction or withholding permits until compliance is reached.

4-7 Enabling and Tracking SWMP Progress

Attention is again directed to the MCM Table in this section that provides an outline of each BMP with its prescribed implementation schedule. The measurable goals and implementation schedule are designed to promote progress toward effectively satisfying a portion of one or more MCMs. For example, report generation and queries are incorporated into certain BMPs such that these reports and associated data may be reviewed on an annual basis.

The BMP Table will be used as a tool by department staff and the MCM Task Manager for annual planning and reporting activities.

Section 5 – SWMP Best Management Practices

5-1 Introduction

What is provided in this section is the basis of development for this SWMP. The table that has been prepared outlines all activities and practices that are designed to fulfill each MCM. It should be noted that some BMPs are not easily quantifiable or predictable, although a concerted effort has been made toward developing ways to measure their effectiveness.

5-2 Minimum Control Measures

Under Permit requirements, the SWMP is to, "Describe BMPs, measurable goals, and timetables for implementation in the following six program areas (Minimum Control Measures):"

MCM-1: Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
Per Permit requirements, this MCM states that, "The Permittee must educate the public in its

permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the storm water program and the public's role in the program."

MCM-2: Public Involvement/Participation
Per Permit requirements, this MCM states that, "The Permittee must comply with all state and local notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/ participation program."

MCM-3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
Per Permit requirements, this MCM states that, "The Permittee must adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges. The Permittee must also implement a program to detect illicit discharges."

The definition of an illicit discharge is any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities. Illicit discharges constituents or pollutants of concern include the following: oil & grease, suspended solids, metals, gasoline, pesticides, and pathogens.

Certain discharges are considered as allowable non-storm water discharges, and are therefore deemed as authorized discharges. The following types of discharges or flows are authorized unless are determined to be significant contributors of pollutants:

1. Water line flushing
2. Landscape irrigation
3. Diverted stream flows
4. Rising ground waters
5. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR Sec. 35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers
6. Uncontaminated pumped ground water
7. Discharges from potable water sources
8. Foundation drains
9. Air conditioning condensation
10. Irrigation water
11. Springs
12. Water from crawl space pumps
13. Footing drains
14. Lawn watering
15. Individual residential care washing
16. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
17. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges

The City will develop a plan to review the above-listed non-storm water discharges to identify which, if any, constitute a pollution source that should be prohibited or regulated. Once the individual discharges are reviewed and designated as, "significant" or "non-significant," the City will report on the basis for their designations and findings to the RWQCB in the annual report for permit year 5. Upon consideration of the City's findings, the RWQCB Executive Officer may determine that certain of these non-storm water discharges are significant sources of pollutants to waters of the State or physically interconnected MS4, or that the discharges threaten water quality standards, at which point the City will be notified and the said discharge(s) would be removed from this non-storm water discharge list. Further, the City would then develop BMPs that will prohibit

or reduce those specific discharges to the MEP.

MCM-4: Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
Per Permit requirements, this MCM states that, "The Permittee must develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size within its permitted jurisdiction. The program must include inspections of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators."

MCM-5: Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development & Redevelopment
Per Permit requirements, this MCM states that, "The Permittee must educate the public in its permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the storm water program and the public's role in the program."

MCM-6: Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations
Per Permit requirements, this MCM states that, "The Permittee must examine its own activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff on pollution prevention, and minimize pollutant sources."

5-3 Storm Water Management Plan – Best Management Practices

Please see the table in Appendix E.

Section 6 – SWMP Performance and Effectiveness Evaluation

6-1 Staff Survey and Effectiveness Evaluation

An annual survey will be distributed to department staff for feedback on each BMP and its effectiveness. The staff survey & effectiveness assessment will solicit the following important information:

- Efficiency: Is the BMP set up appropriately for City staff? Is there a better way of tracking/reporting? Is there a more appropriate staff person to handle part or all of the BMP responsibilities?

- Cost effectiveness: A rough cost-benefit analysis for each BMP scrutinized by staff, the public, or a regulatory agency will be encouraged so that determinations may be made as to what, if any, changes should be made.

- Financial Feasibility: Is the BMP utilizing too much of the City's resources? Is there an alternative BMP that would be more appropriate?

- Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering existing software/computer systems, participation from outside organizations, etc.?

- Public Acceptance: Does the BMP have public acceptance?

- Implementation: Is the BMP implementation schedule adequate/ appropriate or will the schedule need to be modified? Why?

- Pollutant Removal: Is the BMP effective in protecting storm water quality?

- Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP compatible with environmental regulation?

6-2 Annual Planning and Reporting

Annual planning will be performed in the following manner:

1) Surveys will be distributed and subsequently collected by MCM Task Manager.
2) Department surveys will be reviewed and evaluated by MCM Task Manager.
3) Reports for tracking various BMPs will be generated, collected, and provided to MCM Task Manager.
4) Each BMP will be evaluated against the feedback received, and each BMPs perceived effectiveness, actual effectiveness, financial impact, etc. will be assessed.
5) Meetings will then be set up with the MCM Task Manager and department staff to discuss where certain BMPs should be modified, and why.
6) The SWMP will be modified by MCM Task Manager where necessary.

Annual reporting to the RWQCB is necessary to:

- Document where the City actually is versus where the implementation schedule shows them to be,
- Provide a revised implementation schedule based upon the previous year's SWMP development and projected year's progress,
- Describe the effectiveness of implemented BMPs and the criterion used for measuring this, and
- Provide a revised SWMP incorporating improvements or modifications to BMPs based upon outcome of annual planning review process

The MCM Task Manager will be responsible for any and all interactions and reporting with the RWQCB.

Section 7 – Appendices

Appendix A – Notice of Intent to RWQCB

Appendix B – Plan Boundary Vicinity Map

Appendix C – Plan Boundary Location Map

Appendix D – City Organizational Chart

Appendix E – Minimum Control Measures

Appendix A – Notice of Intent to RWQCB

Appendix B – Plan Boundary Vicinity Map

Appendix C – Plan Boundary Location Map

Appendix D – City Organizational Chart

Appendix E – Minimum Control Measures

State Water Resources Control Board
NOTICE OF INTENT
TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS
(WATER QUALITY ORDER No. 2003 – 0005 -DWQ)

I. NOI Status

(Mark only one item)	1. [x] **New Permittee**	2. [ ] Change of Information WDID #:

II. Agency Information

A. Agency ***City of Soledad***			
B. Contact Person ***Noelia F. Chapa***		C. Title ***City Manager***	
D. Mailing Address ***P.O. Box 156***		E. Address (line 2) ***248 Main Street***	
F. City ***Soledad***	State ***CA***	G. Zip ***93960***	H. County ***Monterey***
I. Phone ***(831) 678-3963 x148***	J. Fax ***(831) 678-3965***	K. Email Address ***citymanager@cityofsoledad.com***	
L. Operator Type (check one): 1. [x] **City** 2. [ ] County 3. [ ] State 4. [ ] Federal 5. [ ]Special District 6. [ ] Government Combination			

III. Permit Area

City of Soledad

IV. Boundaries of Coverage (Include a site map with the submittal)

Areas within City limits excluding the Soledad Federal Prison, Salinas Valley State Prison, Soledad Unified School District, Caltrans R/W (SR 101 and SR 146), Union Pacific Railroad and Bryant Canyon Channel (owned and maintained by Monterey County Water Resources Agency).

V. Billing Information

A. Agency **City of Soledad (use above contact info)**			
B. Contact Person Same as above		C. Title Same as above	
D. Mailing Address --		E. Address (line 2) --	
F. City --	State CA	G. Zip --	H. County --
I. Phone --	J. FAX --	K. Email Address --	
L. Population Fee	**12,700** **$3,700**		

VI. Permit Type

1. [x] Applying for Individual General Permit Coverage

2. [ ] Applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees

The undersigned agree to work as co-permittees in implementing a complete small MS4 storm water program. The program must comply with the requirements found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 122.32. Attach additional sheets, if necessary. Each co-permittee must complete a NOI.	
Lead Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature

3. [ ] Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (line 2)	
F. City	State CA	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone J. FAX		K. Email Address	
L. Operator Type (Check one) 1. [ ] 2. [ ] County 3. [ ] State 4. [ ] Federal 5. [ ]Special District 6. [ ] Government Combination City			
Minimum Control Measures being implemented by the SIE (check all that apply) [ ] Public Education [ ] Public Involvement [ ] Illicit Discharge/Elimination [ ] Construction [ ] Post Construction [ ] Good Housekeeping			
"I agree to coordinate with the agency identified in Section III of this form and comply with its qualifying storm water program. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."			
N. Signature of Official		Date	

VII. Storm Water Management Plan (Check box)

[x] As per section A.2. of this General Permit, the SWMP is attached.

VIII. Certification

"I certify under penalty of the law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."
A. Printed Name: Noelia F. Chapa
B. Title: City Manager
C. Signature: Noelia A Chapa D. Date: Oct. 23, 03

DATE	OCT 03
SCALE	NO SCALE
DRAWN BY	CLP
CHECKED BY	PD

CITY OF SOLEDAD
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SOLEDAD VICINITY MAP

Harris & Associates

H:\SOLEDAD\ VicMapbw 10/10/03 16:04 RebeccaM XREFS: X-bor 8-5X11, x-bmap